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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

concerning the adoption of the work programme for 2014 and the financing for Union actions within the framework of the Internal Security Fund – the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management

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1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Internal security is an area where the European Union will continue to face important challenges such as, among others, terrorism and organised crime, corruption, cyber-crime or trafficking in human beings. To tackle these threats to internal security, enhanced action at EU level is essential, including through adequate EU funding. The Internal Security Fund - Police (ISF-Police), established by Regulation (EU) 313/2014¹, aims precisely at supporting actions addressing such challenges, in line with the relevant strategic objectives set by the EU Internal Security Strategy adopted in 2010, and in particular:

- disrupting international crime networks;
- preventing terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment;
- raising the levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace;
- increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters.

In its Communication on "*An open and secure Europe: making it happen*"², the Commission confirmed that these strategic objectives remain valid. With challenges evolving, the Commission would however work together with Member States and the European Parliament on developing an updated version of the ISS, reviewing the actions under each objective for 2015-2020.

In addition, investment is needed in horizontal tools for police cooperation, such as information exchange and training, in all priority areas.

While, according to its basic act, the majority of the ISF-Police global resources will be channelled through the EU Member States national programmes (shared management), a sizeable part of the fund's resources shall be implemented through Union Actions (transnational actions or actions of particular interest to the Union).

Hence, it is crucial to ensure complementarity between Union Actions and national programmes. This is why this AWP emphasises in particular support for measures in or in relation to third countries as well as transnational activities aiming at addressing the above-mentioned objectives.

Article 8 of the basic act of ISF-Police enumerates the type of Union Actions that can be funded through this instrument. Within this context, this work programme identifies a number of priority clusters in line with the ISS objectives.

Actions under this work programme shall respect and shall be implemented in accordance

¹ JO L 150, 20.05.2014, pages 93-111.

² COM(2014) 154 final

with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union³.

As foreseen in the basic acts, and in particular article 3.4 and 3.5 of Regulation (EU) n° 514/2014 (Horizontal Regulation), actions in and in relation with third countries under this work programme will be carried out in synergy and in coherence with other actions outside the Union supported through EU funds, in particular external assistance instruments. The identification and implementation of such actions is fully coordinated with the EEAS and relevant Commission's external relations services, including ECHO as far as humanitarian assistance is concerned.

2. LEGAL BASIS

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management (ISF - Police) (513/2014).

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management - ISF-Police (514/2014).

3. BUDGET LINE

18 02 01 - Internal Security Fund

18 02 01 02 - Prevention and fight against cross-border organised crime and better management of security related risks and crisis

4. GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR 2014

The "ISF - Police" basic act sets out two main specific objectives, respectively:

- (i) Crime prevention and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, including terrorism;
- (ii) Enhancement of the capacity of Member States and EU to manage effectively security-related risks and crisis, and preparing for the protection of people and critical infrastructure.

The 2014 indicative budget available to support Union Actions under ISF - Police amounts to 49.50 million EUR.

The "ISF - Police" 2014 work programme for Union Actions will cater for all the four priorities of the Internal Security Strategy (ISS) particularly relevant for the fund, with a number of "cross-cutting" priorities constituting its fifth cluster of actions. In addition, resources will also be allocated to information and communication activities⁴.

I. DISRUPT INTERNATIONAL CRIME NETWORKS

³ OJ C 303/7, 14.12.2007, p.1. Strategy for the effective implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the European Union, COM(2010)573 final, 19.10.2010.

⁴ It is not foreseen that the Internal Security Fund - Police contributes financially to corporate communication in 2014 in accordance with article 8(2)(g) of the Regulation. However, this is without prejudice to the fact that it may do so in future exercises, as agreed by the Commission in the Communication SEC(2013) 486 final of 23.9.2013.

The first priority of the Internal Security Strategy (ISS) will constitute one of the main focal areas for Union Actions under ISF-Police. Disruptions of criminal networks and of the financial incentives which drive them are the most effective forms of preventing crime. Practical law enforcement cooperation at EU level is crucial to tackle effectively these issues, including their external dimension.

The *EU Policy Cycle for organized and serious international crime* aims exactly at fostering such coordination and operational cooperation. After a first trial cycle (2011-2013), in 2014 a full four year cycle will start, and thus it is important that funding is available to support such important cooperation mechanism: support to cooperation in the framework of the EU Policy Cycle, in particular EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats) actions, through a delegation agreement with Europol, will therefore be one of the key actions in 2014.

In addition, to complement previous funding which targeted different types of actions and in line with current EU operational priorities in this area, funding will also be made available for actions addressing **financial crime**, supporting the confiscation and recovery of criminal assets (including those facilitating the implementation of the Directive on the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime), preventing **organised crime infiltration** in the economy and ensuring the follow-up of the recently adopted **Anti-Corruption Report (ACR)**. Moreover, funding will be mobilized for actions aiming at fighting **environmental crime** which, although not being currently part of the policy cycle priorities, has been marked as emerging threat by the last SOCTA report: such funding will also provide support to follow-up actions stemming from the recently adopted communication on the EU approach against wildlife trafficking, (COM(2014)64final) as well as activities linked to the fight against illicit waste trafficking. Such actions will be identified through a targeted call for proposals, to ensure that support is provided to different approaches coming from a broad range of actors.

Trafficking in human beings constitutes the third key action: while in recent years substantial funding has been made available to support a wide range of initiatives proposed by different actors, in 2014 the main focus of EU funding in this area will be not in projects but on training evaluations and studies, including evaluation of the results achieved with the funding, as well as to the setting up and reinforcement of platforms and forums for coordination and exchange of best practices.

The fourth key action will consist in the **cooperation with third countries**. Considering the strong external dimension of EU security in general and the fight against organized crime in particular, it is important that adequate instruments are immediately set up to support actions in third countries in this area: ISF-Police resources will therefore contribute for the setting up of a Mobility Partnership Facility, through which funding will be provided to strengthen capacities in third countries related to the remit of the fund, in particular to fight criminal organisations and networks active in migrants' smuggling.

II. PREVENT TERRORISM AND ADDRESS RADICALISATION AND RECRUITMENT

In the area of fight against terrorism, emphasis will be put on facilitation of cross-border initiatives, in particular practice-oriented actions complementing national programmes, in line with the 2014 Communication on Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism.

To complement funding provided in recent years to a wide range of actors and initiatives, funding in 2014 will focus on actions aiming essentially at consolidating the expertise

dedicated to prevent radicalization, better aligning the activities of the EU Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) with the needs of EU MS and especially concentrate on the issue of **foreign fighters** covering training of practitioners, and development of anti-radicalisation narratives and exit strategies.

Accordingly, funding under this focal area will be provided to transnational actions identified through a targeted call for proposals addressing the challenge posed by foreign fighters. Also, and building upon the role of the **RAN-secretariat**, substantial support will be provided to develop a truly **knowledge hub**, a centre concentrating expertise on anti-radicalisation and fight against violent extremism and ensuring coordination of activities both inside and outside the EU. In addition, support will also be provided to existing networks such as the **ATLAS cooperation network** (cooperation structure between special intervention units in the EU) with a view to enhancing its operational effectiveness and preparedness.

Moreover, support will be provided to projects aiming at implementation of the **EU CBRN Action Plan** and Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives which – as the 2012 Progress reports have shown – remain valid guidance documents in their respective areas. Synergies with the Horizon 2020 "Secures societies" programme to maximize synergies will be further developed.

III. RAISE LEVELS OF SECURITY FOR CITIZENS AND BUSINESSES IN CYBERSPACE

As stressed in the EU Cyber-security Strategy, the responsibility for a more secure cyberspace lies everyone, including the private sector, which controls a large part of information infrastructures and therefore has a fundamental role to play. Cybercrime poses a growing threat to EU security, endangering consumer confidence in the online marketplace. Therefore, strengthening cooperation between law enforcement practitioners and the private sector to enhance cyber-resilience remains a high priority. Funding will focus on transnational actions identified through a targeted call for proposals aiming at **fostering public-private partnerships to fight cybercrime** with transnational impact, providing support to an integrated EU approach to prevent and fight cybercrime by building capability of law enforcement authorities and other actors and providing support to projects to **prevent and fight child sexual abuse online**, including the 'Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online'. This will complement the actions developed by EU Member States under their national programmes and help to ensure full implementation of EU directives.

Moreover, funding will be used for conducting a third **Euro-barometer on cybercrime**, one of the very few perception surveys in a field in which accurate figures are extremely difficult to obtain. For this reason, the two previous editions are among the most widely used Euro-barometers often quoted by stakeholders.

IV. INCREASE EUROPE'S RESILIENCE TO CRISIS AND DISASTER

EU funding in the area of critical infrastructure protection should contribute to a new approach to the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection presented in the 2013 Commission Staff Working Document. Moreover, the support for building EU crisis management capabilities, including for deployment to third countries and related research is crucial. Synergies with the Horizon 2020 "Secures societies" research programme to maximize synergies will be further developed.

Funding in 2014 in this area will focus on the enhancement of **crisis management capabilities**, including the secure zone maintenance and upgrade, secure communication network (secure lines with strategic partners), support to crisis management

capability, deployment to third countries and support to information/analysis needs.

V. CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

In order to enable law enforcement authorities to tackle the thematic security challenges mentioned above, it is crucial to establish and improve horizontal tools, including tools aiming at **enhancing information exchange and analysis, forensic science cooperation** as well as **cooperation on technical services**.

It is important that EU funding is made available to support EU wide initiatives in these relatively new policy areas⁵: support for such cross-cutting initiatives constitute therefore the fifth focal area of the annual programme.

Funding in 2014 in this area will be provided essentially to initiatives selected through a call for proposals such as transnational actions in cooperation with Europol or other relevant EU or international bodies in line with the recommendations of the European Information Exchange Model (EIXM), and projects supporting the exchange of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data and of analytical information obtained from PNR data between national Passenger Information Units (PIUs) of different Member States.

Moreover, support will also be directly provided to **ENLETS** (European Network of Law Enforcement Technical Services) and **ENFSI** (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes).

5. IMPLEMENTING MODALITIES AND FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

The table below gives an overview of the financial breakdown according to the different implementing modalities:

Action type/implementation mode	Total indicative allocation
A. Direct management	
1. Direct awards (ATLAS, ENFSI, ENLETS, SSCAT)	4.600.000 €
2. Call for proposals - TOTAL	20.200.000 €
- Economic and Financial Crime, Corruption, Environmental Crime	6.200.000 €
- Fight against terrorism (foreign fighters)	3.000.000 €
- Fighting cybercrime and child sexual abuse	5.000.000 €
- Law enforcement information exchange	6.000.000 €
3. Procurement (THB, Network for the Detection and Mitigation of CBRN-E Risks, RAN / knowledge hub, crisis management, studies, experts meetings, information and communication, etc.)	14.200.000 €
4. Administrative arrangement with JRC	2.000.000 €
B. Indirect management	
- Delegation agreement with Europol	7.000.000 €
- Delegation agreement with International Centre for	1.500.000 €

⁵ The Commission has taken recently several initiatives in this area, including the publication in March 2013 of a *Communication on the European Law Enforcement Training Scheme (LETS)*, and, in December 2012, of a *Communication on the European Information Exchange Model (EIXM)*.

Migration Policy Development	
TOTAL	49.500.000 €

All EU Member States, with the exception of United Kingdom and Denmark, are participating in the "ISF – Police"; hence entities established in these participating countries can take part as beneficiaries in the actions that are supported under this financial instrument. Entities established in the United Kingdom⁶ or Denmark can only participate on a no-cost basis. International Organisations could participate as beneficiaries in the actions when appropriate.

5.1. DIRECT MANAGEMENT

5.1.1. GRANTS

5.1.1.1. Grants directly awarded

Indicative amount: **4.6 M€**

The following actions will be implemented through a direct award of a grant to the identified entity.

The grants under this section will be awarded without a call for proposals, following a request for funding activities according to the objectives specified in this AWP 2014, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 128 of the Financial Regulation and 190.1(c) of its Rules of Application.

a) ATLAS Network (1.6 M€)

Grant will be directed at the development of the ATLAS network (cooperation structure between special intervention units in the EU) with a view to enhancing its operational effectiveness and preparedness (also via exercises). The activities will cover – among others – the provision of monitoring tools, conducting trainings and exercises, enhancing cooperation, development of tools to support the ATLAS network functioning in crisis situations, acquisition and sharing of tactical equipment to support special operations.

The direct award of the grant is justified by the fact that the Atlas network is a de facto monopoly as it is the only network of special intervention units existing in the EU.

b) ENFSI - European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (1.5 M€)

The grant will cover the following activities: establishing forensic minimum standards, for all steps of forensic activities from crime scene to court room; facilitating the cross-border recognition of forensic products and of forensic expert knowledge; advancing the exchange of best practices in forensic science across borders or increasing the quality of forensic products and service through quality assurance measures; across the EU to support the work of police and criminal proceedings; supporting the establishment of a European Forensic Science Area 2020, in particular in the areas of digital/ computer forensic, DNA profiling and fingerprint analysis, firearms related analysis, drug analysis and forensic financial analysis. In addition stimulating forensic research will be promoted and funded via the H2020 "Secure societies" research programme.

⁶ Unless the United Kingdom decides to opt in and to participate in the ISF-Police.

The direct award of the grant is justified by the fact that ENFSI is a de facto monopoly as it is the only network of forensic institutes existing in the EU.

c) ENLETS - European Network of Law Enforcement Technical Services (0.5 M€)

ENLETS was set up in 2008 under the French Presidency of the Council with the aim of gathering user requirements, scanning and raising awareness of new technology and best practices, benchmarking and giving advice. The grant would support ENLETS in its efforts to ensure proper coordination between Member States for public procurement and become a leading European platform for strengthening the internal security authorities' involvement in security-related research and industrial policy and thus bridging the gap between the end users and providers of law enforcement technologies. In this context ENLETS would act as a hub for other law enforcement networks such as – but not limited to – Atlas, Airpol, Railpol, Aquapol, Tispol.

The direct award of the grant is justified by the fact that ENLETS is a de facto monopoly as was recognized in the Council conclusions on strengthening the internal security authorities' involvement in security-related research and industrial policy (6-7 June 2013).

d) SSCAT - Syria Strategic Communication Advisory Team (1M€)

In accordance with the revised EU strategy to combating radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism, in particular the sections on "enhancing Government communications" and "support messages countering terrorism", this award will support the activities of a Syria Strategic Communication Advisory Team. This action aims at developing and exchanging best practices in the area of strategic communication with a view to preventing and countering terrorist crime and violent extremism with a particular focus on that related to foreign fighters.

The direct award to the Syria Strategic Communication Advisory Team is justified by the fact that the SSCAT is a de facto monopoly as it is the only existing EU network of MS public authorities specialised in strategic communications on foreign fighters.

CONDITIONS AND MODALITIES FOR THE DIRECTLY AWARDED GRANTS

In line with the Financial Regulation and the basic act, the following conditions and modalities will apply:

The maximum rate of co-financing by the Commission is 95% of the total eligible costs of the project.

Selection criteria

In accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation and Article 202 of the Rules of Application, proposals for action shall be evaluated on the basis of the following selection criteria:

Financial capacity - Applicants must have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain their activity throughout the period during which the activity is being carried out and to participate in its funding. The verification of financial capacity will not apply to public bodies and international organisations.

Operational capacity - Applicants must have the professional resources, competences and qualifications required to complete the proposed action.

The verification of the financial and operational capacity shall not apply to public bodies of the EU Member States and International Organisations in accordance with Article 131 (3) of the Financial Regulation.

Award criteria

In accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation and Article 203 of the Rules of Application, proposals for action shall be evaluated on the basis of the conformity, quality of the proposed action, cost-effectiveness and European added value.

Indicative timetable of the direct award

*Request to submit the proposals:
for ATLAS Q3 2014
for ENLETS and ENFSI Q1 2015
for SSCAT Q3 2014*

5.1.1.2. Calls for Proposals

The following actions will be implemented through grants awarded following **targeted calls** for proposals.

Indicative amount: **20.2 M€**

a) Economic and Financial Crime, Corruption, Environmental Crime (6.2 M€)

This call will cover two main topics:

1) Transnational projects supporting further work on financial crime (including money laundering), confiscation and asset recovery and preventing organised crime infiltration in the legal economy, as well as EU anti-corruption policies

The projects should aim at an effective exchange of good practices among Member States, building Member States' capacities and developing new tools, on:

- confiscation and asset recovery and related activities, including projects fostering the development of effective practices to manage frozen assets and promote the exchange of such practices, projects promoting the dissemination of best practices on the re-use of confiscated assets, projects promoting the development of new systems and procedures for the identification of the beneficial owner or to facilitate the acquisition and exchange of financial information for asset tracing purposes; the prevention of organised crime infiltration in the economy, including projects developing public private partnerships and favour the involvement of civil society in this area;
- the follow-up on the suggestions in the EU Anti-Corruption Report;
- training of investigative journalists and support for civil society initiatives in the fight against corruption.

The projects should also aim at encouraging the use of the Europol SIENA system for the secure information exchange between national authorities dealing with financial crime.

2) Transnational projects on environmental crime

- including the follow-up actions stemming from the stakeholders' consultation launched by the communication on the EU approach against wildlife trafficking, (COM(2014)64 final) as well as activities linked to the fight against waste trafficking, improving understanding of the enforcement problems and operational cooperation.

b) Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism (3 M€)

Transnational projects with European dimension, which should aim at:

- preventing the phenomenon of radicalisation and recruitment of individuals to depart to conflict zones and joining armed groups including:
- addressing the motivations of would be foreign fighters;
- developing tools of outreach and engagement with local actors and families to prevent people to depart to conflict zones;
- raising the awareness and training first-line practitioners to recognise and respond to the process of radicalisation of would be foreign fighters;
- developing targeted exit strategies enabling disengagement and rehabilitation.

c) Fighting cybercrime and child sexual abuse (5 M€)

1) Projects should foster Public-Private Partnerships to fight cybercrime with transnational impact. Embryonic PPP should involve key actors involved in cyberspace and set up the conditions for sustainability and consolidation in the future. These conditions include focusing on sector-specific cybercrime occurrences, ensuring ownership of the common endeavor by private actors, adopting the appropriate agreements among partners regulating competition and liability issues, putting in place elements to develop a relation of trust, the involvement of police and judiciary and designing a policy to expand the PPP, in full respect of due process and data protection requirements.

2) Transnational projects supporting an integrated EU approach to prevent and fight cybercrime by building capability of law enforcement authorities and other actors.

3) Transnational projects to prevent and fight child sexual abuse online, including the 'Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online', and implement measure such as: increasing the accountability of registrars of domain names; ensuring accuracy of information on website ownership; initiatives addressing the problem of travelling sex offenders.

d) Law enforcement information exchange (6 M€)

1) Transnational projects or projects in cooperation with Europol or other relevant EU or international bodies in line with the recommendations of the European Information Exchange Model (EIXM), including pilot projects, in particular related to: the universal message format (UMF II), the concept of Single Points of Contact, the use of the Europol channel / SIENA, information sharing with Europol data systems, automation and increasing of interoperability of information systems, information exchange via Police and Customs Cooperation Centres, cooperation with third countries and the application of the Swedish initiative and the Prüm Decision.

2) Transnational projects supporting the exchange of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data and of analytical information obtained from PNR data between national Passenger Information Units (PIUs) of different Member States. This includes activities such as the setting-up of secure communication channels between PIUs for the exchange of such information, the development of appropriate data formats and the drafting of guidelines for this exchange. This aims at the long-term goal of establishing an information exchange and cooperation network between all national PIUs. This includes funding operational meetings, pilot projects and test runs.

CONDITIONS AND MODALITIES FOR ALL GRANTS AWARDED THROUGH CALL FOR PROPOSALS

In line with the Financial Regulation and the basic act, the following conditions and modalities will apply:

The maximum rate of co-financing by the Commission is 90% of the total eligible costs of the project.

The EU co-financing requested should not be less than EUR 250.000 for any project.

Eligibility

In order to be eligible for a grant:

- *the applicant and the co-applicant must be legal persons*
- *the applicant and the co-applicant must be a legal person established in a Member State of the European Union participating in the ISF-Police instrument or an international organisation. In duly justified cases where their participation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the programme, entities established in third countries⁷ can participate but only as co-applicant. The countries will be specified in the calls for proposals.*
- *the applicant and the co-applicant must be a public body, a non-profit-making private entity, a for-profit entity or an international organisation. A for-profit entity may only participate if the call explicitly allows it and under the conditions announced in the call. Union agencies can neither submit applications nor be co-applicants.*

Applications must be transnational involving at least 3 organisations. Further, the applicant and the co-beneficiaries must be established in at least 3 different countries. At least two of them have to be established in a Member State of the European Union participating in the ISF Police instrument⁸.

Selection criteria

In accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation and Article 202 of the Rules of Application, proposals for action shall be evaluated on the basis of the following selection criteria:

Financial capacity - Applicants must have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain their activity throughout the period during which the activity is being carried out and to participate in its funding. The verification of financial capacity will not apply to public bodies and international organisations.

Operational capacity - Applicants must have the professional resources, competences and qualifications required to complete the proposed action.

The verification of the financial and operational capacity shall not apply to public bodies of the EU Member States and International Organisations in accordance with Article 131 (3) of the Financial Regulation.

Award criteria

In accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation and Article 203 of the Rules of

⁷ Within the limits of Article 8 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management - ISF-Police (2014/514).

⁸ For these purposes, international organisations would be considered as an entity established in a Member State.

Application, proposals for action shall be evaluated on the basis of conformity, quality of the proposed action, cost-effectiveness and European added value.

Indicative timetable of the calls for proposals

Publication of the call for proposals: Q3-4 2014

5.1.2. PROCUREMENT

In 2014 the Commission intends to undertake several actions through contracts following public procurement (calls for tenders and using existing framework contracts or sub-delegation to DG DIGIT).

The indicative global budgetary envelope reserved in 2014 for the procurement contracts amounts to approximately **14.2 M€**

It will cover in particular the following priority actions:

(a) Home Affairs Network for the Detection and Mitigation of CBRN-E Risks; Development and management of the Explosive Detection Dog Database

(b) Establishment and development of the Centre on Violent Extremism (Knowledge Hub) - Apart from the main tasks, as outlined in the Communication "Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU's Response" (COM(2013) 941 final), the hub will build upon the current RAN technical assistance and support structure (the so called "RAN-secretariat") and will increase its support of the network.

(c) Support for crisis management capabilities including secure zone maintenance and upgrade, secure communication network (secure lines with strategic partners), support to crisis management capability, and support to information/analysis needs.

(d) Actions addressing trafficking in human beings including actions such as: a projects review of EU funded projects; support to meetings of the EU Informal Network of National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms as per the Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combatting trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims; the Conference EU Anti-Trafficking Day 2014; awareness raising activities; meetings of the EU Civil Society Platform against trafficking in human beings, establishment of the European Business Coalition on human beings; a study on demand reduction; a study on the development of a model for an EU Transnational Referral Mechanisms; support to the EU anti-trafficking website.

(e) Studies, expert meetings, events and information and communication activities, including: study on cybercrime; Euro-barometer on cybercrime.

The actions will be directly managed by DG HOME.

Indicative timeframe for launching the procurement procedure

Publication of the call for tenders: Q3 to Q4 2014

Indicative number of new specific contracts envisaged: 14.

5.1.3. OTHER ACTIONS

- Administrative Arrangements with the Joint Research Centre (JRC)

The actions implemented by JRC will support implementation of the the EU CBRN Action Plan, fight against cybercrime as well as the new approach to the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection presented in the 2013 Commission Staff Working Document.

Moreover, JRC will provide support with regard to open sources.

a) Scientific support for security policy in the area of CBRN-E and critical infrastructure protection and fight against cybercrime:

- European Reference Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection (ERNICIP). Activities performed on behalf of DG HOME are separate to those performed for DG ENTR.
- Assessment and validation of modelling tools and decision support systems addressing CBRN releases – Phase 2
- Support for the implementation of the European Programme on Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Assessment and validation of Best Available techniques for fighting child sexual abuse online

b) Open sources support.

Indicative amount: 2 M€

Indicative timetable: 4Q 2014

5.2. INDIRECT MANAGEMENT (8.5 M€)

1) Delegation agreement with EUROPOL - EU Policy Cycle (7 M€)

A delegation agreement with Europol will be signed in support of the first half of the policy cycle 2014-2017 to support EMPACT activities (European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats) as laid down in the Operational Action Plans (OAPs). In order to implement these activities, Europol shall be entrusted with budget implementation tasks to finance through grant agreements, *inter alia*, operational actions including joint investigation teams (JITs), high impact joint operations, the organisation of meetings/conferences, activities in or with third countries, as well as studies, risk analyses and training courses. Europol may, through procurement procedures, also purchase technical equipment or contract external providers to perform studies or organise meetings. The activities that can be financed are limited to the scope of the OAPs. The delegation agreement will contain an obligation for Europol to systematically inform Eurojust about support for JITs, as well as to involve EUROJUST where relevant, since both Europol and Eurojust have an important role to play in this respect.

Europol was selected as best placed body to implement the above activities due to the nature of the actions and its unique expertise regarding operational actions and requirements in the context of fighting organised and serious crime in general and due to its central role in the policy cycle in particular: Europol prepares the basis for the cycle by developing the threat assessment SOCTA. It also contributes to the elaboration of the multiannual strategic plans (MASPs) and coordinates together with the Member States the preparation of the operational

action plans (OAPs). The four-year policy cycle is carried out for the first time starting in 2014.

So far, financial support provided by Europol has been limited to what is allowed under Art 5(5) ECD⁹, i.e. exclusively to the area of euro-counterfeiting. The financial support of EMPACT activities as envisaged under this delegation agreement, while consistent with Europol's mission (Art 3 ECD), is therefore currently not a statutory task of Europol. Accordingly, Europol will support financially under the DA exclusively *additional* actions, beyond the scope of Art 5(5) and within the framework of the OAPs, which it has not been able to support financially in the past. Moreover, a new legal basis for Europol is currently being discussed by the co-legislator. The new legal basis introduces the possibility for Europol to provide financial support to Member States' cross-border operations and investigations¹⁰. This DA is therefore meant to be limited in time and is envisaged to cover the first policy cycle only until the new legal basis is applicable.

The budgetary envelope available for this delegation agreement shall be €7 M for two years.

2) Delegation agreement with ICMPD - Support to the preparation and implementation of current and future Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility - Mobility Partnership Facility (1.5M €)

Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility (CAMMs) contribute significantly to the operationalization of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), offering a political framework for an enhanced and tailor made EU dialogue and cooperation with third countries in the area of migration, including on internal security-related aspects.

In order to support the preparation and implementation of current and future Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility, funding will be provided, through a Mobility Partnership Facility (MPF), to actions whose main focus will be the provision of support to partner countries' frameworks and capacities to fight and neutralize criminal networks and organisations active in migrant smuggling into the EU, as well as to ensure effective law enforcement cooperation in this regard. In fact, several countries with whom the EU has established or could potentially establish in the near future a Mobility Partnership or a CAMM are amongst the main countries (or regions) of origin or transit of migrant's smuggling into the EU, and therefore it is important that financial resources are mobilised also from ISF-Police to provide financial assistance through the facility in this area.

Under the 2014 Annual Work Programme relevant support will be provided as a priority to the MP with Azerbaijan, Morocco, Jordan and Tunisia.

Support to these actions will complement that provided through the AMIF and ISF-Borders funded components of the Mobility Partnership Facility (one single facility supported via the three funds), as well as those actions covered through the national programmes of the EU Member States and those more development-oriented actions to be funded through external cooperation instruments.

In order to achieve the objectives of the above actions, in particular the following activities should be financed: (i) Capacity-building support through the deployment of experts (mainly from EU Member States); (ii) Development and implementation of trainings and training

⁹ Council Decision of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol)

¹⁰ Art.4(1)(h) of the Proposal for a Regulation on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, COM (2013) 173 final.

material; (iii) Exchange of personnel; (iv) Provision of specific equipment which would be indispensable in relation to the abovementioned capacity-building support and training (i.e. software related to border or visa management systems); (v) Information and awareness raising campaigns; (vi) Organisation of expert meetings and conferences; (vii) Studies, evaluations and monitoring activities.

The facility will be managed indirectly by the **International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)** after signing a delegation agreement.

Considering the limited resources available, the need to be able to adjust and respond rapidly and in an effective manner to the priorities identified in the framework of MP/CAMM (existing or under preparation), as well as the need to ensure complementarity with the actions funded through external cooperation instruments (which remain the main source of funding of the GAMM), such an implementing mode is considered to be the most adequate to serve EU needs: it allows the necessary flexibility in the identification of concrete actions to be implemented, with COM - in cooperation with the EEAS and close consultation with EU MS - steering and monitoring closely the financial support provided by the facility.

ICMPD is an international public-sector organisation set up by intergovernmental agreements. Apart from its specific mandate and expertise in this area, ICMPD already has a proven track record in managing EU funds (including facilities) in cooperation with third countries, as well as in supporting migration dialogues and Mobility Partnerships. Its established network with EU Member States and third countries' practitioners on migration issues represents a key condition for the MPF to be successful.

ICMPD has successfully passed the four-pillar assessment in 2013. In accordance with Article 60 (2) of the new Financial Regulation, a six-pillar assessment of ICMPD is planned to be initiated in 2014 before the signing of the delegation agreement.

Governance and control structure

To ensure effective governance and control by the EU, a MPF steering committee will be set up under the leadership of the European Commission and comprising also EEAS representatives. ICMPD will ensure the secretariat of the steering committee and provide technical support/assistance when necessary.

The steering committee will work in close consultation with EU Member States and, whenever relevant, with international organisations. Its role will be to provide the overall strategic guidance for the implementation of the MPF, as well as to examine and approve each concrete action to be funded under the MPF, with due attention to the necessity to ensure coherence and coordination with other funds supporting the Mobility Partnerships/CAMM. It will also adopt, and whenever necessary revise, the annual work plan of the facility. All EU Member States having co-signed Mobility Partnerships will be consulted and informed in due course before the adoption of the annual work plan. The MPF steering committee will meet regularly - at least twice a year - to assess the latest developments in terms of the implementation of GAMM and the various Mobility Partnerships, as well as to decide on the overall priorities for the use of the MPF.

On the basis of requests for concrete support to a Mobility Partnership submitted by a MP/CAMM partner country, by one or more EU Member State signatory of that Mobility Partnership, or at the initiative of the Commission, notably within the framework of the governance structures of each Mobility Partnership (Mobility Partnership meetings, Local Cooperation Platforms, etc.), the MPF steering committee tasks ICMPD to identify, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, the relevant activities to be carried out.

ICMPD management tasks include the management of the award procedures, accounting and administration of the facility, as well as monitoring and reporting.

Actions supported through the MPF will be implemented by authorities/public agencies of EU MS having signed the MP/CAMM in question, or whenever relevant via international organisations. When no EU MS or international organisation is in a position to implement an action, the steering committee may task ICMPD with its direct implementation, under the condition that the action is of a short-term nature (i.e. training, short-term TA, conferences, seminars, workshops and study visits) and that the overall amount for actions directly implemented by ICMPD would not exceed one third of the facility's operational budget. Any decision taken by the steering committee to task ICMPD, or another international organisation, with the direct implementation of an action will be subject to the prior consultation of the relevant EU MS.

Further details on the functioning of the MPF will be laid down in the Delegation Agreement to be signed with ICMPD.

The indicative amount under the 2014 ISF Police Union Actions Annual Work Programme foreseen to support actions to be financed via MPF is **EUR 1.500.000**.

The initial duration of the MPF will be **24 months**.