



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL HOME AFFAIRS
Directorate C
Unit C/4: Financial support - Migration and Borders

SOLID/2011/24
final

**Committee
General programme
Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows**

Subject: Template for the ex-post evaluation report for the External Borders Fund

Summary

The documentation for the preparation of the national ex-post evaluation report consists of a guidance document, an excel workbook to be filled in and a narrative report to be completed.

The final version takes into account the many useful comments received from Member States and the results of further informal consultations. The updated documents provide for more information on how to deal with the output and result indicators, on who should perform the evaluation tasks and how to achieve an independent judgment as part of the evaluation exercise.

The deadline for submission of the reports remains unchanged. Member States should report on the data available by 31 October 2012.

Action to be taken by the Commission

By mid-November, the Commission shall send to each Member State an individualised Excel work book completed with the country-specific data available from the mid-term evaluation. Please use those sheets to start the exercise and not the mock template provided in this package.

Action to be taken by the Member State

Complete the narrative report and the excel document and return them by 31 October 2012 to the email addresses home-solid-committee@ec.europa.eu and luciana.sandu@ec.europa.eu.

For any questions please contact Luciana Sandu (Luciana.Sandu@ec.europa.eu).

Background

According to Article 52(2), point b) of Decision 574/2007/EC, Member States shall submit by 30 June 2012 an evaluation report on the implementation of actions co-financed by the Fund. On the basis of the reports from the Member States, the Commission shall submit to the EP, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions, by 31 December 2012 an ex-post report on the results achieved and qualitative and quantitative aspects of implementation of the Fund.

In light of the fact that the eligibility period for actions for the 2010 annual programme ends at the end of June 2012, and in order to allow for the integration of the results of this annual programme in the report, it is proposed that Member States send their contributions by 31 October 2012.

Template for preparation by Member States of the

**EX-POST EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS
CO-FINANCED BY THE EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND
ANNUAL PROGRAMMES 2007 TO 2010**

(Report set out in Article **52(2) (b)** of Decision **No 574/2007/EC**)

**EX-POST EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS
CO-FINANCED BY THE EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND
ANNUAL PROGRAMMES 2007 TO 2010**

(Report set out in Article 52(2) (b) of Decision No 574/2007/EC)

Report submitted by the Responsible Authority of: (Member State¹):

Norway

Date:

21. December 2012

Name, Signature (authorised representative of the Responsible Authority):

Lene Haagaard

Name of the contact person (and contact details) for this report in the Member State:

Ingvil Louise Nürnberg

ingvil.louise.nurnberg@politiet.no

Phone: +47 23 36 43 50

Important remark

This evaluation is to be performed by

1. staff with evaluation expertise within the Responsible or Delegated Authorities
2. a dedicated evaluation department within the national administration
3. external evaluation expert
4. or a combination thereof.

OR

This evaluation is to be carried out by the Responsible or Delegated Authority and then reviewed by

1. a dedicated evaluation department within the national administration
2. external evaluation expert
3. or a combination thereof.

All options can be supported by the technical assistance.

¹ Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to Member State(s), reference to the Associated States with the implementation, application and development of the *Schengen acquis* is also implied.

GENERAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY ON EVALUATION EXPERTISE AND ON METHODOLOGY

- Did you have recourse to evaluation expertise to prepare this report?

Yes

- If yes, for what part(s) of this report?

Evaluation expertise was used for preparation of the following points of this evaluation report:

4.1 Added value and impact

4.3 Effectiveness of the programme

4.4 Efficiency of the programme

- Please explain what kind of evaluation expertise you had recourse to:

* In-house evaluation expertise (for instance, Evaluation department of the Ministry, etc.) (please describe)

Evaluation experience of the EBF Secretariat.

* External evaluation expertise: (please describe)

The consultancy companies Promis AS and Metier AS

Important remark

Any evaluation expert must be obliged by the Responsible Authority to:

- use this template, exclusively

- fully comply with any instructions, methodological note, maximum length, etc. set out as annex to this template.

**EX-POST EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS
CO-FINANCED BY THE EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND
ANNUAL PROGRAMMES 2008 TO 2010**

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION - DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK PUT IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY	7
PART I – NATIONAL CONTEXT IN WHICH THE FUND WAS IMPLEMENTED	9
1.1. SECURING CO-FINANCING AND INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD	9
PART II – REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION	14
PART II – REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION	16
2.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “AWARDING BODY” METHOD (IF APPLICABLE)	16
2.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “EXECUTING BODY” METHOD	17
2.3. PROGRAMME REVISIONS	20
2.4. USE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)	21
2.5. QUALITATIVE OPINION ON THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP	22
PART III – REPORTING ON ACHIEVEMENTS	24
3.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT	24
3.2. VISA POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS ABROAD	33
3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF IT SYSTEMS SUPPORTING BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS	37
3.4. TRAINING, RISK ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY SUPPORT	39
3.5. OVERALL RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH THE FUND'S INTERVENTION	43
3.6. CASE STUDIES/BEST PRACTICES	47
3.7. LESSONS LEARNED	49
PART IV – OVERALL ASSESSMENT - IMPACT AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE ...	52
4.0. ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIGRATION FLOWS	52
4.1. ADDED VALUE AND IMPACT	54
4.2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMMES' PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO THE NATIONAL SITUATION	60
4.3. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME	60
4.4. EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMME	61
4.5. COMPLEMENTARITY	62

INTRODUCTION - DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK PUT IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY

0.1. Please present an overview of the evaluation system set up as part of the implementation of the External Borders Fund. What information is required from the final beneficiaries on the progress and final results of the project and how is it assessed?

The following documents are the basis for cooperation between the EBF Secretariat within the National Police Directorate of Norway (POD) representing the Responsible Authority, and the final beneficiaries:

- Letter of commitment
- Project agreement
- Project plan
- Budget
- Status report
- Final report

The responsibilities of the final beneficiaries related to progress, results and evaluation of projects are set within the framework of each project.

In addition to the above mentioned documents and control mechanisms within each project, a Project Manual for project implementation has been developed by the EBF Secretariat. This manual provides the final beneficiaries with guidance on how to complete the project and budget plans and how to perform quarterly status reports throughout the project period, as well as a final report and evaluation at project completion.

Quality assurance of project plans

To support the quality assurance of project plans and project budgets, checklists established by the EBF Secretariat are applied to each project plan before the Secretariat formally approves a project and signs the project agreement with a final beneficiary.

Project agreement

The project agreement regulates the relationship between the National Police Directorate represented by the EBF Secretariat, and the final beneficiary regarding EBF grants.

Monitoring of project progress and results

The EBF Secretariat is responsible for overall management and monitoring of projects receiving financial support from the External Borders Fund. Monitoring of projects is performed both in the initial phase by controlling project plans before approval, and by implementing continuous monitoring procedures throughout the project period. Furthermore, the Secretariat maintains an ongoing dialogue with project managers as well as the EBF responsible representatives in the different partner organisations/institutions, during the whole project period.

The primary monitoring activity undertaken within the project period is control of status reports and their annexes. The EBF Secretariat maintains a separate checklist for this purpose. On the spot risk-based checks are also performed for some projects. Finally, at the end of the project period, the project implementation process is controlled through the final report including the project manager's own evaluation of the project's achievements, effectiveness and implementation. All documentation related to verification performed by the Responsible Authority (e.g. filled in checklists, protocols,

correspondence) is stored for at least 5 years after project completion, and should be made available for the Office of the Auditor General of Norway, the European Commission and the EU Team of Auditors if requested.

Control of status report on project level

According to the project agreement, the final beneficiaries are requested to report on the project status to the EBF Secretariat on a quarterly basis, by filling in a template for status reports developed by the Secretariat. The reporting deadlines are disclosed in Annex 1 to the project agreement. Review of project reports includes control of progress relative to goal achievement and finances.

Procedures are in place ensuring separation of tasks within the EBF Secretariat's checking process in the projects, i.e. financial and IT quality assurance. The checks are based on deviations and risk assessments.

Control of final report on project level

At the end of the project period, the final beneficiary represented by the project manager, has to prepare a final report for the project in accordance with the template for final reports developed by the EBF Secretariat. The deadline for handing in the final report to the Secretariat, is 2 months after completion of the project and the project budget period at the latest. The last financial statement should be attached to the final report.

The EBF Secretariat's review of the final report commonly takes place in a meeting after the checklist for the final report is established and filled in by the Secretariat. The project results are reviewed focusing on the project effects (gains). The results are used as a basis for the final report on program level.

On-the-spot checks

In order to be able to verify that goods and services have been delivered and investments implemented, and in order to receive a confirmation that reported financial statements and associated documents are correct and eligible for funding, the EBF Secretariat can conduct an on-the-spot check of all final beneficiaries when they consider this necessary.

0.2. Please provide also information on any specific/additional data collection methodology used for this report.

In addition to making use of the information gathered by the EBF Secretariat in project status and final reports, as well as information in other Schengen relevant documents, a series of interviews have been performed with project owners and project managers of the 2010 projects in order to collect additional, important information and details about the project management procedures, project processes, results and gains from the projects. Furthermore, several stakeholders of relevance to the projects in the annual programme 2010 have contributed with their expertise and knowledge in the field to finalise this report.

PART I – NATIONAL CONTEXT IN WHICH THE FUND WAS IMPLEMENTED

1.1. SECURING CO-FINANCING AND INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD

1.1.1. Within the national budgetary framework, how do you secure the national resources available for national and private co-financing for the Fund? What was the approach for the 2008-2010 annual programmes? Do you envisage changes for the future?

The National Council of the External Borders Fund adopts important and fundamental decisions related to implementation of the Fund. Among these are the adoption of the multi-annual programme and the annual programmes on a national level. The National Council is headed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security represented by the Police Department, while the other council members are representatives from the other ministries involved in External Borders Fund projects in Norway, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, as well as from the National Police Directorate, Norway.

Council members are responsible for making sure that the decisions made and the programs adopted, are in accordance with the national policy in the field and with the long-term budgetary planning of the relevant ministries. As a consequence, it has become common practise that the budget managers from the relevant institutions participate in National Council meetings. Through approval of the annual programs at the national level, the National Council also commits to co-financing of the planned projects via national budgets. Minutes from National Council meetings should therefore explicitly state the support to relevant project proposals from the respective ministry which will be responsible for ensuring necessary co-financing in the current budget process. The minutes from the National Council meetings have status as decisions, and the decisions made should be clearly stated in these minutes. The annual programmes provide the project budgets in Euro.

It is the task of the EBF Secretariat to facilitate the National Council to take good decisions. As a consequence, the Council is presented with the final report of each annual programme, and is also informed of reporting and evaluation resulting from each project.

This approach chosen for the 2010 annual programmes to secure the national resources available for national co-financing for the Fund, has already been applied to the project selection process for the 2011 and 2012 annual programmes, and will also be applied for the 2013 annual programme.

1.1.2. What investments did you undertake at national level in the field of external borders management and visa policy? (Please mention under which field(s) and expenditure category/ies the costs for the VIS roll-out are included).

Border Management

Table n° 1:

	Infrastructure and equipment	Staff	Other	Total
2007 total				
2008 total				
2009 total				
2010 total				
2011 total				

2012 total (as planned)				
2012 total for first half year				

The financial data required in table no. 1 is unfortunately not available at present.

The Police is currently establishing a new organisation for conducting procurements, and will among other things invest in a new IT-tool/system for purchasing. The indicators for investments at national level in the field of external borders management and visa policy which are requested under this point (1.1.2), will be brought considered in the requirement specifications for the new IT-tool. Consequently, the Police will be better equipped for answering the question about investments at a later stage.

Visa Policy

Table n° 2:

	Infrastructure and equipment at visa sections	Staff at visa sections and headquarters	Other	Total
2007 total	Not available	1 921 088	149 660	2 070 748
2008 total	Not available	20 484 354	149 660	20 634 014
2009 total	Not available	21 436 735	149 660	21 586 395
2010 total	899 864	22 454 422	149 660	23 503 946
2011 total	201 497	23 292 517	185 714	23 679 728
2012 total (as planned)	0	24 130 612	186 531	24 317 143
2012 total for first half year	0	12 065 306	92 245	12 157 551

Table no. 2: All numbers are in Euros. Exchange rate from the EC web-site as of December 2012. Numbers are taken from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Regarding the numbers for infrastructure and equipment at visa sections, the numbers from 2010 are expenses related to the introduction of the “EFFEKT” program at Norwegian foreign missions. These expenses are mainly related to purchases of document scanners as well as placement and other work relating to the scanners. The “EFFEKT” project at the foreign missions involves far more than just visa processing, however the equipment is also used for handling visa applications and is thus of relevance to the EBF.

The staff costs also cover costs for staff considering and treating permits of stay at the foreign missions, however, the consideration of visa applications represents the largest share of the total costs. It is unfortunately not possible to differentiate these numbers to a larger extent in the table above.

In the column “Other”, expenses for training in visa area issues (including VIS training) are included. In cases where it was not possible to find concrete numbers, an average cost of NOK 550 000 per regional training was used as a basis.

IT Systems

Table n° 3:

	VIS (total investments/all authorities)	SIS (total investments/all authorities)	Total
2007 total	5 578 231	2 571 429	8 149 660

2008 total	2 938 776	2 585 034	5 523 810
2009 total	1 088 435	3 945 578	5 034 014
2010 total	572 109	6 122 449	6 694 558
2011 total	518 639	3 537 415	4 056 054
2012 total (as planned)	952 381	2 910 068	3 862 449
2012 total for first half year	N/A	2 285 714	2 285 714

Table no. 3: All numbers are in Euros. Exchange rate from the EC web-site as of December 2012.

In the table above, numbers for 2007-2009 are taken from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the numbers for 2010-2012 are taken from the budget of the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration. Regarding SIS, these are the numbers for investments made in the Police budget.

The expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are related to purchase and placement of biometric equipment at the foreign missions (as well as development of software etc.). The biometric equipment is also used when issuing passports, and are therefore not exclusively developed with VIS in mind. However, it is not possible to divide the costs to a larger extent based on the different functions maintained by the biometric equipment.

The VIS costs mentioned are all national costs, including the national contribution to the central VIS development costs in the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

Other, if applicable

Table n° 4

	Total
2007 total			
2008 total			
2009 total			
2010 total			
2011 total			
2012 total (as planned)			
2012 total for first half year			

Data for table no. 4 is unfortunately not available.

1.1.3. Do the above tables include all your expenditure in the field of borders, visa and IT systems? If not, what is excluded / not properly taken into account?

The day to day running costs of the IT-systems and the technical equipment used when performing border control and handling visa cases, are not included in the tables above.

1.1.4. Please indicate an estimate of the share of the contribution from the Fund (% of all) in relationship to the total national expenditure in the area of intervention by field (border management, visa policy, IT systems) and the total.

In the visa field, the total expenditure including equipment, staff and investments in VIS for the budget year 2010 was: € 24 831 845.

The EBF funded projects amounted to € 986 099 in the 2010-programming year. This constitutes 4 % of the total expenditure on visa policy, including staff and VIS.

The EBF Secretariat can confirm that the formula used for calculating the EBF EU co-financing share of expenditure, was the following:

$$\frac{EBF\ EU\ co-financing}{(EBF\ EU\ co-financing + EBF\ national\ co-financing + national\ investments)} * 100$$

A corresponding calculation in the field of border management was not possible due to lack of financial data.

1.1.5. Please outline briefly any important national developments in border and visa management since the approval of the multi-annual programme which are having an impact on the operations undertaken by authorities receiving funding under the External Borders Fund (including legislative changes, administrative and operational measures, changes in the institutional set-up, changes in response to changes in the size of the flows to be managed, the number of border crossing points or consulates etc). See also section 4.0 on the flows.

Integrated Border Management

Further development of the Integrated Border Management (IBM) concept has been characterising Norwegian border management during the last few years. An important approach within this concept is systematic cooperation between authorities with responsibilities within border control, fight against crime, crime prevention, smuggling and unlawful carriage of goods etc. In this context, a revised version of the Norwegian Directive on Integrated Border Management is due in the near future. The revised directive will define the police tasks in border control even more precisely, and further emphasize the cooperation concept with other authorities, as well as the importance of integrated risks and threat assessments in line with Frontex's common integrated risk analysis model (CIRAM). A new Border Act is to be presented to the Norwegian Parliament in spring 2013, developed along the same lines.

A national centre for identification (NID) has been established, assisting other authorities in clarifying identity on foreigners applying for a permit of stay, or residing at the territory. Investments in advanced equipment for scrutinizing travel documents have been undertaken to increase the capacity to detect false documents at all border crossing points, as well as at the Foreign Missions.

Within the context of the External Borders Fund, various initiatives and projects are addressing the increasing flows of traffic. At the land border to Russia several measures have been implemented in order to facilitate the flow of traffic and make the controls more efficient. A local border traffic regime for citizens residing in the border areas has been introduced. Additional measures are continuously considered and implemented, i.e. increasing staff capacity at the border crossing point. At the air borders, a pilot project on Automatic Border Control (ABC – eGates) is currently running.

The recent SafeSeaNet system development is making the check of crew and passenger lists more efficient at the maritime borders. In general, Norwegian authorities are increasing their focus on controls of the sea borders.

Visa policy

Over the last years, Norway has been implementing an electronic portal for visa application. Through this portal, applicants can hand in their visa applications and book appointments at the embassies online. This system relieves the administrative workload on the embassies, allowing for a stronger focus on actual case handling and implementing of the common visa policy.

The new Norwegian Immigration Act and Immigration Regulation entered into force on 1.1.2010. This had, however, no greater impact on the handling of visa cases, as these cases are handled in accordance with the Visa Code and the Schengen *Acquis* in general.

Since the entry into force of the Visa Code, Norway has concluded 11 agreements with external service providers concerning the collecting of data and other services in visa matters pursuant to the article 43 of the Code. Three more agreements will most likely be concluded by the end of 2012.

Number of border crossing points under the Schengen Borders Code

The total number of border crossing points (BCP's) is currently 104. Among these 1 is at the land border, 26 are at the air borders, while at the sea border there are 77 sea border crossing points, and 272 ports of destination - sub-BCPs.

Number of consular posts in accordance with the Visa Code

In practice, 79 Norwegian consular posts issue visas.

Estimate(s) of number(s) of travellers crossing external borders annually (2007-2011)

An overview of travellers crossing the external borders is displayed in the table below:

Table n° 5

Number of ..	Type grense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Passenger crossings at external borders	Air	N.A	N.A	3417040	4186862	3823602	4427317
	Sea	N.A	N.A	142074	1741130	2179794	1516960
	Land	106644	108708	104584	109056	140855	195813
Total		106644	108708	3663698	6037048	6144251	6142101
Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders	Air	N.A	N.A	43	44	62	76
	Sea	N.A	N.A	0	13	5	14
	Land	N.A	N.A	4	52	73	58
Total		N.A	N.A	47	109	140	148
Third country nationals apprehended after having crossed the external border illegally, including persons apprehended at sea	Air	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Sea	N.A	N.A	2	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Land	N.A	N.A	0	0	16	58
Total		N.A	N.A	2	0	16	58

Numbers of visa applications annually (2007-2011)

Table n° 6

Year	Number of visa applications annually
2007	115595
2008	119204
2009	113386
2010	141538
2011	167093

Main authorities with responsibility for implementing border control and visa policy

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security together with the Police are responsible for border control² and visa policy in Norway. The execution of the policies is shared between various authorities, as described below:

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security have the overall responsibility for maintenance and development of basic guarantees of the rule of law, and, together with the Police, for ensuring the security of society and of individual citizens. The Ministry is responsible for the activities of the Police, including policy and implementation of border control. Its leadership is executed through superior planning, objectives and allocations. The Ministry is also responsible for visa policy and for immigration legislation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)

The Ministry of Justice, the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have a shared responsibility for the issuance of visas at the Foreign Service Missions (consular posts). The Foreign Service Missions are responsible for local consular cooperation, and decide on the vast majority of the visa applications. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the administrative responsibility for the Foreign Service Missions.

The Ministry of Defense (MOD)

The Ministry of Defense is responsible for Norwegian security and defense policy. The Ministry thereby has the superior responsibility for the provision and use of the Norwegian Armed Forces. The Norwegian Armed Forces conduct a number of tasks related to external border control with specific responsibilities at the Norwegian-Russian land border and along the coastline (territorial waters) on behalf of the Norwegian Police. However, the superior responsibility for border control lies with the Ministry of Justice, and the Police.

The National Police Directorate (POD)

The National Police Directorate is responsible for professional leadership, management and development of the police in Norway, and reports to the Ministry of Justice and to the Police. The Directorate is not responsible for the prosecution of crimes. The Directorate has the superior responsibility for border control. It has a coordinating and supervising role towards the 27 national police districts, which execute border control tasks as well as all other police tasks within their district limits. The Directorate has the overall responsibility for the Schengen Information System (SIS).

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)

The Directorate of Immigration is Norway's central executive body for immigration and asylum issues, and reports to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. UDI is also the appeal authority as to rejected visa applications. UDI carries out its duties within the framework of national legislation and international obligations as well as political decisions, and provides an electronic legal information system to all Norwegian immigration authorities (RVP and Migration Portal). UDI is responsible for the Visa Information System (VIS).

The Customs authorities (TAD)

The Norwegian Customs and Excise Service is responsible for surveillance and control of goods and means of transport. The main tasks are to prevent illegal importation and exportation of goods and to ensure that customs duties are correctly declared, assessed and paid in timely fashion. The Customs authorities have no responsibility for investigations. The Service is an autonomous agency

² This text applies the conceptions of border control, border checks and border surveillance as defined in Art. 2 of the Schengen Borders Code.

under The Ministry of Finance. The Norwegian Customs and Excise Service has one central directorate and six regional customs offices. The local chief of police may give employees in the Customs Service the power to carry out border checks at the external borders, on behalf of the police.

PART II – REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “AWARDING BODY” METHOD (*IF APPLICABLE*)

The implementation of the programmes in the “awarding body” method is not applicable for any of the Norwegian projects co-funded by the External Borders Fund.

2.1.1 Overview of calls for proposals for the programmes

According to what logic do you organise the launching of calls for proposals?

If you also select projects without a call, what are the reasons for using both such methods?

2.1.2. Overview of project proposals received, selected and funded after calls for proposals under the awarding body method

Table n° 7

Number of	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Proposals received					
Projects selected					
Projects funded Including multi-annual projects					
Out of which multi-annual projects					

If not all projects were selected for funding after the calls for proposals, please explain the reasons why, per annual programme, where applicable:

Annual programme 2007:

Annual Programme 2008:

Annual Programme 2009:

Annual Programme 2010:

2.1.3. Overview of projects funded in the “awarding body” method without a call for proposals

Table n° 8

Number of	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Projects funded					
Out of which multi-annual					

2.1.4. Total number of projects funded in the “awarding body” method under the programmes 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Table n° 9

Number of ...	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Projects funded after calls for proposals (total "projects funded" table 5)					
Projects funded without such calls (total "projects funded" table 6)					

TOTAL Projects funded in the "awarding body" method (including multi-annual projects)					
--	--	--	--	--	--

2.1.5. Co-financing

Please describe the process of verifying and ensuring the presence of co-financing by the final beneficiaries whose projects were selected.

2.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE "EXECUTING BODY" METHOD

2.2.1. Description of the selection process under the "executing body method"

According to what logic do you organise the selection process under the executing body method?

In accordance with Article 8 of the Implementing rules, due to the monopoly situation as well as for security reasons in this policy field, Norway has implemented the 2010 programme by using the executing body method. This implies that the Responsible authority, represented by the EBF Secretariat within the National Police Directorate, implements the actions indirectly, in association with other national entities. The actions presented in this annual programme are the result of an internal selection procedure based in the management structure of the Fund. The actions are proposed within the framework of the Working group for the External Borders Fund, where all the involved authorities are represented (Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Immigration, Customs authorities and the National Police Directorate). Each Ministry/authority submits proposals within their policy field. The proposals are then weighted on the basis of the criteria listed below. The National Police Directorate is responsible for proposing the annual programmes to the National Council for the External Borders Fund (involving representatives from of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, in addition to representatives from the EBF Secretariat in the National Police Directorate) for final adoption at the national level, implementing the principle of partnership.

The 2010 annual programme is Norway's first annual programme within the External Borders Fund. The programming and selection procedures were undertaken simultaneously with the negotiation of a separate agreement between EU and Norway on the latter's participation in the Fund, during 2009 and 2010. The execution of the actions therefore took into account that the eligibility period started from 1 January 2010 and lasted until 30 June 2012. Moreover, it was assumed that the implementation of the 2010 annual programme would run simultaneously with the planned annual programmes for 2011 and 2012.

The actions and projects for the 2010 annual programme were selected on the basis on the professional expertise and powers emanating from the participating public authorities. The selection process focused on the value for money and the prevention of conflict of interest. The following criteria were taken into account when selecting the actions:

- Activities are in accordance with the aim and scope of the Fund
- Costs are eligible according to the implementing rules (type of costs and time of incurrence)
- Activities bring added value in terms of cost effectiveness and sound financial management

- The project management demonstrates operational objectives and measurable indicators
- Activities bring added value in a Schengen perspective
- Activities bring added value for Integrated Border Management and strengthening of the multi-tire control chain
- Activities bring added value in terms of crime prevention
- Activities are in accordance with political and other national priorities
- Activities are ensured co-financing (in the national budget)
- The project management has sufficient administrative capacity
- The project management can demonstrate a plan for risk assessment of the project
- The project management can demonstrate a plan for evaluation of the project

The tendering and contracting procedures are the shared responsibility of the Responsible Authority (RA) and the partners executing the projects, and the procurement is lead by the RA or the associated bodies according to the case, in line with EU and national rules and regulations. In cases where the associated bodies carry out the procurement themselves, the RA monitors the compliance.

The actions within the 2010 programme with the co-financing of the External Borders Fund, due to their nature, were implemented by institutions with exclusive competence in the area of border control and visa policy, as described in section 1.1. of the multi-annual programme.

If you also select projects without a call for expression of interest or similar method, what are the reasons for using both such methods?

No projects were selected without a call for expression of interest or a similar method.

2.2.2. Proposals received, selected and funded after calls for expression of interest or similar selection method in the “executing body method”

Table n° 10

Number of ...	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Proposals received				10	
Project selected				10	10
Projects funded				10	10
Out of which multi-annual projects				1	1

If not all projects were selected for funding after the calls, please explain the reasons why, per annual programme, where applicable:

Annual Programme 2007: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2007.

Annual Programme 2008: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2008.

Annual Programme 2009: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2009.

Annual Programme 2010: Some of the projects were “underfunded” in the sense that they were co-financed by less than 50 %.

2.2.3. Projects funded in the “executing body” method without a call for expression of interest or similar selection method

Table n° 11

Number of	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Projects funded				0	0
Out of which multi-annual				0	0

2.2.4. Total number of projects funded in the “executing body” method in the programmes 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Table n° 12

Number of ...	Programme 2007	Programme 2008	Programme 2009	Programme 2010	TOTAL 2007-2010
Projects funded after calls for expression of interest, or similar selection method (see table 10)				10	
Projects funded without such calls (see table 11)					
TOTAL Projects funded in the “executing body” method (including multi-annual)				10	10

2.2.5. Co-financing

Please describe the procedures for verifying and ensuring the presence of co-financing by the final beneficiaries whose projects were selected.

The National Police Directorate is responsible for proposing the programmes to the National Council for the External Borders Fund (involving representatives from of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, in addition to representatives from the EBF Secretariat in the National Police Directorate) for final adoption at the national level, implementing the principle of partnership. The National Council is responsible for the multi-annual programmes as well as the annual programmes on an overall national level.

The Council members are responsible for the decisions made and the programmes adopted in accordance with the national policy in the field and in accordance with the long-term budget planning in the ministries concerned. By adopting the programmes on a national level, the National Council ensures national co-financing of the planned projects.

In order to ensure adequate budgetary justification, the budget officers of the involved ministries should participate in the meetings of the National Council. The minutes of the meetings of the

Council should state clearly which of the ministries support their respective, relevant project proposals and whether they will ensure the necessary co-financing in the current budget process.

2.3. PROGRAMME REVISIONS

2.3.1. Overview of revisions for 2007-2010 annual programmes

Table n° 13

AP	EU contribution allocated	Was a revision concerning a change of more than 10% of the allocation needed? (Y/N)	Percentage of allocation concerned by the revision, if a revision was needed
AP 2007	Not available	Not available	Not available
AP 2008	Not available	Not available	Not available
AP 2009	Not available	Not available	Not available
AP 2010	2 838 543	Not applicable	Not applicable

2.3.2. In case a programme revision was necessary, please provide the main reasons. Please select one or more from the list below and provide a brief explanation, for the annual programme concerned

Annual programme 2007

- Financial change beyond 10%
- Changes in the substance/nature of the actions
- New action(s) needed
- Other (please explain)

Explanation/elaboration: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2007.

Annual programme 2008

- Financial change beyond 10%
- Changes in the substance/nature of the actions
- New action(s) needed
- Other (please explain)

Explanation/elaboration: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2008.

Annual programme 2009

- Financial change beyond 10%
- Changes in the substance/nature of the actions
- New action(s) needed
- Other (please explain)

Explanation/elaboration: Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the External Borders Fund at the time of the Annual program 2009.

Annual programme 2010

- Financial change beyond 10%
- Changes in the substance/nature of the actions
- New action(s) needed
- All/part of the above
- Other (please explain)

Explanation/elaboration: Not applicable as there were no revisions of the Annual program 2010.

2.3.3. In case you revised the annual programme, was the revision useful? To what extent did it lead to a better consumption of the allocation?

Not applicable as there were no revisions of Norway's Annual program 2010.

2.4. USE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

2.4.1. Allocation and consumption 2007-2010

Table n° 14

AP	TA allocated (€)	TA consumed (€)
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010		
Total 2007-2010		

Table n° 15

AP/Use of TA (€)	Staff within the RA, CA, AA (n°/€)	IT and equipment	Office/consumables	Travelling/events	Monitoring, project management	Reporting, translation	Total
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							

The administration of the EBF Secretariat was financed through national funding during the 2010 programme period, and technical assistance was therefore not used during this programme.

2.4.2. Did the TA support prove to be useful? For what was it most helpful? Would you have preferred that the TA allows for other elements to be funded as well and if so which ones?

The administration of the EBF Secretariat was financed through national funding during the 2010 programming period, and technical assistance (TA) was therefore not used until the implementation period of the 2011 programme.

2.5. QUALITATIVE OPINION ON THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP

2.5.1. Has there been a review of the management and control systems at national level during the reporting period? In case any changes occurred, please briefly mention why they were needed and what they consisted of.

No review of the national management and control systems has taken place in the reporting period.

2.5.2. To what extent were you legally or financially dependent on the approval of the Commission Decisions for launching the implementation of the annual programme?

The annual programme was launched prior to the formal approval of the Commission, in order to be aligned with the national budget process and secure national co-financing. The EBF Secretariat considers it a best practice to launch the implementation of the annual programme before approval of the Commission, due to possible delays in the approval procedures and in order to ensure successful implementation of the projects in the annual programme within the maximum project period of 2,5 years.

2.5.3. What was the implementation rate by priority? (how much did you spend out of the amount you actually allocated?)

Table n° 16

Implementation rates by priority												
	Priority 1		Priority 2		Priority 3		Priority 4		Priority 5		Total	
	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)	EU co-fin	Total budget (EU & national)
AP 2007												
AP 2008												
AP 2009												
AP 2010	111	106	0	0	59	59	100	100	25	25	100	96
%												

2.5.4. Please fill in Annex 2 to this report.

Annex 2 to this report is filled in.

2.5.5. In light of Annex 2, what is your overall assessment of the implementation of the External Borders Fund allocations in your Member State from 2007 to 2010? Please choose among the options below:

- Not satisfactory
- Satisfactory
- Good

Very good

2.5.6. Please explain your choice in relation to question 2.5.5.:

The overall assessment of the implementation of the External Borders Fund allocations in Norway for 2010 is that this implementation has been good. The assessment is based on the following factors:

- the funding was allocated successfully
- the funding was allocated to projects within the scope of the annual programme 2010
- at a general level, the projects have been managed well and reached their aims to a satisfactory degree

One of the reasons for not being able to rate the implementation of the External Borders Fund allocation as 'Very good', is the relatively large number of projects included in the 2010 annual programme. The focus of the programme was to include all national stakeholders/partners in projects and, thus, be in line with the partnership principle, rather than only selecting a few projects for the programme which would have lessened the management burden for the EBF Secretariat and ensured more time for quality assurance and follow-up on each individual project.

PART III – REPORTING ON ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT

Priority 1 - Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons at and the surveillance of the external borders

Priority 2 - Support for the development and implementation of the national components of European Surveillance System for the external Borders and of a permanent European Patrol network at the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States

3.1.1 What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of these priorities, grouped by action?

Actions implementing Priority 1 within the 2010 annual programme of Norway were Action 1, Action 2, Action 3, Action 4 and Action 5.

There were no actions implementing Priority 2 within the 2010 annual programme of Norway.

Action 1: Land border surveillance – reaction capacity and police monitoring

The purpose of the project was to strengthen the response capacity of the police for border control purposes, including establishing a data line to be used for transmission of situational pictures from the border to the police headquarters as well as equipment to enable night vision capability were to be provided.

The project has made the planned purchases, the equipment is installed and in use, or ready to be taken into use when necessary. The purchase of ATVs have significantly improved the police reaction capacity in the summer months. It also improves the reaction time in a significant part of the operational area as mobility is improved. The purchase of vehicles and border control equipment have improved the ability to perform border checks and to detect illegal migration.

The data line and monitors to be used for transmission of situational pictures are installed, but not in operation. They are dependent on deliveries from Action 2: Land border surveillance – KONSIS GSV, this project is delayed due to technical problems.

Table 17 a)

Common Core Indicators							
OUTPUT				RESULTS			
1. Means of transport	Number of means of transport acquired or upgraded			% of fleet modernised	Average intervention time		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010		Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	3 cars	N/A	N/A	100*	2h**	N/A	N/A
	8 snowmobiles	N/A	N/A	100*	2h**	N/A	N/A
	7 ATVs	N/A	N/A	100*	2h**	N/A	N/A
	3 trailers for snow-mobiles and ATVs	N/A	N/A	100*	2h**	N/A	N/A

* All of the equipment which was planned to be renewed was in fact upgraded/acquired.

**Average intervention/reaction time: The Police should arrive at *Svanvik* border station within 2 hours from the point in time when they receive notice that an illegal border crossing is taking place, or from the point in time when a suspected illegal border crossing is reported to the police operations centre.

Average intervention/reaction capacity: In the case of an incident along the border, the Police should react with at least two police officers. If the situation is particularly serious or alarming, the police should strengthen their capacity within 4 hours. Both the average intervention/reaction time and average intervention/reaction capacity are a part of a larger response concept developed by the Police in *Østfinnmark* Police District.

Table 17 b)

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
2. Border surveillance systems	Number of systems acquired or upgraded			Length of the external borders covered (km)		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	Video camera transmission capacity from BCP <i>Storskog</i> to police district of <i>Østfinnmark</i> . However work is still ongoing.	0	N/A	<100*	N/A	N/A

*Less than 100 % of the external borders are so far covered by the video camera transmission equipment, as the process of establishing functional transmission capacity is still ongoing in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Defence.

Table 17 c)

Common Core Indicators									
OUTPUT				RESULTS					
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	Number of equipment acquired or upgraded			% of equipment renewed			Average intervention time		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	1 heartbeat detector	0	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
	1 photo and fingerprint scanner	0	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
	1 server for transmission of situational pictures from mobile cameras used in the field to the main police station in <i>Østfinnmark</i>	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
	A number of helmets, boots and other clothing and equipment	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	2h**	N/A	N/A

*All of the equipment which was planned to be renewed was in fact upgraded/acquired.

**Average intervention/reaction time: The Police should arrive at *Svanvik* border station within 2 hours from the point in time when they receive notice that an illegal border crossing is taking place, or from the point in time when a suspected illegal border crossing is reported to the police operations centre.

Average intervention/reaction capacity: In the case of an incident along the border, the Police should react with at least two police officers. If the situation is particularly serious or alarming, the police should strengthen their capacity within 4 hours. Both the average intervention/reaction time and average intervention/reaction capacity are a part of a larger response concept developed by the Police in *Ostfinnmark* Police District.

Action 2: Land border surveillance – KONSIS GSV

The purpose of the project was to improve the border surveillance capacity at the land borders. The project covered by the External Borders Fund is Phase III of the KONSIS GSV project. In the first two phases, 24/7 all weather camera surveillance have been installed at two border stations, in Phase III cameras have been installed at 3 new locations. In total 8 cameras have been installed, 3 controllable cameras and 5 stationary cameras.

The cameras have been installed and the infrastructure needed to control the cameras and monitor pictures from the cameras is in place, this is a mix of radio links and fibre transmission. The quality and functionality of the delivered system is, however, not as expected. The delivered system has not passed Site Acceptance testing and is not yet in use. Work is ongoing in order to fix the problems. Since the system is not in operation, no results have been achieved through the project so far, other than finalising the installation of equipment and infrastructure. Based on experience from the two first phases it is expected that the system will improve the border surveillance capacity once the system is in operation.

Table 18

Common Core Indicators									
OUTPUT				RESULTS					
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	Number of equipment acquired or upgraded			% of equipment renewed			Length of the external borders covered (km)		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	3 controllable/mobile cameras	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	The equipment acquired covers critical points along the land border**	N/A	N/A
	5 stationary cameras	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	"	N/A	N/A
	ICT equipment (network, fibre, transmission)	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	"	N/A	N/A
	Radio relay equipment (3 locations)	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	"	N/A	N/A

	Transmission capacity for picture and signal transmission (4 locations)	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A	“	N/A	N/A
--	---	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	---	-----	-----

* All of the equipment which was planned to be renewed was in fact upgraded/ acquired. However, the equipment does so far not function optimally, but the manufacturer is actively working on improving the faults/suboptimal functions.

**Based on experience from the two first phases of the KONSIS GSV project, it is expected that the system will improve the border surveillance capacity once the system is in operation.

Action 3: Land border surveillance – mobility traces

The aim of this action was to construct 35 km of mobility traces between *OP Vardefjell* and *Korpfjell* Border Station. These traces are to be used by light terrain vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles. This action is part of a larger project that altogether has established approximately 70 km of mobility tracks on the Norwegian side of the Norwegian-Russian border.

The tracks have been constructed according to plan. A total of 70 km of tracks are completed, 35.4 km of them funded by the External Borders Fund. The tracks have been in use for some time. Experience shows that the tracks have improved mobility and reaction time. They have also reduced the driving outside the tracks, which is important from a nature conservation point of view.

Table 19

		Common Core Indicators					
		OUTPUT			RESULTS		
5. Border infrastructure	Number of other infrastructures developed or upgraded.		Number of border crossing points and stations adapted to needs of border guards and travellers				
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	
	Total	35 km mobility traces*	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A

*Several new mobility traces were established, and 1 trace was upgraded to ensure the same standard as the newly constructed.

Action 4: Police access to the maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet

The aim of this action is to adapt the European reporting system SafeSeaNet to the context of border control, by establishing an electronic solution enabling the police to perform administrative checks of crew and passengers using data from the SafeSeaNet system. The project has a multi-annual timeframe and will be executed during the 2010 and 2011 annual programmes.

Milestones that were to be delivered during the 2010 programme have been completed. Data can be received from the Norwegian Coastal Administration (the complete solution was delivered as part of the 2011 annual programme), the technical concepts for automatic checks of the lists against the Schengen Information System is in place. The existing electronic police log for transmitting information to PDMT to the local police is accommodated.

The project is now running a pilot in 3 police districts. There are some technical glitches that need to be fixed. Some of these are related to the current SIS version. The project is dependent on the implementation of SISII before rolling-out the solution to other police districts. With the current timeframe for SISII, the solution will be in place in the second half of 2013. As the final solution has not been rolled out there are no measurable results from this action yet.

Table 20

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
8. Other ICT systems	Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded			Number of institutional stakeholders involved		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	1 ICT system (SafeSeaNet)*	N/A	N/A	3**	N/A	N/A

*The system is waiting for further development of SISII by the EU in order to be fully operational.

**The Police, the Norwegian Coastal Administration and the SISII system.

Action 5: Equipment for the reading of biometrics in the border control - VIS

The purpose of this project was to introduce new equipment for checking of biometrics at the border crossing points (front line border checks) in order to read biometric identifiers in passports and check biometric data of visa holders against the VIS. Old passport readers needed to be replaced and new readers needed to be installed. The purpose is to verify the passport and visa holder with the documents. This action also included a pre-planning project for the implementation of mobile control units.

The project has replaced old equipment and purchased new equipment for reading of biometrics stored in the passports at the Schengen border crossings in Norway, using the border control system, GK. Furthermore, GK has been modified to use biometrical data for a search in the VIS. This functionality is not “live” due to errors in the middleware for this functionality (outside the scope for this action). The vendor responsible for developing the middleware is addressing the error and production should be in place before 1st half of 2013. In addition, two reports regarding possibilities for mobile control units and corresponding infrastructure were delivered as a result of this action.

Table 21 a)

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
4. Operating equipment for border checks	Number of equipment acquired or upgraded			% of BCPs covered with modernised equipment		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	294*	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	40
	33 document investigation equipment**	N/A	N/A	77	N/A	77
	19 white spot-lights, 19 magnifiers, 19 transmission UV, 2 glass plates, 14 UV lights, 19 Eye-D basis unit	N/A	N/A	9 - 23	N/A	9 - 23
	37 microscopes, 382 personal microscopes, 3 cameras incl. microscope	N/A	N/A	Approx. 85	N/A	Approx. 85

*145 document readers and 149 fingerprint readers.

**28 pieces of VSC40 FS, 3 pieces of VSC400, 2 pieces of VSC 600/HS.

Table 21 b)

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of practices/tools developed or upgraded (software, statistics)			Number of reports issued		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
	2 assessment studies*	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	
Total						

* Assessing the feasibility of mobile units in police work.

Table 21 c)

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained			Share of staff trained (compared to total)		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	40*	N/A	N/A	N/A**	N/A	N/A

*Training for using the different equipment acquired through the project 2010-5 (Action 5) was conducted for 40 persons belonging to a total of 16 police districts. However, training was stopped and transferred to the line of responsibility in PDMT, because fingerprint search functionality was not ready in the middleware system.

**Total number of staff is not available.

3.1.2. To what extent are the achievements of the 2007-2010 annual programmes consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

AP 2007

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2007.

AP 2008

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2008.

AP 2009

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2009.

AP 2010: The consistency between the achievements of actions within Priority 1 of the 2010 annual programme and the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and the annual programme in question, can be described as follows:

Action 1 - Project 2010-1: Land border surveillance - reaction capacity and police monitoring

The results achieved through Action 1 (cf. table no. 17 a), b) and c)) are consistent with objective no. VIII within Priority 1 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: To further facilitate the police command and control function in sea and land border surveillance, including the following relevant aims:

- Ensure suitable capability and capacity to deploy police officers anywhere along the borderline at any time

- Answer the many challenges caused by seasonal fluctuating weather conditions, topography and lack of a proper road network
- Phase out old equipment and replace it to increase the reaction capacity of the police at the land border
- Enhance the technical capacity for detection and analysis

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 1, objective no. VIII from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Increase the police reaction capacity in *Østfinnmark* Police District
- Further follow-up of cooperation agreement at the land border
- Increase police involvement in sea border surveillance

In addition, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Strengthen response capacity for border surveillance: the police in *Østfinnmark* police district must be able to operate on a tactical level in the field any time of the year, and must have technical capability to locate illegal immigrants in poor visibility.
- Strengthen response capacity for border surveillance: Acquisition of equipment (ATVs and snowmobiles) in order to strengthen the response capacity of the police for border control purposes.
- Improved situational picture for land border surveillance: Acquire data line for transmission of situational pictures (real time) from the border to the police (OPS).
- Improved night vision capability: Acquire technical equipment to enable night vision capability.

Action 2 - Project 2010-2: Land border surveillance - KONSIS GSV

The results achieved through Action 2 (cf. table no. 18) are consistent with objective no. III within Priority 1 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: Improved border surveillance capacity and setting up of a common operational picture, including the following relevant aims:

- Setting up of a common operational picture in order to create situational awareness.
- Continuous updating of border surveillance equipment to improve the surveillance capacity, in line with the Schengen (EUROSUR) standards.

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 1, objective no. III from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Investment in border surveillance equipment at the external land and sea border

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Projecting, procurement, installation and establishment of all weather camera detection and observation system, providing both pictures and film, to improve the border surveillance capabilities at the land border, increase the capacity to detect illegal migration during bad weather conditions, improve the common operational picture and improve readiness and reaction capacity.

Action 3 - Project 2010-3: Land border surveillance - mobility traces

The results achieved through Action 3 (cf. table no. 19) are consistent with objective no. III within Priority 1 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: Improved border surveillance capacity and setting up of a common operational picture, including the following relevant aims:

- Setting up of a common operational picture in order to create situational awareness.
- Continuous updating of border surveillance equipment to improve the surveillance capacity, in line with the Schengen (EUROSUR) standards.

Moreover, the following operational requirements for Priority 1, objective no. III from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Construction of mobility traces

In addition, these results are in line with the following objectives set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Construct 35 km of mobility traces between *OP Vardefjell* and *Korpfjell* Border Station.
- Increase operational mobility, accessibility and reaction capacity along the Norwegian-Russian border throughout the seasons, by completing the building of operational mobility traces for light terrain vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles, thus allowing the border guards to carry out continuous border surveillance as well as fulfilling duties related to medical evacuation, operational presence and reaction etc.
- Increase the detection and reaction capacity of the police and The Garrison in South Varanger/The Border Guard (GSV) for border surveillance purposes.

Action 4 - Project 2010-4: Police access to the maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet

The results achieved through Action 4 (cf. table no. 20) are consistent with objective no. I within Priority 1 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: More efficient border checks and simplification of procedures for the entry and exit of persons, including the following aims:

- Facilitate procedures for the pre-checking of crew and passengers calling at Norwegian ports by creating an electronic link to the SafeSeaNet system for administrative checks of crew and passengers.

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 1, objective no. I from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Introduction of the maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet for border control purposes

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Adapt the European maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet (EU Directive 2002/59/EC) to the context of border control in line with the SBC, by establishing an electronic solution replacing manual search and enabling electronic and automatic search and, thus, administrative checks of crew and passengers using data from the SafeSeaNet system by the Police.
- Ensuring that crew and passenger lists can be transmitted in an electronic format from the shipping agents/sea captains to the police, in order to facilitate administrative checks.
- Establish a data communication line between the Norwegian Coastal Administration and the National Police Data and Material Service (PDMIT) for receiving the data (crew and passenger lists) within the AP 2010, including development of data technical concepts for automatically and electronic checks of the lists against Schengen Information System,

accommodation of the existing electronic police log for transmitting information from PDMT to the local police and purchase of new hard- and software.

- Develop a more efficient system of identification and reporting
- Improve sea border statistics collected from the central databases of the police

Action 5 - Project 2010-5: Equipment for the reading of biometrics in border control – VIS

The results achieved through Action 5 (cf. table no. 21 a), b) and c)) are consistent with objective no. I within Priority 1 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: More efficient border checks and simplification of procedures for the entry and exit of persons, including the following aims:

- Improve the procedures for the entry and exit of persons through investments in border checks equipment and infrastructure at the border crossing points, among others equipment for reading of biometrics.

Moreover, the following operational requirements for Priority 1, objective no. I from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Investment in infrastructure and updated equipment at the border crossing points

In addition, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Introduce new equipment for checking of biometrics at the border crossing points (front line border checks) in order to read biometric identifiers in passports and check biometric data of visa holders against the VIS.
- Instalment of new passport readers in order to verify the passport and visa holder with the documents.
- Pre-planning for the implementation of mobile control units in order to secure the project result, and quality on solution offered to border controllers
- Purchase of equipment, i.e. 140 fingerprint readers and 130 document readers/scanners for the identification and verification of persons according to the VIS regulation.
- Purchase of additional border check equipment at the border crossing points for the examination of security elements in documents (both in first and second line check)
- Simplified and secure verification of identity
- Prevention of "look-alike"-modus operandi
- Increased detection of false and falsified travel documents
- Prevention of organized and border crossing crime

3.1.3. To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving overall border management in your country? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.1.1. above.

Project 2010-1 (Action 1) aimed at strengthening the response capacity of the police for land border control purposes through the purchase of equipment including means of transport, equipment enabling video camera transmission capacity from the BCP *Storskog* to the main police station in the police district of *Østfinnmark* as well as a heartbeat detector, a photo and fingerprint scanner and a number of helmets, boots and other clothing and personal equipment. The objective of **Project 2010-2 (Action 2)** was to improve border surveillance capacity at the land border which was achieved through installation of a total of 8 all weather cameras as a part of an overall surveillance system along the Norwegian-Russian border. Other ICT equipment, radio relay equipment and

transmission capacity for pictures and signal transmission from a variety of locations along the border were also acquired. The goal of **Project 2010-3 (Action 3)** was to improve land border control and surveillance by increasing the police access to land areas along the border. This was attained by constructing 35 km of mobility traces for light terrain vehicles, ATVs and snow mobiles between *OP Vardefjell* and *Korpfjell* Border station. In conclusion, these three projects contributed substantially to improving the police capacity and response time related to land border surveillance and control, through acquirement of vital equipment for these purposes.

Project 2010-4 (Action 4) aimed at adapting the European reporting system SafeSeaNet to the context of border control. This goal was achieved through establishment of an electronic solution enabling the police to perform administrative checks of crew and passengers, using data from SafeSeaNet. The project is still ongoing as it was planned with a multi-annual timeframe and is also depending on the implementation of SISII before full roll-out is feasible. However, the solution will potentially be of great significance for the police in their border control tasks.

The objective of **Project 2010-5 (Action 5)** was to improve the procedures for the entry and exit of persons through investments in border checks equipment and infrastructure at border crossing points, attained through introduction of new equipment for checking of biometrics in order to read biometric identifiers in passports and check biometric data of visa holders against the VIS. Among others, a total of 294 document readers and 33 pieces of document investigation equipment were acquired and upgraded as a result of the project, replacing old equipment and securing increased capacity for border control and management. So far, the check of biometric data of visa holders against the VIS is not implemented due to lack of functionality in the developed system. However, the errors should be corrected before the first half of 2013, and the potential effect of this equipment for improving overall border management is significant. The training of 40 members of personnel in the use of the purchased border checks equipment which was conducted as a part of project 2010-10, is also vital in this regard.

Project 2010-5 furthermore included two assessment and pre-planning studies for implementation of mobile control units for border control. The assessment studies showed the great importance for the police to develop software etc. making it possible to use such mobile control units, as it will enable the police to be online and have access to important police systems from the field, and consequently greatly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of border control.

3.2. VISA POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS ABROAD

Priority 3 – Support for issuing of visas and tackling of illegal immigration, including the detection of false or falsified documents by enhancing the activities organised by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries

3.2.1. What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

Actions implementing Priority 3 within the 2010 annual programme of Norway were Action 6 and Action 7.

Action 6: Equipment for the verification of ID documents at the Foreign Missions

The purpose of the project is to purchase advanced scanners, which can read RFID chips and other security elements of passports, enabling foreign missions to verify identity documents.

The project has purchased 96 advanced document readers enabling the foreign missions to verify passports and ID documents. 88 readers have been distributed to missions in 58 countries. Instruction manuals on how to use the equipment and how to detect forged documents were issued together with the document readers.

To measure the effect of the action, follow-up questions were issued to the foreign missions asking whether conditions for detection of false documents have improved and if the stations' awareness regarding ID-related questions is higher after they received the new equipment. Half of the responding stations answered that the conditions for detecting false documents have improved to some extent, and the majority responded that the awareness regarding ID-related questions have improved to some extent. In the feedback, the foreign missions ask for training concerning ID-related questions and access to a reference database for travel documents, none of which are within the scope of this project. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will continue to work on these issues.

Table n° 22

Common Core Indicators									
OUTPUT							RESULTS		
11. Operating equipment for visa issuing	Number of equipment acquired or upgraded			Number of destinations of the equipment acquired or upgraded			Average waiting time for visa issuing		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
	Total	96 document readers, 3M AT9000	N/A	N/A	58*	N/A	N/A	N/A**	N/A

*88 of the document readers have been placed at 58 of the Norwegian foreign missions in third countries. The last 8 document readers are so far stored in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for placement at new missions or at missions experiencing increased numbers of visa applications.

**However, results from evaluation/user surveys show that about half of the foreign missions (13/25) consider that the new equipment has contributed to increase their capacity to reveal attempts of illegal immigration. Furthermore, a majority of the missions (18/25) consider that the document readers to a medium degree have increased their consciousness about ID-related issues. The low response to the user survey is due to the fact that not all foreign missions issue visas to the same extent. In volume, however, the response is about 70-80 %.

Action 7: National evaluation and national follow-up at consulates

The purpose of the action is to establish a system where national experts from The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration evaluate Norwegian consulates *in situ* on a regular basis to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis*.

In the 2010 annual programme, evaluation of four consulates were planned, among them Kiev and Beijing. Two travels were made and three consulates have been evaluated: Rabat, Kiev and Beijing. It proved to be difficult to visit two stations in Africa on one trip, and consequently only Rabat received a visit. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration did not have resources for a third travel.

In addition to issuing written evaluation reports with items for the foreign missions to follow up, the visits are evaluated orally at the end of each evaluation visit. The feedback from the oral evaluation so far indicates that the visits are useful, in particular since The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration are conducting the evaluation as a joint team. This enables the consulates to receive training and ask questions to both the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs regarding administrative issues, and to the Directorate of Immigration regarding subject area, with both parties present. Other than the above qualitative results no quantitative results have been measured.

Table n° 23

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained			Number of reports issued		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	3*	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A

*3 foreign missions received evaluation visits as a part of this project/action. The project aimed at visiting a total of 4 foreign missions, however due to constraints of among others time and human resources, only 3 out of 4 evaluation visits were completed. The achievement rate of the project is therefore 75 %.

3.2.2. To what extent are the achievements of the 2007-2010 annual programmes consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question?

AP 2007

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2007.

AP 2008

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2008.

AP 2009

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2009.

AP 2010: The consistency between the achievements of actions within Priority 3 of the 2010 annual programme and the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and the annual programme in question, can be described as follows:

Action 6 – Project 2010-6: Equipment for the verification of ID documents at the Foreign Missions

The results achieved through Action 6 (cf. table no. 22) are consistent with objective no. V within Priority 3 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: Further development of the common visa policy and local consular cooperation, including the following relevant aims:

- The use of new technology
- Good organisation of visa procedures
- Procure the appropriate equipment for detecting false or falsified documents for use by diplomatic and consular missions.

Moreover, the following operational requirements for Priority 3, objective no. V from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Investment in document readers, scanners and other equipment to improve verification at the foreign missions

In addition, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Supplying consular offices with necessary equipment for detection of forged documents, enhance efficient verification and identification.
- Improved conditions for the detection of false documents and heightened awareness amongst consular personnel
- Increased quality in visa decisions
- Purchase of approx. 100 advanced scanners which can read RFID chips and other security elements of passports

Action 7 – Project 2010-7: National evaluation and national follow-up at consulates

The results achieved through Action 7 (cf. table no. 23) are consistent with objective no. V within Priority 3 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: Further development of the common visa policy and local consular cooperation, including the following relevant aims:

- The implementation of new Schengen legislation on visas and a new national immigration law
- Continuous updating of personnel competence at our diplomatic and consular missions.
- Increasing and expanding the training and evaluation of consular staff
- Systematic national follow-up of consulates to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen Acquis

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 3, objective no. V from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Training of consular staff in new legislation (Visa Code, Schengen Borders Code, new Immigration Legislation)
- Introduction of teams for the evaluation of consulates on a regular basis

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- More systematic national follow-up of consulates to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen Acquis through evaluation Norwegian consulates *in situ* on a regular basis
- Evaluate and guide the consular staff in visa processing routines based on the same principles as the Schengen evaluation.
- Evaluate four consulates each year. Four consulates will be evaluated in 2011 (among them Kiev and Beijing).
- Indirect positive effect on the local consular cooperation at the places being evaluated.

3.2.3. To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving visa issuing and preventing irregular entry into the EU? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.2.1. above.

Project 2010-6 (Action 6) aimed at purchasing advanced scanners which can read RFID chips and other security elements of passports, enabling foreign missions to verify identity documents. A total of 88 of the advanced document readers acquired as a result of the project, were distributed to foreign missions in 58 countries together with instruction manuals on how to use the equipment and how to detect forged documents. The project contributed to good organisation of visa procedures through use of new and improved technological solutions, improved procedures for verification and

identification of documents at the foreign missions, improved conditions for detecting forged documents, heightened awareness amongst consular personnel, increased the quality in visa decisions and, thus, was of great significance to the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and their foreign missions and contributed to improving visa issuing and preventing irregular entry into the Schengen Area.

The goal of **Project 2010-7 (Action 7)** was to establish a system where national experts from The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration evaluate Norwegian consulates *in situ* on a regular basis to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis*. The project ensured the updating of personnel competence at the foreign missions, and thereby increased and expanded the training of consular staff in new legislation such as the Visa Code, Schengen Border Code and new immigration legislation. The staff at the foreign missions also received guidance regarding visa processing routines based on the same principles as the Schengen evaluation. Furthermore, the project contributed to systematic national follow-up of consulates to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis* by introducing teams for the evaluation of consulates on a regular basis. Project 2010-7 also had an indirect positive effect on local consular cooperation in the countries where the foreign missions were being evaluated. In particular, the visa related training of consular staff is very important and will contribute positively on improving visa issuing and preventing irregular entry into the Schengen Area.

3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF IT SYSTEMS SUPPORTING BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS

Priority 4 – Support for the establishment of IT systems required for the implementation of EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas

3.3.1. What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

Actions implementing Priority 4 within the 2010 annual programme of Norway were Action 8.

Action 8: Access to VIS

In order to ensure secure, efficient and streamlined processing of visa cases before and after Norway enters the VIS, the Norwegian Visa Application Portal for electronic visa applications was developed as a part of this project, and implemented at all foreign missions and in all police districts in Norway.

As planned, the project achieved the following results:

- 97 Foreign Service missions and 27 police districts may use the Norwegian Visa Application Portal once they receive the right training. Some missions in the planned roll out are connected as of today.
- 97 Foreign Service missions, 27 police districts and 104 border crossing points may connect to the VIS when training and configuration is in place. As planned, three missions in North Africa were connected to the VIS as part of the first roll out. In addition, missions in the Middle-East and the Gulf have also been connected (a total of 10 missions).

Table n° 24

Common Core Indicators				
	OUTPUT	RESULTS		
7. VIS	% of EBF contribution to total investment undertaken to support development of CVIS	Number of consulates connected to CVIS	Number of border crossing points connected to CVIS	Number of other stakeholders connected

Total	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
	38,2	N/A	N/A	10*	N/A	10	104**	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1

* All 10 consulates that have gained access to the national VIS system (NORVIS) are connected to CVIS.

** This is the total number of BCPs in Norway.

3.3.2. To what extent are the achievements of the 2007-2010 annual programmes consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

AP 2007

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2007.

AP 2008

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2008.

AP 2009

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2009.

AP 2010: The consistency between the achievements of actions within Priority 4 of the 2010 annual programme and the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and the annual programme in question, can be described as follows:

Action 8 – Project 2010-8: Access to VIS

The results achieved through Action 8 (cf. table no. 24) are consistent with objective no. II within Priority 4 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: More secure identification of persons crossing the external borders, including the following relevant aims:

- Improve the conditions for the verification of identity of persons crossing the external borders.
- Redundancy and failover solutions in order to keep Schengen external borders open at all times and 24-hours online with VIS.

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 4, objective no. V from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Further VIS integration and establishment of VIS 24/7

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Support the applicant and case-handling officers with a system, which ensures simplicity and will be easy to use. In seeking solutions, the work method ensures good usability for end users, both officers and the applicant/reference.
- Provide for reduced postal service, shorter processing time and increased flexibility in how to apply and where to apply from
- Ensure appropriate functionality in NORVIS for receiving and processing of electronic applications with the ability to complete registration of all documents (attachments) that are delivered to the embassy

- Provide for payment on the net also for possibly a third part
- Provide good flow between the registration functionality in the application online and the recording of biometrics as a result of VIS integration
- Develop an online support system with sufficient competent personnel to guide the users of NORVIS in technical and professional manners by mail or telephone

More specifically, by the end of the project period:

- 97 Foreign Service missions and 27 police districts will be ready to facilitate the use of the Application Portal Norway.
- 97 Foreign Service missions, 27 police districts and 104 border crossing points will be ready to connect to the VIS. However, only three missions in North Africa will connect to the VIS as part of the first roll out.

3.3.3. To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to the development of the IT systems necessary for the implementation of EU instruments in the field of external borders and visas? Please breakdown for SIS, VIS and, where applicable, other IT systems. In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.3.1. above.

Project 2010-8 (Action 8) aimed at developing the Norwegian Visa Application Portal for electronic visa applications and implement it at all foreign missions and in all police districts in Norway in order to ensure secure, efficient and streamlined processing of visa cases before and after Norway enters the VIS. The project contributed to making sure that 97 foreign service missions and 27 police districts were ready to facilitate the use of the Norwegian Visa Application Portal and that, in addition to these foreign service missions and police districts, 104 border crossing points would also be ready to connect to the VIS. Consequently, the project will improve conditions for verification of identity of persons crossing the external borders, ensure further VIS integration and establishment of VIS 24/7, support the applicant and case-handling officers with a system, which ensures simplicity and will be easy to use, provide for reduced postal service, shorter processing time and increased flexibility in how to apply and where to apply from, ensure appropriate functionality in NORVIS for receiving and processing of electronic applications with the ability to complete registration of all documents (attachments) that are delivered to the embassy, provide for online payment, provide good flow between the registration functionality in the application online and the recording of biometrics as a result of VIS integration, as well as develop an online support system with sufficient competent personnel to guide the users of NORVIS regarding technical and professional issue. The results of project 2010-8 will therefore be important in contributing to the development of the IT systems necessary for the implementation of EU instruments in the field of external borders and visa.

3.4. TRAINING, RISK ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY SUPPORT

Priority 5 – Support for effective and efficient application of relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular

3.4.1. What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

Actions implementing Priority 5 within the 2010 annual programme of Norway were Action 9 and Action 10.

Action 9: Training in visa regulations and best practice

The purpose of the project is to secure a common implementation of the visa code and improve the cooperation with the Member States that some of the Norwegian Consular Missions represent. In order to achieve this, a special regional meeting focusing on representation arrangements was held in 2011.

The meeting was held as planned. All 26 consular missions were represented together with representatives from the Swedish, Danish Finnish and Icelandic immigration authorities, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

The evaluation conducted after the meeting showed that the meeting contributed to broader understanding of the tasks related to representation and how the Visa Code should be used when acting as a representative. Also, issues raised during the meeting showed that gathering both representatives from foreign missions and representatives from Member States that Norway cooperate with, had a positive effect.

Table n° 25 a)

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained			Share of staff trained (compared to total)		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
	1 representative from each of the 26 foreign missions participating in the training	N/A	N/A	100*	N/A	N/A
Total						

*100 % of those staff members who required training, received this training through implementation of the project.

Table n° 25 b)

Common Core Indicators									
OUTPUT						RESULTS			
9. Consular cooperation and ILOs	Number of joint consular practices developed			Number of member states with whom such practices were developed			% of consular offices affected		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
	Total	3 foreign missions harmonised their practice in the visa code area in regards to the Schengen <i>Acquis</i>	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	12	N/A

Action 10: Training in VIS at the border crossing point

Training in VIS during 2010 and 2011, coordinated by the National Police Directorate in cooperation with the Police Data and Material Service (PDMT). The aim was to train 140 experts and trainers through regional seminars in the police districts using the VIS/NORVIS. The plan was

also to make sure end users in NORVIS (visa case-processing and identity checks) and 345 users of the border control system (GK) became trained in their respective system (either by supporting the trainers or actually train the end users “on demand”).

Approximately 100 persons of a total of 350 staff using NORVIS, participated in a one day initial info/training session. Due to the fact that there were delays in the VIS go-live centrally and, later, that the finger print search was not available in the middleware in Norway, further training was delayed. The exception was around 15 police districts with about 50-60 participants conducting training for the new equipment integrated with the border control system (GK). The reason to put further training on hold, was that the value of training was considered very low because the systems where the new knowledge could have been applied promptly after the training, were not available yet. Further training actions were handed over to the line organization for future follow up.

Table n° 26

Common Core Indicators						
OUTPUT				RESULTS		
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained			Share of staff trained (compared to total)		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total	101	N/A	N/A	29	N/A	N/A

3.4.2. To what extent are the achievements of the 2007-2010 annual programmes consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

AP 2007

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2007.

AP 2008

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2008.

AP 2009

Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF at the time of the AP 2009.

AP 2010: The consistency between the achievements of actions within Priority 5 of the 2010 annual programme and the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and the annual programme in question, can be described as follows:

Action 9 – Project 2010-9: Training in visa regulations and best practice

The results achieved through Action 9 (cf. table no. 25 a) and b)) are consistent with objective no. II within Priority 5 in Norway’s 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: Further development of the common visa policy and local consular cooperation, including the following relevant aims:

- Updating of personnel competence at diplomatic and consular missions.
- Increasing and expanding the training and evaluation of consular staff
- Systematic national follow-up of consulates to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis*
- Strengthen the cooperation between the authorities responsible for border management

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 4, objective no. V from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Training of consular staff in new legislation (Visa Code, Schengen Borders Code, new Immigration Legislation)

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Compulsory courses for visa personnel
- Bi-annual regional meetings in different regions directed at expatriates as well as locally employed personnel.
- Education and training of consular staff to meet the challenges of implementation of the Visa Code and its handbook
- Inviting embassy staff responsible for visa case processing from the 26 Norwegian consular missions that represent other Member States to a regional meeting

Action 10 – Project 2010-10: Training in VIS at the border crossing points

The results achieved through Action 10 (cf. table no. 26) are consistent with objective no. IX within Priority 5 in Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme of the External Borders Fund: To Increase the knowledge of border regulations and practices among border personnel, including the following relevant aims:

- Development of a national plan for the training of border guards, including a plan for the training of Schengen instructors.
- Training in VIS for border control purposes

Furthermore, the following operational requirements for Priority 5, objective no. IX from the 2010-2013 multi-annual programme, apply:

- Training in VIS for border control purposes

Additionally, these results are in line with the following requirements set in the 2010 annual programme:

- Theoretical and practical training in VIS during 2010 and 2011, in due course before VIS goes live.
- 140 experts and trainers will be trained through regional seminars in the police districts.
- 1200 users will be trained in NORVIS (visa case-processing and identity checks)
- 345 users will be trained in the use for border control purposes (GK)
- Initial training for users of the system in the Police, implementation of training programme
- Knowledge of VIS will be increased

3.4.3. To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving the application of the EU standards in the field of external borders and visas in your country and supporting overall strategy development by your administration in this area, including risk assessment? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.4.1. above.

The objective of **Project 2010-9 (Action 9)** was to secure a common implementation of the visa code and improve the cooperation with the Member States that some of the Norwegian Consular Missions represent. This was achieved through a regional training where all 26 consular missions

were represented together with representatives from the Swedish, Danish, Finnish and Icelandic immigration authorities, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, contributing to a broader understanding of the tasks related to representation and how the Visa Code should be used when acting as a representative.. Also, issues raised during the meeting showed that gathering both representatives from foreign missions and representatives from Member States that Norway cooperate with, had a positive effect. Consequently, the application of EU standards in the field of external borders and visas in Norway, and at Norwegian foreign missions are likely to improve. Moreover, these results are also positive for the overall strategy development, including risk assessment, within this field in Norway.

Project 2010-10 (Action 10) aimed at training 140 experts and trainers in the VIS through regional seminars in the police districts using the VIS/NORVIS. Furthermore, the project plan included training of end users in NORVIS to enable them to perform visa case processing and identity checks, and training of 345 users of the border control system, GK, in the functionalities of this system. Thereby, the project contributed to the development of a national plan for the training of border guards, including a plan for the training of Schengen instructors, the theoretical and practical training in VIS for border control purposes, and to increasing knowledge of VIS. The training that was conducted was successful and can, thus be said to have contributed to improving the application of EU standards in the field of external borders and visa in Norway and to supporting the overall strategy development within this field in Norway.

3.5. Overall results achieved with the Fund's intervention

3.5.1. Please insert an overview table presenting the overall achievements through the Fund's intervention.

As Norway has only participated in one annual programme so far, and there are thus no overall EBF results to be aggregated by priority, the tables 17 – 26 presented in the report (above) as well as the attached Excel spread sheet for Norway with the tables showing an overview of EBF results per action/project per indicator for the 2010 annual programme, is considered sufficient to answer this point.

3.5.2. How do you assess the results of section 3.5.1. in the national context of implementation of the External Borders Fund?

- Neutral
- Positive
- Very positive
- Excellent

Due to the short time passed since the closing of the 2010 annual programme, it is difficult to estimate the full potential of positive effects deriving from the actions implemented.

3.5.3. Please comment on the overall results achieved (as presented in Table n° 17-26) in relation to your initially set expectations as stated in the annual programmes.

Action 1 was completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.
The following are the objectives that were achieved as planned:

- The response capacity for border surveillance was strengthened in *Østfinnmark* police district, enabling the police to operate on a tactical level in the field any time of the year and giving them the technical capability to locate illegal immigrants in poor visibility.
- Equipment (ATVs, snow mobiles and trailers etc.) were acquired in order to strengthen the response capacity of the police for border control purposes.
- The situational picture for land border surveillance was improved through establishment of a data line for transmission of situational pictures (real time) from the border to the police (OPS).
- The police's night vision capability was increased through acquirement of technical equipment.

Action 2 was completed with some deficiencies according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following aims were planned for this project/action:

- Projecting, procurement, installation and establishment of all weather camera detection and observation system, providing both pictures and film, to improve the border surveillance capabilities at the land border, increase the capacity to detect illegal migration during bad weather conditions, improve the common operational picture and improve readiness and reaction capacity.

However the camera surveillance system is so far not functioning optimally and has thus so far not been used. However, the manufacturer is working to find a solution in the nearest future.

Action 3 was completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the objectives that were achieved as planned:

- Construct 35 km of mobility traces between *OP Vardefjell* and *Korpfjell* Border Station.
- Increase operational mobility, accessibility and reaction capacity along the Norwegian-Russian border throughout the seasons, by completing the building of operational mobility traces for light terrain vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles, thus allowing the border guards to carry out continuous border surveillance as well as fulfilling duties related to medical evacuation, operational presence and reaction etc.
- Increase the detection and reaction capacity of the police and The Garrison in South Varanger/The Border Guard (GSV) for border surveillance purposes.

Action 4 was not completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following aims were planned for this project/action:

- Adapt the European maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet (EU Directive 2002/59/EC) to the context of border control in line with the SBC, by establishing an electronic solution replacing manual search and enabling electronic and automatic search and, thus, administrative checks of crew and passengers using data from the SafeSeaNet system by the Police.
- Ensuring that crew and passenger lists can be transmitted in an electronic format from the shipping agents/sea captains to the police, in order to facilitate administrative checks.
- Establish a data communication line between the Norwegian Coastal Administration and the National Police Data and Material Service (PDMT) for receiving the data (crew and passenger lists) within the AP 2010, including development of data technical concepts for

automatically and electronic checks of the lists against Schengen Information System, accommodation of the existing electronic police log for transmitting information from PDMT to the local police and purchase of new hard- and software.

- Develop a more efficient system of identification and reporting
- Improve sea border statistics collected from the central databases of the police

However, the adaptation of SafeSeaNet to the context of border control has taken longer time than envisaged. Consequently, the development is prolonged and continued in a project in the EBF 2012 annual programme. Project costs have also exceeded the planned budget.

Action 5 was, with some deficiencies, completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following objectives were planned for this project/action:

- Introduce new equipment for checking of biometrics at the border crossing points (front line border checks) in order to read biometric identifiers in passports and check biometric data of visa holders against the VIS.
- Instalment of new passport readers in order to verify the passport and visa holder with the documents.
- Pre-planning for the implementation of mobile control units in order to secure the project result, and quality on solution offered to border controllers
- Purchase of equipment, i.e. 140 fingerprint readers and 130 document readers/scanners for the identification and verification of persons according to the VIS regulation.
- Purchase of additional border check equipment at the border crossing points for the examination of security elements in documents (both in first and second line check)

The solution where the current border control system, GK, is modified to use biometrical data for a search in the VIS is, however, not functioning optimally and has thus not gone “live” due to errors in the middleware for this functionality. fingerprint functionality is not fully achieved. The development of the middleware is outside the scope of this project, however, as it has important implications for the successful completion of the project and achievement of project results, it should nevertheless be mentioned as a deficiency in the project implementation process. The vendor responsible for developing the middleware is addressing the error and production should be in place before 1st half of 2013. Due to these deficiencies, the training in use of equipment for checking of biometrics at the border crossing points has not been completed and has thus been transferred from the project to the line of responsibility in the Police Data and Material Service.

Action 6 was completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the goals that were achieved as planned:

- Supplying consular offices with necessary equipment for detection of forged documents, enhance efficient verification and identification.
- Improved conditions for the detection of false documents and heightened awareness amongst consular personnel
- Increased quality in visa decisions
- Purchase of approx. 100 advanced scanners which can read RFID chips and other security elements of passports

The project has purchased 96 advanced document readers enabling the foreign missions to verify passports and ID documents. 88 readers have been distributed to missions in 58 countries.

Instruction manuals on how to use the equipment and how to detect forged documents were issued together with the document readers.

Action 7 was achieved as planned with only one exception to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the goals that were planned for this project/action:

- More systematic national follow-up of consulates to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis* through evaluation Norwegian consulates *in situ* on a regular basis
- Evaluate and guide the consular staff in visa processing routines based on the same principles as the Schengen evaluation.
- Evaluate four consulates each year. Four consulates will be evaluated in 2011 (among them Kiev and Beijing).
- Indirect positive effect on the local consular cooperation at the places being evaluated.

All of the four objectives above were attained, with the exception of the third goal. Due to among others lack of human resources and time constraints, it proved to visit two foreign missions in Africa during one trip. Consequently, only Rabat Kiev and Beijing received an evaluation visit within this project. However, the intention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to continue with the evaluation visits and conduct a average of four such visits per year.

Action 8 was completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the objectives that were attained as planned:

- Support the applicant and case-handling officers with a system, which ensures simplicity and will be easy to use. In seeking solutions, the work method ensures good usability for end users, both officers and the applicant/reference.
- Provide for reduced postal service, shorter processing time and increased flexibility in how to apply and where to apply from
- Ensure appropriate functionality in NORVIS for receiving and processing of electronic applications with the ability to complete registration of all documents (attachments) that are delivered to the embassy
- Provide for payment on the net also for possibly a third part
- Provide good flow between the registration functionality in the application online and the recording of biometrics as a result of VIS integration
- Develop an online support system with sufficient competent personnel to guide the users of NORVIS in technical and professional manners by mail or telephone

More specifically, by the end of the project period:

- 97 Foreign Service missions and 27 police districts will be ready to facilitate the use of the Application Portal Norway.
- 97 Foreign Service missions, 27 police districts and 104 border crossing points will be ready to connect to the VIS system. However, only three missions in North Africa will connect to the VIS as part of the first roll out.

Action 9 was completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the objectives that were attained as planned:

- Compulsory courses for visa personnel

- Bi-annual regional meetings in different regions directed at expatriates as well as locally employed personnel.
- Education and training of consular staff to meet the challenges of implementation of the Visa Code and its handbook
- Inviting embassy staff responsible for visa case processing from the 26 Norwegian consular missions that represent other Member States to a regional meeting

Action 10 was, with some deficiencies, completed according to expectations as stated in the 2010 annual programme.

The following are the goals that were planned for this project/action:

- Theoretical and practical training in VIS during 2010 and 2011, in due course before VIS goes live.
- 140 experts and trainers will be trained through regional seminars in the police districts.
- 1200 users will be trained in NORVIS (visa case-processing and identity checks)
- 345 users will be trained in the use for border control purposes (GK)
- Initial training for users of the system in the Police, implementation of training programme
- Knowledge of VIS will be increased

Approximately 100 persons of a total of 350 staff using NORVIS, participated in a one day initial info/training session. Due to the fact that there were delays in the VIS go-live centrally and, later, that the finger print search was not available in the middleware in Norway, further training was delayed. The exception was around 15 police districts with about 50-60 participants conducting training for the new equipment integrated with the border control system (GK). The reason to put further training on hold, was that the value of training was considered low because the systems where the new knowledge could have been applied promptly after the training, were not available yet. Further training actions were handed over to the line organization for future follow up.

3.6. CASE STUDIES/BEST PRACTICES

3.6.1. Important /successful projects funded in the annual programmes 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Please describe at least 5 projects which deserve, in your opinion, particular mention since you consider them as a good practice, or of an innovative nature, of interest to other Member States (example of a project supporting an EU policy priority) or of particular value in the light of the multi-annual strategy and your national requirements.

Because Norway has so far only participated and completed projects in the 2010 annual programme, it was considered sufficient to describe only 2 projects which deserve particular mention due to their good practice, innovative nature and interest to other Member States. The 2 projects are 2010-1 Land border surveillance – reaction capacity and police monitoring in *Østfinnmark* police district and 2010- 3 Land border surveillance – mobility traces, and will be described in the following:

2010-1 Land border surveillance - reaction capacity and police monitoring in *Østfinnmark* police district.

The purpose of the project was to strengthen the reaction and response capacity of the police for border control purposes, including establishing a data line to be used for transmission of situational

picture from the border to the police, and equipment to enable night vision capability, were to be installed.

The vehicles and equipment purchased enable the police to mobilise more personnel and transport more equipment which allows for increased endurance in the field. This has strengthened the reaction capacity. The equipment has been tested and users give good feedback.

Østfinnmark police district has been responsible for this project. It has been an important project for the *Østfinnmark* police and has had the necessary support from management.

Seen from a project management point of view:

- The purpose and goal of the project were clearly defined and understood
- The project owner has been sufficiently involved in the project
- There has been focus on user involvement, both when specifying the needs and when testing equipment.
- The project was delivered within the budget.

2010-3 Land border surveillance - mobility traces

The aim of this action was to construct 35 km of mobility traces between *OP Vardefjell* and *Korpfjell* Border Station. These traces are to be used by light terrain vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles. Mobility traces are an important factor in the border surveillance concept. The 2010-1 project involved the purchase of ATVs to improve the reaction capacity, the tracks for ATVs improve mobility and reaction time. The tracks are in use and experience shows that the tracks have improved mobility and reaction time. It has also reduced the driving outside the tracks, which is important from a nature conservation point of view.

The project was managed by the Norwegian Defence Estates Agency and was carried out in cooperation with the Border Guard Company. A lot of work had been put into the construction of the tracks, to minimise footprint in a vulnerable environment and ensure that the tracks are sufficiently robust to be used for ATVs.

Seen from a project management point of view:

- The purpose and goal of the project were clearly defined and understood
- Project management and governance have been sufficient for this project
- There has been focus on stakeholder involvement. The areas where the tracks are built is in a part of Norway with vulnerable nature and reindeer husbandry putting restrictions on the construction of tracks.
- The project was delivered within the budget.

3.6.2. Description of best practices derived from the implementation of the External Borders Fund

Please describe a few best practices you consider you have acquired through implementation of the External Borders Fund in terms of tools for administrative management and cooperation at national level or with other Member States.

Best practices acquired through implementation of the External Borders Fund in terms of tools for administrative management and cooperation at national level and with other Member States, have been the following (not in order of priority):

1. The EBF Secretariat has developed its own templates for project management. These include templates for project plan, project agreement, quarterly status reports and final reports. Furthermore, the Secretariat has developed template checklist for ensuring good reviews of project plans before signing the project agreement between the National Police Directorate and the relevant partner. Also, template checklists contributing significantly to control and monitoring of project progress, quality assurance, equal treatment and documentation of project reviews through checks of status reports and final reports, have been established.

2. In addition to the variety of templates for project management, the EBF Secretariat has developed a tool for financial management of the individual projects as well as for the annual programme as a whole. The financial management tool provides a comprehensive overview of the financial situation in all programmes and projects.

3. A Manual of Procedure defining the EBF Secretariat's working scope has been developed. This manual has become a very useful tool for the Secretariat, stating in writing the method of procedure for implementing the External Borders Fund in Norway, including among others the Secretariat's field of responsibility and competence, related stakeholders field of responsibility and competence, the EBF Secretariat's governance structure, procedure for selection of projects, control and monitoring procedures for project and financial management etc.

4. The EBF Secretariat organises coaching/training for the national partners to the External Borders Fund in order to strengthen their project managing capacity and capabilities, and share best practices from the different projects.

5. Norway is one of 13 countries initiating and taking part in an informal working group for the External Borders Fund. The other members in this group are Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Czech Republic, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Austria and Iceland. The group meets on a biannual basis in different capitals of the participating countries, and has become very useful for developing and discussing possible best practices.

3.7. LESSONS LEARNED

3.7.1. Description of 3 less successful projects, among the projects funded in the annual programmes 2007 to 2010

Because Norway has so far only participated and completed projects in the 2010 annual programme, it was considered sufficient to describe only 1 project which can be characterised as less successful due to its deficiencies. The projects concerned is Action 5: Equipment for the reading of biometrics in the border control – VIS (please see section 3.1.1 for a more detailed description of the project).

The purpose of project 2010-5 was to introduce new equipment for checking of biometrics at the border crossing points (front line border checks) in order to read biometric identifiers in passports and check biometric data of visa holders against the VIS. The latter part of the project (implementation of fingerprint readers) has been implemented in the border control solution, GK , but the connection to the VIS is not ready yet as the system middleware (UDBSOA) is not able to perform the relevant service yet. The project is currently in the process of correcting errors in the solution. In other words the fingerprint readers are still not in use in the border control system, GK, (although it is soon to be 6 months after the closing of the 2010 annual programme, and although finger print readers are ready to be used at the border control points) due to functionality deficiencies in the UDBSOA. The project has thus delivered the results according to the aims set out in the

project plan, however the full effect has not been realised due to the deficiencies regarding the use of fingerprint scanners. The project hopes to reach full functionality within January 2013.

In the case of the project 2010-5, the following lessons have been learned:

Even though this was not within the scope of the project itself, the project should have addressed and made sure that the UDBSOA solution was operative at the same time as the GK-solution was ready to go live, in order to ensure full potential effect of the project results.

3.7.2. Lessons learned

3.7.2.1.

Please describe what are the lessons learned and practices developed for the future both in terms of Fund/project management and in terms of practices developed for the management of border/visa.

Lessons learned and practices developed for the future through the implementation of the External Borders Fund in terms of Fund/project management and in terms of practices developed for the management of border/visa, have been the following (not in order of priority):

1. There is a need to strengthen the EBF Secretariat staff capacity concerning quality assurance of IT projects. Future annual programmes will make use of the TA to remedy this challenge.
2. The Secretariat's capacity within goal management should be improved in order to secure more projects that successfully both set and reach their aims.
3. The EBF Secretariat should take a larger responsibility for pointing out issues/fields where the project relevant competence and know-how of the final beneficiaries and other project partners could and should be improved.
4. The involvement of the project owners from the different final beneficiaries and in the different projects should be strengthened in regards to the project management process.
5. There is a lack of overall coordinating mechanisms in the policy field of border and visa. Consequently it is difficult to reveal the different dependencies between the EBF projects which can be of great importance to the projects' completion within timeframe, budget and available human resources, and thus to the success of the projects.
6. It is challenging to include national interests and prioritise these over the interests of the final beneficiaries and other project partners and stakeholders involved in the distribution of the EBF funding.

3.7.2.2.

Were you already able to integrate some of these practices in the management of the projects?

The EBF Secretariat has been able to already integrate some of the lessons learned in the management of the project, as follows:

The TA has been used to recruit additional IT knowledge to the EBF Secretariat as of April 2012 in order to ensure better monitoring of IT projects. (Linked to lesson learned no. 1 under point 3.7.2.1 above.)

The Secretariat has embarked on the task of establishing an overall coordination mechanism in the policy field of IT in order to look at dependencies between the different projects and discover both potential challenges as well as potential beneficiary developments. (Linked to lesson learned no. 5 under point 3.7.2.1 above.)

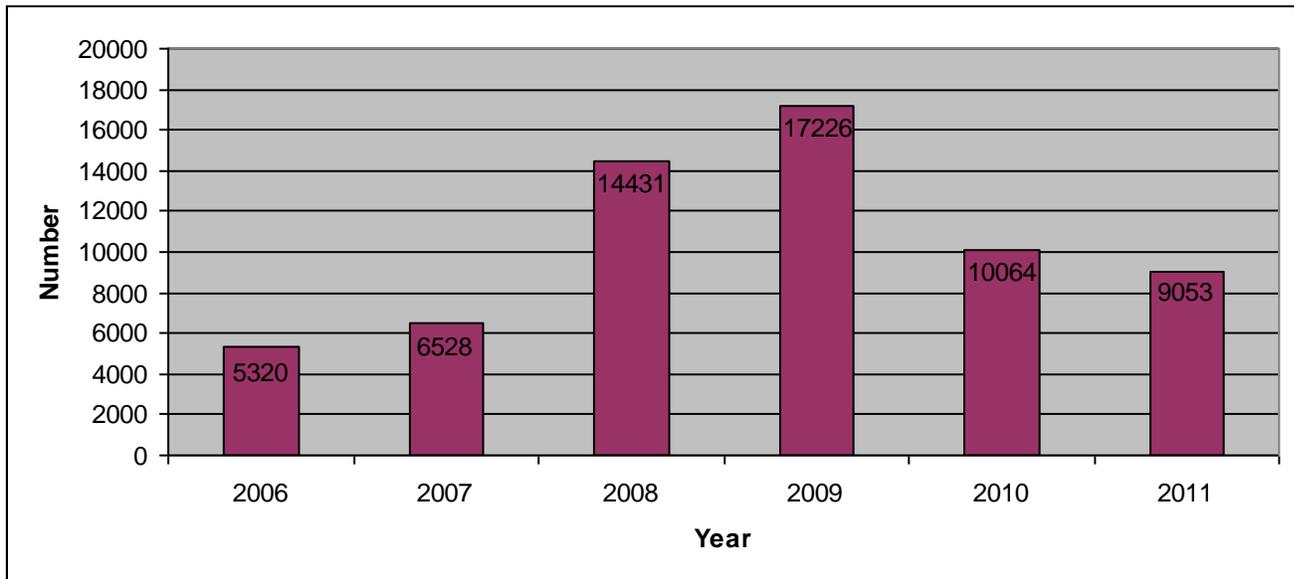
4.0. ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIGRATION FLOWS

4.01. Please present a short overview on the trends in migration flows to your country during the period 2006 to end 2011 and analyse them in light of the developments influencing them (legislative, policy, etc.).

Illegal migration

The number of persons applying for asylum serves as an indicator regarding irregular migration to Norway. Looking at the development from 2006 until 2011 and comparing it to political measures taken during the same period in order to tighten the immigration policy, indicates how such measures impact the migration flow.

Overview of the development of the number of asylum seekers to Norway 2006 – 2011.



Source: www.UDI.no

In 2007, Norway received 6 528 asylum seekers and in 2008 more than twice (14 431) as many asylum seekers applied. Next to the Netherlands, this was the largest increase in the arrivals of asylum seekers in Europe in 2008. The main reason for the increase were situations in the home countries of the asylum seekers. How the Norwegian asylum policy was perceived, especially in comparison with comparable countries like Sweden, may also explain the distribution of asylum seekers to various European countries. More than 60 % of the applicants were rejected. Due to this influx in 2008, the Norwegian government found it necessary to take measures to tighten the immigration policy in order to decrease the numbers of asylum seekers without a need for protection. (Among other measures, the subsistence requirement was restricted and the Dublin II Regulation was applied more widely. This regulation puts the responsibility for the asylum application in the state where the applicant first applied for asylum, unless the applicant has family members residing legally in another state.)

During 2009, several changes in regulations were made according to the measures given by the Norwegian government, however the high number of asylum seekers continued into the first half of 2009. During the second half the decrease commenced. Even though the total number of asylum seekers in 2009 was even higher than in 2008, the decreasing trend starting in the second half of 2009 may be related to these changes. In addition, it is also assumed that the new Norwegian Immigration

Act, coming into force in January 2010, may have had an effect and contributed to the decreasing trend. In 2010 the decreasing trend continued, ending up on a total of 10064 asylum applicants, followed by a total of 9053 in 2011.

Misuse of the visa liberalisation for the Western Balkans

Starting from December 2009 (expanded in December 2010) the visa-free regime for countries of the Western Balkans was introduced. In order to detect possible misuse of the visa liberalisation, the asylum applicants from Western Balkan countries were closely monitored. Starting in late February and ending in March 2010, Norway experienced one wave of asylum abuse which can be assumed to be related to the visa liberalisation. Following the sharp increase in asylum seekers from Serbia and Macedonia in week 9 and 10 of 2010, the Norwegian authorities introduced a fast-track procedure in which the asylum cases from these countries, including Montenegro, were processed within 48-hours followed by forced return. On Saturday the 13th of March 2010 (week 10), 78 failed asylum seekers from Macedonia and Serbia were forcibly returned to their home countries. The majority had been in Norway less than one week before the deportation. The 48-hour processing procedure followed by quick return proved to be a very effective measure in discouraging new asylum applications from Serbia and Macedonia.

The introduction of a fast track procedure together with large scale forced returns are likely to be the reasons why Norway only experienced one wave of asylum seekers. In addition to the return operation in March, Norway carried out a return operation to Serbia in July (52 deportees), in September (70 deportees) and in October (75 deportees) 2010. A national charter was also carried out to Kosovo in December in which 46 people were returned. News about these national charter flights was widely spread in the media, news that also reached Western Balkan countries, and thus may have had a preventive effect.

Table n° 22

Number of ..	Type greense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Passenger crossings at external borders	Air	N.A	N.A	3417040	4186862	3823602	4427317
	Sea	N.A	N.A	142074	1741130	2179794	1516960
	Land	106644	108708	104584	109056	140855	195813
Total		106644	108708	3663698	6037048	6144251	6142101
Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders	Air	N.A	N.A	43	44	62	76
	Sea	N.A	N.A	0	13	5	14
	Land	N.A	N.A	4	52	73	58
Total		N.A	N.A	47	109	140	148
Third country nationals apprehended after having crossed the external border illegally, including persons apprehended at sea	Air	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Sea	N.A	N.A	2	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Land	N.A	N.A	0	0	16	58
Total		N.A	N.A	2	0	16	58

Table n° 23

Number of ..	2006	2009	2011
Passenger crossings at external borders	Cf. table above	Cf. table above	Cf. table above
Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders	Cf. table above	Cf. table above	Cf. table above
Third country nationals apprehended after having crossed the external border illegally, including persons apprehended at sea	Cf. table above	Cf. table above	Cf. table above
Visa applications made	Not available	113.386	167.093
Visas issued	Not available	104.751	158.889

4.02. Please specify whether, in your opinion, the intervention through the Fund contributed to changes in migration trends in your country and if so, explain the reasons.

As the Annual programme 2010 was finished as recently as 30.6.2012, it is too early to assess this question appropriately.

4.03. Please specify to what extent migration flows influenced decisions on the intervention of the Fund? Did you (re)shape the programming through the Fund in order to meet any (new/unforeseen) specific needs within the migratory context at national level? If, why?

The increased flow of passengers through the *Storskog* BCP at the northern Norwegian-Russian border (Schengen border) has increased focus on strengthening the capacity of this BCP. Consequently, several projects facilitating management of border crossings of persons and goods, were established in the 2011 annual programme.

Equipment for verification of documents has been installed according to the volume of visa applications at Norwegian foreign missions.

The increased traffic at some of the main airports has led to the decision to introduce automatic border control (ABC) via eGates. A pilot is introduced via a project within the 2011 annual programme.

4.1. ADDED VALUE AND IMPACT

Volume effects:

4.1.1. Taking into account the information in part I, how and where in particular did the Fund's intervention contribute most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to border management (checks and surveillance) in your country?

The intervention of the External Borders Fund contributed most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to border management in Norway, in the following areas:

- Border management at the border between Norway and Russia in *Østfinnmark* Police District. *Østfinnmark* acquired equipment that replaced their former helicopter capability in the sense that they maintain sufficient border surveillance capacity .

- Without the Fund's contribution and financing, the SafeSeaNet system would not have been implemented due to lack of national co-financing. In this sense the system, when finalized, will increase the capacity and efficiency of performing (administrative) border checks.

4.1.2. Taking into account the information in part I, how and where in particular did the Fund's intervention contribute most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to visa issuing in your country?

The intervention of the External Borders Fund contributed most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to visa issuing in Norway, in the following areas:

- Training in visa regulations at the foreign missions, directly related to the procedures for visa issuing.

- An online system for visa application was developed and introduced, reducing the administrative burden on the visa applicants as well as on the foreign mission issuing the visas.

A general improvement of the quality of the visa application process has taken place obtained through various efforts.

4.1.3. Taking into account the information in part I, how important was the support of the External Borders Fund to the national efforts in developing the IT systems VIS and SIS?

Norway's 2010 annual program does not include any projects related to developing the IT system SIS.

Regarding VIS, funding from the EBF has contributed to developing this IT system, however, the financial contribution has not been of vital importance to the development which has taken place.

Funding from the EBF contributes to a general strengthening of police work. Not least, the EBF is an addition to national funding in the field of border and visa management, thereby releasing funds for tasks and initiatives within other areas of police work which would not be eligible for funding from the EBF, but which nevertheless contribute to the important task of successful police work.

4.1.4. To what extent did the Fund contribute to strengthening the image of having secure borders in your society?

Due to the short intervention time it is unlikely that the Fund has contributed significantly to the overall image of security related to the external borders in Norway. The Northern regions, that is the border zone to Russia, is however an exception. The media focus and general awareness of border issues in this region is substantially high, and the actual projects of the 2010-programme has been widely covered.

4.1.5 How do you perceive the programmes' added value in comparison with existing national programmes/policies at national, regional and local level, and in relation to the national budget in the area of intervention of the External Borders Fund?

The External Borders Fund increases focus on the areas covered by this funding, and contributes to making EBF projects a priority, ensuring national funding in the fields relevant to the Fund.

Scope effects:

4.1.6. How did the Fund enhance your response capacity in relation to detecting irregular crossings and apprehending irregularly entering third-country nationals? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

The main objective of the projects **2010-1**, **2010-2** and **2010-3** have been to increase the reaction capacity related to the Schengen border crossing point at the Norwegian-Russian border. Project 2010-1 and 2010-3 have attained this aim through purchase of ATVs, snow mobiles and trailers for transporting these vehicles, as well as mobility traces enabling faster and more efficient transport to relevant sites along the border. Project 2010-2 has sought to establish a camera surveillance system

along the border. Although this camera surveillance system does so far not function optimally, these projects pose a significant potential to enhance response capacity in relation to detecting irregular crossings and apprehending irregularly entering of third country nationals.

Project **2010-4** opens up the possibility of automatic and improved border control by establishing an electronic solution enabling the police to perform administrative checks of crew and passengers using data from the European SafeSeaNet system, thus enabling border control on a higher level than the national one.

The aim of project **2010-5** was to purchase second line border control equipment for detecting forged documents at border crossing points by enabling the police and border guards to read biometric data. Although the solution for reading biometrics does so far not function optimally, the future potential for detecting irregular crossings and apprehend irregular entering third-country nationals due to the equipment purchased in this project, is large. The training activities in project 2010-10 related to the use of document reader equipment purchased in project 2010-5, are also very important in this regard.

There were, moreover, performed two studies assessing the possibilities to and effects of, making use of mobile control units for border control. It was shown that such mobile control units potentially have large positive effects on efficiency and effectiveness of border control.

The projects **2010-6**, **2010-7** and **2010-9** have contributed greatly to improved border control procedures and management for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the staff at their foreign missions. Equipment for verification of ID documents, associated user manuals and manuals on how to detect forged documents were placed at the foreign missions and increased their awareness regarding ID-related questions, thus increasing the potential for detecting false documents. Furthermore, the initiative to conduct regular evaluation of Norwegian consulates *in situ* to guarantee the practical implementation of the Schengen *Acquis* and training to secure a common implementation of the visa code and improve cooperation with the Member States that some Norwegian Consular Missions represent, have also contributed to the overall aim of improved response capacity in relation to detect irregular crossings and apprehend irregularly entering third-country nationals over the Norwegian Schengen border.

Project **2010-8** has increased the access to the VIS and will thus contribute to avoiding visa shopping.

4.1.7. To what extent did the Fund contribute in particular to preparing your country for the introduction of the integrated, interoperable European system of surveillance, e.g. EUROSUR?

The 2010 annual programme did not include any projects of direct relevance to the introduction of the integrated interoperable European system of surveillance, e.g. EUROSUR. Thus, the Fund did not have any concrete influence on the national implementation of EUROSUR at this stage. However, EUROSUR is listed as a priority in the multi-annual programme (MAP) for 2010-2013, which in this sense functions as a preparation of an EUROSUR project. One could also add that the SafeSeaNet project (2010-4) has contributed to improved knowledge and consciousness concerning future needs of the implementation of EUROSUR and that the SafeSeaNet project has thereby contributed to a national common operational picture.

4.1.8. To what extent did the Fund contribute to increasing and improving (local) consular co-operation and creating economies of scale in consulates? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

Several of the projects within the 2010 annual programme have contributed to increased knowledge about the Schengen *Acquis* and increased focus on the field of verification of identity and detection of false documents. These elements are of vital importance for the local consular cooperation, and contributes to the better functioning of the common visa policy. Active participation in consular cooperation is considered a priority at the Foreign Missions.

Among these are the following:

2010-6 Equipment for the verification of ID documents at the Foreign Missions

2010-7 National evaluation and national follow-up at consulates

2010-9 Training in visa regulations and best practice

4.1.9. To what extent did the Fund allow you to research, develop, test and introduce innovative/state-of-the-art technology at borders and in consulates? (such as ABC gates and Registered Traveller Programmes).

Due to funds from the External Borders Fund, the *Østfinnmark* police district was able to purchase a heartbeat detector for the border crossing point *Storskog* at the Norwegian-Russian border.

Furthermore, the Fund allowed Norway to introduce document readers such as passport and finger print scanners at the foreign missions.

4.1.10. What alternatives would you have used to address the problems identified at national level should the Fund not have been available? To what extent and in what timeframe would you have been able to address them?

Funding from the EBF provides Norway with the opportunity to implement projects in the field of visa and border management within a timeframe and with a scope which would probably not have been possible by relying solely on national funding.

Some of the actions in the 2010 annual programme would most likely have been implemented also without the availability of the Fund, however, they may have been implemented over a substantially longer period of time. Other actions would probably not have been implemented at all without the EBF.

4.1.11. Taking into account the above analysis of your programmes' achievements, please evaluate the overall impact of the programmes under the External Borders Fund (choose one or more options and explain):

Border management

- consolidation and limited extension of border management capabilities in your country
- consolidation and significant extension of border management capabilities in your country
- limited modification of practices/tools supporting border management in your country
- significant modification of practices/tools supporting border management in your country
- introduction of new practices/tools supporting border management in your country

other (please specify)

This evaluation is in particular related to the important achievements realised in the projects 2010-1, 2010-2 and 2010-3 which improved police and border guard reaction capacity and border surveillance in *Østfinnmark*.

Visa

- consolidation and limited extension of visa policy capabilities in your country
- consolidation and significant extension of visa policy capabilities in your country
- limited modification of practices/tools supporting visa policy in your country
- significant modification of practices/tools supporting visa policy in your country
- introduction of new practices/tools supporting visa policy in your country
- other

Several new practices and tools supporting visa policy have been acquired during the 2010 annual programme, in particular by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and their foreign missions in their projects 2010-6, 2010-7 and 2010-9.

IT systems

- limited contribution to investments in SIS in your country
- significant contribution to investments in SIS in your country
- crucial contribution to investments in SIS in your country
- limited contribution to investments in VIS in your country
- significant contribution to investments in VIS in your country
- crucial contribution to investments in VIS in your country
- other (please specify)

A large share of the Norwegian VIS investments have been supported financially by the External Borders Fund.

Role effects:

4.1.12. To what extent did the Fund enable you to address specific national weaknesses and/or deficiencies at external borders? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

The projects 2010-1 Land border surveillance - reaction capacity and police monitoring and 2010-3 Land border surveillance - mobility traces, have addressed specific national weaknesses/deficiencies at the Norwegian external border and have thus enabled the relevant police district of *Østfinnmark* to strengthen its reaction and detection capacity along the land border.

Among the largest benefits are the following:

- purchase of a heartbeat detector filling a possible deficiency in the border control and surveillance system at the Norwegian-Russian Schengen border.
- The acquired ATVs enable the police to shorten their reaction time for reaching critical points along the border.
- The mobility traces which have been constructed have enabled safe and more efficient police and border guard traffic along the borders.

- The trailers for transport of snowmobiles and ATVs which were purchased will enable more efficient transport and arrival of larger equipment and more people at the border in case a critical incident should occur.

4.1.13. To what extent did the Fund enable you to address specific national weaknesses and/or deficiencies in the services and facilities available for your country in third countries with regard to visa issuing and/or the (preparation for the) entry of third-country nationals into your country and the Schengen area? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

The projects 2010-7 and 2010-9 have contributed to improving the dialogue between the foreign missions and between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration. Moreover, the projects have opened up for better communication between the foreign missions and the representatives of the hosting countries.

4.1.14. What other effects did the implementation of the Fund bring at national level; different from what was initially expected or estimated? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

The EBF has been of great, national importance in order to increase focus on the field of borders and visa management. More focus is put on external border management and on related policy issues, and it is easier to receive acceptance for this focus as a result of the implementation of the Fund. These were developments which were not expected or estimated when Norway started to participate in the External Borders Fund.

4.1.15. Please indicate to what extent the activities co-financed by the Fund would not have taken place without the financial support of the EU and explain:

- they could not have been carried out
- they could have been carried out to a limited extent
- they could have been carried out to a significant extent
- part of the activities carried out by public authorities (namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) could not have been carried out
- the co-financing of the Fund, activities by other organisations could not have been carried out (namely, if applicable)
- other

The following projects are among the activities co-financed by the Fund which would not have taken place without the financial support of the EU:

Project 2010-7 would probably only have been carried out to a limited extent without funding from the EBF, while the projects 2010.1, 2010-4 and 2010-9 would most likely not have been implemented without funding from the EBF, or would at least have been reduced in scope due to priorities made in the national budget.

Process effects:

4.1.16. To what extent did the Fund contribute to an efficient management of passenger flows at border crossing points? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

This is not a relevant question for the case of Norway and the 2010 annual programme as the actions implemented within this programme have not focussed on management of passenger flows at border crossing points.

4.1.17. To what extent did the Fund make a difference in the overall development of your national border management system and/or strategies? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects that changed the set-up and/or approach of your public administration.

The Fund ensured an increased focus on the policy field of border management and visa. Moreover, the establishment of the EBF Secretariat has made a difference in developing the strategy in the policy field as well as in the overall development of national border management systems and strategies.

Norway's 2010-2013 multi-annual programme for the External Borders Fund, has contributed significantly to shaping the national long-term strategy within the policy field.

Also, the Fund made a difference by increasing and improving cooperation between the Ministry of Defence and the Police at the BCP and along the Schengen border between Norway and Russia.

4.2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMMES' PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO THE NATIONAL SITUATION

4.2.1. Building on the results in the excel sheets and on the analysis under PART III of this questionnaire, please describe, in general terms, how relevant the programme's objectives are to the problems and needs initially identified in the field of borders management. Has there been an evolution which required a reshaping of the intervention?

There has been no review of the multi-annual programme, nor of the 2010 annual programme. Consequently, the programmes' objectives can be considered relevant and the actions implemented have to a large extent focused on relevant challenges faced and initiatives needed, in the field of visa and border management.

4.3. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME

4.3.1. Building on the results in the excel sheets and on the analysis under PART III of this questionnaire, please highlight the key results of the programme overall and the extent to which the desired results and objectives (as set out in the multiannual programme) have been attained. Are the effects resulting from the intervention consistent with its objectives?

To a large extent, but with some exceptions, the overall objectives of the programme have been achieved.

For further information and comments on the key results of the programme overall, please confer points 3.5.3 (above).

For further information and comments on the extent to which the desired results and objectives as set out in the multi-annual programme have been attained, please confer points 3.1.2, 3.2.2, 3.3.2 and 3.4.2 (above).

4.4. EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMME

4.4.1. What were the programme management costs according to the categories below for the programme years 2007 to 2010?

Programme management costs are calculated on the basis of salary for staff in the Fund secretariat. In 2010 and 2011 one person was employed full time. One person was hired from a consultancy company full time during the year 2011. Additionally, one person was working 50 % as a project coordinator during 2011. During 2012 one portfolio manager (IT quality assurance) and one project coordinator have been recruited to the EBF Secretariat. Staff for financial management and support have been available for the EBF Secretariat since the launching of the multi-annual programme in 2009. Expenses for housing, office equipment, social costs, etc. are included in the salary costs.

For the years 2010 and 2011 TA was not used.

Table n° 24

Calendar year	TA contribution (€)	National contribution (€)	National contribution in-kind (offices, IT tools) – (€ estimate)	Total (€)
2007	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2008	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2009	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2010	N/A**	100 000	10 000	110 000
2011	N/A**	100 000	10 000	110 000
First six month 2012	25 000	90 000	10 000	125 000

*Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF annual programmes before 2010.

**Not available.

4.4.2. Breakdown by different categories of the national contribution in-kind (from point 4.4.1. above)

Table n° 25

Calendar year	Staff within the RA, CA, AA (n° & €)	IT and equipment (€)	Office/ consumables(€)	Travelling/ events	Total (€)
2007	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2008	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2009	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2010	100 000***	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	100 000
2011	100 000***	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	100 000
First six month 2012	90 000***	3 300		7 900	101 200

*Not applicable as Norway did not participate in the EBF annual programmes before 2010.

**Not available.

***These numbers apply to the RA only.

4.4.3. What is your opinion on the overall efficiency of the programme implementation?

The management of the Fund in Norway is based on the idea that a large part of the administrative burden linked to the EU financial regime should be handled by the EBF Secretariat. The administrative burden on the project partners should therefore not be an obstacle for efficient project accomplishment, although substantial reporting is an inevitable function of the arrangement. The aim is that the project partners should gain from being part of the EU financial arrangement by receiving guidance and support for smooth project management. To this end, the EBF Secretariat is strengthening its expertise in project management, with a particular focus on IT-projects. The overall objective is to make the programme implementation more efficient in the future.

4.5. COMPLEMENTARITY

4.5.1. Please indicate any issues you have had with establishing the complementarity and/or synergies with other programmes and/or EU financial instruments.

Not applicable.

4.5.2. Please indicate, for the period 2007-2010, any complementary funding available in the area (besides national sources mentioned already at point 1.1.2.)

Not applicable.

* * *

Total																			
4.1. ABC gates																			
4.2. Documents verification																			
4.3. Other																			
5. Border infrastructure	Number of Border Crossing Points developed or upgraded			Number of places in detention facilities at external borders			Number of other infrastructures developed or upgraded			Number of staff working in new/upgraded infrastructures			% of Border Crossing Points's modernised out of the total number of Border Crossing Points			Average waiting time for travellers at borders			
	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	
6. SIS	% of EBF contribution to total investment undertaken to support development of SIS									% of successful connection tests			Compliance Test Extended (where applicable)			Number of institutional stakeholders involved			
													YES NO NA						
7. VIS	% of EBF contribution to total investment undertaken to support development of VIS									Number of consulates connected to VIS			Number of border crossing points connected to VIS			Number of other stakeholders connected			
8. Other ICT systems	Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded									Number of institutional stakeholders involved			Improvement in average time consultations/number of consultations (Yes/No)						
	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010							Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010							
Total																			
8.1. API																			
8.2. FADO																			
8.3. Other (i.e. national systems)																			
9. Consular cooperation	Number of joint consular practices developed			Number of Member States with whom such practices were developed			Number of ILOs deployed			% of consular posts affected			Average waiting time for visa issuance (days)			%of visa applications affected			

and ILOs	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level
10. Consular infrastructure	Number of visa sections in consular posts new/renovated			Number of equipment acquired to enhance the quality of the consular service (security doors, bulletproof windows)						Number of visas issued at new or renovated premises			Average waiting time for visa issuance (days)			Reduction of incidents (Yes/No)		
	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010				Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline				
11. Operating equipment for visa issuing	Number of equipment acquired or upgraded			Number of destinations of the equipment acquired or upgraded						Average waiting time for visa issuing								
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010				Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline										
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained			Number of practices/tools developed or upgraded (software, statistics)						Number of reports issued			Share of staff trained (compared to total)			Number of institutional collaborations on risk analysis developed		
	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010				Actually achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010	Achieved through APs 2007-2010			Achieved through APs 2007-2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2007-2010
Total																		
12.1. General																		
12.2. Specialised																		
13. Info campaigns and promotion	Number of events organised			Number of attendants						Number of medias used								

Legend:

Baseline – situation before the beginning of the intervention (it should be calculated as an average of the 6 and a half years before the implementation of the programme; thus it would be a comparable reference with the duration of implementation for 2007-2010 programmes (1 January 2007- 30 June 2012).)

OVERALL MANAGEMENT OF THE ACTIONS IN THE APS 2007-2010

Legend	Questions:												
	1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes, >10%	
AP 2010													
A1 Land border surveillance – reaction capacity and police monitoring	X			X	X			X		X	X		
A2 Land border surveillance – KONSIS GSV	X			X		All cameras and related infrastructure has been installed, however quality and functionality of the system is not as expected. It has not passed SAT and is not in use. Work is ongoing to fix the problems.	There has been a lack of project ownership among the project owners.		Due to the lack of optimal functionality of the camera surveillance system described in Q3, project implementation was not 100 % successful.		X		

Legend	Questions: 1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
	Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes, >10%
A3 Land border surveillance – mobility traces	X			X	X			X		X	X		
A4 Police access to the maritime reporting system SafeSeaNet	X			X		There were some delays in the project process due to among others EU SISII developments. Furthermore, the project has encountered higher costs than initially planned. The latter has, however, not affected the EBF grant to the project.	There has been a lack of project ownership.		The project experienced severe delays and also somewhat higher costs than expected and can thus be said to have encountered project implementation issues.		X		
A5 Equipment for the reading of biometrics in border control – VIS	X			X	X		There has been a lack of project ownership.			X	X		
A6 Equipment for the	X			X	X			X		X	X		

Legend	Questions: 1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
	Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes, >10%
verification of ID documents at the Foreign Missions													
A7 National evaluation and national follow-up at consulates	X			X	With the exception of one out of four evaluation visit.		X		X	X			
A8 Access to VIS	X			X			X		X	X			
A9 Training in visa regulations and best practice	X			X	X		X		X	X			
A10 Training in VIS at the border crossing points	X			X	X		Lack of project ownership		Delays in the implementation of training sessions. The task to finalise the training has been transferred to the line of responsibility within the	X			

Legend	Questions:													
	1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?													
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6			
Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes, >10%		
								Police Data and Material Service and is to be concluded in 2013, but outside of the project framework.						

The above table questionnaire was not answered for AP 2007, AP 2008 and AP 2009 as Norway did not participate in the External Borders fund at the time of these annual programmes.

End of the report

