SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

CCI number	2021NO65BVPR001
Title in English	BMVI Programme Norway
Title in national language(s)	
Version	1.1
First year	2021
Last year	2027
Eligible from	1 Jan 2021
Eligible until	31 Dec 2029
Commission decision number	C(2025)6155
Commission decision date	3 Sept 2025

Table of Contents

1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

1.1 Introduction

Through the Schengen Agreement, Norway (NO) is committed to contribute to a high level of security within the Schengen area while facilitating legitimate travel. The commitment among others includes entry/exit control at Border Crossing Points (BCP), surveillance of land and sea borders, preventing illegal border crossings and other international crime and supporting a common visa policy.

NO will use BMVI to fulfil obligations in the Schengen Agreement, implement European Integrated Border Management (EIBM) and common visa policy, incl. implementing new and recast EU large-scale IT systems, new and revised legislation in the area of borders and visa, carrying out Schengen evaluation (SchEval) and Frontex' vulnerability assessment (VA) recommendations, training and purchasing equipment. NO's Programme will reflect the national capability development plan and NO's future capability roadmap. Development of national border management capabilities will be carried out in the framework of EBCG capability development planning in accordance with EBCG Reg.

NO's Programme is designed to face new situations and crises challenging border and visa management during 2021-2027. Strengthening external borders is also expected to impact internal security. Events taking place in other parts of the world can have a major effect on NO, and previously unknown needs may require prioritization in order to achieve the intended objectives.

BMVI is mainly aimed at supporting national authorities in the area of border management and visas. Both national and EU added value of actions will be key considerations when allocating funds.

1.2 Overall situational picture

NO's IBM strategy is in line with EU policy and the Technical and Operational strategy for EIBM (TOEIBM). NO's strategy was adopted by The Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MoJ) in Oct. 2019, in cooperation with other relevant ministries. The strategy was revised and submitted to the Commission (COM) in Sep. 2024. The strategy submitted to COM is a 0.9 version. The mandate to adopt the strategy is now delegated from the MoJ to the National Police Directorate, and the strategy was adopted by the National Police Commissioner on 12 May 2025.

NO has external land, air and sea borders in addition to 18 consulates handling visa applications abroad. Traffic is continually growing. NO has a legal and operational civilian chain of command for border control under MoJ. The single and integrated Norwegian Police Service is responsible for all police matters, incl. border management. The police have full responsibility for border control (checks and surveillance), supported by the Garrison of South Varanger (GSV) and by the Coast Guard for border surveillance at land and sea border. Cooperation with Customs and the Coastal Administration is also important.

The SchEval mechanism and VA are well established in NO. The most recent SchEval of NO in the area of borders took place in 2022 and in the area of visa early 2024. Follow-up of recommendations from current and future VAs and SchEvals are prioritised in the Programme, as well as further developing participation in SchEval in line with the new SchEval Reg.

Visa management is a shared responsibility between The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) under MoJ, and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the consulates abroad. Consulates received 220,000 immigration cases in 2019 (pre-pandemic), of which 200,000 were applications for Schengen visas. During the 10 years before the pandemic there was a yearly increase of visa caseload of about 10 %. The vast majority of cases are handled and decided by consulates. The remaining are transferred to UDI. The majority of the latter are cases involving policy issues.

A decision to regionalize processing of visa applications to regional hubs was taken in 2017, and during 2018-2023 the number of consulates processing visa applications was reduced from 61 to 20. The reorganization, partly funded through ISF-BV, has enhanced total capacity, secured a more uniform policy implementation and strengthened efficiency and professionalism in visa handling.

1.2.1 Border management

The NO land border with Russia (RU) is 198 km and Storskog is the only BCP. 2/3 of the land border consist of forest and rivers, covered in snow during winter. NO's geographical location in the north-

eastern corner of Europe means that NO primarily encounters illegal migration and cross-border crime across the internal border. Also, the flow of migrants towards NO mainly impacts the internal and to a lesser extent the external border. At the land border, NO has not experienced a general rise in the number of migrants, however, the war in Ukraine has resulted in a rise in the number of people, mainly Ukrainians, applying for asylum/temporary protection. Moreover, the situation at the land border is affected by the unpredictability in cooperation and dialogue with RU authorities. Assessments also show that a modernized and updated border surveillance concept is needed at the NO-RU border. Today's surveillance system KONSIS (partly co-funded by the External Borders Fund, EBF) does not cover all parts of the border and uses outdated technology. Also, today's surveillance concept is based heavily on human resources patrolling the border rather than technological solutions.

NO is a coastal state and activity along and off the coast is extensive and expected to increase with climatic changes encountered in the north. There is extensive cruise traffic along the coast. NO's sea border is long (22,000 km, baseline 2,646 km), but without regular ferry traffic to non-Schengen countries. As a result of the 2022 SchEval, NO was recommended to improve border checks at the sea border and review the number of coastal BCPs. NO still allows RU fishing vessels in the ports of Tromsø, Kirkenes and Båtsfjord. But significant restrictions are introduced and control activities are increased in these ports from June 2024 onwards.

Oslo Airport is NO's main airport with approx. 80 % of all air traffic. In total, NO has 25 airports with non-Schengen traffic. The number of travellers has also increased at Flesland, Sola, Torp and Værnes, and a growing trend of tourism to northern NO may also impact airports such as Tromsø.

After EBCG 2.0 was adopted nationally in 2022, development of the existing National Coordination Center (NCC) for EUROSUR (co-funded by the EBF), into an NCC in line with EBCG 2.0 has started. Among others NCC was moved from the National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) to the National Police Immigration Service (NPIS). Migration-related contingency plans are updated to include allocation of resources for assignments and receiving resources from EBCGA. In June 2022, a National Capability Development Plan was established, set up to ensure synergies with the Programme and contribute to among others that EBCG has necessary capabilities to implement its strategies and assure that national future obligations and needs are met.

As part of the follow-up of the 2017 SchEval, NO launched a project co-funded by ISF-BV to enhance training in border management. Project implementation was significantly affected by the pandemic, and the latest SchEval of 2022 particularly points out a potential for further development in the area education and training when it comes to aligning national training with Common Core Curriculum (CCC), Sectoral Qualification Framework (SQF) and Interoperability Assessment Programme (IAP).

The 2022 SchEval resulted in a total of 25 recommendations which will be followed up by NO among others through development of a national quality control mechanism co-funded by BMVI. The mechanism will be linked to training and development of a long-term human resources strategy, e.g. by assessing today's human resources baseline and future needs.

NO has established a national IT programme (EUIS) to develop and implement new and recast large-scale IT systems in the area of border management; EES, ETIAS, SIS-recast, VIS-recast, Eurodac and IO. EUIS is a national priority and has received extensive co-funding from ISF-BV. The IT systems will be implemented in line with national needs whilst contributing to the security of the Schengen border and territory, managing effective border crossings and securing fundamental rights. EUIS also focuses on ensuring technical infrastructure and equipment at all BCPs to facilitate checking of biometrics etc. and necessary training. The major IT developments, technical adaptions in national systems and equipment purchases for EES, ETIAS and SIS-recast were co-funded by ISF-BV. Continued funding for these systems under BMVI will mainly be related to eu-LISA delays and system adjustments/improvements. IO and Eurodac were not co-funded by ISF-BV and the complete, relevant costs will thus be co-funded by BMVI.

New IT systems, other technological solutions and equipment will also be exploited in relation to NO's implementation of Schengen-relevant parts of the Pact on Migration and Asylum to secure the external border, and in order to facilitate the future digitalisation of travel documents contributing to harmonised standards smoothening the travel process.

1.2.2 Visa management
In NO, responsibility for visa management is split between MoJ and MFA. UDI is an entity governed by

MoJ and has overall responsibility for implementing migration policy in NO. MFA is responsible for ensuring that NO consulates implement the Schengen acquis properly, incl. ensuring that consulates have sufficient technical equipment and staff, and that the staff is properly trained. Therefore, UDI and MFA cooperate closely on development of visa policies and training of staff.

UDI instructs the consulates regarding interpretation of national law, regulations and Schengen visa policy. UDI has overall responsibility for dissemination of visa policy and regulations and contributes to training staff at consulates. It is also the board of appeal for applications rejected by consulates. UDI is responsible for developing and maintaining ICT systems used for handling visa applications (NORVIS). UDI and MFA are responsible for informing the public about relevant rules.

MFA has overall responsibility for organizing visa handling at consulates. This involves ensuring efficient, uniform work processes at all consulates, incl. issuing detailed work instructions and regulations. MFA ensures accessibility and user-friendly ways for applicants to lodge their application by organizing reception of visa applications through an external service provider (ESP) and consular cooperation with other Schengen states. Also, MFA employs staff at consulates and is responsible for recruitment, training and follow-up.

MFA has strengthened identity assessment by deploying identity experts in vulnerable regions. Nordic Liaison Officers are stationed at some foreign service missions and serve as link between the police and customs authorities in Nordic countries. Moreover, NO has implemented the ILO Reg. and participates in the board of the ILO network, and there are ILOs and RLOs posted in selected 3rd countries to strengthen work associated with returns and prevent illegal immigration and human trafficking.

During 2017-2023, ISF-BV co-funded measures implemented by MFA to increased efficiency, availability and quality in Schengen visa issuing. Among others, MFA reorganised the Foreign Service's visa application work by establishing 5 new regional hubs, expanding 3 existing hubs, and opening new Visa Application Centres to increase national capacity. MFA also supported representation agreements where possible. Moreover, training in Visa Code, its Handbooks and VIS have been organised for staff at foreign service missions. Activities such as training of staff and issuing instructions, will also be co-funded by BMVI as they require continuous attention.

In addition, the 10 recommendations from the 2024 SchEval in the field of common visa policy will be co-funded by BMVI.

1.3 Main challenges

Based on this overall situational picture, the following main challenges will be addressed by NO's Programme:

- Ensuring access to enough skilled personnel and continuously updating necessary competence in the field of borders and visa
- Following up on developments within the Schengen cooperation, incl. implementing new and recast IT systems (e.g. EES, ETIAS, SIS-recast, VIS-recast, Eurodac, IO) and EBCG 2.0
- Acquiring appropriate technical solutions and equipment at all 84 BCPs where conditions for border control vary between large passenger flows at airports and smaller numbers at e.g. coastal BCPs
- Ensuring sufficient knowledge of the situation at the external border, using risk analysis developed in line with CIRAM 2.0, further developing the ability for risk analysis and strengthening collaboration on such analysis work between relevant authorities
- Ensuring up-to-date and user-friendly ICT systems for handling of visa applications to ensure more digital information in the immigration sector and sufficient services for applicants, control, efficiency and digital information exchange between public services
- Adapting visa policy and handling of visa applications to the ever-changing immigration field and the rising number of visa applications to pre-pandemic levels, to reduce challenges regarding complexity, capacity and competence in handling of visa cases
- Improving the visa issuing process to ensure a sufficient level of control while enhancing travellers' experience and ensuring that applicants find a consistent, predictable, user-friendly and rights-based procedure in accordance with the Schengen acquis at all relevant consulates and UDI

1.4 Other considerations taken in the programming process

1.4.1 Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

The MA is working to ensure coherence and complementarity between co-financing from BMVI and other sources of funding at national/international level, such as Frontex, Horizon Europe, the European Defence Fund and the Digital Europe Programme whenever possible.

The MA will ensure that the Programme includes and complements projects implemented by NO under the Thematic Facility.

The MA is responsible for ensuring that no actions supported by the Programme are subject to funding from other sources covered by the Union budget, and will apply procedures necessary to monitor compliance with this obligation.

1.4.2 Challenges to administrative capacity and governance and simplification measures

The design and strategy of the Programme considers the administrative capacity and governance rules for efficiency. Where possible, simplification measures will be implemented to reduce administrative burden and enhance efficiency, effectiveness and economy. To this end the MA, the AA and the Monitoring Committee seek to promote transparency to ensure sharing of experiences and continual improvement in fund management. Also, the MA's administrative capacity was increased during the ISF-BV period to a level which is so far assessed as appropriate also for the BMVI period.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
☒	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
☐	1. European integrated border management	STS
☐	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
☒	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
☒	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
☐	1. European integrated border management	Pact specific action
☒	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
☐	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
☐	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
☒	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
☐	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

2.1. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

NO upholds its strategy from the ISF-BV period, using BMVI to implement the IBM strategy. The strategy specifies 14 strategic objectives of which the following 5 are identified as particularly relevant for funding by BMVI:

1: Knowledge-driven, robust and effective border control

According to the National Risk Analysis 2023-2024 and the national IBM strategy, the threat level to the external border is low to medium concerning irregular migration and cross-border crime. The threat level from irregular migration is highest from movement within the Schengen area and the threat level concerning misuse of ID documents is considered high.

Border checks are conducted by the police at 84 BCPs with 297 associated ports of call. NO's challenging geography requires a well-developed system for mobile border control solutions. Equipment such as vehicles, suitcases and apps have been developed for this purpose and will be further implemented under BMVI. The mobile control equipment also facilitates border checks according to EES. Moreover, rapid technological development may enable more effective solutions for border checks, especially at the BCPs with the largest passenger flows and in light of implementation of new and amended EU regulations, e.g. the Pact and digitalisation of travel documents.

Sea border surveillance is exercised with electronic equipment and systems made available to the police by the Armed Forces and the Coastal Administration, and through physical presence at sea. The Armed Forces' radar chain and Coastal Surveillance System are used by several authorities. Also, the Coast Guard's presence along the coast and in waters off the coast is important for the police. All authorities with a role within sea border surveillance are affiliated with the Coastal Administration's information system BarentsWatch. A new function for border control is developed in this system, especially designed for inter-agency cooperation at sea.

Land border surveillance is performed in cooperation between Finnmark police district (PD), GSV and the Border Commissioner. The concepts for border surveillance are well developed in NO. However, the current security situation, especially at the border with RU, requires a re-assessment of relevant measures to mitigate possible vulnerabilities. This work is currently in process. A national VA has been performed to assess the functioning of the integrated border surveillance concept at the border with RU. Several measures to improve land and sea border surveillance at the NO-RU border are included in the Programme, such as a pilot on use of drones in border surveillance.

The police have administrative and operational responsibility for NCC. NCC is responsible for establishing and monitoring the national situational picture established for EUROSUR, based on information from various stakeholders such as the Coastal Administration, the Coast Guard, Customs and PDs. The national situational picture is shared between these stakeholders and to the European situational picture in EUROSUR Communication Network (ECN). NCC ensures reporting in Frontex' Joint Operational Reporting Application and ECN according to Reg. (EU) 2021/581. ECN is accredited for processing classified information. However, integration of ECN with national systems has not been possible due to national legislation. Thus, since 2017 only NCC has had access in NO. This hampers the exchange of information at national level. Frontex leads development of a communication network accredited to handle information classified up to CONFIDENTIAL. NO follows this process via its permanent representative in EUROSUR Security Accreditation Board. Both NCC and ECN will be further developed to ensure increased national value in accordance with Art. 16 and Art. 18-28 of EBCG Reg. and COM Impl. Reg. (EU) 2021/581, in particular systematic reporting related to checks at BCPs and information on secondary movement. NCC will ensure necessary recruitment and training of EUROSUR operators, for new and experienced operators, both internally at NCC and via courses organised by Frontex etc. The Programme will contribute to improving NCC's inter-agency cooperation among others related to situational awareness, and strengthened cooperation between NCC and Frontex and NCCs in other MS. Implementation of a governance function for IBM in NO will increase capacity in the National

Police Directorate (POD), ensure a scheme for inter-agency liaisons, and joint meetings and trainings.

NO's national system for preparing annual risk analyses is based on the National Intelligence Doctrine's principles with CIRAM 2.0 as a framework for risk assessment. NPIS is responsible for further developing the product, but works closely with other stakeholders. Implementation of the updated CIRAM 2.0 and enhancement of collection and exchange of data for the purpose of risk analysis, is required in EBCG 2.0 Reg. The most important measure regarding risk analyses is to ensure basic and continuous trainings in accordance with CIRAM 2.0, and creating a national risk analysis network to improve information exchange.

The National Police University College (PHS) is responsible for basic training of the police force and continued education and training of police employees, incl. for IBM. As part of the follow-up of the 2017 SchEval, NO launched a project co-funded by ISF-BV to enhance and improve training in border management within the existing organisational structure, in accordance with the CCC for Border Guards and with special attention to the "train-the-trainers" principle. Following the 2022 SchEval, NO is committed to continue strengthening the existing system for training and education both through further development of measures, and by establishing new trainings covering identified gaps. All trainings will be revised in accordance with the updated CCC.

Also, as a part of NO's effort to follow up on developments of the Schengen acquis, work has started within POD, MoJ and UDI to implement the Schengen-relevant parts of the Pact with particular focus on the Screening Reg.

NO is committed to preserving the Schengen area without controls at internal borders and will, thus, take measures to ensure efficient controls at external borders by contributing to successful implementation of all parts of the Schengen Reg. relevant for SO1 by:

- Improving border control capabilities (Impl. measure 1a) by:
  o Implementing trainings for border guards and other police personnel working in the area of border management
  o Purchasing equipment for border checks and means of transport and equipment for border surveillance tasks such as magnifying glasses, patrol vehicles, unmanned aerial vehicles and e-gates
  o Establishing an automated system for risk profiling to be used in relation to border checks
  o Improving outputs of NCC and the use of EUROSUR in accordance with the EBCG Reg.
  o Implementing Schengen-relevant parts of the Pact
  o Facilitating for digitalisation of travel documents
- Enhancing cooperation between MS and relevant 3rd countries (Impl. measure 1c) by:
  o Ensuring posting of ambulant special envoys/ILOs in third countries in order to facilitate border management processes and prevent irregular migration

These measures fall within scope of support 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e and 1g, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

2: Integrated participation in EBCG for the implementation of EIBM

Further development of EIBM incl. increased requirements for operational cooperation at national and EU level, represents challenges for the existing organisation and resources carrying out responsibilities and tasks. NO will establish an organisation and allocate resources to increase availability, influence, participation and coordination of work on the Frontex Management Board, in working groups and as a national point of contact.

There is an increasing need to be able to call on resources and capacities outside NO to assist in managing crisis situations. NO has revised emergency preparedness plans to ensure allocation of resources for assignments and receiving resources from other MS and EBCGA. Moreover, NO will strengthen its capacity and ensure development of national components to support EBCG. NO will implement integrated planning according to EBCG 2.0, and operational and contingency planning and capability development

planning processes are under development and prioritised. Via PHS, NO will reinforce cooperation with EBCGA on all stages of relevant training activities, provide input at EU level, and gather inspiration and support for national initiatives. NO will perform necessary training of national staff incl. those deployed to the Standing Corps (Cat. 2, Cat. 3) and ensure it is in line with the capability development roadmap for Frontex.

More specifically, the Programme will contribute to SO1 by:

- Developing EBCG by providing support to national authorities responsible for border management (Impl. measure 1b) by:
    - o Developing and operating a national resource pool for EBCGA, among others by providing more trainers to the pool.
    - o Developing the structure for receiving personnel within the framework of the EBCGA
    - o Developing and streamlining cooperation and coordination with other MS and EBCGA
    - o Ensuring PHS's role as a credible partner to EBCGA by further developing its role as National Training Coordinator (NTC) and enabling it to tender for organising various courses etc.

These measures fall within scope of support 1c, 1d and 1e, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

3: National inter-agency cooperation and coordination

NO's concept for IBM is based on cooperation regulated by law and exercised based on agreements between public and private stakeholders. Interdisciplinary arenas are established for cooperation on IBM, incl. stakeholders responsible for airports and ports. The new Border Act aims to facilitate and strengthen all stages of national inter-agency cooperation.

Currently, existing electronic systems lack effective coordination and reporting opportunities for work within intelligence, risk and vulnerability assessments, especially related to information exchange subject to security restrictions, incl. systems developed and operated by EBCGA.

Thus, NO proposes to contribute to SO1 by:

- Enhancing inter-agency cooperation at national and EU level (Impl. measure 1c) by:
    - o Re-establish and strengthen meeting points for information exchange and coordination
    - o Define and further develop electronic solutions for collaboration and information sharing
    - o Contribute actively to further development of a common network for secure sharing of information (EU/national level)

These measures fall within scope of support 1e, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

4: Existing and new technologies for increased security and efficiency

Due to implementation of EU large-scale IT systems and the interoperability package (IO), NO is developing new or adapting existing IT solutions for border management. The police will implement new tasks and information systems and upgrade existing systems in accordance with national needs and international obligations, as a part of the national IT programme called EUIS.

EUIS will ensure comprehensive development and necessary management and coordination, and is responsible for implementing EES, ETIAS, SIS-recast, IO, and VIS-recast and Eurodac for border management purposes.

The Programme will contribute to SO1 by:

- Setting up, operating and maintaining large-scale IT systems (Impl. measure 1e) by:
    - o Finalising implementation of EES
    - o Finalising implementation of ETIAS and covering operation and maintenance costs of

ETIAS in accordance with Art. 85(2) and 85(3) of the ETIAS Reg.

- o Finalising implementation of SIS-recast
- o Implementing interoperability

These measures fall within scope of support 3d and 3i, Annex III of the BMVI Reg. The actions related to implementation of interoperability will fall within point 12 in Annex IV of the BMVI Reg.

More generally, measures related to large-scale IT systems will fall within scope 3b and c in Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

5: Implementation and further development of national and international mechanisms for quality assurance

Utilisation and coordination of SchEval and the annual VA conducted under the direction of EBCGA, need to be strengthened further. Preparation, participation in and follow-up of the SchEval mechanism are broadly managed within NO's administration, coordinated by POD. The VA is challenging due to the degree of detail of information required for reporting to the annual assessment. Active participation in SchEval for all policy fields is prioritised by NO, and emphasis is placed on building up competence and experience from SchEval in different agencies and PDs. Moreover, NO will develop a national quality control mechanism, and aims to ensure sufficient capacity to implement it.

The Programme will contribute to uniform application of the Union acquis for SO1 by:

- Implementing recommendations from the SchEval and the VA (Impl. measure 1d) by:
  - o Establishing and implementing a national quality control mechanism for border management in accordance with the responsibility of the police. NPIS will be responsible for implementation in accordance with the established methodology
  - o Planning, coordinating and carrying out SchEval, incl. establishing and maintaining the pool of experts
  - o Establishing good IT solutions for border control that facilitate the retrieval of quantitative data for quality control mechanisms

These measures fall within scope of support 1g, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

Specific actions

As a supplement to the actions that will be co-funded from the initial allocation to NO's BMVI Programme, NO will also implement the following Specific actions in the field of European integrated border management:

- BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/022 Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework
- BMVI/2023-2025/SA/1.3.1/02 Implementation of a governance function for IBM in Norway
- BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/020 Smart Borders implementation in Norway
- BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/007 Modernising the border surveillance concept at the Norwegian border with Russia

Further information on these Specific actions are found in Appendix 3 to the Programme.

Possible additional priorities

Due to geographical conditions at NO's sea border, there have so far not been SAR operations related to border surveillance. However, if the situation changes, NO will use BMVI to increase capacity to render assistance to persons in distress at sea and support SAR operations in accordance with Impl. measure 1f and 1g respectively.

Actions co-funded by operating support according to Art. 16, Annex VII, BMVI Reg.

The 2017 SchEval showed major differences in access to necessary knowledge and expertise in the field of border control in various PDs. As a result, a national competence centre for border control (NKG) was developed at Oslo airport/Eastern PD, co-funded by ISF-BV in 2017-2022. NKG will be the main beneficiary, given its strategic location at the BCP with most border crossings in NO. But the action will also benefit other PDs and BCPs at sea and land border. Considering the recommendations from the 2022 SchEval, BMVI-funding of NKG is considered essential to continuously update and ensure satisfactory levels of expertise in all PDs performing border control. The costs of the action are mainly related to staff at NKG, trainers and training facilities. Activities fall within scope of support 1c, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

Actions facilitating successful implementation of the Screening Reg. will be organized by MoJ, UDI and POD. The project implemented by MoJ will also deal with other Schengen-relevant initiatives such as SIS, EES, ETIAS, IO, API, e-visa, VIS-recast, Visa code art. 8, further development of visa policies and changes in the Border Act. MoJ is among others responsible for the police, public security and immigration authorities. It governs both UDI and POD through laws and regulations, budgets and allocation letters. UDI is the central agency in NO's immigration administration, implementing and developing the government's immigration policy, facilitating lawful and desirable immigration while preventing abuse of the system. POD holds responsibility for the Norwegian Police Service incl. border management. The main tasks in these actions will be research work to prepare for incorporating new legal acts into NO law, adapting work processes in border management and immigration administration, ensuring necessary coordination at EU and national level and following up on investments to be made. Activities fall within scope of support 1g, Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

Expected results of SO1 include but are not limited to the following:

- Improved border control capabilities through among others new skills for border guards, larger operational outreach with mobile equipment, better risk profiling and improved outputs of/inputs to NCC and EUROSUR

- Strengthened capacity and development of national components to support EBCG

- Reinforced cooperation with EBCGA on relevant training activities, implementation of necessary training of national staff in line with the capability development roadmap for Frontex and further development of PHS as a National Training Coordinator and a well-developed partner to EBCGA

- Strengthened meeting points for information exchange and coordination, further developed electronic solutions for collaboration and information sharing and a further developed common network for secure sharing of information (EU/national level)

- IT solutions developed for and adapted to border management needs and obligations

- Further implementation of EES, ETIAS, SIS-recast, IO, and VIS-recast and Eurodac for border management purposes

- Implementation of a national quality control mechanism for border management in accordance with the responsibility of the police

- Implementation of a governance function for IBM in NO

- Planning, coordinating, carrying out of and following up on recommendations from SchEvals, incl. establishing and maintaining the pool of experts

- Development of IT solutions for border control that facilitate the retrieval of quantitative data for quality control mechanisms

- Implemented the Screening Reg. in NO

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points	number	20	40
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	0	21
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	0	0
O.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	10
O.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	10
O.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	0	0
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	4	15
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	900	1,500
O.1.8.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.1.8.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.1.8.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	800	1,400
O.1.8.1.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.1.8.1.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.1.8.1.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.1.9	Number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	60	100

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	4
O.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	3
O.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	0	0
O.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	3,000	3,500

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.14	Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2018-2020	25	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the MA as well as data from the EBCGA.	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2018-2020	0	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the Managing authority and data from the EBCGA.	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021-2027	18	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the Managing authority.	
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2018-2019	2,800,000	number	Data from The Norwegian Police IT Unit which is responsible for collecting data from units such as e-gates.	
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project reporting from the	NO received a total of 25

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management							beneficiaries to the MA and data from new Schengen evaluations to Norway.	recommendations in the 2022 SchEval in the area of border managament. Our ambition is to address all of these within the agreed deadlines, although it is not sure whether this will all be done with BMVI-funding.
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	1,100	number	Feedback from participants to the beneficiary and reporting from the project beneficiaries to the MA.	The trainings implemented under BMVI are targeted specifically at personnel with border management tasks as their main task. Thus, we have set the aim of this indicator at 80 % of the target for Output indicator 1.8.1.
R.1.19.A	of which, male	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	
R.1.19.B	of which, female	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.19.C	of which, non-binary	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2018-2024	250	number	Data is collected by the NCC for EUROSUR in Norway. It is not generated by any specific projects.	

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Border checks	4,000,000.00
Intervention field	002.Border surveillance - air equipment	1,000,000.00
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance - land equipment	15,504,390.00
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance - maritime equipment	0.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	0.00
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance - other measures	0.00
Intervention field	007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control	0.00
Intervention field	008.Situational awareness and exchange of information	0.00
Intervention field	009.Risk analysis	1,000,000.00
Intervention field	010.Processing of data and information	0.00
Intervention field	011.Hotspot areas	0.00
Intervention field	012.Measures related to the identification and referral of vulnerable persons	0.00
Intervention field	013.Measures related to the identification and referral of persons who are in need of, or wish to apply for, international protection	0.00
Intervention field	014.European Border and Coast Guard development	200,000.00
Intervention field	015.Inter-agency cooperation - national level	1,325,400.00
Intervention field	016.Inter-agency cooperation - European Union level	0.00
Intervention field	017.Inter-agency cooperation - with third countries	0.00
Intervention field	018.Joint deployment of immigration liaison officers	0.00
Intervention field	019.Large-scale IT systems - Eurodac for border management purposes	300,000.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	020.Large-scale IT systems - Entry-exit System (EES)	5,540,880.19
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - others	1,500,000.00
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	200,000.00
Intervention field	023.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	50,000.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SIS)	471,698.11
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability	15,982,129.25
Intervention field	026.Operating support - Integrated border management	7,000,000.00
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	0.00
Intervention field	029.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of,their personal data, and to the retriction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

NO upholds its strategy from the ISF-BV period with two overarching goals in the area of Schengen visa policy:

- ensuring effective and efficient application of the Schengen visa acquis by efficiently and securely issuing Schengen visas to legitimate travellers whilst working towards minimizing illegal immigration and facilitating legal immigration through enhancing activities organized by the consular and other services of NO in 3rd countries

- further developing the common Schengen visa policy and cooperation

Visa handling is by Nov. 2024 conducted at 11 regional hubs and one consulate in 3rd countries and at six consulates within the Schengen area. The reorganization, partly co-funded through ISF-BV, has enhanced total capacity, secured a more uniform policy implementation and strengthened efficiency and professionalism within visa handling.

The responsibility for receiving visa applications and preparing the casefiles, is contracted to an ESP. It is the responsibility of the consulate or hub-mission to ensure the ESP staff receive training in relevant Schengen regulations and national requirements in order to ensure good quality services.

MFA organises the training courses for consular staff in close cooperation with UDI. Furthermore, MFA provides continuous training and refresher courses in various topics, such as ID control, for diplomatic and local staff. Some trainings are organised as physical seminars, while others are held as webinars. Some are organised with financial support from BMVI.

It is likely that the number of visa applications will increase in the coming period and create challenges with regards to both capacity and competences in handling of visa cases. It is important for NO to continue to facilitate for legitimate visits in accordance with the Schengen visa acquis. There is a continuous need to make improvements in order to enhance travellers' experience with the visa issuing process, and ensure that applicants find a consistent, predictable, user-friendly and rights-based procedure in accordance with the Schengen acquis in all consulates and at UDI. This is further challenged by seasonal fluctuations in the number of applications with peak season in summer, which demands a higher number of temporary staff.

Growing migratory pressure and continuing threats to internal security in the Schengen area, will keep challenging the visa handling process. New ICT systems developed nationally and by the EU, will strengthen the ability to discover and prevent misuse of identity, and ensure better control of biometric identity. However, with new checks integrated into new ICT systems, travellers who wish to misuse or enter on fraudulent grounds will likely seek new ways to enter or hide their identity. It is important to ensure that the biometric identity and the biographical identity match, and that documents issued are based on correct information. A common understanding of risk factors and risk profiles and frequent information exchange between the consulates and UDI regarding new trends, are important to quickly and efficiently ensure that NO's visa issuing process continues to minimalize illegal immigration and safeguard borders/security. In this work, promotion of the Local Schengen Cooperation to identify modus operandi locally, continues to be important.

Finding the right level of control versus facilitation will be increasingly important and challenging, and requires specialised expertice. The complexity of visa cases, new regulations, introduction of new IT systems such as EES, VIS-recast and IO, and growing pressure to facilitate legitimate travelling whilst preventing fraud and blocking security threats, are all issues challenging visa officers. Visa officers at both the central organisational level and at consulates need sufficient competence and capacity to mitigate risks of wrongfully issued visas and/or that visa issuing is not in accordance with the Schengen acquis.

In addition, introducing several new IT systems puts pressure on the capacity and ability of the central visa unit and their IT department to implement new systems in accordance with set timelines and new regulations, and this potentially increases the risk of developing new solutions that are not sufficiently sound and user-friendly.

In Feb. 2021, The Gartner Group's report UDI Application Lifecycle Review recommended that the functionality of the ICT system supporting handling of visa applications (NORVIS) should be consolidated into a new solution. NORVIS does not satisfactorily support demands related to GDPR. Among others, it is difficult for applicants to gain insight into his/her own case. However, based on the new GDPR regulations and an overall stronger emphasis on data protection and rights of applicants to their information, NO will continue to work to ensure compliance in both old and new ICT systems. The Gartner Group's report also points out the need for more electronic interaction. In the current NORVIS, paper versions of documents are being used, and there are many time-consuming manual operations.

There is a large potential in digitalizing the visa process in order to ensure a more user-friendly and efficient process both for visa officers and applicants. Additionally, there is great potential for a more efficient workflow for visa officers when deciding cases, so that officers have more time to focus on taking decisions rather than spending time registering decisions in the system. Increased automation to provide decision-making support for the case handler while maintaining a high level of control, quality and services, will also be explored. Use of profiling tools would help deciding which applications are suited for automation. Furthermore, it would be more efficient and user-friendly if applicants could perform more of the registration process themselves. Complementarity between national developments and the future digitalisation of travel documents under development in the EU will be ensured. NO will also have to issue visas in a digital format in accordance with Reg. (EU) 2023/2667 and (EU) 2023/2685 on digitalisation of the visa procedure which were adopted for all MS and SAC on 22 Nov. 2023. The ambition is to launch a European Visa Application Portal (EU VAP) for visas from 1 Jan. 2028. There is a 7 years transitional period and it is still not decided exactly when NO will join EU VAP.

Two main areas of visa policy

In order to reach the overall goal and answer the challenges described above, the Programme will implement activities within two main areas in the visa policy field which have been identified as particularly relevant for the BMVI: Capacity-building and IT development.

In addition, the Programme will consider follow-up activities after the 2024 SchEval in the field of common visa policy. NO received 10 recommendations as a result of the evaluation. The Action Plan was submitted in Aug. 2024 and accepted by COM on 4 Sep. 2024. The first follow-up report was scheduled for 4 March 2025, and in this report NO has set more ambitious deadlines for implementation of actions to respond to the recommendations. Four recommendations are already completed, such as the status of missing fingerprints and the reason of no available fingerprints which are now properly entered into VIS. In the upcoming months, UDI will in particular focus on the recommendation related to modifying the workflow in the IT system (NORVIS) and ensure that prior consultation is launched for all applications that are subject to prior consultation at the beginning of the visa application process.

1: Capacity-building

Capacity-building will mainly take place to ensure efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining security and integrity of visa procedures, and fully respect the human dignity and integrity of applicants and visa holders (Impl. measure 2a) by:

- ensuring that the consulates have necessary staff, premises facilities, tools and technical equipment for handling identity issues and processing visa cases, such as technical equipment for performing document control and processing visa applications and proper premises and office facilities at the consulates

- developing and implementing new digital tools for enhanced quality and efficiency in the visa work

- building capacity at the central organisational level to have a sufficient number of visa officers to handle the case load as well as contribute to IT development

- further developing and strengthening the management and monitoring of the ESP

- enhancing capacity and knowledge to reduce risks related to misuse and security-threats
- ensuring that the central organisational level has necessary staff to implement projects under the Programme

Furthermore, capacity-building will contribute to ensuring uniform application of the Union acquis in relation to visas (Impl. measure 2c) by:

- providing staff working at consulates and at the central organisational level in UDI with necessary training, instructions and information in order to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with the Schengen visa regulations. This will include training consular staff in
  - o the common Schengen visa policy and migration issues
  - o document control and verification of identity
  - o facilitating for tourism and business travel
  - o using new IT systems (such as EES, VIS-recast)
  - o knowledge about how to organise the visa section and cooperate with the ESP
  - o training and deploying of seasonal staff at the consulates in peak seasons
- developing new digital training modules for ESPs, consulates and the central organisational level
- ensuring that the central organisational level has necessary resources in order to administrate and follow up the consulates' responsibilities according to the Schengen acquis
- ensuring equal understanding of the Schengen visa regulations and active participation in the Schengen cooperation at local and central organisational level
- exchange of staff from the organisations' central visa unit to regional hubs
- implement an expert "pool" of visa officers from the central organisational level who can support the regional hubs
- building competence in UDI's ICT department on Schengen acquis
- developing relevant information on the Schengen visa regulations to the public
- developing a tool and method for collecting and systematising local information and migratory trends and risk factors

These measures fall within scope of support 2b and 2c in Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

2: IT development

IT development in the area of common policy on visas, will mainly take place to ensure setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law, in particular VIS. It also includes interoperability of those large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information (Impl. measure 2e).

IT development related to visa handling will be implemented in two phases:

(1) Minor adjustments of the current IT system to meet imminent, short-term needs

Addressing short-term needs will involve development of small-scale IT solutions to make work at the consulates more efficient and more secure by minimizing human errors. These adjustments will mainly focus on enhancing efficiency and improving information exchange, and will support the long-term restructuring of the IT system for visa handling described below.

These measures fall within scope of support 2b in Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

(2) A more long-term, robust and substantial restructuring of the IT portfolio related to visa handling

Addressing fundamental, long-term needs will among others involve conducting a preparatory study to

gain a better understanding of how to build a new visa case handling system to replace the current system, NORVIS. The recommendations from the preparatory study will form the basis for building the new IT system for visa case handling.

The new IT system for visa case handling is likely to require a new information and data structure which can support processes and contribute to a holistic approach to streamlining the immigration services. Also, more structured data and secure biometric information is the foundation for providing better decision-making support for case handlers. This requires, among others, a restructuring of personal data and application data in the immigration services' database, UDB.

Developing a new IT system for handling visa applications might be a pilot case for making the case handling process more streamlined. The strategic roadmap for development of a new IT system includes five delivery areas:

1. A modern and sustainable information platform
2. Self-service solutions
3. The next generation decision-making system
4. A modern and effective security solution
5. An ecosystem of interconnected digital public services

In sum, these five delivery areas will develop "the next generation decision-making system" which will ensure a new visa case handling system aiming to secure efficient handling of cases and reduce waiting time. The roadmap suggests several phases of delivery over six years or more, starting in 2024.

These measures fall within scope of support 2b in Annex III of the BMVI Reg.

Actions co-funfed by operating support according to Art. 16, Annex VII, BMVI Reg.

An action co-funded by ISF-BV was established by MFA in 2016, and has been running continuously since. The beneficiary in MFA is the Section for Consular and Immigration Affairs Assistance, which is responsible for the administration and management of the consulates' work. The project has, among others, focused on training of consular staff handling Schengen visa applications at Norwegian consulates, and has contributed to ensuring an equal understanding of the Schengen Visa Code and a uniform Schengen visa application process. The action has also aimed at ensuring more efficient handling of the increasing number of visa applications, and better accessibility and continued high quality in Schengen visa processing. There is a continuous need for participating in the Schengen-cooperation at central level, ensuring quality, efficiency and that the visa case handling is in line with the Schengen regulations. This effort includes training, internal audits and follow-up of SchEvals. Also, it aims at ensuring an efficient organisation and case-flow management at the regional hubs and the ESP. Under BMVI MFA will receive operating support in accordance with Art. 16, Annex VII of the BMVI Reg. in the period 2023-2024, to continue parts of this work. The costs of the action will cover staff at MFA, trainers and training facilities, as well as other regular administrative activities. These activities fall within scope of support 2j in Annex III of the BMVI Reg. MFA will also receive operating support in accordance with Art. 16, Annex VII of the BMVI Reg. in order to provide staff who will consider the Foreign Service's needs and thereby support UDI in developing a new IT system for visa case handling.

Also, UDI will receive operating support in accordance with Art. 16, Annex VII of the BMVI Reg. to work on competence and capacity-building among their staff working in close cooperation with consular staff on case-handling visa application. UDI is the central agency in the Norwegian immigration administration. It implements and helps to develop the government's immigration policy and is tasked with facilitating lawful and desirable immigration while preventing abuse of the system. As UDI is responsible for providing training in the visa field, they also have a responsibility to ensure that the immigration stations comply with the relevant Schengen regulations. Together with MFA, they will review the consular visa sections' practice of regulations, routines and current issues in order to improve their work in accordance with the Schengen acquis and best practices.

Expected results of SO2 include but are not limited to the following:

- Providing staff working at consulates, incl. seasonal staff, and staff at the central organisation level with necessary training, instructions and information in
  - the common Schengen visa policy and migration issues
  - document control and verification of identity
  - facilitating for tourism and business travel
  - using new IT systems
  - knowledge about how to organise the visa section and cooperate with the ESP
- Enhancing travellers' experience with the visa issuing provess by ensuring that applicants find a consistent, predictable, user-friendly and rights-based procedure in accordance with the Schengen acquis in all consulates and at UDI
- Addressing the 10 recommendations NO received in the 2024 SchEval in the field of common visa policy by following up on the Action Plan developed
- Facilitating capacity building at consulates by ensuring that they have necessary staff, premises facilities, tools and technical equipment for handling identity issues and processing visa cases
- Further developing and strengthening the management and monitoring of the ESP
- Reducing risks related to misuse and security-threats by enhancing capacity and knowledge
- Ensuring equal understanding of the Schengen visa regulations and active participation in the Schengen cooperation at local and central organisational level
- Supporting the regional consular hubs by implementing an expert "pool" of visa officers from the central organisational level
- Developing relevant information on the Schengen visa regulations to the public
- Developing a tool and method for collecting and systematising local information and migratory trends and risk factors
- Enhancing quality, efficiency and security in the visa work by developing and implementing new digital tools and small-scale IT solutions
- Conducting a preparatory study to better understand of to build a new visa case handling system to replace the current system, NORVIS
- Developing a new IT system for visa case handling, including restructuring personal data and application data in the immigration services' database

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing	number	2	5
O.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	100	250
O.2.2.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.2.2.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.2.2.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	85	200
O.2.2.1.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.2.2.1.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.2.2.1.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	0	0
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	0	0
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	10	10
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	1	1
O.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	1
O.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	1
O.2.7	Number of real estates rented / depreciated	number	0	0

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of new / upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	number	0	number	2018-2020	4	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the Managing authority.	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2018-2020	0	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the Managing authority.	
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project reporting from the beneficiaries to the MA and data from new Schengen evaluations to Norway.	NO received a total of 10 recommendations in the 2022 SchEval in the area of visa managament. Our ambition is to address all of these within the agreed deadlines, although it is not sure whether this will all be done with BMVI-funding.
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2021-2027	1,800,000	number	Data collected by the Member State. It is not generated by any specific projects.	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2018-2020	0	number	Reporting of indicator data from the projects to the Managing authority.	
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	160	number	Feedback from participants to the beneficiary and reporting from the project beneficiaries to the MA.	The trainings implemented under BMVI are targeted specifically at personnel with border management tasks as their main task. Thus, we have set the aim of this indicator at 80 % of the target for Output indicator 2.2.1.
R.2.12.A	of which, male	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	
R.2.12.B	of which, female	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	
R.2.12.C	of which, non-binary	number	0		2021-2027	0		We will not collect data on the basis of gender.	

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Improving visa application processing	1,700,000.00
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	0.00
Intervention field	003.Document security / document advisors	0.00
Intervention field	004.Consular cooperation	0.00
Intervention field	005.Consular coverage	0.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	15,201,232.08
Intervention field	007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	3,500,000.00
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	011.Issuance of visas with limited territorial validity	0.00
Intervention field	012.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

2.2.1. Description

NO's Programme includes a Union contribution for technical assistance (TA) which is made pursuant to point (e) of Art. 51 of the CPR. This means that the Union contribution to TA will cover specific categories of eligible costs, clearly identified in advance, by applying a flat-rate of 6 % in accordance with Art. 36 (5).

The TA will take the form of a specific objective in the Programme, and be used as is necessary for the effective administration and use of the funding under BMVI. The following specific categories of eligible costs will be covered:

- 001 Information and communication
- 002 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control
- 003 Evaluation and studies, data collection
- 004 Capacity building

In more detail, TA activities will include among others staff costs, capacity building and training activities in the MA and the AA. TA funding will also be used for carrying out functions such as preparation, management and monitoring of actions, management and evaluation of the Programme, participation in meetings of the Committee of the Home Affairs Funds and other expert meetings and relevant international fora, as well as visibility and communication activities on both action and Programme level.

This will fall within scope of support 1j in Annex III of the BMVI Reg.:

- Actions that aim to enhance awareness of external border policies among stakeholders and the general public, incl. corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union.

2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	30,000.00
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	400,000.00
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	200,000.00
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	3,838,543.77

3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Initial allocation					28,681,973.00	14,688,343.00	15,195,990.00	58,566,306.00
Mid-term review								
Thematic facility WPI								
Thematic facility WPII					20,377,967.40			20,377,967.40
Thematic facility WPIII								
Transfer (in)								
Transfer (out)								
MFF Mid-term review								
SACs contribution								
Total					49,059,940.40	14,688,343.00	15,195,990.00	78,944,273.40

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

| Specific objective (SO) | Type of action | Basis for calculation Union support (total or public) | Union contribution (a) | National contribution (b)=(c)+(d) | Indicative breakdown of national contribution | | Total (e)=(a)+(b) | Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e) |
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	12,400,000.00	4,133,333.34	4,133,333.34	0.00	16,533,333.34	74.9999999698%
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	19,224,497.55	2,136,055.29	2,136,055.29	0.00	21,360,552.84	89.9999999719%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	15,200,000.00	1,688,888.89	1,688,888.89	0.00	16,888,888.89	89.9999999941%
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	7,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000,000.00	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100.0000000000%
Total European integrated border management			54,074,497.55	7,958,277.52	7,958,277.52	0.00	62,032,775.07	87.1708503916%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	16,901,232.08	5,633,744.03	5,633,744.03	0.00	22,534,976.11	74.9999999889%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total						
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	3,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500,000.00	100.0000000000%
Total Common visa policy			20,401,232.08	5,633,744.03	5,633,744.03	0.00	26,034,976.11	78.3608634546%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)		Total	4,468,543.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,468,543.77	100.0000000000%
Grand total			78,944,273.40	13,592,021.55	13,592,021.55	0.00	92,536,294.95	85.3116860175%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds[1]

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	AMIF	ISF	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
BMVI							

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management[1]

Instrument	Transfer Amount
	0.00

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	See attachment for further information on documents for HEC1, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 1, criterion 1.
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	See attachmment for further information on documents of relevance to HEC 1, criterion 2.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 1, criterion 2.
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	See attachment for further information on documents of relevane to HEC 1, criterion 3.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 1, criterion 3.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive	Yes	See attachment for further information on documents of relevance to HEC 1, criterion 4.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 1, criterion 4.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.			
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	See attachment for furhter information on documents of relevance to HEC 1, criterion 5.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 1, criterion 5.
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	See attachment for further information on documents for HEC 3, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 3, criterion 1.
		2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	Same relevant documents as for HEC 3, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 3, criterion 2.
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	See attachment for further information on documents for HEC 4, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 4, criterion 1.
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	Same relevant documents as for HEC 4, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 4, criterion 2.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	Same relevant documents as for HEC 4, criterion 1.	See attachment for information on the justification of HEC 4, criterion 3.

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Government department, National Police Directorate, Norway	Ingvil Louise Nürnberg	Programme coordinator in the Managing authority	ingvil.louise.nurnberg@politiet.no
Audit authority	Internal Audit Unit, National Police Directorate, Norway	Sigmund Nordhus	Head of Unit	sigmund.nordhus@politiet.no
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Government department, National Police Directorate, Norway	Carla Mirani	Financial coordinator, Managing authority	carla.mirani@politiet.no

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

The principle of partnership as a basis for implementing the BMVI Programme

NO recognises that the principle of partnership is a key feature in implementing BMVI, building on the multi-level governance approach and ensuring – in accordance with Ar. 8(1) of the CPR) the involvement of minimum the following partners:

- regional, local, urban and other public authorities;

- economic and social partners;

- relevant bodies representing civil society, such as environmental partners, non-governmental organisations, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination;

- research organisations and universities, where appropriate

Consequently, NO will seek to implement this principle in accordance with the European code of conduct on partnership, COM Delegated Reg. (EU) No 240/2014, through implementation of NO's Programme.

The national partnership will be comprehensive, in accordance with NO's institutional and legal framework, taking into account the specificities of BMVI. Furthermore, it will include those of the abovementioned actors that are considered relevant in the fund's context and for its successful implementation. The MA has among others approached NIM, but not received an answer yet.

During this programming period our national partnership for BMVI will predominantly be made up of public authorities, state owned companies and national research organisations operating in the field of borders and visas. However, we will throughout the period seek to increase the involvement of other types of actors mentioned in Art. 8(1) of the CPR in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of our Programme.

Participation of the partnership in Programme preparations

During the preparation of the draft Programme (Aug. 2021 – today), the following actors were involved:

- Ministry of Justice and Public Security

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

- Ministry of Transport

- Avinor (responsible for 43 of NO's airports)

- Norwegian Police ICT Services

- Research Council of Norway

- Norwegian Police University College

- National Police Directorate

- National Police Immigration Services

- Police districts (among others Eastern PD and Finnmark PD)

- Internal Audit Unit at the National Police Directorate (BMVI AA)

These actors have contributed to the Programme preparations through participation in workshops within the BMVI working group (see below) and through written procedures.

Participation of the partnership during the implementation and evaluation of the Programme, incl.

through participation in the monitoring committee

During the implementation of the Programme, the MA will cooperate with the partnership on several issues. In NO, the partnership will consist of the BMVI working group, the monitoring committee and a somewhat larger partnership group.

The actors included in the partnership are listed below under the three different collaborative fora. NO's partnership under BMVI represents an extension to the partnership involved in implementing ISF-BV.

The BMVI working group

The BMVI working group includes several important stakeholders relevant to the subject area of borders and visas. The authorities that have given their intention to implement actions funded by BMVI within the programming period, are permanent representatives in the working group. However, it is not a requirement to participate in the implementation of projects in order to be a member of the working group.

The BMVI working group has contributed greatly to the preparation and drawing up of the Programme.

During Programme implementation, the working group will mainly hold an advisory and coordinating role. The working group will discuss project proposals submitted by the beneficiaries annually, and will prioritize these on the basis of criteria established by the monitoring committee. The prioritized proposals are presented to the monitoring committee which decides on the annual distribution of BMVI funds. The working group will also be a coordinating forum between beneficiaries and other partners, ensuring good exchange of information and best practices and disseminating information about BMVI.

The working group will be regularly informed about Programme implementation, both at project level and at an overall Programme level. The group is also involved in the follow-up of Programme implementation and results.

The working group will meet approximately 2 times a year. The working group members should represent the case manager level in their own organization, with necessary powers to contribute effectively to the group's work. The group is headed by the MA in the National Police Directorate.

The working group consists of permanent representatives from the following authorities:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norwegian Directorate of Immigration
- Ministry of Transport
- National Police Directorate
- MA in the National Police Direcstorate, chairing the group

Members of the extended partnership group could upon request either from the working group or on their own behalf, attend meetings of the working group and contribute to its activities.

The monitoring committee

The monitoring committee will provide support to the implementation of the Programme in order to contribute to the greatest possible goal achievement. The committee is to have a strategic and advising role by among others facilitating the necessary coordination between responsible ministries, beneficiaries, partners and actions at national level, in order to uncover any dependencies and uncertainties that can affect Programme implementation. As a consequence, the committee will take position on challenges affecting Programme implementation, and recommend that these are addressed through relevant measures in line with NO's system for state governance. The monitoring committee will review progress of Programme implementation and holds a decision-making role which includes deciding on criteria for project selection, making changes to the Programme, reviewing annual reports and audits, the final implementation report and evaluations. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is responsible for the overall implementation of BMVI.

One of the main tasks of the monitoring committee is to adopt and recommend the distribution of BMVI

funding based on the Programme, project proposals from the beneficiaries, project selection criteria and the prioritized list of projects as presented to the committee by the BMVI working group. The indicative distribution of funding is given in table 2.1.3 in the Programme, however the actual distribution of funds to actions is decided annually by MoJ, in cooperation with MFA.

In addition to the abovementioned tasks, the monitoring committee is also responsible for the following:

- Follow up on implementation of communication and visibility requirements in accordance with the requirements of the fund.

- Assess whether the conditions for implementation and application of the Fund have been met at the start of and throughout the entire fund period.

An interim monitoring committee was established on 27 Apr. 2021. After NO's supplementary agreement with the EU about participation in the BMVI came into force on 1 June 2024, an official monitoring committee was established. This committee has re-approved all decisions taken by the interim monitoring committee. The monitoring committee will meet at least once a year.

The monitoring committee is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security while the MA holds the role as secretariat. Furthermore, the monitoring committee consists of permanent representatives from the following authorities:

- Ministry of Justice and Public Security

- Ministry of Foregin Affairs

- Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

- National Police Directorate

Representatives of COM shall also be invited to participate in the work of the monitoring committee in a monitoring and advisory capacity.

In addition, members of the partnership group can participate in the meetings and activities of the monitoring committee in the capacity of observers if requested or invited.

The partnership

The partnership is a larger group of actors with affiliations to the professional fields of border management, visa management, research and innovation, development of IT systems and EU matters. The group also includes actors concerned with publicity and information activities within their special fields. The partnership group will be consulted on programme implementation throughout the programming period.

Through their active involvement in the group, these partners will be able to get involved in among others assessing performance on the different priorities set in the Programme. The partnership group will be consulted in a timely, meaningful and transparent matter in order to ensure the efficient implementation of the Programme. This group is also meant to contribute to exchange on best practices which might improve project and Programme performance, as well as communication and visibility activities which will be implemented during the Programme period.

In addition to the members of the BMVI working group and the monitoring committee, the partnership group consists of the following actors:

- National Police Immigration Service incl. the National Coordination Center (NCC)

- National ID Center

- Norwegian Police ICT Services

- Research Council of Norway

- Norwegian Police University College

- Avinor (main owner of airports in NO)

- Norwegian Defence Research Establishment

- Norwegian Coast Guard

- Norwegian Coastal Administration

- Police districts

We are also looking into incl. one/more of the following actors in our parthership for the BMVI:

- Search and rescue organisations

- Human rights organisations/institutions

- Organisations working for persons with disabilities

- Other voluntary organisations of relevance to the field of border and visa management

As highlighted above, we will seek to increase involvement of all the different types of actors mentioned in Art. 8(1) of the CPR throughout the programming period, with a special focus on incl. relevant bodies representing civil society.

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

NO has developed a BMVI communication strategy based on requirements set in the CPR and the BMVI Reg., of which the main elements are the following:

Goals

Main goal of communication and visibility efforts within NO's Programme: Increase knowledge and awareness of BMVI and of those measures strengthening border and visa management that receive BMVI funding.

Sub-goals:

Make results and benefits of BMVI better known.

Improve the comprehensiveness and professionalism of communication about BMVI

Target groups

3 target groups are defined:

- Decision-makers

- Beneficiaries and projects

- The general population

Communication efforts during the BMVI period will take on different forms depending on the recipients of information. While beneficiaries rely on information on how to apply for funding and implement their actions within the BMVI framework, decision-makers need among others sound information and predictability to make good, long-term decisions, while the general population might be most interested in projects achievements, concrete results and societal benefits.

Specifics on target group 2:

As beneficiaries are the main information carriers of BMVI, it is important to enable them in their communication efforts. The MA will see to that all beneficiaries provide a description of their BMVI-funded projects, incl. aims and results, on their official website and on social media sites if these exist, highlighting the EU financial support. Moreover, the MA will guide beneficiaries to make sure they provide a statement highlighting the EU support in a visible manner on documents, communication material, and tangible project results in accordance with requirements in the CPR. Communication and visibility requirements will be communicated clearly to beneficiaries at the start of each project, and will also be stated in the grant agreement to be signed.

Main measures

To implement the strategy, 3 main measures are identified to set guidelines for various courses of action:

- Increase availability of information about BMVI

- Increase visibility of project and Programme results

- Improve the fund's national visual profile to become clear and recognizable

Action plan

Several measures will be implemented by the MA to ensure that the strategic aspect is present in all communication, to make its results visible, and reach the communication goals. Based on the abovementioned goals and measures and given the MA's rather limited personnel resources, the action

plan will be realised in a step-by-step approach.

The following measures are included in the action plan:

- New design profile and templates for communication from the MA to be uniform - fulfilled

- Public website for BMVI incl. the requirements set in Art.49 of the CPR – website established, needs continuous updating

- Annual plan with the most relevant events, meetings and conferences throughout the year to enable the MA to be represented and share information about BMVI in relevant fora - annually

- Communication package for beneficiaries: To be given to projects at start-up, such as guidelines for communication, how to share project results, stickers with the EU-logo for visibility measures, templates for project documentation etc. – fulfilled, distributed to all new beneficiaries

- Content development:

- Information booklet about BMVI, material such as flyers, roll-ups – work in progress, roll-up purchased

- Photo bank for photos to be used in articles, social media etc. – continuous work

- Standard presentation explaining the fund's background, purpose and measures it supports - fulfilled

- Articles for the website – continous work

- Newsletters with information and updates about BMVI to stakeholders and actors – each quarter of the year

- Project trainings and events for beneficiaries and potential stakeholders - annually

- Attend relevant events, meetings, and conferences to get speech time, organize stands, hand out information or collect e-mail addresses for the newsletter – when relevant events come up

- Q&A for the beneficiaries and other interested parties - fulfilled

NO has identified a communication coordinator for visibility, transparency and communication activities in relation to the support from BMVI who participates in the INFORM EU Network in order to gain experiences from other MS/ funds when it comes to communication and visibility.

Official website for the BMVI is: https://www.politiet.no/om-politiet/organisasjonen/sarorganene/politidirektoratet/om-pod/eus-grense-og-visumfond/

Relevant indicators for monitoring and evaluation of communication activities include: number of publications on projects funded by the BMVI programme, number of material (brochures, pens and other marketing articles) distributed, number of events organised for beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	☐	☒
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	☐	☒

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbusresment by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3

Thematic facility (Article 11 AMIF Reg., Article 8 BMVI Reg., Article 8 ISF Reg.)

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)3163 - 19 May 2022 - 1	1.0	Accepted		

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		19,224,497.55		BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4 - Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework" under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 Under Lot 1: the preparation at the national level for the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). This includes adaptations to the national systems connected to or used in relation with the EES and/or the ETIAS, adaptation to infrastructure or premises related to the EES and/or the ETIAS operation, the procurement of material and equipment, and services. Under Lot 2: changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management system related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS. This includes the development and implementation of national processes and IT solutions, as well national procedures, handbooks, and training. The specific action provides a flexibility option that consists in the possibility to transfer all or part of the allocation for Lot 2 (EUR 500 000 including Technical Assistance) to Lot 1, on condition that the Schengen Associated Country confirms that activities under Lot 2 will be fully carried out and that the costs will be covered by the national budget or other actions financed from the BMVI programme. Norway has decided not to make use of this possibility.BMVI/2023-2025/SA/1.3.1 (EIBM) - This specific action will improve Norwegian strategic coordination capabilities through the development of action plans and inter-agency cooperation agreements. It will enhance the human resources capacity in the National Police Directorate within the Section for Borders, Migration and International Affairs to ensure that cooperation agreements and MoUs are updated. Meetings, training and seminars on EIBM will be organised for the national authorities contributing to a better inter-agency cooperation in the area of border management. It will support also posting liaison officers/trainees (e.g. from Customs Services, the Coast Guard and the Police Districts) to the National Coordination Centre (NCC), to test and improve practical cooperation and coordination, interoperability, reporting and communication between the relevant actors.BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2 will contribute to the modernisation of the border surveillance system at the border with Russia, by supporting the first pillar of a three pillar approach: 1). expand and develop detection and reaction capabilities at the land border; 2) establish detection and analysis capacity at the sea border; 3) develop IT system integration to ensure a common situation picture and enhanced reaction capacity among the stakeholders.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,153,469.85		TA - BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4 (EU contribution EUR 982 129.25 + TA EUR 58 927.75) TA - BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 (EU contribution EUR 2 012 578.20 + TA EUR 120 754.69) TA - BMVI/2023-2025/SA/1.3.1 (EIBM) (EU contribution EUR 725 400.00 + TA EUR 43 524.00) TA BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2 (EU contribution EUR 15 504 390.00 + TA EUR 930 263.40)

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Performance framework BMVI Norway	Supplementary Information	7 May 2025		Ares(2025)4944108	Performance framework BMVI Norway	20 Jun 2025	Mirani, Carla
BMVI programme Norway, Horizontal enabling conditions 1, 3 and 4	Supplementary Information	19 Jun 2025	BMVI programme Norway, HEC 1, 3 and 4	Ares(2025)4944108	BMVI programme Norway, Horizontal enabling conditions 1, 3 and 4	20 Jun 2025	Mirani, Carla
Programme snapshot 2021NO65BVPR001 1.1	Snapshot of data before send	20 Jun 2025		Ares(2025)4944108	Programme_snapshot_2021NO65BVPR001_1.1_en.pdf	20 Jun 2025	Mirani, Carla