



## EU funding for migration and security: how it works

Member States' efforts in the field of Migration and Home Affairs are supported by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Internal Security Fund. For the period of 2014-2020, the European Commission is giving €7 billion to Member States under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and Internal Security Fund (ISF). There are 58 national programmes in total for 2014-2020 AMIF and ISF funds, with ISF funds only going to Schengen members, including the Schengen Associated States. There are 27 AMIF national programmes, and 31 ISF national programmes.



The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund supports national efforts to improve reception capacities, ensure that asylum procedures are in line with Union standards, integrate migrants at local and regional levels and increase the effectiveness of return programmes.



The Internal Security Fund has two strands. The 'Borders' strand supports national efforts to achieve a uniform and high level of control of the external borders, supporting a common visa policy which aims at facilitating legitimate travel to the EU. The 'Police' strand supports national efforts to combat cross border organised crime and terrorism, reinforce law enforcement cooperation across borders, and risk-management efforts to protect people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security related incidents.



### Example of types of actions funded

#### Greece €259.4 million AMIF:

Greece aims at increasing its reception capacity to 2500 places by the end of 2015 while improving the quality and speed of the asylum decision-making process. Funding will also be used to implement a comprehensive policy on integration of immigrants.



**€7 bn**  
(AMIF + ISF 2014-2020)



### Example of types of actions funded

#### Hungary €61.5 million under ISF:

Funding will be used to increase the capacity of consulates to deal with a growing number of visa applications and enhanced border control and surveillance.

1



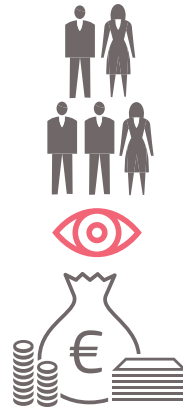
The basic allocations for Member States' National Programmes for Borders and Police are established by the **Regulations** governing the three financial instruments, as agreed by the Council and the European Parliament. **The Regulations** define the specific objectives which should be reached with the support of the AMIF and ISF.

2



The **Commission** approves the **national programmes** put forward by Member States when the programmes are drafted with sufficient **clarity**, are in line with the **policy dialogue** conducted at the beginning of a programming period and have a **strategic approach**.

3



Once national programmes are approved, it is up to the **national central authority** in charge of managing the funds to distribute the funding according to agreed priorities. Member States have to designate a **responsible authority** for the management of the Fund, as well as an audit authority. Member States can furthermore designate delegated authorities. **Member States then inform the Commission** on the designation of its authorities and provide a summary of the management and control system. When the designation has been acknowledged by the Commission, the cash flow can start.

4



The National Authority then manages and **distributes the funds to the national, regional and local levels**, as determined by the national level and depending on the country-specific situation.



**The Member States** put forward proposals for **national programmes** to meet these goals and give estimates for how much each action would cost. The final product is always the result of various exchanges between the European Commission and Member States on proposed actions and priorities. The national programmes identify the areas where EU funds can complement national funds.



### Examples of types of actions funded

**Italy €315.4 million AMIF:** Italy's aim is to increase its reception capacities, improve the quality and speed of the decision making process and create specialised structures and services aimed at vulnerable groups.

**France €286.6 million AMIF:** EU funding will contribute to the implementation of the ongoing reform of the asylum system by strengthening administrative capacities to address an increased number of asylum seekers. The objective is to shorten the duration of relevant procedures and improve reception conditions.

**Germany €134 million ISF:** Germany will further develop and strengthen its common integrated border management system, in order to optimise border control efficiency in the interest of both travellers and security.