



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL HOME AFFAIRS

Management Plan

2012

DG HOME

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1 Mission statement

The mission of the Directorate-General for Home Affairs (DG HOME) is to create, on the basis of the principle of solidarity, an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders where EU citizens and third-country nationals may enter, move, live and work. We aim to ensure that all activities beneficial to the economic, cultural and social growth of the EU may develop in a stable, lawful and secure environment. With our efforts we will develop the Union's capacity to act as a significant partner in international cooperation with third countries in the area of freedom, security and justice.

2 This year's challenges

The economic and financial crisis continues unabated. In response to this crisis, the EU 2020 Strategy put forward the mutually reinforcing priorities of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth to deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Throughout 2012, DG HOME will continue its efforts to support the objectives of the EU 2020 Strategy by creating the conditions for a forward-looking and comprehensive labour migration economy and by ensuring that economic activity can thrive in a stable and secure environment.

Every year, more than 700 million individuals cross the EU's external borders. These movements, which play an important role in fostering cross-border economic activity such as trade and tourism, are expected to rise significantly in the future. To cope with this challenge, the EU needs a more modern and efficient management of traveller flows at its external borders. Building on the Communication on Smart Borders¹, adopted in October 2011, we will present in 2012 a legislative package on the "next generation of border checks".

In 2012, we will also reinforce our legal immigration policies. We must increase the attractiveness of the EU as whole as a centre for research, studies, pupil exchanges, training and voluntary service. That is why we will propose amendments to Council Directives 2004/114/EC and 2005/71/EC in order to further facilitate scientific, educational, training and cultural exchanges with third-country nationals and making the conditions of their entry, residence and intra-EU mobility more transparent and effective. The negotiation of visa facilitation and readmission agreements with some Southern Mediterranean Countries in the framework of establishing a dialogue for migration, mobility and security with these countries is another clear priority for 2012. These agreements will support and encourage reforms by partner countries and give their citizens a possibility of enhanced mobility towards EU Member States, whilst addressing the root causes of migratory flows. Simultaneously, we must step up the fight against trafficking in human beings. We therefore intend to formulate a comprehensive EU strategy through which we will pursue the goals of significantly preventing and reducing trafficking in human beings, of prosecuting criminals and better protecting victims.

Economic activity can only thrive in a stable, lawful and secure environment. In the area of internal security, we will therefore continue implementing the Internal Security Strategy. The

¹ COM(2011)680 final of 24 October 2011

fight against cybercrime will receive a new impulse through the adoption of a Communication which will provide an update on the prerequisites for an effective response to this rapidly increasing form of crime. We also need to attack the proceeds of crime more effectively and prevent such proceeds from being used to commit other serious crimes or being re-invested in the licit economy. In 2012, we will therefore propose a new legal framework on the confiscation and recovery of criminal assets. A revision of the Data Retention Directive will also be proposed in order to better match data retention obligations with the protection of personal data, law enforcement needs and internal market impacts.

In the fight against terrorism we will seek to cut off terrorists' access to funding by establishing a procedure for the freezing of funds of persons suspected of terrorist activities inside the EU. Building on the options identified in July 2011², we will also put forward legislative proposals for the creation of a legal and technical framework for a European Terrorist Financing Tracking System (European TFTS) which will replace the transfer of "bulk" financial messaging data to US authorities by extraction of data on EU territory and the transfer of specific and targeted data only, thereby addressing data protection concerns. Work will also continue on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructures.

In 2011, the Commission adopted its proposals for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020), including the sectoral proposals for the setting-up of the future home affairs Funds. Work in this area will continue throughout 2012 with the negotiation of these proposals and the elaboration of the implementing modalities of the Funds.

Stefano Manservigi
Director General

² COM(2011)429 final of July 2011

3 General Objectives by Policy Area

General Objective 1: Establish an area of free movement in which persons can cross internal borders without being submitted to border checks, external borders are controlled and visa policy is managed coherently at the EU level in our relations with third-countries, and which contributes to enhancing the security of EU citizens in accordance with the Internal Security Strategy, with support from the relevant financial instruments.			
Impact Indicators	Target (long-term)	Milestones (if any)	Current situation
1. Lifting of internal control borders	No controls at internal borders	Abolition of controls at the internal borders with Bulgaria and Romania (target date 2012)	Internal controls abolished at land and sea borders in 22 Member States and 4 Schengen Associated countries
2. The number of irregular migrants apprehended (source Eurostat)	Constantly decreasing or at least stable figures regarding third country nationals found to be illegally staying on the territory of the EU MS due to policy developments		In 2010: 517,160 apprehensions compared to 577,365 in 2009, 609,420 in 2008, 467,501 in 2007 and to 516,195 in 2006
3. Conclusion of readmission agreements	Readmission agreements in place with all major source and transit countries	Publication of COM evaluation of the EU RAs in February 2011 and June Council Conclusions on that basis.	13 agreements in force, 6 under negotiation and two mandates for negotiations sought
General Objective 2: Establish an open and secure European Union, which, as part of a comprehensive policy (1) promotes legal immigration to increase its competitiveness and to address demographic ageing; (2) promotes integration of third country nationals legally residing in the EU; (3) limits irregular immigration; (4) strengthens dialogue and cooperation with third countries and (5) develops and applies common high standards of international protection, for asylum seekers including, across the Union, with support from the relevant financial instruments and response mechanisms.			
Impact Indicators	Target (long-term)	Milestones (if any)	Current situation
1. Employment rates of third-country nationals compared to that of EU nationals: key indicator of successful integration of TCNs in the host society	<p>1.a. Complete EU migration policy by adopting new instruments on categories of third-country nationals (TCNs) not yet covered</p> <p>1.b. Improve matching between national labour market vacancies and qualified TCN's</p> <p>1.c. Gradual approximation of employment rates of TCNs and nationals Employment rate of TCNs should be at least equal to the employment rate of nationals or as close as possible and should be raised to 75% in line with the Europe 2020 target.</p>	Adoption of Directives on intra-corporate transferees and seasonal workers (2011)	<p>No EU common procedures for certain categories of migrants e.g. – highly skilled intra-corporate transferees and low-skilled seasonal workers. Modifications needed on students and researchers.</p> <p>Green Paper on employment and migration may be presented in 2012. Although EU average employment rates of TCNs and nationals are fairly close (55.6% and 64% respectively, 2011 Q2, Eurostat) the unemployment rates of</p>

<p>2. Number of TCNs removed from the MS compared to number of irregular migrants apprehended (source: the following data categories under Migration Statistics Regulation No 862/2007)</p> <p>3. Percentage of positive decisions out of total asylum decisions (Eurostat)</p>	<p>Their unemployment rate should be reduced and more in line with that of nationals.</p> <p>2. Number of removals should be 75% of the number of apprehensions</p> <p>3. A higher recognition rate could reflect a more open attitude of MS towards asylum seekers</p>	<p>2. Gradual increase from 50% to 75%</p> <p>3. a) Gradual increase towards 30%; b) gradual disappearance of big divergences on same caseloads.</p>	<p>TCN is more than double that of nationals (19.6% as compared to 8.99% 2011, Q2, Eurostat)</p> <p>2. The latest data extracted for 2010: 200.810 returned versus 517.160 found to be illegally present. Ratio between removals and detections of illegal presence is 38,8% (removed) versus 36,7% in 2009 and 34,8% in 2008.</p> <p>3. In 2010, 25% of asylum seekers were granted some form of protection status at first instance, while 21% of appeal decisions also granted protection.</p>
<p>General Objective 3: By referring to the Internal Security Strategy enhance law enforcement cooperation and prevent and combat terrorism and international crime, leading to a high level of security for citizens, with support from the relevant financial instruments.</p>			
Impact Indicators	Target (long-term)	Milestones (if any)	Current situation
<p>Risks and threats to EU internal security</p> <p>1. Volume of terrorism in the EU (source: TE-SAT reports 2008-2011)³</p>	<p>To ensure safer EU environment for citizens and businesses following the implementation of the ISS Communication</p> <p>Diminishing of all serious terrorist threats in the EU on the basis of EU risk and threat assessments</p>	<p>COM second annual report to the EP and Council highlighting the main developments for each of the strategic objectives, assessing whether actions at EU and MS level have been effective and making recommendations (foreseen at the end of 2012 or in Q1 of 2013).</p> <p>Adoption of a legislative proposal relating to a European Terrorist Financing Tracking System (European TFTS)</p> <p>Adoption of a regulation on administrative measures with regard to capital movements and payments, by natural or legal persons, groups or</p>	<p>COM has issued its first report on the state of implementation of the Internal Security Strategy (COM(2011)790). According to that report 25 actions foreseen in the strategy for 2011 were initiated in 2011. 10 of them have been terminated, 15 will be continued in following year(s).</p> <p>The overall number of terrorist attacks in all Member States, excluding the UK, decreased from 583 in 2007 to 515 in 2008, i.e. by 24%. In 2009 the overall number decreased further to 316 and to 294 in 2010.</p>

³ As measured by Europol reports: https://www.europol.europa.eu/latest_publications/3

<p>2. Trends of organised crime in the EU (source: EUROPOL Organised crime Threat assessment reports and other EUROPOL products)</p>	<p>Reduction of harm caused by organised crime in the EU</p>	<p>non-State entities to fight terrorism within the EU (Art. 75 TFEU)</p> <p>Adoption of a strategic initiative on EU Critical Infrastructure Protection, including: 1) Communication reviewing the European Programme on Critical Infrastructure (EPCIP); 2) Proposal amending Directive 2008/114/EC on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure</p> <p>Adoption of the strategic initiatives on "Protecting the licit economy", including: Proposal of a new legal framework on the confiscation and recovery of criminal assets</p> <p>Adoption of an EU Financial investigation strategy to strengthen MS capacity to uncover the criminal money trail</p> <p>Request from the Commission to the Council to authorise opening of negotiations for EU participation in GRECO</p> <p>Adoption of Communication on EU fight against cybercrime, including the European Cybercrime Centre (outcome of feasibility study)</p> <p>Adoption of a strategic policy document listing key actions to enhance the fight against trafficking in human beings</p>	<p>Organised crime activities are profit driven. Confiscation of criminal assets could have a deterrent effect by making known that "crime does not pay". Following the money trail of criminal activities requires specialised skills to conduct financial investigations in complement to criminal investigations. Together with stepping up the fight against corruption, it is an effective tool to help preventing the infiltration of organised crime in the legal system.</p> <p>In 2011, the EUROPOL's OCTA stated that Internet technology has now emerged as a key facilitator for the vast majority of offline organised crime activity. In addition to the high-tech crimes of cybercrime, payment card fraud, the distribution of child abuse material, etc. it is also widely used as a secure communication and money laundering tool by criminal groups.</p> <p>An action plan expired in 2009. In 2010, a proposal for a directive was tabled and adopted in 2011 (Directive 2011/36/EU) allowing for a broad discussion on innovative non-legal measures accompanying and complementing the implementation of the Directive</p>
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General Objective 4: Promote the values underpinning the area of freedom, security and justice in relations with third countries to contribute to the successful building of the internal area of freedom, security and justice and advance the EU's external relations.

Impact Indicators	Target (long-term)	Milestones (if any)	Current situation
<p>1. Degree to which key aspects of freedom, security and justice (e.g. border management, migration, migration protection, visa policy, fight against all forms of organised crime and corruption) are addressed in key EU strategic partnerships and with other third countries. Measured by: Home Affairs sections in the annual progress reports for (candidates and potential) Candidates, the annual country reports for the ENP countries, progress towards deepened EU-US cooperation (counter-terrorism, transnational crime, migration) and in the EU-Russia visa liberalisation and migration dialogues, as well in other visa liberalisation dialogues.</p>	<p>Gradual approximation of these countries and EU standards in the area of Home Affairs to enable their closer cooperation and integration with (and where applicable possibly accession to) the EU</p>	<p>Opening of negotiations on chapters regarding home affairs policies with candidate countries; regular reports monitoring the progress made on the accomplishment of specific measures taken by all Western Balkan countries in the framework of the visa liberalisation dialogues; implementation of the 2011 Commission Communication and 2011 December Council Conclusions for cooperation in the area of JHA with Eastern Partnership countries as well as the relevant parts of Warsaw Eastern Partnership Summit Declaration; Agreement on the common steps towards visa free regime with Russia under the EU-Russia in the visa dialogue; launch of EU-Russia migration dialogue; The implementation of the Action Plan on Building Migration Partnerships was launched; start preparatory work for a report on ways to ensure complementarity between the EU and Member States' action in the field of JHA; presentation with the EEAS of a Joint Staff Paper and a Roadmap on Strengthening ties between CSDP and FSJ Actors; contribution to the implementation of the EU Sahel and Horn of Africa Strategies.</p>	<p>Progress across the board, but in all countries important efforts remain necessary. Following up on post-visa liberalisation mechanism for Western Balkans countries; strengthening ties with other Eastern Partnership countries, namely through the negotiation of visa facilitation and readmission agreements with Armenia and Azerbaijan and launching of visa dialogue with Georgia; pursue cooperation on home affairs issues with Central Asia; Pursue meetings with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova to examine and follow the implementation of the conditions under which visa free travel could be achieved; conclude amending visa facilitation agreements with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova; Pursue the EU-Russia migration dialogue and its thematic meetings; pursue political and expert-level dialogue with US on broad range of home affairs issues, including dialogue on migration and asylum issues in the context of the EU-US Migration Platform; participation in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum; pursue the Senior Officials on Migration with Australia;</p>
<p>2. Development of dialogues and partnerships with</p>	<p>Strategic, evidence based and systematic use of all available instruments of the renewed EU</p>	<p>Political dialogues with third countries develop. New readmission</p>	<p>Implementation of the renewed Global Approach to Migration and Mobility</p>

<p>the key non-EU partners regarding the migration policy, as well as agreements or other forms of cooperation on migration related issues</p>	<p>Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) for long-term cooperation on all dimensions of this policy is developed in close partnership with selected countries along priority migratory routes</p>	<p>agreements are in place and implemented including regular meetings of Joint Readmission Committees under each agreement; mobility partnerships with third countries are agreed and implemented; Regional Protection Programmes are set up and developed migration missions and cooperation platforms are put in place</p>	<p>on the basis of the 2011 Commission Communication. Streamlining further bilateral and regional dialogues processes on migration and establishing new Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility. Pursuing finalisation of Mobility Partnerships with Tunisia and Morocco in the context of the Dialogues on Migration, Mobility and Security and possibly to launch dialogues with other Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries. Following up in implementing the Action plan on Building Migration Partnerships in the framework of the Prague Process adopted at Poznan Conference in November 2011, and working in the context of the Silk Route process with Asian countries and with Latin American and Caribbean countries in the framework of the EU-LAC Migration Dialogue Establishment and development of Regional Protection Programmes Pursue dialogues on migration at regional level in addition to tailor-made country-specific dialogues with emerging economies, including the Russia-EU migration dialogue and its thematic meetings, the High Level Dialogue on Migration with India, and re-launch of a Migration Dialogue with China</p>
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4 Specific Objectives for operational activities

4.1 *ABB Activity 18 02: Solidarity – External borders, visa policy and free movement of people*

4.1.1 Description and justification

The establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice allows a person to cross internal borders without being submitted to border checks. The flanking measures such as external border controls, the common visa policy, implementation and development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis (including on travel document security) prevent persons who do not fulfil the entry conditions from entering the area of free movement, but make entry into this area as smooth as possible for bona fide persons.

This activity contributes to the further development of an integrated border management including the further enhancement of FRONTEX, the European Agency for the management of operational cooperation at external borders, further development of new systems relevant for external border control and further coordination of different authorities acting at external borders. In addition, this activity aims at promoting a return policy for persons in all its dimensions through the use of the concept of integrated return management, with a preference for voluntary return.

The Europe 2020 Strategy recognises that technology can play a key role in improving security as indicated in the Digital Agenda for Europe flagship initiative. The Action Plan implementing the Stockholm Programme takes this principle forward by actions aimed at reinforcing the system of external border controls. It foresees delivering support for the preparation, implementation, management and coordination of the large-scale IT systems, including their biometric aspects which are needed for effective border control and visa procedures. Large-scale IT systems include (a) the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) allowing all border posts, police stations and consular agents from Schengen States to access data on specific individuals, in particular, for whom entry to the Schengen area has been refused, persons wanted for arrest or missing persons as well as data on vehicles or objects which have been lost, stolen, misappropriated or invalidated, and (b) the Visa Information System (VIS) for the exchange of visa data between Member States; the VIS started operations on 11 October 2011. Large scale IT systems also include the future Entry/Exit System (EES) and the Registered Traveller Programme (RTP). These constitute the building blocks for setting up "**smarter borders**", relying on new technologies to speed up and simplify border crossings without lowering security and hindering border crossings. The roll-out of the SIS II and VIS systems therefore remains a key objective and the European Council calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that after the successful go live of VIS in the first region in October 2011, also SIS II becomes fully operational in keeping with the timetables established for that purpose.

In an area without internal border control on persons, one of the main objectives of the European Union, it is indispensable to set common rules and standards on EU level for the management of external borders, where one Member State carries out border control on behalf and for the sake of all other Member States.

Moreover, since the free movement of persons is a key Union achievement, a decision at EU level is warranted in case of serious threats to public policy or internal security which require the limited reintroduction of border control at internal borders.

Furthermore, in October 2011 the European Parliament and Council adopted a Regulation establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice. In this regard, the Stockholm Programme also underlines that the setting up of an administration for large-scale IT systems could play a central role in the possible development of IT systems in the future.

From 1 January 2007, the External Borders Fund replaced all previous programmes in this area. It supports all Member States (except UK and Ireland) in coping with the financial burden in the area of external borders and visa policy. Since 2010 it also supports Romania and Bulgaria, who benefitted from the Schengen Facility in the period 2007-2009. The general objective of the Fund is to contribute to accomplishing a key objective of the Schengen acquis, namely to share responsibility for an efficient, high and uniform level of control at the external borders. Moreover, the Fund contributes to the development of the common visa policy by, on the one hand, being part of a multi-layered system aimed at tackling irregular immigration through the enhancement of handling practices and local consular missions, and, on the other hand, facilitating legitimate travel to the Member States.

The general objective of the Return Fund is to support the efforts of Member States to improve the management of return in all its dimensions through the use of the concept of integrated return management, with a preference for voluntary return and with a view to supporting a fair and effective implementation of common standards on return. To enhance the efficiency in return management at national level, the Fund also covers actions relating to voluntary return of persons who are not under an obligation to leave the territory, such as applicants for asylum who have not yet received a negative decision or persons enjoying international protection.

This activity will contribute to sustaining economic activity through public spending. The appropriations requested for VIS and SIS activities mostly concern IT developments contracts with IT firms. The bulk of expenditure that will be spent under the External Borders Fund will consist of investments in IT systems and large equipment (aircraft, helicopters, monitoring devices, etc) that will sustain public investment.

The two Funds constitute the concrete expression of the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States as referred to in Article 80 of the Treaty and as such are an indispensable part of the policies of the Union on immigration and external border control.

4.1.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	Enable persons to cross internal borders without border checks, promote secure borders and prevent irregular migration by developing further an integrated external border management system and high standards of border checks including by the development of SIS II and the financial support from the External Borders Fund.	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of joint operations and	In 2011: 17 joint operations, 13 pilot	Increase compared to

length of those operations (Source: Frontex Agency)	projects and 41 joint return operations; total length of all operations combined: 7182 days (11% increase compared to 2010). In 2010: 20 joint operations, 7 pilot projects and 40 joint return operations, total length of all operations combined: 6,471 days; 2009: 18 joint operations, 7 pilot projects, 31 joint return operations, total length of all operations combined: 5,086 days; in 2008: 32 joint operations and pilot projects, total length all operations combined 2,937 days; in 2007: 22 joint operations and 8 pilot projects, total length of all operations combined at least 1,524 days; compared to 11 joint operations and 6 pilot projects, for 962 days in 2006	baseline of 2006
Number of irregular migrants apprehended (Eurostat statistics on third country nationals found to be illegally present)	In 2010: 517,160 apprehensions compared to 577,365 in 2009 and 609,420 in 2008.	Constantly decreasing or at least stable figures, reflecting the decrease of the number of irregular migrants
Lifting of internal border controls	Lifting of borders: land and sea borders by end 2007, borders at airports by March 2008. Accession of the associated country Liechtenstein on 19/12/2011. No control at internal borders between 26 Schengen countries.	No control at internal borders of EU
Operational stage of SIS II	SIS II: Milestone test 1 passed	Short term target: SIS II: Success of milestone 2 Final target: SIS II ready for operations in Q1 2013
Preparedness for setting up an agency for the operational management of SIS II, VIS and EURODAC	Legal establishment of the Agency on 1/11/2011 (OJ L 286, p.1)	The Agency shall become operational in December 2012.
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Initiative on "Smart Borders", consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Legislative proposal to set up a Registered Traveller Programme (RTP) o Legislative proposal to set up an Entry/Exit System (EES) o Amendment of the Schengen Borders Code - Further development and support to the implementation of SIS II - Follow up to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice. 		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Member States' annual programmes under the External Borders Fund		
Community actions under the External Borders Fund		
Specific actions addressing weaknesses at strategic border points identified in risk analysis of Frontex		
Payment to Frontex agency		
Schengen Evaluation		
Special transit scheme (Kaliningrad)		
Contractual deliverables as foreseen in the contracts for development of the second generation Schengen Information System and related contracts for quality assurance, the network, site preparation and security		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2		
Develop further a common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel, tackle irregular immigration and ensure equal treatment of all EU member states by third countries, with the further deployment of VIS and financial support from the External Borders Fund		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Monitoring of the correct application of the Visa Code, including the provisions on mandatory motivation of refusal and the possibility of appeal: number of infringement proceedings opened	The provisions in the Visa Code on mandatory motivation of refusal and the possibility of appeal is applicable since 5/4/2011	Ensure before the end of the year a control of the correct implementation of the Visa Code, including the provisions on mandatory motivation of refusal and the possibility of appeal, by all Member States; redress the causes for infringement.
Number of visa facilitation agreements in application	9 visa facilitation agreements in force; 4 agreements being negotiated	COM decisions on signature and conclusion of 4 visa facilitation agreements, accompanied by operational guidelines, agreed with key partners + 3 new visa facilitation agreements
Number of countries covered by 'visa code' training of COM delegations in view of taking up their responsibility in the framework of the new Visa Code	Setting up a scheme of trainings for delegation staff responsible for visa issues (in Brussels and via regional sessions)	Implementing in full the scheme of trainings for delegation staff in 128 countries
Number of MS' consular presence in third countries	For visa purposes MS should ensure presence in all third countries either via an own consulate, representation or participation in a CAC	Continue to ensure MS' consular presence in all third countries
Regular review of Regulation 539/2001 (the negative and positive visa lists)	Drafting of COM proposal for the regular review of Regulation 539/2001 (amending the negative and positive visa lists)	A review proposal adopted by EP and Council in 2012 (amending the negative and positive visa lists)
Amendment of Regulation 539/2001	COM proposal adopted in May 2011 in view of adapting Regulation 539/2001 to the Visa Code, enhancing harmonisation of the common visa policy and proposing a visa safeguard clause	Adoption by the EP and the Council of the amendment of Regulation 539/2001 in 2012.
Operational stage of VIS	VIS start of operations on 11 October 2011 in the first region	Short term target: continuation of the gradual regional VIS roll-out Final target: VIS roll-out to Consulates worldwide
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Draft negotiating directives for visa facilitation with some South Mediterranean Countries, in the framework of the Mobility Partnerships to be established with those Countries – Draft decisions on signature and conclusion of one new visa facilitation agreements and three amending visa facilitation agreements – Draft negotiating directives for Visa Waiver Agreements, subject to adoption of the regular review of Regulation 539 amending the visa lists – Ensure correct implementation of the Visa Code; management and regularly up dates of "operational instructions" for the Member States consulates to that end: - and promotion of local Schengen cooperation, including by continuing to adopt Commission decisions endorsing the list of harmonised supporting documents assessed in local Schengen cooperation and publishing the Commission's second report on Local Schengen Cooperation – Strengthen the efforts to ensure the principle of visa reciprocity, including by publishing the Commission's 		

Seventh Visa Reciprocity Report – Strengthen and make more efficient cooperation between Member States consulates including by setting up new Common Application Centres
Main expenditure-related outputs
MS' annual programmes under the External Borders Fund related to visa policy
Community actions under the External Borders Fund related to visa policy

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	Promote a return policy in all its dimensions through the use of the concept of integrated return management, with a preference to voluntary return and with a view to supporting a fair and effective implementation of common standards on return, with financial support from the European Return Fund	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of joint charter flights and FRONTEX coordinated return operations (source: FRONTEX)	32 coordinated joint return operations in 2011 (1,617 returnees); 9 more are planned to be implemented before the end of the year. 39 coordinated operations in 2010 (2038 returnees); 32 coordinated operations in 2009 (1622 returnees); 15 Frontex coordinated return operations in 2008 with a total of 801 returnees (source: Frontex)	Continuous increase from 2008 to 2013
Number of persons having benefited from assisted voluntary returns programmes (source: Member States)	Results not available (the results will be available following an evaluation by MS due in 2012)	Continuous increase from 2008 to 2013
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Report on the implementation of the directive on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (Directive 2008/115, report due by December 24, 2013) – Support voluntary return operations – Comparative Study on Best Practices in the Field of Forced Return Monitoring 		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Member States' annual programmes under the European Return Fund		
European Return Fund Community actions		

4.2 ABB Activity 18 03: Migration flows – Common immigration and asylum policies

4.2.1 Description and justification

This activity aims at putting in place a common immigration policy and a common policy on asylum as set out in Articles 78 and 79 TFEU. This policy will be further developed on the basis of the renewed commitments contained in the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, adopted by the European Council of 15 October 2008 and in the conclusions of the European Council of 10-11 December 2009 (Stockholm Programme). The main effect of the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty is the change of the decision-making procedure for legal

migration from unanimity in Council/consultation of the EP to qualified majority and co-decision of Council and EP and the introduction of an explicit legal basis on integration.

The general objective is to develop a comprehensive and sustainable European migration and asylum policy framework, which in a spirit of solidarity can efficiently manage migration flows and address critical situations at the EU borders. Having common standards on entry and admission for various categories of third country national migrants, rather than 27 different systems, improves the efficiency and transparency of the immigration system. Furthermore, the inclusion in the legal instruments of a right to equal treatment in various areas, rights to family reunification and procedural guarantees increases the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for migrants, particularly for the highly skilled, students and researchers. The Commission will present its third annual Report on Immigration and Asylum, with recommendations for the further development of the policy area, to be discussed at the European Council as foreseen in the Pact.

In addition, further actions will include the management of a labour migration in keeping with labour-market requirements. The Commission will continue negotiations on the proposals for Directives on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country national intra-corporate transferees and seasonal workers. It will present a proposal for revising Directives 2004/114/EC on the conditions of admission of third country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service, and 2005/71/EC on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, or present a proposal to merge the two instrument into one single Directive. In addition, the Commission is planning to present a Green Paper on labour shortages and the possible role of migration.

The objective of establishing a common area of protection and solidarity based on a common asylum procedure and a uniform status for those granted international protection is confirmed in the Stockholm Programme. While the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) should be based on high protection standards, due regard should also be given to fair and effective procedures capable of preventing abuse. It is crucial that individuals, regardless of the Member State in which their application for asylum is lodged, are offered an equivalent level of treatment as regards reception conditions, and the same level as regards procedural arrangements and status determination. The objective should be that similar cases should be treated alike and result in the same outcome.

Another important aspect of successful and sustainable migration is integration policy. According to the new legal basis in article 79(4) of TFEU, further action will allow to develop further integration policy through measures which provide incentives and support for the action of Member States. The EU 2020 Strategy specifically mentions increasing the employment rate through the better integration of legally present migrants.

The second phase of the Common Agenda for Integration was launched in 2011, with the presentation of the European Agenda for the Integration of Third Country Nationals. Successful integration of migrants is an essential aspect of a successful migration policy. Improving structures and tools for European knowledge exchange and facilitate mainstreaming of integration priorities in all relevant policy areas. The follow up to the European Agenda will be ensured through the development of European modules supportive of integration policies and practices and indicators as a basis for monitoring their results, as

well as through improving structures and tools for European knowledge exchange and facilitating mainstreaming of integration priorities in all relevant policy areas.

Particular attention must be paid to more vulnerable groups, and in this context the follow-up of the Action Plan on unaccompanied minors must be ensured.

Given the above, the long-term aim is to create an open and secure European Union, fully committed to international protection obligations, in which there is effective management of legal migration and reduction of irregular migration and where third country nationals who are legally resident in the Union are harmoniously integrated into our societies.

Different financial instruments ensure the support of an important part of this activity: in particular, the "European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals" and the "European Refugee Fund". Together with the "External Borders Fund" and the "European Return Fund", these instruments are part of the General Programme "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows" for the period 2007-2013. They aim to address the issue of a fair sharing of responsibilities between Member States as concerns the financial burden arising from the implementation of common policies on asylum and immigration. They also provide support for administrative cooperation and transnational actions in this area.

Overall, this is an area where there is an obvious added value in Union interventions compared to Member States acting alone. The European Union is in a better position than Member States to provide a framework for expressing Union solidarity in the management of migration flows. The financial support provided under the General Programme "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows" therefore contributes in particular to strengthening national and European capabilities in this area. The aim is to strengthen and develop the Common European Asylum System, to enhance the solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum flows, to encourage the development of proactive immigration strategies relevant to and supportive of the integration process of third-country nationals and promote the integration of third-country nationals at different levels of Member States (e.g. local level).

4.2.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	Coordinate, implement and strengthen further the common Immigration Policy, aimed at managing legal immigration, including for labour purposes, more effectively through harmonised and effectively monitored rules on entry and stay, better integration of legally residing third-country nationals and reinforcing European measures against irregular immigration, with support from the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of students, researchers, family members, high skilled workers, intra-corporate transferees (ICTs), remunerated trainees and seasonal workers from third countries granted entry in EU (Source: Eurostat/Migration Statistics Regulation No 862/2007)	ICTs: 16,500 a year Researchers: nearly 7000 in 2010 Study (this includes students as well as unremunerated trainees and pupils, as not all EU Member States disaggregate these categories): 507,421 in 2010 Remunerated trainees: 11,000 a year Seasonal workers - over 100,000 a year	Effectively manage migratory flows, taking into account, where relevant number in accordance to the needs of the EU labour market (except for admission for family reunification) Increase the attractiveness of the EU for highly skilled workers, students and

	Blue Card – Eurostat will start a pilot project on statistics from 2011 Family reunification: 745,155 in 2010	researchers
Number of third country nationals in employment (source: Eurostat)	TCNs represent 4% of the EU population (20.1 million people). 8,494,000 TCNs were employed at the end of 2010. Generally TCNs have lower employment rates. The unemployment rate in the EU for TCNs amounts to 19.6% in Q2 2011 (14.4% in 2008), compared with a figure of 8.9% for nationals (6.6% in 2008).	Effectively manage migratory flows, taking into account, where relevant number in accordance to the needs of the EU labour market Employment rate of TCNs should be equal to the employment rate of nationals or at least as close as possible
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Proposal on admission of third country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service, amending Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service and Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research. – Possible green paper on employment and migration – Report on the implementation of the 2010 Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors (2010-2014) 		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Member States' annual programmes under the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals		
Community actions under the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals		
Pilot project 'Unaccompanied Minors'		
Direct support of National Contact Points under the European Migration Network		
Support of non-National Contact Points specific activities of the European Migration Network (Technical assistance of the network – website, visibility, specific studies ...)		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	Contribute to the completion of the Common European Asylum System by adopting higher common standards of protection, supporting practical cooperation and increasing solidarity within the EU and between the EU and third countries with the support of the European Refugee Fund	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of infringement procedures opened	Follow-up of ongoing procedure for non-compliance with Reception Conditions, Qualifications and Procedures Directive against Greece. Follow-up of ongoing procedure for non compliance with the Qualification Directive against the UK.	Redress the causes for infringement, closure of cases, or reasoned opinion
Percentage of positive decisions (Source: Eurostat)	In 2010, some 25% of first instance decisions were positive	Gradual increase towards 30% A higher recognition rate could reflect a more open attitude of MS towards asylum seekers and also improved quality of the decisions, as well as the fact that the asylum system is not overtaken by unfounded asylum requests. Smaller divergences in national decisions would indicate that harmonisation occurs at decision-making level

		and that practical cooperation tools are succeeding.
Number of beneficiaries of international protection relocated within the EU (Source: Member States)	Development of pilot project on internal resettlement of +/- 250 beneficiaries of international protection from Malta	Evaluation of pilot project Malta for development of future initiatives
Pledges made by MS under ERF to resettle persons to the EU	Ongoing negotiations of a proposal on Joint EU Resettlement Programme in September 2009	Adoption of new rules for resettlement to take place in 2013
Enlargement and improved coordination of Regional Protection Programmes (RPPs)	Evaluation of first pilot RPPs completed and launch of the new RPP on the Horn of Africa in late 2010.	New RPP to be developed and implemented for North-eastern Africa. Preparation of Phase II of the Horn of Africa RPP
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completion of negotiations under co-decision of Commission proposals aiming to develop the second phase of the CEAS: Proposals for amending the Reception Conditions and Procedures Directives and the Dublin and EURODAC Regulations – Follow-up of the Communication on enhanced intra-EU solidarity – Follow-up of operations of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) including the handover of the projects of practical cooperation managed by the Commission and the transfer of full financial responsibility – Report on Immigration and Asylum (implementation of the European Pact and as of 2011 on the Stockholm Programme 		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
MS' annual programmes under the European Refugee Fund III		
Community Actions under the European Refugee Fund III		
2 Pilot projects 'Victims of torture' and 'Resettlement'		
Emergency measures under the European Refugee Fund III		
Ensure the continuity of the provision of the EURODAC services to Member States		
EURODAC II: Matching system/hardware		
Follow-up concerning the setting-up of the European Asylum Support Office		

4.3 ABB Activity 18 05: Security and safeguarding liberties

4.3.1 Description and justification

In full continuity of the work achieved since 1999 under the Amsterdam Treaty and the Tampere and Hague multiannual work programmes, Article 67 TFEU stipulates that the EU should endeavour to ensure a high level of security through, inter alia, measures to prevent and combat crime. Guaranteeing security in Europe while ensuring respect for fundamental freedoms and integrity is also considered a priority for the coming years by the Stockholm Programme, adopted by the European Council of 10-11 December 2009. Ever increasing globalisation and the expansion of international trade allows organised crime to expand its activities and enter into new areas, usually driven by a 'high profit, low risk' approach. Consequently, it is increasingly important that law enforcement has the ability to work effectively across borders and jurisdictions and hit criminals where it hurts most, i.e. systematically depriving criminals from their illicit assets.

Therefore, within the framework of a comprehensive EU internal security strategy, which was agreed by the Council in February 2010 and developed further by the Commission in November 2010 by identifying 5 strategic objectives with numerous priority actions,

enhancing activities at European level combined with better coordination at regional and national level is essential to protection from serious cross-border threats, such as terrorism and organised crime. These crimes – increasingly committed with the help of or related to the abuse of the internet - constitute urgent challenges requiring a clear, comprehensive and proactive response based on a shared vision and close cooperation. Action at the level of the Union, in particular through the EU policy cycle for organised and serious international crime, will complement the work carried out by Member States' authorities. Overall this is an area where there is a clear added value in Union interventions compared to Member States acting alone as the Union is in a better position and can secure better results than Member States when it comes to addressing cross-border situations and providing a platform for common approaches. To this end it is necessary to forge a common European law enforcement culture, manage better the flow of information, mobilise the necessary technological tools, ensure more effective EU law enforcement cooperation including through EUROPOL, take more effective crime prevention measures improve statistics, follow more closely security research and continue to work with key third countries. Security should be ensured with the help of deployment and usage of modern and accessible services as indicated in the Europe 2020 Strategy's flagship initiative of a Digital Agenda for Europe.

On this basis, the activity aims to promote research and to develop and monitor the implementation of tools and policies in the fields of fighting terrorism and crime, including the management of security related incidents and crisis, the development of EU risk and threat assessments, the reduction of threats from CBRN and explosives, the protection of critical infrastructure, measures countering radicalisation and the financing of terrorism, police and customs co-operation, cross-border access to information and exchange of best practices, measures against serious trans-border crime, various forms of organised crime, crime prevention and statistical tools to measure crime and criminal activities. It also aims at promoting the work on putting in action the EU's Internal Security Strategy and the future information exchange model as well as enhancing the efficiency and the coordination of the agencies operating in this field.

European cross-border cooperation in law enforcement, crime prevention, criminology and statistics, critical infrastructure protection, enhancing the security of explosives and reducing CBRN threats and related activities are supported through implementation of the framework programme “Security and Safeguarding Liberties”, consisting of the two specific programmes "Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other security related risks" (CIPS) and "Prevention of and fight against crime" (ISEC). This activity also covers the funding of the European Police College and Europol.

4.3.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	To stimulate, promote and develop measures on prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism based on comprehensive threat and risk assessments	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Degree of Implementation of the 2008 EU Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives	European EOD (Explosives Ordonance Disposal) Network, the Early Warning System (EWS) on explosives and the European Bomb Data System (EBDS) are all in place (in cooperation with EUROPOL). The development of Sceptylt has been completed. SE PRES/COM conference on the implementation of the Action Plan in October	Adoption of the precursor regulation as early as possible in 2012 and final evaluation and review of the Action Plan before end 2012

	2009 and second COM interim report in June 2010. Presentation of precursor legislative proposal in September 2010. In 2011, agreement with JRC to set up a data base on commercial explosives (to be implemented in 2012). End 2011, first meeting with MS experts in view of preparing the review of the Action Plan in 2012.	
Degree of implementation of the 2009 EU Action Plan on CBRN	EU CBRN Action Plan adopted by the JHA Council on 30 November 2009. Numerous list group, steering committee and sub-group meetings in 2010 and 2011. Several CBRN studies launched in 2011 (under ISEC 2010) to prepare further actions in coming years. End 2011, Europol established the CBRN law enforcement network as part of the EEODN and COM sent questionnaire to MS to report back progress at national level in view of mid-term review report in 2012.	Continuation of all key actions identified in the Action Plan in 2012 and mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan.
Degree of implementation of the 2008 amendment to the Framework Decision on Terrorism	Amendment to the Framework Decision on Terrorism to include the crimes of public provocation, recruitment and training for terrorism, adopted by the JHA Council in November 2008; implementation workshops with MS expert in April and June 2010	Elaboration of first application report in 2012.
Degree of implementation of Directive 2008/114 on the identification of critical European infrastructure	The Council adopted the Directive in November 2008. Implementation workshops organised by JRC-ISPRA in the course of 2010 and 2011. In autumn 2011 launch of evaluation study for the review of the Directive in 2012	Review of the Directive and presentation of a legislative proposal amending it before the end of 2012.
Quantity of counter-terrorism leads (information) provided by US authorities to EU Member States pursuant to the EU-US Agreement on the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP)	More than 1,700 TFTP-generated leads have been passed to date to European governments since the US program began, with 84 new TFTP-generated leads provided between August 2010 and January 2011	Constant increase
Degree of implementation of the 2010 EU Action Plan on air cargo security	EU Action Plan adopted by Council in December 2010. COM progress report in June and December 2011. Several confidential expert meetings on methodologies, threats and vulnerabilities throughout 2011 (clearing house) with a view to producing an EU air cargo risk assessment..	Continuation of all key actions identified in the Action Plan in 2012
Number of meetings of EU radicalisation awareness network (RAN)	Inauguration of RAN in September 2011. First meetings of the steering committee and the internet/social media sub-group in November 2011. Public tender for RAN-TAS launched in autumn 2011 and Rules of procedure adopted.	Completion of the establishment of RAN and implementation of annual work programme
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legislative proposal establishing a legal and technical framework for a European Terrorist Financing Tracking System (European TFTS) – Second Joint review of the EU-US TFTP agreement – Regulation on administrative measures with regard to capital movements and payments, by natural or legal persons, groups or non-State entities to fight terrorism within the EU (Article 75) – Review and update of the European Programme on Critical Infrastructure (EPCIP) and proposal amending 		

<p>Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continued implementation of the CBRN Action Plan and mid-term evaluation – Continued implementation of the Action Plan on Explosives and final evaluation/review – Continued implementation of the EU Action Plan on air cargo security – Expert meetings with the US on explosives, critical infrastructure protection and anti-radicalisation
Main expenditure-related outputs
Action grants: exchange and dissemination of information, experience and best practices between Member States and applicant countries and between the different organizations or bodies responsible for the protection of critical infrastructures, reduction of threats from CBRN material or explosives, protection of victims of terrorism, measures countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes and anti-radicalisation measures.
Public procurement contracts: numerous studies in support of the implementation of the Action Plan on CBRN, the Action Plan on Explosives, the review of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) and of Council Directive 2008/114/EC; establishment of an EU radicalisation awareness network, hosting of high level conference on radicalisation
Actions to be carried out: Support to HOME and the MS for the preparation of the review of EPCIP and Directive 2008/114/EC (starting in 2012), the review of the EU Action Plan on Explosives, the mid-term evaluation of the EU Action Plan on CBRN and the establishment of the EU radicalisation awareness network (RAN).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2		Enhancing the EU's capacity to prevent, fight and limit the consequences of criminal acts	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)	
Number of convictions for trafficking in human beings and number of victims identified	Gathering comparable data on THB is extremely difficult as MS have different registration systems, however while several hundred thousand victims are estimated to be trafficked every year within and into the EU, the number of investigated cases and assisted victims is disappointingly low (below 2000 and 3000 respectively).	EU standards on trafficking in human beings brought to the highest international standards	
Number of confiscated criminal assets More trained investigators able to conduct financial investigations to complement criminal investigations	The number of assets confiscated is only a fraction of the estimated turn over of organised crime in Europe Financial investigations are not conducted on a systematic basis as a complement to criminal investigations	Increased number of confiscated criminal assets Financial investigations systematically conducted to complement criminal investigations in all EU MS	
Main policy outputs			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directive on the Confiscation and Recovery of criminal Assets in the EU – Communication on EU fight against cybercrime, including the European Cybercrime Centre (outcome of feasibility study) and Public-Private Partnership – Communication on an EU strategy on the prevention of and fight against trafficking in human beings – Report on the implementation of Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA on fight against organised crime – Communication on a European Strategy for financial investigation and financial and criminal analysis – Guidelines on new tools for recovery of proceeds of crime, such as the creation of national registers of bank accounts 			
Main expenditure-related outputs			
Action grants - co-financing of transnational and national projects to support: exchange, dissemination and use of information, knowledge, experience and best practices between Member States; development of cooperation			

between relevant security stakeholders and provide them with strategies, techniques and instruments to improve their performance in preventing and fighting crime; development of coordination and strengthening of mutual understanding between law enforcement authorities, facilitation of coordination of their activities, and strengthening their capacity to combat crime and terrorist activity, particularly in cases with a cross-border dimension; development of new methods and techniques and improving training and ability to apply them; promotion of public private partnerships between law enforcement bodies and the private sector in taking action to prevent crime and terrorist attacks and recovering after an attack Action grants to bodies without a call for proposals to bodies with a de jure or de facto monopoly.

Public procurement: preparation of studies, reports, experts meetings in relation to the following priority objectives: asset recovery and confiscation, fight against money laundering, fight against corruption, counterfeiting, crime prevention, cyber crime/child pornography, crime statistics, drugs, exchange of data and police cooperation, studies/actions in the area of CBRN and explosives following the respective EU Action Plans, terrorism, crisis management. Furthermore, Euro-Barometer surveys launched together with DG COMM, final questionnaire on victimisation to be carried out by DG ESTAT and actions to be conducted with DG JRC

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	To enhance law enforcement cooperation between Member States, in particular through facilitation of the exchange of information between the law enforcement authorities, enabling access to relevant data while ensuring the respect of data protection principles, and strengthening the role of Europol and Cepol as Member States partners in tackling serious crime and training police officers	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Degree of Implementation of Prüm Decision ⁴ : exchange of DNA, fingerprint and vehicle information, amount of money spent and quality of proposals	The Prüm Decision has been implemented by 13 MS with regard to exchange of DNA data, 9 MS with regard to fingerprint data, and 10 MS with regard to vehicle registration data. Since 2007, the Commission has awarded through its ISEC programme 20 Prüm related projects committing for this purpose over 12.5 million euro (not yet completely disbursed)	Implementation of Prüm Decision with regard to the exchange of DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration data by all Member States by 26 August 2011 (official deadline for implementation). More than half of the Member States missed this deadline regarding at least one of the related data types. The majority of MS which are not operational yet are expected to fully implement the Prüm Decisions by the end of 2012.
Degree of transposition of Directive 2006/24/EC	5 Member States still need to transpose the Directive	Transposition by all Member States of Directive 2006/24 in 2012
Conclusion of PNR agreements with third countries	The new PNR agreement with Australia is concluded. The new PNR agreement with the US is initialled. The negotiations on a new PNR agreement with Canada are ongoing in the process of being concluded	Conclusion of a new PNR agreement with Canada in 2012
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of Directive 2006/24/EC (Data Retention) (*) (<i>carry over from 2011</i>) – Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Police Office (Europol) (*) – Regulation of the Council and European Parliament on CEPOL amending the Council Decision 2005/681/JHA of 20 September 2005 establishing the European Police College (*) 		

⁴ COUNCIL DECISION 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime

– Communication on the development of a policy on a European Training Scheme for law enforcement officials (*)
Main expenditure-related outputs
Action grants - co-financing of transnational and national projects for exchange, dissemination and use of information, knowledge, experience and best practices between Member States and applicant countries; development of cooperation and coordination and strengthening of mutual understanding between law enforcement authorities; development of new methods and techniques to support operational law enforcement and to improve training; promote public private partnerships between law enforcement bodies and the private sector in taking action to prevent crime and terrorist attacks. Operating grants to non-governmental organisations not intended to co-finance a specific project but to support implementation of the beneficiaries' annual activity programme for the relevant year. Action grants to bodies in a monopoly situation
Public procurement: studies, evaluations and impact assessments, meetings conferences and seminars
Other: payment to CEPOL
Other: payment to EUROPOL

4.4 Non Expenditure Objective: Promote the values underpinning the area of freedom, security and justice in relations with third countries to contribute to the successful building of the internal area of freedom, security and justice and advance the EU's external relations

4.4.1 Description and justification

Developing relations with third countries enables DG HOME to fulfil its overall objective of contributing to the creation of the European area of freedom, security and justice. This contribution is achieved through ongoing work for facilitating the accession of the candidate countries; fully implementing the renewed Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), including in the Southern Mediterranean; supporting closer integration of the Western Balkan countries, as well monitoring the implementation of the visa liberalisation dialogues with the Western Balkans and completing it at regional level; Pursuing implementation of visa liberalisation dialogues with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, closer relations with Eastern Partnership countries and increased cooperation with Central Asia as well as pursuing the migration dialogue with Russia; establishing appropriate representation of Home Affairs policies among the priorities in the new European External Action Service (EEAS). The Europe 2020 Strategy puts emphasis on deployment and development of external policy instruments. Progress towards deepened EU-US cooperation in areas such as counter-terrorism, transnational crime and migration. Advancing cooperation with Canada on home affairs issues, including achieving full visa-free reciprocity. Initiation of cooperation in the home affairs area with Sahel countries in the framework of the EU Security and Development Strategy for the Sahel and the Global Counter-Terrorism Subgroup on the Sahel. Implementation of the Dakar Strategy (Euro Mediterranean Dialogue on Migration and Development) in the framework of the Rabat Process.

4.4.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	Develop and implement the Home Affairs' dimension of the EU's external policy in relations with third countries to contribute to the successful building of the internal area of freedom, security and justice and advance the EU's external relations objectives	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)

<p>Degree to which key aspects of freedom, security and justice (e.g. border management, migration, international protection, fight against organised crime and corruption) are addressed with EU strategic partners and other key third countries. Measured by: Home Affairs sections in the annual progress reports for (potential) Candidates, the annual country reports for the ENP countries, progress towards deepened EU-US cooperation (counter-terrorism, transnational crime, migration); progress in the EU-Russia visa dialogue</p>	<p>Adoption of the GAMM Communication, launching of the dialogues with Tunisia and Morocco for establishment of Mobility Partnerships, conclusions of the Common Steps, towards visa-free travel with Russia, setting up of the post-visa liberalisation mechanism for Western Balkans countries. Commission proposal of mandates for negotiation of readmission agreements with Armenia and Azerbaijan. Adoption of the Communication on cooperation in the area of JHA within the Eastern Partnership. Launching the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum. Finalisation of negotiations on a new EU-US PNR agreement. Agreement between the Senior Officials on the list of Common Steps under EU-Russia visa free dialogue. Contribution to the development and implementation of the EU Sahel and Horn of Africa Strategies.</p>	<p>Gradual approximation of these countries and EU standards in the area of FSJ to enable their closer cooperation and integration with (and where applicable possibly accession to) the EU. Visa liberalisation with Russia.</p>
<p>Main policy outputs</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementation of the renewed GAMM – Draft negotiating directives for readmission agreements with some South Mediterranean Countries, in the framework of the Mobility Partnerships to be established with those Countries – Negotiating Mobility Partnerships with Southern Mediterranean countries, as a result of the Dialogue on migration, mobility and security – Launch of readmission agreements with the remaining Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan) after the adoption of the negotiation directives by the Council; – Follow-up of cooperation with Turkey – Continue work with candidates and potential candidates in the AFSJ area with a view to progressively implementing the EU acquis and standards, build capacity and thereby prepare their accession to the EU – Continuing monitoring of visa liberalisation roadmaps with Western Balkans Countries – Promote dialogue and further development of cooperation with European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Countries on mobility and security-related matters, including through the Eastern Partnership – Follow-up of Communication on JHA aspects for Eastern Partnership countries – Pursue cooperation with the USA, Canada and other strategic partners – Pursue technical expert meetings with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova examining conditions under which visa free travel could be achieved in the framework of the implementation of visa liberalisation dialogues with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova and migration dialogue with Russia – Identify cooperation initiatives in the FSJ area with the Sahel in the framework of the EU Security and Development Strategy for the Sahel 		

5 Specific Objectives for Horizontal Activities

5.1 ABB Activity 18 08: Policy strategy and coordination

5.1.1 Description and justification

Delivery of the horizontal management, coordination and communication functions enable DG HOME to fulfil its overall objective of contributing to the creation of the European area of freedom, security and justice. This contribution is carried out through: the provision of strategic policy planning and programming; ensuring informed DG HOME policy decisions,

namely through high quality impact assessments and evaluations; the preparation of DG HOME's positions in the Council and the European Parliament, delivering multimedia external communication on the DG HOME policies and achievements; and facilitating legislative decision-making procedures, including for the home affairs proposals for the next Multiannual Financial Framework. This activity is supported by funding for communication, information, evaluation and impact assessment activities.

5.1.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	Strengthen and support policy making through high quality evaluations and impact assessments, development of inter-institutional relations, improvement of implementation of instruments and timely decision making; coordinate the setting up of the future home affairs Funds and follow-up the negotiations of the home affairs proposals for the next Multiannual Financial Framework	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Implementation of the yearly evaluation plan at the end of the year, as monitored through the updating and monitoring of the MP	93% in 2011 (64% completed + 29% started and running)	Target: 100% of evaluations started and/or completed according to timetable
Level of execution of DG HOME's share of the Commission Work Programme	CWP 2011: 17% of strategic initiatives (1/6, grouped into 2 packages) and 75% of priority initiatives scheduled for adoption in 2011 (6/8). Note: CWP 2011 included 8 Home Affairs priority initiatives for adoption in 2011 and 5 for adoption in 2012 and beyond)	Target: 90% of initiatives for which Commission committed to deliver in 2012.
Effectiveness of the infringement policy measured through the ratio between the total number of cases and the number of decisions related to those cases[1 case can give rise to several decisions]	146% in 2011	Target: 100% or more
Percentage of received complaints registered as suspected infringements	7% in 2011	Target: less than 10%
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mid-term review of the Stockholm Programme and its Action Plan (*) – Evaluations and impact assessments to underpin Home Affairs policies, in accordance with the Home Affairs evaluation plan – Regular monitoring of the infringement policy – Monitoring and follow up of the better regulation and simplification agenda in DG HOME – Preparation of briefings for Council meetings and EP Plenary 		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Evaluations		
Impact assessment studies		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	Support the development and achievement of home affairs policy objectives by communicating and ensuring visibility of the Commission initiatives in the Home Affairs area	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)

Number, duration and quality of the audio-visual media coverage for DG HOME policies and activities; Quantity of press material produced; number of requests for information from audio-visual media.	No reliable 2011 data available, except regarding presence of the Commissioner in the media, which, according to SPP, is quite good. However, a contract has been signed for ensuring the quantitative and qualitative media-monitoring in 2012.	Increased coverage of DG HOME policies and activities by media, in particular by audio-visual media
Number of surveys (Eurobarometers) conducted.	4 Eurobarometers were carried out in 2010 (on integration, corruption, internal security challenges and home affairs). All were or are being published in relation to the DG HOME political agenda.	Increased number of Eurobarometer surveys (Target: 4 surveys)
Number of visits (hits) on the DG HOME website and website for the Commissioner	Commissioner web-site created early in 2010. The frequentation of the DG HOME Website launched in July 2011 jumped from a few tens of visitors a day to about 2,000 unique visitors and between 2,000 and 2,500 visits on a weekday.	Target: more visits than previous year
Good ranking of both websites	The Commissioner's website ranks well. So far, there is no reliable data for the DG HOME website (too recent)	Target: good results in audience and ranking (better than ½ of DGs)
Smooth functioning of both websites	Both websites have been considerably improved in 2011. Usability testing has been carried out and shows good results so far but also improvements needed. A further revamping of both websites will be conducted during the first semester 2012.	Target for smooth functioning website: zero bugs
Main policy outputs		
N/A		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Conferences, events, seminar and journeys for journalists; videos and films on home affairs issues.		
Eurobarometer surveys related to the DG HOME portfolio		
Internet: revamping of the DG HOME web site, creation of the back-end + customisation of the Commissioner's web site		
Communication products: Videos, Europa Diary		

5.2 *ABB Activity 1880: Administrative support for DG HOME*

5.2.1 Description and justification

Delivery of the administrative support enables DG HOME to fulfil its overall objective of contributing to the creation of the European area of freedom, security and justice. This contribution is carried out through high quality advice, assistance, control, monitoring and internal audit of resource use of DG HOME. The activity covers human resource management, training and logistics; IT management; budget management and finance internal control and risk assessment; internal audit services and document management.

5.2.2 Main policy / operational outputs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	Ensure efficient use of human resources and as well as sound financial management including the application of anti-fraud measures	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
% of budget execution (commitments) with respect to budget appropriations	93% (end of November 2011)	100%
% of budget execution (payments) with respect to budget appropriations	79% (end of November 2011)	100%
Implementation of the relevant parts of the relevant decisions of the HOME IT planning committee	2011 relevant decisions implemented completely	> 90%
Percentage of filing of documents in ARES	98.4% of all documents registered in the period January-December 2011 are filed. Remaining 1.6% will also be filed before end 2011.	100%
Average vacancy rate of available permanent posts	DG HOME (SRD and SIAC excluded): AD vac. rate (11/2011): 4.62% AST vac. rate (11/2011): 4.26% SRD/SIAC HOME/JUST: AD vac. rate (11/2011): 12.5% AST vac. rate (11/2011): 3.45%	< 5%
Set-up of the anti-fraud strategy	N/A	Strategy approved by Management in 2012
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External audits and ex-ante verifications to ensure reasonable assurance that resources assigned to the activities of DG HOME are used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management - Development and maintenance of the PRIAMOS system - DG HOME's contribution and follow-up of the Draft Budget 2013 and discharge 2011 - Verification and control of the accuracy of DG HOME accounting entries - Coordination of the review of compliance with Internal Control Standards and the annual risks assessment exercise - HR report prepared for senior management in 2012 - SIAC opinion on the internal control system (contribution to AAR 2011) - Set-up of the anti-fraud strategy 		

6 Annex: Multiannual evaluation Plan

N°	Title of the evaluation	Intended use of the evaluation and activity concerned		Type of evaluation		Timing	
		CWP initiative/instrument that the evaluation / IA will support	Other intended use of the evaluation / IA	Prospective (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)
I. Ongoing evaluations							
1	Evaluation of EUROPOL	CWP 2012 - Evaluation will feed into the preparation of future proposal for a Regulation on Europol	According to art. 37 §11 of the Council Decision 2009/371/JHA	R	E	July 2011	By mid 2012
2	First final evaluation of the European Return Fund (for the period of 2007/8-2010)		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Fund for the period 2008-2010, according to Article 50(3) c) Decision 575/2007/EC	R	I&E	October 2011	December 2012
3	First final evaluation of the External Borders Fund (for the period of 2007/8-2010)		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Fund for the period 2007-2010, according to Article 52(3)c) of Decision 574/2007/EC	R	I&E	October 2011	December 2012
4	Evaluation of the implementation of the EU Explosives Action Plan	CWP 2012 (catalogue) - Input into the revised EU Explosives Action Plan		R	I	December 2011	April 2012

II. Evaluations planned to start in 2012 or later

5	Evaluation of the implementation of the API Directive 2004/82		To assess the results and impacts of the Directive, to identify best practices on the basis of current experiences and to examine adjustments needed to overcome possible obstacles in the use of API data.	R	E	January 2012	July 2012
6	Evaluation of the functioning of the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) and legislative proposal on the establishment of a Observatory for the Prevention of Crime (OPC)	CWP 2012 - Preparation of the proposal on new Observatory on the Prevention of Crime	According to art 12 of Council Decision 2009/902/JHA	R	E	January 2012	November 2012
7	Evaluation of Directive 2002/90/EC defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence (and possibly of Framework Decision 2002/946/JHA on the strengthening of the penal framework to prevent the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence)		To assess the results and impacts of the Directive, to identify best practices on the basis of current experiences and to examine adjustments needed to overcome possible obstacles in the use of API data.	R	E	2012	2012
8	Evaluation of the implementation of the Reception Conditions Directive		Requested by the Stockholm Action Plan	R	E	2012	2012
9	Evaluation of the implementation of the Asylum Procedures Directive		To assess the implementation and the results of the Directive	R	E	2012	2012
10	First ex-post evaluation of the European Refugee Fund III		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Funds for the period 2008-2010, according to Decision 573/2007/EC	R	I&E	2012	December 2012

11	First ex-post evaluation of the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Funds for the period 2007-2010, according to Council Decision 2007/435/EC	R	I&E	2012	December 2012
12	Evaluation of the implementation of the Dublin system, including Eurodac		To assess the results of the Dublin system and EURODAC	R	E	2012	2013
13	Evaluation on the impact of the EASO on practical cooperation and the CEAS		Requested by the Stockholm Action Plan	R	E	2013	2013
14	Evaluation on the common policy on return	Preparation of proposal included in the CWP 2012	Requested by the Stockholm Action Plan	R	I	2013	2013
15	Evaluation of the implementation of the Visa Code (Regulation (EC) No 810/2009)		According to art 57(1) of Visa Code: "two years after all the provisions have become applicable Commission shall produce evaluation"	R	I	2013	2014
16	Evaluation of the VIS		According to article 50(4) of the VIS Regulation	R	I	2013	2014
17	Evaluation of FRONTEX		According to art. 33 of Council Regulation 2007/2004	R	E	2013	2014
18	Final evaluation of the "Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-Related Risks Programme" (CIPS)		According to the Council Decision 2007/124/EC, Euratom	R	E	2013	31/03/2015

19	Final evaluation of the "Prevention and Fight against Crime Programme" (ISEC)		According to Council Decision 2007/125/JHA	R	E	2013	31/03/2015
20	Evaluation of the Regional Protection Programmes		To assess the implementation and the results of the Regional Protection Programmes	R	E	2014	2014
21	Second Final evaluation of the European Return Fund		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Fund for the period 2011-2013, according to Article 50(3)c) Decision 575/2007/EC	R	I&E	2014	December 2015
22	Second final evaluation of the External Borders Fund		Final evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Fund for the period 2011-2013, according to Article 52(3)c) Decision 574/2007/EC	R	I&E	2014	December 2015
23	Evaluation of the Qualification Directive		To assess the implementation and the results of the Directive	R	E	2015	2015
24	Second ex-post evaluation of the European Refugee Fund III		Ex post evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Funds for the period 2011-2013, according to Decision 573/2007/EC	R	E&I	2015	December 2015
25	Second ex-post evaluation of the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals		Ex-post evaluation report on results and impact of actions co-financed by the Funds for the period 2011-2013, according to Council Decision 2007/435/EC	R	E&I	2015	December 2015

III. Other ongoing or planned studies/reports with evaluative information

26	Comparative study on sanctions against those using services of trafficked persons		To assess various sanctions regimes against those using services of trafficked persons	R	E	2011	2011
27	Assessing the impact of climate change on migration	Results will feed into a Commission Staff Working Paper - CWP 2011 annex II		P	I&E	2011	2011
28	Assessing ways to enhance complementarity between EU level and MS activities in the external dimension of JHA		Results will feed into a report requested by the European Council (Stockholm Programme)	P	I&E	2011	2011
29	Annual Report 2011 on immigration and asylum policies (implementation of the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum)	CWP 2012 (catalogue)	It responds to request made by European Council in the European Pact itself, following method set out in Communication of 10 June 2009 (COM(2009) 266 final) Assessment of developments at EU and national level in immigration & asylum, plus recommendations	R	I	2011	2011
30	Study on the feasibility of the setting-up of a European police records information system (EPRIS)		To assess the feasibility of the setting-up of a European police records information system (EPRIS)	P	E	2011	September 2012
31	Study on the possibilities of establishing a system of information exchange on troublemakers so as to allow Member States to have reciprocal access to databases on troublemakers in connection with big events		To assess the feasibility of establishing a system of information exchange on troublemakers	P	E	2011	Oct/Nov 2012
32	Report on the implementation of the Council FD 2008/615/JHA (Prüm)	Part of the package with the European Exchange Information Model CWP 2011	According to art. 36 §4 of the FD, the Commission should report to the Council on the implementation of the FD	R	I	2011	December 2012

33	SIS II Progress Report		The report describes the work carried out by the Commission on the development of the SIS II	R	I	Q3 2011	Q4 2012
34	VIS Progress Report		According to the Council Decision 2004/EC/512 establishing the VIS	R	I	2011	2012
35	Study on the feasibility of joint processing of asylum applications in the EU		To assess the feasibility of using joint processing as a new mechanism in the area of asylum combining elements from both practical cooperation and solidarity	P	E	2011	2012
36	Study on the applicability of existing chemical industry safety provision to enhancing the security of chemical facilities (inclusion into Directive 2008/114)	Preparation of proposal included in the CWP 2012		P	E	Q1 2011	Q4 2012
37	Under ISEC: 8 studies on issues related to the CBRN and Explosives Action Plans	Preparation of the proposal included in the CWP 2012 (catalogue)		R & P	E	Q3 2011	Q2 2012
38	Report on the implementation of Directive 2008/114 on Identification of European Critical Infrastructure	Preparation of proposal included in the CWP 2012		R	I	Q3 2011	Q1 2012
39	Report on implementation CBRN Action Plan	Preparation of the proposal included in the CWP 2012 (catalogue)		R	E	Q4 2011	Q1 2012
40	Study on the legal transposition of the Blue Card Directive		According to art 21 of the Directive	R	E	2011	Q1 2013
41	Study on the legal transposition of Directive 2009/52/EC providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals -		According to art. 16 of the Directive; the Commission should prepare an implementation report	R	E	2011	Q1 2013

42	Report on the application of Directive 2009/50/EC on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment		According to art 21 of the Directive, The Commission should prepare a report to assess the transposition of the Directive and propose amendments, if needed	R	I	2011	2014
43	Report on Directive 2009/52/EC providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals		According to art 16 of the Directive, The Commission should prepare a report to assess the transposition of the Directive and propose amendments, if needed	R	I	2011	2014
44	Study on policy responses to organised crime (including legislation on organised crime) in Member States in view of the implementation report on FD 2008/841/JHA		Study in view of the implementation report on FD 2008/841/JHA. It partially responds to a request of the EP (Alfao report on the fight against organised crime)	R	I&E	2012	2012
45	Report on the implementation of the Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA on fight against organised crime		According to art 10 of FD and the Stockholm Action Plan with aim to assess the quality of implementation	R	I	2012	2012
46	SIS II Progress Report		The report describes the work carried out by the Commission on the development of the SIS II	R	I	Q1 2012	Q2 2012
47	Report on the technical progress made regarding the use of fingerprints in VIS at external borders		According to art. 50 (5) of the VIS Regulation 767/2008 and based on information provided by Member States to COM	R	I&E	2012	October 2012
48	Seventh Visa Reciprocity Report		According to art. 1(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, the report will assess the progress made on achieving full visa reciprocity for all Member States	R	I	Q2 2012	Q2 2012

49	Second report on the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy		In line with the implementation mechanism set in the Commission Communication on the ISS	R	I	Q3 2012	March 2013
50	Report on the implementation of the Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA on Terrorism	Preparation of the proposal included in the CWP 2012 (catalogue)	According to art. 3(2) of the FD 2008/919 and the Stockholm Action Plan	R	I	Q2 2012	Q4 2012
51	Third report on the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy		In line with the implementation mechanism set in the Commission Communication on the ISS	R	I	Q3 2013	Q4 2013
52	Report on the implementation of Articles 13, 17, 40 to 44 of the Visa Code including the implementation of the collection and use of biometric identifiers		According to art. 57(3) of the Visa Code	R	I&E	2013	2014
53	Feasibility study regarding the creation of a European system of border guards		COM declaration - adoption of amended Regulation on Frontex	P	E	2013	2013
54	Report on the implementation of the return Directive 2008/115/EC		According to art. 19 of the Directive	R	I	2014	2014
55	Report on the technical progress made regarding the use of fingerprints in VIS at external borders		According to Art 50 (5) of the VIS Regulation 767/2008 and based on information provided by Member States to COM	R	I&E	2014	October 2014
56	Fourth report on the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy		In line with the implementation mechanism set in the Commission Communication on the ISS	R	I	Q3 2014	Q4 2014 or Q1 2015