

SFC2014

KONFERMA TAR-RIĊEVUTA

Dan id-dokument jirrikonoxxi r-riċevuta fi 28 ta' Diċembru 2017 mill-Kummissjoni Ewropea tal-verżjoni 2017.0 tar-rapport ta' evalwazzjoni għal 2014MT65ISNP001, mibgħuta bis-sistema SFC2014 minn Abigail Camilleri (ncamilab) f'isem l-Istat Membru tagħhom.

Dan id-dokument jiċcertifika li l-Kummissjoni Ewropea rreġistrat b'mod uffiċjali fis-Sistema ta' Informazzjoni SFC2014, f'data u hin partikolari, id-dokumenti u d-dejta strutturata li huma deskritti fil-paġni li ġejjin. Dawn id-dokumenti u d-dejta ddaħħlu fis-sistema SFC2014 mill-utenti mahturin b'mod uffiċjali mill-Istat Membru tagħhom u ntbagħtu b'mod formali lill-Kummissjoni Ewropea mill-persuna li isimha jidher fuq l-ewwel paġna. B'hekk, din il-konferma tar-riċevuta ma tistax timpenja lill-Kummissjoni Ewropea għal xi haġa oħra hlief il-konferma tar-riċevuta ta' dawn id-dokumenti u d-dejta. Din il-konferma bl-ebda mod ma tista' titqies bħala impenn għal approvazzjoni jew aċċettazzjoni.

Din il-konferma ta' wasla tiġi ffirmata b'ċertifikat elettroniku li jiggarantixxi d-data u l-hin tal-firma kif ukoll l-integrità ta' dan id-dokument. Iċ-ċertifikat użat biex jiġi ffirmat dan id-dokument jinżamm għand il-Kummissjoni Ewropea u jista' jiġi vverifikat permezz taċ-ċavetta pubblika korrispondenti. Kemm iċ-ċertifikat kif ukoll l-istruzzjonijiet dwar kif tintuża din iċ-ċavetta pubblika jistgħu jitnizzlu minn fuq is-sit ta' appoġġ SFC 2014 (<https://ec.europa.eu/sfc/en/2014/faq/how-verify-signature-acknowledgment-sent-sfc-system>).

ISF INTERIM EVALUATION REPORT

CCI	2014MT65ISNP001
Titlu	Malta National Programme ISF
Verżjoni	2017.0
Il-perjodu ta' zmien kopert	01/01/2014 - 30/06/2017

The Responsible Authority (RA) has assigned the Strategy and Implementation Division within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality (MEAE)[1] with the task of conducting the interim evaluation of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) as well as the Internal Security Fund (ISF).

The Strategy and Implementation Division is responsible for the strategic dimension within the Ministry including the development of EU funding related policies, plans and other national documents. The Division was not involved in any manner in the programming/implementation of the AMIF National Programme 2014-2020 or the ISF National Programme 2014-2020, and is functionally independent of the Responsible and Audit Authorities as per article 56(3) of EU Regulation No 514/2014.

[1] As of June 2017, the Ministry for European Affairs & Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto has been reconfigured as the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality. The Strategy and Implementation Division falls within the remit of the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality.

Context:

The National Programme (NP) for ISF was launched in November 2015 and by the end of June 2017, 8 restricted calls for applications had been issued. Through these calls, six (6) projects have been approved under ISF borders and visa whilst thirteen (13) projects were approved under ISF police. This is equivalent to a commitment of 86%^[1] of the ISF Borders and Visas and 57%^[2] of the ISF Police.

In the period under review, the implementation of the programme was still in its early stages mainly due to the late adoption of the regulations and national programmes as well as the overlap with the closure procedures of previous programmes. In this regard, an effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the programme can only be made once the implementation of the programme reaches a satisfactory level. At the time of reporting limited progress was registered under Specific Objective 1 (Visa), although it is expected that overall implementation will gain momentum during 2018.

Since the adoption of the NP in 2015, apart from the updates to the NP relating to the introduction of the PNR system and the upgrading of existing consular posts and the establishment of new ones, no major changes in the development needs have been identified. In this respect, it is considered that the main strategic direction of the programme continues to apply to the current needs on the ground.

Methodology:

The interim evaluation has been conducted taking into account the feedback received from beneficiaries, policy makers, the RA as well as the stakeholders who sit on the national programme's Monitoring Committee. In this regard, a qualitative and quantitative^[3] approach was adopted in the carrying out of this evaluation exercise in line with the relevant EC guidelines.^[4]

Main findings:

The projects being implemented are addressing the objectives outlined in the National Programme which in turn was drafted based on an assessment of the needs for the 2014-2020 period. Furthermore, the NP and ongoing projects are addressing the priorities identified in the Policy Dialogue Meeting that was held at programming stage in June 2013. In this regard, the partnership principle was not only implemented at programming stage but is also being applied at implementation stage.

In addition, projects are coherent with relevant national policies on which the NP was drafted. These include the Draft Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy and the Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021.^[5] Although no projects had been approved under SO1 Visa as at June 2017, it is envisaged that projects in relation to Visa will take into account the draft National Visa Action Plan that aims to streamline the visa processes and increase efficiency and transparency.

Complementarity is observed between the projects being supported by the Fund as well as

with national initiatives and projects implemented through other funds. The fact that most Managing / Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry facilitated discussions in ensuring coherence and complementarity between the different programmes. Furthermore, coherence and complementarity are being ensured through the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which brings together all relevant stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds. These structures follow up on the coordination mechanisms which were also adopted at programming stage and which are applied at application and project selection stage.

Whilst it is still premature to measure the extent of which investments under ISF have brought added value due to the early implementation stages of the programme, the benefits of achieving further security, combating crime and securing border control, amongst others, is not only considered of added value on a national scale but to the Union as a whole. In this regard, ISF support to equip Malta with improved mechanisms within the sector also contribute towards further securing the EU's southern border. This is particularly important in the wake of recent turmoil in Northern African countries as well as the specific nature of the Fund which is targeted and aims to respond to the dynamics of the sector. Within this context, the Fund is also supporting a FRONTEX specific action.

Taking into account the nature of many interventions supported by the Fund, such as the purchase of equipment, it is expected that the positive effects of the projects supported by the Fund are likely to last beyond the scope of the Fund due to their expected durability and utilisation beyond the project. Furthermore, whilst implementation is still in its initial phases making it premature for an assessment as to whether the costs incurred are proportionate to the benefits achieved, projects are being implemented within budget and the human resource requirements originally envisaged. From a simplification point of view, during the implementation of the programme, the Responsible Authority(RA) continued to improve and simplify procedures however there is generally a need for more simplified procedures and application forms and the introduction of more simplified cost options.

Mid-term Review:

The RA submitted its contribution towards the mid-term review by 15 September 2017 based on discussions held with the relevant stakeholders in line with the regulatory requirements. The main changes are reflected in proposed additional funding of EUR 22,868,750 for ISF borders and EUR 16,720,000 for ISF police.

With respect to ISF borders and Visa, new actions related to the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the need for storage of visa documents are envisaged together with the provision of simulation rooms for the training of consular staff. Improving Malta's consular outreach and the interoperability of information systems controls undertaken at Malta's entry and exit points, amongst others, are also considered necessary.

With respect to ISF police, the acquisition of an Intelligence Analysis System Software and a Complimentary Data Processing System are being proposed together with new equipment related to border control. The provision of ad hoc training and action to protect critical infrastructure and equip workers to respond to major emergencies are also foreseen, amongst others.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Since the implementation of the NP is still in its initial stages, further efforts are necessary to speed up the implementation of the NP, including at project selection stage, in order to ensure that the milestones of the programme are reached. In this regard, further assistance at application stage should be offered to applicant organisations in order to provide the support that is required in the compilation of applications.

Lengthy procurement processes are also factors which are contributing towards the slow implementation of projects. In this regard, increased support to beneficiary organisations, particularly during the first six (6) months of project implementation, may also contribute towards facilitating the implementation of the project. Furthermore, appropriate training sessions focusing on procurement related to defence and security may also be explored by the RA. The introduction of additional simplification methods, particularly for beneficiaries, is also being recommended.

The demarcation between specific objectives may also hinder the swift implementation of the NP. The output of a number of interventions may contribute to more than one Specific Objective(SO) under both ISF-Borders and Visa and ISF-Police particularly in view of the close link between Border Management and Crime and risk prevention. The fact that such projects can only be funded through one SO is limiting the scope of the interventions. In this regard, efforts to facilitate implementation as well as strengthen the scope of the Fund and the results on the ground from a regulatory point of view may also be explored.

This issue is also relevant for the apportionment of investment costs whereby the use of infrastructure and equipment for interventions wider than the scope of the particular SO is leading to additional administrative burden. In this regard, further efforts should be undertaken towards introducing new methods which can further simplify implementation whilst taking into account the different realities of each Member State.

The simplification of procedures as well as further flexibility at the regulatory level are crucial elements to ensure a timely implementation of the Fund but also to enable Member States to respond to the different pressures on the ground which becomes particularly relevant due to the volatility of the sector.

[1] The commitment excludes technical assistance.

[2] IBID.

[3] Such assessment was made through the data collection exercise carried out for the compilation of result and impact indicators as well as data regarding the financial implementation of the Programme.

[4] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and evaluation framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017.

[5] Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 pg. 5.

SECTION I: CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ISF DURING 01/01/2014 - 30/06/2017

Since the adoption of the programme, the designation process of the Responsible Authority has been finalised and the programme was launched in November 2015. By the end of June 2017, 8 restricted calls for applications were issued under ISF. Following the calls, an independent evaluation committee evaluated the proposals submitted and by the end of June 2017 six (6) projects were approved under ISF borders and visa while thirteen (13) projects were approved under ISF police. This is equivalent to a commitment of 86%^[1] of the ISF Borders and Visas and 57%^[2] of the ISF Police.

Projects are being implemented by a variety of beneficiaries and reflect the relevant Specific Objectives (SOs) within the national programme. Projects approved under ISF borders and visa are being implemented by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM). With respect to ISF Police, out of the thirteen (13) projects approved, two (2) are being implemented by AFM, eight (8) by the Malta Police Force (MPF) and three (3) by public bodies. Out of the total nineteen (19) projects, six (6) fall under SO2 (borders), eleven (11) under SO5 (preventing and combating crime) and two (2) under SO6 (risks and crisis).

In the period under review, the implementation of the programme was still in its early stages. The late adoption of the regulations and national programme as well as the overlap with the closure procedures of previous programmes led to some delays. In this regard, an effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the programme can only be made once the implementation of the programme reaches a satisfactory level. At the end of June 2017, an additional 3 projects were at evaluation stage which is expected to be concluded by early 2018. The pace of implementation is expected to gain momentum during 2018.

[1] The commitment excludes technical assistance.

[2] IBID.

TAQSIMA II: SFIDI AFFAĊĠJATI U L-IMPATT TAGHHOM FUQ L-IMPLIMENTAZZJONI TAL-PROGRAMM NAZZJONALI

The following challenges have been identified as having an impact on the implementation of the national programme:

- **Developing the PNR system**: the establishment of the PNR system as a requirement of Directive 2016/681 has led to an amendment of the NP. Although implementation is proving to be challenging in view of the May 2018 deadline as well as the fact that this measure was not foreseen at programming stage and the related additional allocations only occurred at the beginning of 2017; steady progress is being registered;
- **Demarcation between Specific Objectives**: as the outputs of some projects may contribute towards more than one SO under both ISF-Borders and Visas and ISF-Police this is leading to increased administrative burden. For instance, a project related to the development of communications systems may produce results which are overarching between different SOs related to border control (borders) and security (police) and this is resulting in increased challenges when it comes to reporting for example;
- **Slow implementation in the initial stages of the projects' life-cycle**: procurement procedures and the processing of planning permits are leading to a slow start in the implementation of projects;
- **Procurement challenges**: considering the restrictions within the sector related to procurement, adherence to procurement regulations is proving to be a challenge. Issues relate to security and the availability of a limited pool of suppliers, particularly in instances where projects build upon previous investments and thus the same or similar suppliers would have to be sought to ensure compatibility with existing investments; and
- **Apportionment of equipment costs**: the apportionment of costings in relation to equipment usage in instances where the latter is used for more than one purpose is proving difficult to quantify and the monitoring of the utilisation of the equipment leading to additional administrative burden which may lead to delays in terms of disbursement.

Whilst it is anticipated that some of the challenges listed above are related to implementation issues and will therefore smoothen out as implementation will gain

additional ground in 2018; on the other hand, a number of the challenges identified are resulting from certain situations created by regulatory obligations and these are expected to persist unless some flexibility is shown at programme level.

TAQSIMA III: DEVJAZZJONIJIET FL-IMPLIMENTAZZJONI TAL-PROGRAMMI NAZZJONALI META MQABBEL MA' DAK LI KIEN IPPJANAT INIZJALMENT (JEKK HEMM)

As the National Programme is in its initial phase of implementation no significant deviations have been identified from what was planned, although the programme was updated in the period under review to take into account developments at an EU level as well as some adjustments that were required to the NP as follows:

- **Introducing the PNR system**: the establishment of the PNR system as a requirement of Directive 2016/681 has led to an amendment of the NP. Implementation is proving to be challenging in view of the May 2018 deadline as well as the fact that this measure was not foreseen at programming stage and the related additional allocations only occurred at the beginning of 2017;
- **Upgrading and opening new consulates**: based on a needs assessment, the further development of Malta's consular outreach will involve the upgrading of existing consular posts through refurbishment and renovation and the setting up of new consulates[1].

Further adjustments to the national programme might be necessary in order to take into account the outcome of the mid-term review (see section VIII of this report), where a number of changes relating to ISF (Borders and Visas) and ISF (Police) have been identified.

[1] During the period covered by the evaluation both interventions related to refurbishment and establishment of new consulates were envisaged. Changes to SO 1 have been reported in a modification to the National Programme which was approved in September 2017.

TAQSIMA IV: MISTOQSIJET TA' EVALWAZZJONI

1	Effettività
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1.1	Objettiv speċifiku 1: Politika dwar il-vizi / ISF-B Artikolu 3(2)(a)
	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: X'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-kisba tal-objettivi speċifiċi li ġejjin? - Is-sostenn għal politika komuni dwar il-vizi biex jiġi ffacilitat l-ivvjagġar legittimu; - L-għoti ta' servizzi ta' kwalità għolja għal min japplika għal viza; - L-iżgurar ta' trattament ugwali ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi kif ukoll - It-trattament tal-migrazzjoni illegali?</p>
	<p>During the period covered by this interim evaluation, between 1 January 2014 and 30 June 2017, no projects had been approved for ISF funding under SO 1 – Support a Common Visa Policy of the National Programme (NP). In this regard, a realistic evaluation of the Fund's contribution towards such objectives may only be carried out once the implementation of relevant measures commences and reaches a satisfactory level to enable such an assessment.</p> <p>Interventions related to the training of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion (MFTP) consular staff as well as the refurbishment/opening of new consulates were envisaged to start implementation in accordance with the amended NP. In the period under review, no projects were being implemented, however, in the second half of 2017 a number of projects addressing this area were approved.</p> <p>Delays in implementation have been registered with respect to the enhancements of the national visa management system under NO1, as well as the relevant associated operating support under SO3 NO1. However, funding for such measures was approved in the second half of 2017. Notwithstanding these delays, the implementation under this objective is expected to pick up in 2018 once implementation will gain further ground.</p>

1.1.1	Liema progress sar lejn il-promozzjoni tal-iżvilupp u l-implimentazzjoni tal-politika komuni dwar il-vizi sabiex jiġi ffacilitat l-ivvjagġar legittimu, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?
	<p>In an effort to promote the development and implementation of the common visa policy, in order to facilitate legitimate travel, a Draft National Visa Action Plan has been developed. Discussions on the action plan have been ongoing since early 2014 and the document is currently in the final stages of approval. The main aim of the action plan is to streamline visa processes and increase efficiency and transparency whilst keeping national security at the forefront. The</p>

	<p>document also aims to increase Malta’s outreach and maximise its resources.</p> <p>As indicated in earlier, during the period covered by the evaluation, the Fund did not contribute towards such progress as project implementation for measures related to visa policy had not yet started. However, measures related to the enhancement of national visa management system under NO 1 – National Capacity as well as the relevant associated operating support under SO3 NO1 – Operating Support for Visa were approved for funding in the second half of 2017. In this regard, the National Visa Information System (N-VIS) is expected to be improved.</p> <p>In this regard, the implementation of such measures is expected to pick up in 2018 once the projects start implementation.</p>
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1.1.2	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-iżgurar ta' kopertura konsulari u ta' prattici armonizzati aħjar fil-hruġ tal-viżi bejn l-Istati Membri, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As outlined under section 1.1.1 a Draft National Visa Action Plan is being developed in order to improve and harmonise practices, including those related to visa issuance.</p> <p>With respect to the contribution of the Fund, interventions under NO 3 relating to consular cooperation as well as measures under operating support (SO 3) related to the running of consulates are experiencing delays as there are currently no projects being implemented. Within this context, no progress has been registered with respect to the planned targets as outlined in the NP. In this regard, further efforts are required to speed up implementation under NO 1 and NO 3.</p>

1.1.3	<p>Xi progress sar lejn l-iżgurar tal-applikazzjoni tal-acquis tal-Unjoni dwar il-viżi u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As outlined in previous sections, it is pre-mature to assess the progress made towards ensuring the application of the Union's acquis on visas as the Draft National Visa Action Plan has yet to be adopted and implemented. The action plan aims to streamline visa processes, increase efficiency and transparency whilst safeguarding national security. The document has been subject to discussions since early 2014 and an advanced draft of the action plan is currently in the final stages of approval.</p> <p>Within this context, an assessment of the Fund’s contribution towards the application of the Union’s acquis on visas may only be made once project implementation under this specific objective picks up.</p>

	<p>Looking ahead, in the second half of 2017, a project aimed at providing continued training of personnel in Schengen and Immigration Policy was approved. This training is expected to include modules focusing on skills that provide personnel with the right tools to carry out the processing of visa applications and the necessary due diligence checks.</p> <p>Furthermore, operational costs related to the Administration of Schengen and Visa Matters were also approved following the period covered by the evaluation. This project is in line with the ambitions of the NP under SO3 NO1 – Operating Support for Visa. Within this context, it is expected that implementation of measures related to the Union Acquis will start in 2017/2018.</p>
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1.1.4	<p>Liema progress sar lejn il-kontribuzzjoni mill-Istati Membri fit-tishih tal-kooperazzjoni bejn l-Istati Membri li joperaw f'pajjizi terzi għar-rigward tal-flussi ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiż terz lejn it-territorju tal-Istati Membri, inkluż il-prevenzjoni u t-trattament tal-immigrazzjoni illegali, kif ukoll il-kooperazzjoni ma' pajjizi terzi, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Multilateral cooperation between Member States operating in third countries regarding flows of TCNs into the territory of Member States has been registered through various international initiatives and frameworks. For example, the Valletta Summit on migration held in 2015 served to bring together European and African Heads of State and Government in an effort to strengthen cooperation between relevant countries, address challenges as well as discuss opportunities of migration.</p> <p>Malta is also pursuing a proactive approach bilaterally with other states, and within the various Mediterranean fora in order to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with its Southern Mediterranean partners on the issue of illegal migration. In this regard, Malta is seeking more active diplomatic engagement with countries from which illegal immigrants transit or originate.</p> <p>Such cooperation is also being supported through projects under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund which aim to increase cooperation regarding migration flows. Additionally, plans to further strengthen cooperation measures have also been proposed as part of the mid-term review.[1]</p> <p>The ISF programme envisages to support consular cooperation. During the evaluation period, no projects were approved under this SO hence the contribution of the Fund towards this area could not be assessed.</p> <p>[1] Further information on the mid-term review may be retrieved from Section VIII of this report.</p>

1.1.5	Liema progress sar lejn is-sostenn tal-politika komuni dwar il-viżi bl-istabbiliment u l-użu ta' sistemi tal-IT, l-infrastruttura tal-komunikazzjoni u l-apparat tagħhom, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?
	<p>As outlined previously, the Draft National Visa Action Plan has yet to be adopted and implemented. However, the exchange of Visa data continues to be considered as a crucial part in the effective monitoring of borders. This is particularly relevant for Malta since it is a Schengen state.</p> <p>Within this context, whilst during the period covered by the evaluation no related projects had been approved, in the second half of 2017, measures related to the re-engineering and operating costs of the National Visa Information System (N-VIS) were approved. Through these measures, the current national IT systems are expected to be upgraded, making the visa process more efficient within a shorter timeframe.</p>

1.1.6	Liema kien il-kontribut tas-sostenn operattiv li huwa stipulat fl-Artikolu 10 tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 515/2014 lejn il-kisba tal-oġġettiv speċifiku dwar il-politika komuni dwar il-viża?
	<p>As outlined earlier, during the period covered by the evaluation operating support was not provided as projects related to visa policy had yet to be approved. Nevertheless, in the second half of 2017, operating support measures aimed at improving operations and management of the National Visa Information System (N-VIS) were approved.</p> <p>Furthermore, operating support related to the reimbursement of salaries of personnel working within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion (MFTP) and its Consulates in relation to Schengen and Visa matters was also approved post-June 2017. Within this context, the operating support related to visa policy is in line with the NP.</p>

1.2	ttiv speċifiku 2: Fruntieri / ISF-B Artikolu 3(2)(b)
	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: X'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-kisba tal-oġġettivi speċifiċi li ġejjin? - Is-sostenn ta' ġestjoni integrata tal-fruntieri, inkluża l-promozzjoni ta' aktar armonizzazzjoni ta' miżuri li jolqtu l-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri skont standards komuni tal-Unjoni u permezz tal-kondiviżjoni tal-informazzjoni bejn l-Istati Membri u bejn l-Istati Membri u l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Ġestjoni ta' Kooperazzjoni Operazzjonali fil-Fruntieri Esterni tal-Istati Membri tal-Unjoni Ewropea? - L-iżgurar, minn naħa, ta' livell għoli u uniformi tal-kontroll u l-protezzjoni tal-fruntieri esterni, inkluż permezz tat-ttrattament tal-immigrazzjoni illegali u, min-naħa l-oħra, tal-qsim bla xkiel tal-fruntieri esterni f'konformità mal-acquis ta'</p>

	Schengen, filwaqt li tiġi ggarantita l-protezzjoni internazzjonali għal dawk li jkollhom bżonnha, skont l-obbligi kkuntrattati mill-Istati Membri fil-qasam tad-drittijiet tal-bniedem, inkluż bil-prinċipju ta' non-refoulement?
	<p>Malta's strategic geographical locations puts the island at the forefront in carrying out an effective role at the EU southern border, particularly when considering recent developments of unrest in North Africa and the Middle-East. All six (6) projects approved in the period covered by the evaluation under specific objective 2 aim to support integrated border management and strengthen border control within the European Union. This is primarily possible through the sharing of information with other Member States within the European Union.</p> <p>Under this specific objective, Malta has been strengthening and increasing the equipment which is at the disposal of the Armed Forces of Malta in order to ensure effective border control, tackling illegal immigration whilst guaranteeing access to international protection for those who need it. In this regard, equipment such as the procurement of a helicopter, a fixed-wing aircraft (under specific action 2 - FRONTEX equipment), and an off-shore patrol vessel (OPV) have been or are in the process of being procured at the time of writing of this report. Furthermore, the upgrade of an OPV, the setting-up of apposite communication systems and the establishment of a Joint Military Operations Centre, also aim at providing the latest and timely data as well as increase reaction capabilities.</p> <p>Whilst the implementation of these measures is on track, since most projects include a complex procurement component, it is still premature to assess the impact of the utilisation of such equipment. Furthermore, efforts to speed up the implementation of other funding priorities outlined in the national programme, through the issuance of calls for proposals, including the refurbishment of ancillary facilities for aircrafts as well as the provision of training or third country border control personnel, should also be implemented in order to make an assessment as to whether the targets of the NP have been achieved or otherwise.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is to be noted that the installation of Automated Border Control gates, whilst not covered by the evaluation period, was approved in the second half of 2017 and it is expected that this action will also contribute towards achieving the objectives of the NP.</p>

1.2.1	Liema progress sar lejn il-promozzjoni tal-iżvilupp, l-implimentazzjoni u l-infurzar ta' politiki li għandhom l-iskop li jiġi żgurat in-nuqqas ta' xi kontrolli fuq il-persuni meta jkunu qegħdin jaqsmu l-fruntieri interni, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?
	Through its own Entry Exit System (EE System), Malta ensures the required controls on persons when crossing internal borders. The interventions supported by ISF are expected to contribute towards achieving smarter and stronger borders. During the evaluation period, no projects were approved targeting this area, thus further efforts to speed up the implementation of such actions is being encouraged.

	Notwithstanding, the development, implementation and enforcement of policies aimed at removing controls on persons when crossing internal borders are expected to be addressed through the implementation of a Passenger Name Record (PNR) system as per Directive (EU) 2016/681. The project which will address the PNR system was approved after the period covered by this evaluation.
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1.2.2	Xi progress sar lejn it-twettiq ta' kontrolli fuq il-persuni u l-monitoraġġ effiċjenti tal-qsim tal-fruntieri esterni, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?
	<p>The Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy outlines Malta's efforts to control and manage its external borders in line with EU requirements. This is particularly relevant in view of Malta's strategic geographical location whereby its southern border forms part of the EU's border with Africa.</p> <p>At a national level, studies are being carried out by the Armed Forces of Malta and the Malta Police Force in order to monitor the developments and needs in relation to the protection and management of borders. The medium-term capabilities study provides an analysis of the capabilities to support the surveillance and control of Malta's external borders, whereas the immigration police risk analysis report, which is delivered in the form of monthly reports, lists the challenges encountered by police immigration officers and other non-governmental agencies in Malta at the respective sea and air borders. This information is necessary in order to enable relevant authorities to formulate action plans to mitigate these challenges. In this regard, the implementation of such policies has enabled Malta to monitor the crossing of external borders in a more efficient manner.</p> <p>The beneficiaries of all ongoing projects indicated that their projects are expected to contribute towards carrying out checks on persons and monitoring efficiently the crossing of external borders. This is particularly achieved through the surveillance equipment purchased. Although the operation of most equipment has yet to start, including the utilisation of a new helicopter and new patrol vessel, it is expected that once these become operational, they will significantly improve the monitoring of crossings of external borders.</p>

1.2.3	Liema progress sar biex gradwalment tiġi stabbilita sistema integrata ta' gestjoni għall-fruntieri esterni, abbazi tas-solidarjetà u r-responsabbiltà, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?
	Malta's efforts to control and manage its external borders are outlined in the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy.

	<p>ISF is supporting the upgrading of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM)'s Integrated Communications System in line with the envisaged interventions under NO 1 - EUROSUR[1] of the NP. Such improvements aim to strengthen the border control management of the island, particularly since events reported through the communications system into EUROSUR will be shared amongst the EU Member States in the EUROSUR system.</p> <p>The development of a new Command, Control and Communications Operations Centre (OPSCEN) is another project which is expected to increase efficiency of operations within the AFM since it will integrate most communication systems together.</p> <p>[1] The national priority is for all Maltese entities (AFM, MPF, Customs) to be able to gather all the information and feed it into the EUROSUR (information-exchange framework designed to improve the management of Europe's external borders).</p>
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1.2.4	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-iżgurar tal-applikazzjoni tal-acquis tal-Unjoni dwar il-gestjoni tal-fruntieri, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>The application of the Union's acquis on border management is being supported through the provision of equipment and operational costs. Furthermore, relevant Ministries allocate specific votes for costs related to infrastructure and operations to ensure that border management is supported.</p> <p>Apart from the finalisation of the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy, the application of the Union's acquis on border management is also being achieved through support from the Fund.</p> <p>In this regard, through ISF support the Armed Forces of Malta are being equipped with various tools to ensure the application of the Union's acquis on border management. These include, the upgrade of an offshore patrol vessel, which aims to enhance Malta's capability to operate along Europe's southern border, the procurement and utilisation of a helicopter, which is intended to monitor activities along maritime borders, the procurement and use of a fixed-wing aircraft, which forms part of pooled resources under the new mandate of the European Coastguard and Border Guard Agency, and the implementation of an Integrated Communications System.</p> <p>The utilisation of these tools as well as the relevant compilation of data may be used to provide further insights on patterns of illicit activities and thus will prove crucial for improved border management and security.</p>

1.2.5	<p>Liema progress sar lejn il-kontribut għat-tishih ta' għarfien tas-sitwazzjoni fil-fruntieri esterni u l-kapaċitajiet ta' reazzjoni tal-Istati Membri, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As outlined earlier under this section, studies are being carried out in order to monitor the developments and needs in relation to the protection and management of borders. The medium-term capabilities study provides an analysis of the capabilities to support the surveillance and control of Malta's external borders. Furthermore, the Immigration police risk analysis report lists the challenges encountered by police immigration officers and other non-governmental agencies in Malta at the respective sea and air borders.</p> <p>In addition, efforts have also been employed in the development of Malta's Draft Integrated Border Management Strategy which aims to implement actions for managing the crossing of the external borders more efficiently, addressing migratory challenges and potential future threats, addressing serious crime with a cross border dimension, ensuring high level of internal security, respecting fundamental rights and safeguarding the free movement of persons within the Union[1]. The situational awareness at the external borders and the reaction capabilities of Malta are also being reinforced through support from the Fund.</p> <p>In this regard, the new Off Shore Patrol Vessel (OPV) will be conducting patrolling duties within the areas of responsibility falling under the Maltese jurisdiction. Furthermore, the upgrade of an OPV, is expected to improve the craft's reliability, availability and ability to complete assigned missions. In addition, the procurement of a helicopter, which will increase the AFMs fleet of AW139[2] to three (3), ensures that an asset is always available to deploy. This, together with improved technical capabilities, will significantly improve Malta's reaction abilities and provide data gathering which would not be acquirable by other means, especially with regard to maritime borders.</p> <p>Through the purchase and utilisation of a fixed-wing aircraft as part of Specific Action 2 - FRONTEX equipment, the AFM has increased its operational time thus minimising downtime between maintenance periods. The availability of a fixed-wing aircraft for maritime patrolling has increased to 75% with a contribution of 30hrs flight time per month dedicated to control of the external borders. Since entering into service in April 2017 up until the end of the reporting period, the aircraft conducted a number of missions related to border control.</p> <p>Furthermore, the upgrade of communication systems and the establishment of a Command, Control, and Communications Operations Centre (OPSCEN) will enable the AFM to have efficient communications to be able to timely report and intervene in the shortest timeframes possible thus increasing situational awareness and reaction capability between AFM Assets.</p> <p>[1] See EU Regulation 2016/1624 (EBCG Regulation).</p> <p>[2] AgustaWestland 139.</p>

1.2.6	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-istabbiliment u t-tmexxija ta' sistemi tal-IT, l-infrastruttura tagħhom ta' komunikazzjoni u l-apparat li jsostnu l-kontrolli fil-fruntieri u s-sorveljanza tal-fruntieri fil-fruntieri esterni, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As indicated under previous sections under this chapter of the report, studies are being carried out in order to monitor the developments and needs in relation to the protection and management of borders. Apart from this, progress in relation to increased border checks and border surveillance at external borders is being increased through the setting up and running of specific IT systems, primarily the communication systems which will contribute to the EUROSUR system.</p> <p>Furthermore, the establishment of a Command, Control, and Communications Operations Centre, currently being implemented, is expected to incorporate communication equipment used to communicate with Assets involved in border control and surveillance, thus improving IT systems and communication.</p> <p>In addition, the fixed-wing aircraft procured is equipped with the latest technology of surveillance equipment including maritime surveillance radar and electro optical infrared camera. The communications infrastructure installed covers a wide spectrum including low and high frequency band and also satellite communications.</p>

1.2.7	<p>Liema kien il-kontribut tal-appoġġ operattiv li huwa stipulat fl-Artikolu 10 tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 515/2014 lejn il-kisba tal-oġġettiv speċifiku fejn tidhol il-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri?</p>
	<p>Due to the early stage of implementation of several projects, operational support had not started being utilised during the period covered by the evaluation and thus it is still too early to measure the impact on the achievement of the specific objective on border management.</p> <p>However, as indicated in the national programme, it is envisaged that operating support will be used to support the maintenance of the offshore patrol vessel(OPV) that is being upgraded and of the new OPV which are expected to be procured as part of the approved projects being implemented by the Armed Forces of Malta. Furthermore, operating support is also aimed to be used for services and maintenance related to measures related to Border Control as well as costs related to the training of third country officers. It is expected that progress with respect to Operating Support will speed up during the course of 2018.</p>

1.3	ttiv speċifiku 5: Kriminalità / ISF-B Artikolu 3(2)(a)
	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: X'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib tal-obiettivi speċifiċi li ġejjin? - Il-prevenzjoni tal-kriminalità transkonfinali, serja u organizzata, inkluż it-terroriżmu? - It-tishih tal-koordinazzjoni u l-kooperazzjoni bejn l-awtoritajiet tal-infurzar tal-liġi u awtoritajiet nazzjonali oħrajn tal-Istati Membri, inkluż mal-Europol jew korpi rilevanti oħrajn tal-Unjoni, u ma' pajjiżi terzi u organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali rilevanti?</p>
	<p>The Fund is supporting eleven (11) projects under this SO which aim to improve cross-border prevention of crime and reinforce coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and other national authorities, Union bodies, third countries and international organisations.</p> <p>Whilst these projects are still in the early implementation stages, it can already be concluded that all projects contribute towards the prevention of cross-border, serious and organised crime, including terrorism. The indicators collected through this evaluation indicate an encouraging trend in the amount of drugs being intercepted by police and therefore an increase in law enforcement authorities' effectiveness with respect to drug related crimes.</p> <p>The Fund will continue to contribute towards strengthening the MS's capacity to combat illegal cross-border and organised crime, including in combating the illicit importation and movement of goods, through various initiatives to be implemented primarily by the MPF, AFM and the Customs Department.</p> <p>Furthermore, measures aiming at upgrading Malta's Security Services[1] infrastructure to improve its information management, scrutiny and decision-making capabilities, including the upgrading of networks to process large data sources and discover patterns and trends have been approved in the second half of 2017. In addition, a project aimed to further equip the Financial Intelligence Analysis Unit was also under evaluation at the time of reporting. Thus, all funding priorities in the NP are being addressed with the exception of the latter project which was still under evaluation.</p> <p>The International Relations Unit of the MPF is also being enabled to perform more efficiently through an extended case management system. The project, approved under NO 5 – threat and risk assessment, caters for the effective handling of requests of information in terms of the Swedish Initiative (Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA), the new Europol Regulation and the Interpol regulations. It also takes into consideration requirements emanating from the Data Protection Package. The project will be complemented by other projects intended to cover SIS II[2] and SIRENE[3] requirements.</p> <p>[1] Collective term to refer to Malta Security Service to include the MPF, AMF and the Civil Protection Department etc.</p> <p>[2] Schengen Information System II.</p>

	[3] Supplementary Information Request at the National Entries.
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1.3.1	<p>Liema progress sar lejn il-ksib tar-rizultati mistennija fit-tishih tal-kapacità tal-Istati Membri li jiggieldu l-kriminalità transfruntiera, serja u organizzata, inkluż it-terrorizmu u fit-tishih tal-kooperazzjoni reċiproka tagħhom f'dan il-qasam, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>The Draft Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 aims to strengthen the internal security in Malta by addressing the actual risks and needs of the offenders, victims and their respective families. The strategy also aims to take crime control beyond policing through initiatives such as targeting schools to educate children and youths to divert criminal career development and thus, prevent crime rather than combat it.[1]</p> <p>The implementation of the draft strategy will be supported by the Fund whereby measures approved are deemed to be in line with relevant national policies as well as the NP. During the period covered by the evaluation, six (6) projects, are directly contributing towards the objectives of NO 1 – Prevention and combating crime and are currently being implemented. These include measures to further equip the Counter Terrorism Unit with additional equipment such as covert surveillance and van in order to enable the unit to be more efficient. Furthermore, the new X-Ray equipment within the customs department will facilitate the detection of illegal importation, exportation and transshipment of illegal goods.</p> <p>The procurement of forensic equipment is expected to enable more detailed data analysis whilst measures aimed at further equipping the Malta Police Force(MPF) and the Armed Forces of Malta with additional equipment including the supply of response vehicle, relevant radios are also supported. The added value of the Fund in such actions is not only evidenced by the increase in capability of combatting crime but also in preventing it.</p> <p>Whilst most projects are still in the early stages of implementation, the procurement of police equipment is at an advanced stage of implementation and on track with respect to the planned objectives of the project. Once finalised, these projects are expected to contribute towards improving Malta's capacity to combat crime.</p> <p>[1] Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 pg. 5.</p>

1.3.2	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-iżvilupp tal-koordinazzjoni u l-kooperazzjoni amministrattiva u operattiva fost l-awtoritajiet pubbliċi tal-Istati Membri, l-Europol jew entitajiet tal-Unjoni rilevanti oħrajn u, fejn xieraq, ma' pajjiżi terzi u</p>
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	<p>organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As outlined previously, the Draft Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 aims to strengthen the internal security of Malta addressing the actual risks and needs of the offenders, victims and their respective families.</p> <p>Progress registered in developing administrative and operational coordination among Member States, Europol and other relevant Union bodies in recent years has been achieved through interventions supported by the Fund. In this regard, during the period covered by the evaluation, three (3) out of eleven (11) projects were specifically contributing towards this end.</p> <p>The projects fall under NO 2 - Exchange of information. The “access to INTERPOL and EUROPOL databases for competent law enforcement authorities” aims to integrate the Interpol and Europol databases with the Malta Police Force National Police System to allow for more efficient and simplified searches. Similarly, the project “smart policing – enhancing the capabilities of the cyber-crime unit” aims to upgrade the equipment and replace obsolete equipment to enhance the capabilities to analyse digital evidence as well as build capacity for investigating online child abuse. Whereas, the project “consolidation of the NS-SIS Unit IT Operation Room together with respective offices” aims to upgrade the current Operations Room that host all Police National Systems to improve efficiency in the daily running of all operative systems.</p> <p>These projects are in their early stages of implementation and results cannot be assessed at this stage.</p>

1.3.3	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-iżvilupp ta' skemi ta' taħriġ, bħal dawk rigward il-ħiliet tekniċi u professjonali u l-għarfien tal-obbligi dwar id-drittijiet tal-bniedem u l-libertajiet fundamentali, fl-implimentazzjoni tal-politiki ta' taħriġ tal-UE, inkluż permezz ta' programmi ta' skambju speċifiċi tal-Unjoni dwar l-infurzar tal-liġi, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Members of the Malta Police Force participate in CEPOL (European law enforcement) training to continue developing their expertise in combating crime through improved technical and professional skills. Furthermore, the Institute for Police Academy offers a number of specialised courses aimed at equipping police officers with knowledge and expertise.</p> <p>With respect to the contribution of the Fund, the provision of training schemes relating to the enhancement of technical and professional skills and knowledge obligations on human rights and fundamental freedoms is not currently envisaged in the National Programme, thus there are no funding priorities and targets in the NP in this regard.</p>

1.3.4	<p>Liema progress sar biex jiġu stabbiliti miżuri, mekkaniżmi ta' salvagwardja u l-aħjar prassi, għall-identifikazzjoni u s-sostenn ta' xhieda u ta' vittmi tal-kriminalità, inklużi l-vittmi tat-terroriżmu, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>In January 2017, the Malta Police Force established the Victim Support Unit[1] which was officially launched in April 2017. The aim of the Unit is to provide victims with adequate support by minimising the adverse emotional and psychological stress that victims of crime generally experience. Furthermore, a promotional campaign was carried out amongst the Malta Police Force to increase awareness on the standard procedures adopted by the police force when working with victims of crime. In line with the national programme, these measures aim to continue the provision of access to support services, including for victims of cybercrime and child abuse, increase participation in protection programmes and enable the adoption of EU directive.</p> <p>With respect to the contribution of the Fund, the provision of measures for the identification and support of victims of crime is not currently envisaged in the National Programme, thus there are no funding priorities and targets in the NP in this regard.</p> <p>[1] https://pulizija.gov.mt/en/police-force/police-sections/Pages/Victim-Support-Unit.aspx.</p>

1.4	<p>ttiv speċifiku 6: Riskji u krizijiet / ISF-P Artikolu 3(2)(b)</p>
	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: X'kien il-kontribut tal-fond biex titjeb il-kapaċità tal-Istati Membri biex jimmanigġjaw b' mod effettiv ir-riskji u l-krizijiet relatati mas-sigurtà, u biex jipproteġu lin-nies u lill-infrastruttura kritika kontra attakki terroristiċi u incidenti oħra relatati mas-sigurtà?</p>
	<p>During the period covered by the evaluation, two projects have been approved and were being implemented with the aim of improving the capacity of Member States to manage effectively security-related risks and crises and protect people as well as critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security-related incidents. These include a research project to gather significant intel on the network of criminal organisations involved in people smuggling as well as increasing equipment and training related to the Hazardous Material capabilities (HAZMAT) section within the Civil Protection Department (CPD). It is expected, that once finalised these projects will enable Malta to improve its security and reaction to security-related incidents.</p> <p>Through the projects being implemented during the period covered by the evaluation, most of the funding priorities under this SO are deemed to be addressed. Delays have however been registered with respect to the priority to upgrade/build a new MPF Command and Control room whereby the project is</p>

	still at evaluation stage due to delays related to planning permits.
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1.4.1	<p>Liema progress sar biex tissahhaħ il-kapaċità amministrattiva u operazzjonali tal-Istati Membri biex tiġi protetta l-infrastruttura kritika fis-setturi kollha tal-attività ekonomika, inkluż permezz ta' sħubijiet pubbliċi-privati u ta' titjib fil-koordinazzjoni, il-kooperazzjoni, l-iskambju u t-tixrid ta' kompetenzi u esperjenza fi hdan l-Unjoni u ma' pajjiżi terzi rilevanti, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>The Draft Counter-Terrorism Strategy highlights the challenges faced by terrorism and the ways Malta aims to mitigate and fight these risks. Within this context, whilst progress to reinforce Malta's administrative and operational capability to protect critical infrastructure in all sectors of economic activity and disseminate know-how and experience within the Union and with relevant third countries is being registered primarily through the Fund, measures supported are also in line with the national programme as well as other relevant national policies.</p> <p>In the period covered by the evaluation two (2) projects have been approved. One of the projects aims to increase Hazardous Material capabilities (HAZMAT) of the Civil Protection Department in dealing with terrorist induced incidents that involve chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material. The project thus aims at safeguarding Malta in the event of a terrorist attack. As part of the project, training for the HAZMAT personnel is expected to be provided including training from the EU civil protection college. Furthermore, the general public will be made aware on how to react to mass decontamination through participation in a national HAZMAT exercise.</p> <p>The second project, improving the security of the Ammo and Explosives Storage Facilities at Fort Mosta, aims to strengthen the integrity of the facility through improved physical security measures.</p> <p>These projects are deemed to be in line with the funding priorities of the NP and once implemented are expected to contribute towards strengthening Malta's administrative and operational capability to protect critical infrastructure.</p>

1.4.2	<p>Liema progress sar lejn l-istabbiliment ta' konnessjonijiet sikuri u ta' koordinazzjoni effettiva bejn atturi eżistenti speċifiċi għas-setturi fit-twissija bikrija u l-kooperazzjoni waqt kriżi fil-livell tal-Unjoni u dak nazzjonali, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>The Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy aims to control and manage Malta's external borders in line with EU requirements especially in view of the fact that Malta's southern border is also part of the EU's border with</p>

	<p>Africa. The establishment of secure links and coordination between existing sector-specific early warning and crisis cooperation is being achieved primarily through support from the Fund.</p> <p>During the period covered by the evaluation a research project was being implemented whereby insight was being gathered on smuggling networks in Libya. This research aims to facilitate the path of national authorities to implement necessary measures to strengthen Malta's National Security. In addition, research is also enabling Malta to share intelligence with other neighbouring countries, contributing towards reinforcing mutual cooperation amongst nations in the field of cross-border crime prevention. This is particularly important due to Malta's geographical closeness to countries where unrest has been increasing in recent years, more particularly in North-African countries.</p>
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1.4.3	<p>Liema progress sar biex titjieb il-kapaċità amministrattiva u operazzjonali tal-Istati Membri u tal-Unjoni biex jiżviluppaw valutazzjonijiet komprensivi tat-tatthedd u tar-riskju, u x'kien il-kontribut tal-Fond għall-ksib ta' dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>At the national level, efforts to further strengthen national security through investments for the modernisation and improvement of current infrastructure and equipment is envisaged.</p> <p>Whilst under SO3, operational support, measures to improve administrative capacity are not envisaged in the NP, it is expected that once the HAZMAT section will be strengthened through the purchase of relevant equipment, operational training will be provided at different levels of CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological or Nuclear) material to all emergency services including Police, AFM and Health (Accident and Emergency). The equipment will also be used in the event of a serious incident to relay readings on instruments to international bodies such as IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) to get the necessary expertise and consultancy.</p> <p>It is also to be noted that whilst measures to improve administrative capacity are not envisaged in the NP, capacity building is being tackled indirectly through the projects being implemented by the Fund whereby the training and research components of the projects being funded under this SO will also contribute towards furthering the capacity of the entities involved in this sector.</p>

2	Effiċjenza
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2	Il-mistoqsija generali:
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	<p>L-objettivi ġenerali tal-Fond inkisbu b'kost raġonevoli?</p> <p>As the ISF programme is in its early stages of implementation, it is not possible to make an assessment on whether the general objective of the Fund has been achieved at a reasonable cost or not. Most projects under ISF have yet to commence their implementation process which means that it is not possible to make an assessment as to whether the costs incurred are proportionate to the benefits achieved. In fact, in their replies to the evaluation survey, beneficiaries indicated that this particular question is not applicable at this stage.</p> <p>Concerning the management of project budgets, most beneficiaries indicated that the project implementation is within budget and that the implementation is not requiring further human resources than originally envisaged. Furthermore, beneficiaries also indicated that they believe the Responsible Authority (RA) has put sufficient measures in place to ensure that the objectives of the fund are achieved at a reasonable cost.</p> <p>In this regard, the RA issued a Manual of Procedures[1](MoP), which provides the necessary guidance to supported projects. On project budgets, the MoP indicates that project overruns of up to a maximum of 10% of the initial budgeted amount for different components identified in a project, are accepted without requiring a budget amendment and provided that the additional conditions stipulated in the Manual are met. [2]</p> <p>Additionally, the MoP provides guidance on the procurement methods that have to be undertaken during the implementation of projects. For instance, the Manual of Procedures highlights that any tender dossier must observe the EU horizontal requirements relating to equal opportunities and sustainable development as part of the procurement process.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is worth noting that at evaluation stage, the efficiency aspect is assessed by the Project Selection Committee based on relevant criteria.</p> <p>[1] AMIF and ISF 2014-2020, Manual of procedures, Version 2, dated October 2016 (http://eufunds.gov.mt/en/EU%20Funds%20Programmes/Migration%20Funds/Documents/AMIF%20and%20ISF/Manual%20of%20Procedures/Manual%20of%20Procedures%20ISF%20%20AMIF%202014-2020%20v2%202016.pdf).</p> <p>[2] IBID pages 20 and 40.</p>
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2.1	<p>Sa liema punt inkisbu b'kost raġonevoli r-rizultati mistennija tal-Fond f'dak li għandu x'jaqsam ma' rizorsi finanzjarji u umani użati?</p>
	<p>Whilst it is premature to analyse the cost-benefit of the finances and human resources deployed for the ongoing projects, the RA has set up a framework to ensure that the funds utilised are reasonable when compared to the project outcomes.</p> <p>Costs proposed at project application stage are scrutinised by the Project Selection Committee (PSC) and the RA to assess whether the costs are reasonable and able to meet the expected results of the project as well as whether the costs are reasonable when compared to other similar ongoing or previous interventions. This exercise is mostly carried out based on the information</p>

	<p>provided by applicants and additional requests for clarifications put forward by the PSC. Furthermore, in its efforts to increase its ability to evaluate the quality of projects, staff within the RA received training by the European Court of Auditors and the European Commission in 2016 which focused on how to select the best value for money projects and performance auditing.</p> <p>In the majority of cases, funds are allocated for the execution of project activities including human resources. For example, any requests for reimbursement of staff costs are paid solely for work related to the implementation of the project. Furthermore, any operational costs are covered through indirect costs which are requested at application stage and pegged at a fixed percentage (not exceeding 2.5% of the total eligible cost).</p> <p>When asked about whether the results of the project supported by the Fund are being achieved at a reasonable cost in terms of deployed financial and human resources, 32% of beneficiaries indicated that the project is not going beyond the planned budget, while the other 68% indicated that as the projects are still in the early stages of implementation, hence it is still too early to make an assessment on deployed financial resources.</p> <p>84% of respondents highlighted that it is still too early in the implementation to assess whether the project will be more human resource intensive than originally planned.</p>
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2.2	<p>Liema mizuri ttieħdu għall-prevenzjoni, id-detezzjoni, ir-rappurtar u s-segwitu ta' kazijiet ta' frodi u irregolaritajiet oħra, u dawn kif marru?</p>
	<p>The RA confirmed that measures have been put in place at the level of the responsible authority to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities (including manual of procedures, on-the-spot checks and external audits). Upon signing the grant agreements, the RA carries out on the spot checks to check the procurement processes, which are followed by administrative checks once payments are submitted for reimbursement. Furthermore, any deliverables are also checked and monitored through a number of physical checks during the project's life cycle.</p> <p>By means of these checks as well as bilateral meetings (chaired by the designating authority) which are held with beneficiaries, irregularities can be detected and in cases where fraud is assumed, further action in this respect is undertaken. Throughout the period covered by this evaluation, eight (8) irregularities were detected for which a financial correction was imposed. This means that the checks are bearing the necessary results in that irregularities have been detected and the procedures set in place provide an efficient safety net for the avoidance of irregular claims.</p> <p>In addition, the Financial Control Unit within the RA checks the processed payments while an independent internal auditor makes ad hoc checks on the payments and procedures adopted. Furthermore, in order to safeguard and ensure</p>

	<p>the proper implementation of the Fund, the Internal Audit and Investigations Department (IAID), which serves an independent and investigative function, evaluates and scrutinises the checks carried out by the RA to identify any irregularities and provides recommendations on how procedures should be improved.</p> <p>In their replies to the evaluation survey, a number of beneficiaries indicated that they are sufficiently confident that the measures they put in place to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities are adequate. These include the setting up of internal control measures whereby all procurement processes are double checked either by different individuals or by an internal audit mechanism which is responsible for approving the financial reports proposed by the Project Leader. The necessary documentation is also being kept for audit purposes. Two (2) beneficiaries also indicated that the use of funds is scrutinised by external auditors periodically.</p> <p>The remaining beneficiaries indicated that as the projects are still at an early stage of implementation it is still too early to determine the effectiveness of measures being implemented to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities.</p> <p>In addition, the RA has invested in an information system with a view to also contribute towards the prevention, detection, reporting and follow up on cases of fraud and irregularities.</p>
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3	Rilevanza
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3	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: L-objettivi tal-interventi ffinanzjati mill-Fond jikkorrispondu għall-htigijiet reali?</p>
	<p>The projects being implemented address the objectives outlined in the National Programme (NP) which in turn was drafted based on an assessment of the needs for the 2014-2020 period. The latter exercise was carried out taking into account the partnership principle whereby relevant stakeholders were consulted on the needs of the sector and the proposed measures. Furthermore, at Project Selection Stage, the relevance aspect is assessed by the selection committee based on relevant criteria.</p> <p>The needs and measures identified within the NP are based on relevant national policies. These include, amongst others, the Draft Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy. The first strategy highlights the challenges faced by terrorism and the ways Malta will mitigate these risks. The latter strategy presents the effort of Malta to control and manage its external borders in line with EU requirements especially in view of the fact that Malta's southern border is also part of the EU's border with Africa. Furthermore, the Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021</p>

	<p>aims to strengthen the internal security of Malta addressing the actual risks and needs of the offenders, victims and their respective families.[1]</p> <p>Although no projects had been approved under SO1 Visa as at June 2017, it is envisaged that projects in relation to Visa will take into account the draft National Visa Action Plan that aims to streamline the visa processes and increase efficiency and transparency.</p> <p>At project level, most beneficiaries, particularly those whose projects are already being implemented, have indicated that the implementation of the projects is contributing towards the objectives set out within the NP and that projects are responding to the identified needs including the effective management of Malta's external borders.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the NP in 2015, apart from the updates to the NP relating to the introduction of the PNR system and the upgrading of existing consular posts, no major changes in the development needs have been identified. In this respect, it is considered that the main strategic direction of the programme continues to apply to the current needs on the ground.</p> <p>[1] Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 pg. 5.</p>
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3.1	L-objettivi stabbiliti mill-Istati Membri fil-programmi nazzjonali tagħhom irrispondew għall-htigijiet identifikati?
	<p>The National Programme has been developed in line with the scope of the funds and based on relevant national strategies as illustrated in section 3. Since the partnership principle was adopted at programming stage, the national programme also takes into account the needs identified by prospective beneficiary organisations, relevant stakeholders and the general public as the programme was subject to bilateral meetings, stakeholder meetings and a public consultation exercise.</p> <p>Since the start of the implementation of the programme, projects submitted are being assessed against the objectives of the national programme, national policies as well as the objectives of the Fund to ensure their relevance. Furthermore, information about the implementation of the programme is provided during the programme's Monitoring Committee as well as during the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC).[1]</p> <p>Through the exercise carried out for this interim evaluation, the objectives set within the National Programme are considered to respond to the current needs, primarily since the projects that had been approved by June 2017 cover a significant number of the identified interventions within the programme. Whilst the implementation of projects on the ground is still gaining pace, the projects approved can already attest to the relevance of the needs identified in the programme.</p>

	<p>Notwithstanding the above, further efforts to speed up the implementation of Specific Objective 1 Visas is necessary as interventions under this objective had yet to start being implemented during the period covered by this evaluation.</p> <p>[1] The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) will ensure coordination between the ESI funds and other Union and National funding instruments.</p>
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3.2	<p>Liema mizuri stabbilixxa l-Istat Membru biex jindirizza htigijiet li qeghdin jinbidlu?</p>
	<p>At application stage, prospective applicants are requested to highlight how they will evaluate the project during its implementation with a view to ascertain that changing needs are an integrated element of the application process. In addition, upon award beneficiaries may also be requested to carry out an ex-post evaluation including tracer studies as appropriate.</p> <p>From an implementation perspective, the Responsible Authority (RA) holds bilateral meetings with beneficiaries and stakeholders on a regular basis in order to keep abreast of any changes in needs within the sector. This dialogue was also confirmed by beneficiaries in their responses to the evaluation survey.</p> <p>The relevant outcomes of such discussions are considered by the RA in terms of potential changes to the national programme and/or ongoing interventions. Such instances are discussed at the strategic level within the Monitoring Committee and subsequently presented at the level of IMCC as appropriate. Furthermore, during such meetings, members of the committees which include relevant stakeholders, have the possibility to introduce ad hoc points for discussion. This process aims to continue fostering a bottom-up approach in an effort to ensure that the needs on the ground are being addressed by the programme in line with the objectives of the Fund.</p> <p>Furthermore, as indicated through the responses provided by beneficiaries to the evaluation survey, beneficiaries also hold discussions with their target groups regularly in order to ensure that the services supported by the Fund are relevant to the end user.</p>

4	Koerenza
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4	<p>Il-mistoqsija generali: L-objettivi stabbiliti fil-programm nazzjonali kienu koerenti ma' dawk stabbiliti</p>
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	<p>fi programmi oħra ffinanzjati minn rizorsi tal-UE u li japplikaw f'oqsma simili ta' hídma? Il-koerenza għet żgurata wkoll waqt l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond?</p>
	<p>The ISF National Programme 2014-2020 is very specific in nature and the actions proposed for support are focused and clearly defined in the programme in accordance with the objectives of the Fund and in line with national and other EU policies.</p> <p>During the programming stage, particularly when the National Programme was being drafted, consultations were held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds. The fact that most Managing / Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry facilitated discussions in ensuring coherence between the different programmes.</p> <p>At application stage, potential beneficiaries are asked to indicate how the proposed project will contribute towards relevant national and EU policies in order to ensure coherence of the proposed project with such policies.</p> <p>At implementation stage, the coherence between different funds is being monitored through the sharing of information on ongoing projects between different entities involved in the implementation of funds. Again, this exercise is facilitated by the fact that most authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry. Furthermore, coherence is being ensured through the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which brings together all relevant stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds.</p>

4.1	<p>Saret valutazzjoni ta' interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili, u din ittiehdet f'kunsiderazzjoni fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar?</p>
	<p>At programming stage, a consultation exercise was undertaken which was wide enough to capture all the different aspects of internal security and police cooperation in Malta. Within this context, the different interventions that were proposed during this consultation exercise were analysed and relevant interventions taken on board in the drafting of the National Programme.</p> <p>In addition, particularly when the National Programme was being drafted, consultations were also held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds in order to ensure coherence between different funding programmes. The objective was to avoid duplication of efforts and resources as well as to ensure coherence amongst the various initiatives supported within this sector. Furthermore, since ISF caters for specific interventions which can only be undertaken by a restricted number of prospective applicants, this aspect facilitates coordination and the avoidance of overlap between different interventions both national and EU funded initiatives. In addition, coordination mechanisms between the different beneficiaries involved in this area are also in place and this aspect further facilitates the</p>

	sharing of information.
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4.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkanizmi ta' koordinazzjoni bejn il-Fond u interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili għall-perjodu ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>During the 2014-2020 programming period, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union funding instruments was facilitated by the fact that most Managing/Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry.</p> <p>In addition, the RA also participates in different monitoring committees of other Funds and thus keeps abreast of any developments in related areas under the various funds. Furthermore, given that the sector is specific in nature and therefore self-contained to a selected number of stakeholders, the RA also undertakes the necessary discussions with the relevant entities in order to ensure complementarity between national and EU funded actions in this area.</p> <p>At application stage, advice to potential applicants on the opportunities of support available through the different funds may be obtained from a common information help desk that is jointly serviced by the Planning and Priorities Coordination Division and the Funds and Programmes Division within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality.</p> <p>Furthermore, at implementation stage, coordination is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC). The main aim of the Committee is to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits.</p> <p>The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant Managing Authorities, intermediate bodies and national contact points for the various funding programmes which are implemented in Malta. Other ad hoc technical experts may be asked to participate in meetings of the IMCC so as to give clarifications and present particular issues which might be required. The first meeting of the IMCC was held in July 2017. In addition, the RA participates in different Monitoring Committees of other Funds.</p>

4.3	<p>L-azzjonijiet implimentati permezz tal-Fond kienu koerenti ma' interventi oħrajn b'għanijiet simili, u mingħajr kontradizzjoni magħhom?</p>
	<p>The ISF National Programme is very specific in nature and the actions identified for support from the Fund entail very specialised, often tailor made, solutions to address the needs on the ground. The fact that the actions supported under the ISF address very specific needs which other Funds under other programmes do</p>

	<p>not normally cater for facilitates coherence with other interventions having similar objectives where this is the case. Due to the very specific nature of the programme, and also based on past experience acquired through previous programmes, beneficiaries are aware of the objectives of the ISF and what it can cater for.</p> <p>Furthermore, since the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security is the primary beneficiary of ISF interventions through the Armed Forces of Malta, the Malta Police Force and the Civil Protection Department which all fall within the remit of home affairs and security; the coordination of measures under different funds is facilitated to a large extent.</p> <p>Moreover, the fact that the nature of interventions under ISF as well as the target groups supported are very specific, limits the possibilities of instances which may be contradictory in scope.</p>
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5	Komplementarjetà
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5	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: L-objettivi stabbiliti fil-programm nazzjonali u l-azzjonijiet korrispondenti implimentati kienu kumplimentari għal dawk stabbiliti fil-qafas ta' politiki oħra - b'mod partikolari dawk segwiti mill-Istat Membru?</p>
	<p>At programme level, projects being implemented under ISF address the objectives outlined in the National Programme which was drafted based on the needs and objectives as set out in relevant national policies. These include the Draft Counter Terrorism Strategy which highlights the challenges faced by terrorism and the mitigation of risks; the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy which outlines Malta's efforts to control and manage its external borders; and the Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 which aims to strengthen Malta's internal security.[1]</p> <p>At application stage, complementarity is assessed by the Project Selection Committee whereby applicants are asked to highlight the link between national policies and the project within the application form.</p> <p>During the implementation of the Fund, complementarity is ensured through the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which brings together stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds. The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant Managing Authorities, intermediate bodies and national contact points for the various funding programmes. Other ad hoc technical experts may be asked to participate in the IMCC. In addition, the RA participates in different Monitoring Committees of other Funds.</p> <p>Complementarity between different funds is also monitored during</p>

	<p>implementation through the sharing of information on ongoing projects between different entities involved in the implementation of funds. This exercise is facilitated by the fact that most authorities responsible for the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry. In addition, the majority of beneficiaries fall under the same Ministry and cover more than one project which means that they have visibility on other national or EU funded projects.</p> <p>From the survey, sixteen (16) out of nineteen (19) beneficiaries indicated that their project is complementary with either projects implemented under previous programming periods or with other projects being implemented. The other three (3) projects target very sector specific areas which makes complementarity with other projects limited in these technical areas.</p> <p>[1] Also refer to the section on Relevance of this document for the policy documents which have been taken into account for the development of the NP.</p>
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5.1	<p>Saret valutazzjoni ta' interventi oħrajn b'objettivi kumplementari u din ittiehdet fkunsiderazzjoni fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar?</p>
	<p>At programming stage, a consultation exercise was undertaken which was wide enough to capture all the different aspects of internal security and police cooperation in Malta. Within this context, the different interventions that were proposed during this consultation exercise were analysed and taken on board in the drafting of the National Programme whenever initiatives were deemed to fit within the scope of the fund and the local scenario.</p> <p>In addition, consultations were also held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds in order to ensure a clear delineation of the scope of each programme. The objective was to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. This exercise is facilitated by the fact that most Managing/Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry which enables increased coordination.</p> <p>The National Programme was drafted based on the needs and objectives as set out in relevant national policies. These include the Draft Counter Terrorism Strategy which highlights the challenges faced by terrorism and the ways Malta will mitigate and fight these risks; the Draft Malta Integrated Border Management Strategy which outlines Malta's efforts to control and manage its external borders in line with EU requirements; and the Crime Prevention Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2017-2021 which aims to strengthen Malta's internal security.[1]</p> <p>In this regard, and considering the specific nature of the sector as well as the fact that any measures implemented respond to the needs outlined in relevant policies, the interventions of the NP are deemed to be complementary with other interventions in the sector.</p>

	[1] Also refer to the section on Relevance of this document for the policy documents which have been taken into account for the development of the NP.
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5.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkanizmi ta' koordinazzjoni bejn il-Fond u interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili biex tiġi żgurata l-kumplimentarità tagħhom għall-perjodu ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>During the 2014-2020 programming period, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union and national funding instruments is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC). The main aim of the Committee is to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits. The Committee also serves to provide direction on the demarcation between different funds and programmes, undertake ad hoc consultation where potential overlaps are identified and exchange information about any changes required to the individual programmes and that could have an impact, by way of overlap, on other programmes.</p> <p>The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant Managing Authorities, intermediate bodies and national contact points for the various funding programmes which are implemented in Malta. Other ad hoc technical experts may be asked to participate in meetings of the IMCC so as to give clarifications and present particular issues which might be required. In addition, the RA participates in different Monitoring Committees of other Funds.</p> <p>The Responsible Authority[1] for ISF is available to provide advice to potential applicants and beneficiaries on the opportunities of support available through the different funds and queries are referred between units according to their responsibilities. In its capacity as the national contact point or Managing Authority for a number of European Union Funding Instruments such as the AMIF and Territorial Cooperation, the Responsible Authority is well placed to facilitate coordination.</p> <p>Furthermore, since ISF caters for specific interventions which can only be undertaken by a restricted number of prospective applicants, this aspect facilitates coordination and the avoidance of overlap between different interventions both national and EU funded initiatives.</p> <p>In addition, coordination mechanisms between the different beneficiaries involved in this area are also in place and this aspect further facilitates the sharing of information.</p> <p>In their response to the evaluation survey, sixteen (16) out of nineteen (19) beneficiaries indicated that their project is complementary with either projects implemented under previous programming periods or with other projects being implemented. The other three (3) projects are very sector specific which makes</p>

	complementarity with other projects limited.
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5.3	Il-mekkanizmi kienu maħsubin biex jevitaw duplikazzjoni ta' strumenti finanzjarji stabbiliti?
	<p>As already indicated in section 5.2, the RA participates in different monitoring committees of other Funds and thus keeps abreast of any developments vis à vis the implementation of financial instruments under the various funds. In addition, the fact that most Authorities responsible for the implementation of Union funds[1] are grouped together under the same Ministry[2] also facilitates the sharing of information in an effort to avoid overlaps.</p> <p>Furthermore, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union and national funding instruments is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which aims to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits. In this regard, the IMCC also includes representatives from the Managing Authorities for ESI funds through which financial instruments can be implemented.</p> <p>It should be noted that during the period covered by the evaluation, the RA confirmed that ISF assistance was only provided in the form of grants and that in the local situation it is difficult for ISF type of interventions to be funded through financial instruments. Notwithstanding, the RA highlighted that the risk of overlap is also mitigated during the payment process through a centralised Treasury Department.</p> <p>[1] Including ESIF, EFSI, SRSP, ENPI, Bilateral Funds etc.</p> <p>[2] The Ministry for European Affairs and Equality.</p>

6	Valur miżjud tal-UE
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6	Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Inkiseb xi valur miżjud permezz tal-appoġġ tal-UE?
	EU support for matters related to security is a manifestation of solidarity and it is a priority both at a local and European level. The importance of European added value is also outlined within the project application whereby this element is a

	<p>criterion which is assessed during the project application stage.</p> <p>As outlined earlier in this evaluation, it is premature to measure the extent of which investments under ISF have brought added value due to the early implementation stages of the programme; on the other hand, the benefits that ISF support will bring in the area are self-evident in many ways.</p> <p>As implementation will gain further ground in 2017 and 2018, the added value that supported projects will bring will become more tangible. These include the increased capability of stakeholders in the sector to provide better border management, including through improved equipment and resources. For example, the procurement of a twin-engine helicopter to enforce border control will enable Malta to carry out both scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on other equipment without losing efficiency in border management.</p> <p>Furthermore, the procurement of covert surveillance systems will enable the Counter Terrorism Unit, forming part of the Malta Police Force, to perform in a more efficient and effective manner. This will benefit not only the security of Malta but will also contribute towards increased security at an EU level. Additionally, bolstering the HAZMAT (Hazardous Material) section within the Civil Protection Department will enable a more effective response in the case of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear disasters thus minimising risks on a national and EU level.</p> <p>Within this context, the funding provided through ISF is a critical element in the implementation of measures which are expected to contribute towards addressing the challenges brought about by security.</p>
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6.1	<p>Liema huma t-tipi ewlenin ta' valur miżjud li jirriżultaw mis-sostenn tal-Fond (il-volum, l-ambitu, ir-rwol, il-proċess)?</p>
	<p>ISF has been playing an important role in equipping MSs with the necessary tools to address the challenges brought about by security through the development of human resources, procurement of state of the art equipment and developing the national administration's ability to undertake new measures. In this regard, without the provision of ISF, it would not have been possible to develop key measures which are contributing towards addressing the challenges posed by security.</p> <p>The main types of added value resulting from the support of the Fund, through the projects being implemented are primarily volume, scope and process, which have been chosen by beneficiaries in their replies to the evaluation survey as the ones mostly impacted by the Fund.</p> <p>A key element contributing to the volume effect is the procurement of additional equipment for border management and control. The addition of a twin-engine helicopter, a fixed-wing maritime patrol aircraft and a new offshore patrol vehicle will greatly support Malta's effort to manage its external borders. The</p>

	<p>contribution of the ISF also broadened the scope of existing actions for several units dealing with security in Malta. One example is the enhancement of the capabilities of the cyber-crime unit within the Malta Police Force which has been provided with equipment that can be used for a wider scope such as the analysis of portable devices.</p> <p>Furthermore, automated case management systems and the consolidation of various communication systems within the Armed Forces of Malta and the Malta Police Force will enable a more focused and streamlined administration process for more efficient border management and crime fighting. These projects show that ISF support plays a significant role in improving the national administration's capability to respond to such a volatile sector.</p> <p>The role effect was the least selected by beneficiaries (37%) from the survey. The latter was expected considering that many of the projects, which were ongoing during the period covered by the evaluation, primarily involved the purchase of equipment. However, it is noted that the integration of various databases used for policing, the upgrading of communications in both the Malta Police Force and the Armed Forces of Malta together with the procurement of an EOD/IEDD [1] response vehicle and HAZMAT equipment will contribute towards innovating the implementation of operations. More generally, these projects will also improve current procedures to increase efficiency in dealing with security, crime and risk mitigation.</p> <p>[1] EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) / IEDD (improvised explosive device disposal),</p>
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6.2	<p>L-Istati Membri kienu jkunu jistgħu jwettqu l-azzjonijiet meħtieġa biex jiġu implimentati l-politiki tal-UE fl-oqsma sostnuti mill-Fond mingħajr is-sostenn finanzjarju tiegħu?</p>
	<p>In their replies to the evaluation survey, all respondents indicated that they would not have been able to carry out the interventions without the financial support of the Fund which puts a clear emphasis on the importance of the contribution made by this Fund towards interventions related to internal security.</p> <p>Most beneficiaries listed the limited financial support as the main reason why such actions would not be carried out without support from the Fund. This is particularly the case in view of the high investment costs involved in the provision of border management equipment such as helicopters and planes as well as the high costs involved in purchasing X-ray scanning equipment for carrying out non-intrusive controls.</p> <p>Other beneficiaries held that whilst projects would technically be possible to be implemented without the Fund; due to the lack of resources, projects would have to be much more limited in size and scope. The latter would lead to a slowdown in implementation and an accumulation of problem areas where gaps are left unaddressed. Thus, beneficiaries would not be able to tackle the needs on the</p>

	<p>ground as is currently possible through assistance from the Fund.</p> <p>In view of the above, and based on the feedback gathered for this evaluation, it is evident that support from the Fund is critical for Malta to carry out projects in the field, particularly those which require the purchase of very specialised equipment.</p>
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6.3	<p>X'ikunu l-aktar konsegwenzi probabbli ta' interruzzjoni tas-sostenn approvdut mill-Fond?</p>
	<p>89% of the beneficiaries highlighted that an interruption in the support provided by the Fund will impinge on the successful implementation of projects. The most likely consequence of an interruption of the support provided by the Fund would be the lack of ability to continue the implementation of the ongoing projects, thus limiting significantly the volume, scope, process and role that the implementation of the Fund is currently bringing about.</p> <p>As outlined previously, without the additional funding provided through ISF, beneficiaries stated that these measures would not have been developed and the currently ongoing projects would not be able to continue. For instance, the upgrading of the offshore patrol vessel would not be possible. Also, less upgraded equipment would have been made available to the Malta Police Force.</p>

6.4	<p>Sa liema punt l-azzjonijiet appoġġati mill-Fond irriżultaw f'benefiċċju fil-livell tal-Unjoni?</p>
	<p>The majority of beneficiaries (84%) responding to the evaluation survey indicated that the actions supported by the Fund will result in a benefit at the Union level. The remaining 16% deemed that it is too early in the implementation phase to determine the benefit of the project at the Union level.</p> <p>The procurement of a twin-engine helicopter, for instance, can be employed in various roles in the remit of Border Control. Being pledged with EU Agencies such as FRONTEX, the helicopter is an aircraft which operates within the Area of Operations with other EU countries in controlling vast maritime borders. Moreover, research on people smuggling, will shed increased light on criminal activities in this area that is affecting the EU through illegal immigration. This is one of the main concerns of the Union and its citizens and hence this initiative will clearly contribute at both national and European level.</p> <p>In addition, projects aimed at facilitating the exchange of police information and intelligence contribute to the maintenance of security at EU Level in the area of freedom, security and justice. Furthermore, since cyber-crime is a cross-border crime, the improvements made to the Maltese cyber-crime unit will contribute</p>

	towards helping fight crime at an EU level. Additionally, information obtained through the purchased surveillance equipment will be shared with other Member States to enhance cooperation and increase security in all the countries concerned.
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6.5	X'kien il-valur miżjud tas-sostenn operattiv?
	It is early to make an assessment on the added value of operating support as no funding has been disbursed on this SO within the evaluation period. The beneficiaries making use of operating support report that procured equipment is in constant need of support to be operationally effective. The equipment purchased for border control has high operating costs to run and maintain at an optimum condition for its effective use. In this way, operating support by the Fund constitutes a key element in addressing this need.

7	Sostenibbiltà
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7	Il-mistoqsija generali: Huwa probabbli li l-effetti pożittivi tal-proġetti sostnuti mill-Fond jibqgħu jinħassu meta s-sostenn tiegħu jintemm?
	<p>The sustainability of investment is a very important aspect which is assessed during the application stage whereby the Project Selection Committee is expected to assess the sustainability of each proposed initiative.</p> <p>During the evaluation process, all beneficiaries indicated that they believe that the positive effects of the projects supported by the Fund are likely to last when its support will be over.</p> <p>With respect to equipment and infrastructure sourced through ISF, such investments have a level of durability which is covered by a warranty period which is an obligation required by the RA. In this regard, the benefits of such investments are guaranteed beyond the duration of the project up until the end of the investment's lifespan. Furthermore, beneficiaries are asked to sign a declaration stating that infrastructure will be used solely for the objectives of the project for at least a period of (ten) 10 years following project closure. Another similar declaration is signed for equipment purchased through the Fund, whereby the period of use is four (4) years for ICT equipment and five (5) years for other type of equipment. In the specific case of the purchase of helicopters, vessels and aircrafts the obligation on the period of use of this equipment is extended to at</p>

	<p>least ten (10) years after the completion of the project.[1]</p> <p>Beneficiaries indicated that the nature of the equipment procured, such as Offshore Patrol Vessels, has a long life span. Furthermore, capacity building techniques where staff is trained in the maintenance and repair will ensure the proper up-keep and longevity of this equipment. Additionally, the implementation of soft projects which aim to increase police cooperation, such as the set-up of data systems, are expected to continue to extend beyond the scope of the project.</p> <p>Within this context, it can be concluded that efforts are being undertaken to ensure that the benefits and outcomes of projects being implemented extend beyond the duration of the project.</p> <p>[1] Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund 2014-2020 Eligibility Rules Version 3 – October 2016, Annex IV</p>
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7.1	<p>X'kienu l-mizuri ewlenija adottati mill-Istat Membru biex tigi żgurata s-sostenibbiltà tar-riżultati tal-proġetti implimentati b'sostenn tal-Fond (kemm fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar kif ukoll dak ta' implimentazzjoni)?</p>
	<p>Malta has established measures to ensure the continued sustainability of the projects implemented with support of the Fund. Such measures were planned at the programming stage and put into action in the implementation stage.</p> <p>In this regard, it was ensured that projects that are being implemented by public bodies would be allocated a recurrent vote under the relevant Ministry's budget line, through which funds are made available to finance the operational costs that are required to continue implementing projects. In this regard, the PSC asks for a statement from the relevant competent authority.</p> <p>In addition, in order to ensure sustainability of results achieved, the Manual of Procedures[1] governing the implementation of the Fund, includes a clause whereby beneficiaries are obliged to sign a declaration which states that the material investments made will continue to be utilised beyond the closure of the projects. In this regard, the obligations differ depending on the type of material investment. A declaration indicating that infrastructure will be used solely for the objectives of the project for at least a period of ten (10) years following the closure of the project is necessary for projects involving real estate. Another similar declaration is signed for equipment purchased by the Fund, in this case the period of use is four (4) years for ICT equipment and five (5) years for other type of equipment. In the specific case of the purchase of helicopters, vessels and aircrafts the obligation on the period of use of this equipment is extended to at least ten (10) years after the completion of the project.[2]</p> <p>The durability of investment is also followed up by the RA whereby an assurance officer performs sample checks and on the spots on durability</p>

	<p>including checks on logs of use.</p> <p>Furthermore, through the Grant Agreement, beneficiaries are required to ensure the durability of investment as well as to participate and contribute towards monitoring and evaluation activities relating to their projects even after the project has been finalised. This aims to ensure that the beneficiary is still accountable towards the outcome of the project after closure through follow-up exercises.</p> <p>[1] Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund 2014 – 2020 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES Version 2 – October 2016, Annexes IV and V.</p> <p>[2] Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund 2014-2020 Eligibility Rules Version 3 – October 2016, Annex IV.</p>
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7.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkanizmi biex ikun hemm żgur kontroll ta' sostenibbiltà fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar u ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>The sustainability of the programme was taken into account during the programming and implementation stages.</p> <p>At programming stage, the objectives of the national programme were subjected to an intensive consultation exercise whereby the durability of actions and their long term benefits were also discussed amongst relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>During the implementation stage, more particularly during the project application stage, beneficiary organisations are asked to indicate how the benefits of the measures undertaken will continue to be sustained after the end of the project. One example of ensuring sustainability is to train permanent staff throughout the implementation of the project to ensure that the tasks carried out during the project implementation period can continue after closure. This component is also taken into account by the Project Selection Committee at project selection stage.</p> <p>During the period covered by this report, monitoring mechanisms had already been set in place whereby the durability of the investments made will be monitored through a performance check template that has been developed by the RA. This template aims to monitor the performance of projects in terms of the continuation of the benefits as a result of measures supported by the Fund, beyond the closure of projects.</p>

7.3	<p>Sa liema punt huwa mistenni li r-riżultati u l-benefiċċji tal-azzjonijiet sostnuti mill-Fond ikomplu jinħassu wara dan?</p>
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	<p>Every effort is made by the RA to ensure that the necessary mechanisms are in place to ensure that the benefits of the Fund are sustained [Refer Section 7 and 7.1 above]. The equipment purchased through the Fund will remain an integral part of the assets already in possession of the beneficiaries as these aim to address both national and European needs. Thus, the benefits reaped by the utilisation of this equipment will not only continue in the years following the project but will also increase through the continued utilisation of such equipment.</p> <p>The only project of a soft nature being implemented, which relates to research on the network of criminal organisations involved in people smuggling, will ensure increased security as more knowledge on this subject is gained. The result of this knowledge will contribute towards breaking networks of criminal organisations and increased awareness on how people are smuggled from Libya to Europe. Such outcomes are expected to strengthen national and EU operations aimed at combating crime that will not be limited to the short term but that will span over the long-term as new strategies are developed to combat this illegal activity.</p> <p>Furthermore, since project interventions have to be in line with relevant strategies within the sector and thus also to fit in within the long-term vision of Malta, the benefits of projects are expected to continue contributing towards achievements in the internal security sphere even after their completion.</p>
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7.4	Liema mizuri ttieħdu sabiex tiġi żgurata l-kontinwità tal-attivitajiet imwettqa bis-saħħa tas-sostenn operattiv?
	At project selection stage, the Project Selection Committee verifies that appropriate funding will be allocated from the national vote whenever operating support is required in order to ensure the availability of funds and therefore the sustainability of such activities. In this regard, a dedicated question in the project application form clearly refers to the sustainability of such measures and requires project applicants to indicate whether the required funds have been provided for within the Ministry vote.

8	Simplifikazzjoni u tnaqqis tal-piż amministrattiv
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8	Il-mistoqsija generali: Ġew issimplifikati l-proċeduri ta' ġestjoni tal-Fond u l-piż amministrattiv għall-benefiċjarji tiegħu tnaqqas?
	During the implementation of the programme, the RA continued to improve

	<p>procedures to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries within the regulatory requirements. Efforts to simplify the management of the Fund are on top of the RA agenda and possible simplification are discussed with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, Members of the MC are encouraged to put forward measures of simplification for the consideration of the RA.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the measures introduced, in their replies to the evaluation survey, 63% of beneficiaries indicated that they still consider that the process for applying for funding is cumbersome. Furthermore, 84% of beneficiaries indicated that the use of ISF funds creates excessive administrative burden particularly at application stage whereby heavy documentation is required with an already lengthy and technical application form.</p> <p>With respect to the implementation stage, beneficiaries indicated that implementing ISF initiatives contributes towards additional administrative burden. A clear example is the challenge of disbursing funds within strict timeframes. Furthermore, out of the beneficiaries who have made use of funding under the previous programming periods, over 73% indicated that the procedure in the current programme did not improve when compared to previous programmes.</p> <p>Overall, the need for more simplified procedures and application forms and the introduction of more simplified cost options was underlined by beneficiaries. The need to reduce the paperwork was also highlighted so that efforts can be more effectively concentrated on the implementation of the project rather than on the administrative aspects.</p>
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8.1	<p>Il-proċeduri innovattivi introdotti mill-Fond (l-għażla s-simplifikata tal-kosti, l-ipprogrammar pluriennali, ir-regoli nazzjonali ta' eligibbiltà, aktar programmi nazzjonali komprensivi li jippermettu l-flessibbiltà, l-appoġġ operattiv u l-Iskema Speċjali ta' Tranzitu għal-Litwanja) wasslu għal simplifikazzjoni għall-benefiċjarji tal-Fond?</p>
	<p>The replies to the evaluation survey received from both beneficiaries as well as the RA have indicated that the multi-annual programming approach has been a positive way forward. It has not only simplified procedures in terms of the application process and reporting obligations but it has also enabled beneficiaries to plan on a longer term. The latter allows more time for the continuous implementation and monitoring of project activities and ensures more consistency in relation to the target group and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The possibility to develop eligibility rules at the national level, subject to the common principles set out within the regulations, was also highlighted as a positive development by the RA because it allows for more flexibility to amend eligibility rules during the implementation process. The latter empowers the RA to swiftly adapt to new requirements in order to facilitate the implementation process. In this regard, eligibility rules are updated on a regular basis also to take</p>

	into account the outcome of systems audits as necessary.
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TAQSIMA V: EŻEMPJI TA' PROĠETTI

Deskrizzjoni ta' tliet "stejjer ta' suċċess", fost il-proġetti kollha ffinanzjati

Eżempju 1

MT/2016/ISF/2.02 – The procurement of a 3rd fixed wing maritime patrol aircraft.

Beneficiary: The Armed Forces of Malta (AFM)

Specific Objective: 2 – Borders and Visa

National Objective: 6 – National capacity

Specific Action: 2 – FRONTEX equipment

Project summary: The aim of the project is to improve the AFM's operational availability, capability and sustainability of the fixed-wing component and enable the Armed Forces of Malta to strengthen the capacity for the patrolling of borders by day and night. In addition, the aircraft will also be utilised for Frontex purposes and other EU border related missions. Through this project the AFM procured a new twin-engine fixed wing aircraft similar in type to the fleet (B200s) already part of the AFM fleet which will enable AFM to conduct and support border control missions.

Successful aspects: The project was concluded in April 2017 in line with the planned timeline. All deliverables were met in time within 18 months from the signing of the contract to the delivery of the aircraft. In addition, the aircraft was also procured within the set budget parameters. The utilisation of this asset will strengthen Malta's land and sea border control and security. Furthermore, this aspect becomes more crucial taking into account the fact that Malta's geographical location, whereby this initiative will also strengthen the border control of the EU's southern borders.

Eżempju 2

MT/2015/ISF/1.01 – Research on the network of criminal organisations involved in people smuggling

Beneficiary: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS)

Specific Objective: 6 – Risks and crisis

National Objective: 6 – R – Early warning and crisis

Project Summary: The main aim of the project is to conduct research into smuggling networks operating in North Africa over a period of 12 months between September 2016 until August 2017. The research focuses on the flow of migrants from Africa to Europe with

Eżempju 2

a live analysis of the situation on the ground in Libya. The objective of the research is to develop insights on smuggling networks in Libya. The results emanating from this research initiative will provide insights to national authorities which will contribute towards the strengthening of Malta's National Security through appropriate measures. In addition, this research initiative is also enabling Malta to share intelligence with other neighbouring countries, contributing towards reinforcing mutual cooperation amongst nations in the field of cross-border crime prevention.

Successful aspects: In terms of project implementation, this project is running on schedule. The beneficiary highlighted that the reports submitted were deemed to be of high quality and it is expected that these reports will positively contribute towards developing appropriate measures to address the challenges within this sector. It is expected that upon project completion valid evidence and data on the smuggling of persons in the Mediterranean will be available and this will contribute towards developing further action both at national and EU level.

Eżempju 3

MT/2015/ISF/1.08 – Procurement of police equipment

Beneficiary: Malta Police Force

Specific Objective: 5 – Preventing and combating crime

National Objective: 1 – C – Prevention and combating

Project Summary: The aim of the project is to further equip the Malta Police Force with additional tools to prevent and combat crime. The equipment being provided through this project consists of bullet proof vests, undervests and over vests, stab vests and ballistic breast plates sets. This equipment will assist police officers to deliver more efficiently and effectively through improved safety measures. The project will also support the procurement of riot kits and flame retardant suits with hoods. Moreover, under this project, apposite radios will be purchased that will allow for the exchange of information in a much more efficient manner.

This equipment will help provide higher security for police officers supporting them in the fight against crime and high risk situations such as terrorism. The equipment will continue to strengthen the Malta Police Force's capabilities to protect the safety and security of Maltese citizens and to provide the necessary protection against security-related incidents since officers will be better safeguarded, equipped and prepared.

Successful aspects: By June 2017, procurement related to the purchase of equipment had been concluded in line with the timeline envisaged within the Grant Agreement. The provision of this equipment is expected to enable officers to fulfil their duties in a more effective manner and also will provide police officers with increased confidence in the delivery of their line of duty.

Eżempju 3

Eżempju

MT/2015/ISF/1.07 – Purchase of Covert Surveillance Van

Beneficiary: Malta Police Force

Specific Objective: 5 – Preventing and combating crime

National Objective: 1 – C – Prevention and combating

Project summary: This project aims to further equip the Malta Police Force with sophisticated equipment in the form of a surveillance van furnished with cutting-edge surveillance technology. The project is intended to increase the intelligence gathering capacity of the Malta Police Force in preventing illegal activities and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism. Intelligence gathered through local surveillance will be shared through secure EU networks to enhance such initiatives and combat the phenomenon of trans-national crime. The surveillance van will also be used to target entities and subjects suspected of being involved in cybercrime and its ancillary matters.

Failure aspects: The project was expected to run between January 2016 and March 2017, however implementation was delayed due to lengthy procurement procedures resulting mainly from the specialised nature of the equipment required. In the period under review, the project was under implementation even though the expected date of completion had elapsed. Notwithstanding the initial delays during the project life cycle, by the end of 2017, further progress in relation to this project is expected to be registered. The utilisation of this surveillance van is expected to significantly improve the fight against organised crime.

TAQSIMA VI: METODOLOĢIJA

The evaluation team was guided by the Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF[1] as well as the ISF SFC template. The following approach was adopted:

- Presentation to the Monitoring Committee to introduce the concept of interim evaluation and enable stakeholder buy in;
- Desk research was undertaken, and discussions were held with the Responsible Authority (RA), to acquire an understanding of the Fund, the National Programmes and the sector in general;
- The ISF National Programme approved by the Commission as well as the project Grant Agreements and project descriptions were examined in detail;
- The template and guidance notes were thoroughly analysed to verify what is requested from an evaluation perspective;
- The data requirements and the relevant sources for data gathering were identified;
- Questionnaires were compiled to target Beneficiaries, Policy Makers (Line Ministries) and the RA to be able to obtain the necessary data (qualitative and quantitative); and
- Data provided through questionnaires was analysed and, where necessary, clarifications were sought directly with respondents including through one to one meetings.

As outlined in the Guidance notes, replies to evaluation questions were compiled using data on common result and impact indicators (Approach I) as well as by conducting surveys targeted to beneficiaries, policy makers and the RA (Approach II).[2] Data was sought on all projects that had been approved for funding under ISF between 1 January 2014 and 30 June 2017 as outlined in the guidance notes.[3]

Collection of data to formulate indicators

The aforementioned methodology also served as the basis to gather the data required in order to compile the relevant indicators within the SFC template provided. The examples outlined in the guidance notes[4] were followed to reconcile the calendar year with the financial year. For this interim evaluation, 2017 data was not estimated due to the complexity to obtain precise, accurate and reliable data. This approach is consistent with the guidance provided by the European Commission on indicators[5]. For the rest of the data, whenever data could not be compiled, was not available or was not applicable to the implementation of the funds, '0' was inputted.

With respect to the registration of progress in the financial implementation for 2017, whenever possible, the data included in this interim report is based on actual figures (not estimates) covering the financial year 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017. However, the figures provided are still subject to Audit and changes might be registered in the Financial Claim to be submitted in February 2018. Furthermore, with respect to data regarding Full-time equivalents, figures were rounded down due to inputting limitations within the SFC.

- *Mitigating measures*

In order to ensure the reliability of the data submitted by beneficiaries/policy makers, the evaluators followed up promptly on the feedback provided and double checked the information provided by beneficiaries with the policy makers/RA.

[1] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017.

[2] IBID. Refer to pages. 26 – 31.

[3] IBID. Refer to page 22.

[4] IBID. Refer to page 14.

[5] Clarification note from DG Migration and Home Affairs: “Interim evaluation 2017: Internal Security Fund (ISF) and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)”, dated 12 October 2017.

Main conclusions

Konkluzjoni 1

State of Implementation

An effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the National Programme can only be made once the implementation of the programme reaches a satisfactory level that will enable a true and realistic assessment of the situation on the ground. From this evaluation exercise, it has been noted that implementation on the ground is progressing, however, an in depth assessment of the results achieved was not possible in view that only one (1) project was fully completed during the evaluation period.

No significant deviations have been identified from what was original planned, although the programme was updated to reflect the change in needs in relation to the further development of Malta's consular outreach through the upgrade of existing consular posts and the opening of new consulates. Furthermore, the NP was also reviewed to address the obligations outlined within Directive 2016/681[1] to establish a PNR system in Malta.

It is not excluded that further adjustments to the national programme may be necessary in order to take into account the outcome of the mid-term review.

[1] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/681 of 27 April 2016 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.

Konkluzjoni 2

Project Selection Stage

During the project selection stage, in particular at evaluation stage, the Project Selection Committee (PSC) is in various instances requesting additional information from applicants with a view to be in a position to arrive to its decision. This clarification phase, which occurs in the majority of instances, is lengthening the evaluation process and leading to delays in the final approval of projects.

The nature of projects also plays an important factor since complex projects may require a number of evaluation sessions before it is finalised.

Konkluzjoni 3

Konkluzjoni 3

Delays in the initial stages of the project life cycle – project implementation stage

The procurement process is one of the factors which is contributing towards the slow implementation of projects. The lengthy timeframes associated with procurement are not always sufficiently factored in within the project proposals submitted for funding, resulting in a delay during the project implementation stage when compared to the envisaged timeframes. This delay is also reflected in the issuing of payments, particularly with respect to travel and staff costs, since these involve the processing of substantial documentation.

Konkluzjoni 4

Demarcation between Specific Objectives

The output of a number of interventions may contribute to more than one SO under both ISF-Borders and Visa and ISF-Police particularly in view of the close link between Border Management and Crime and risk prevention. The fact that such projects can only be funded through one SO is limiting the scope of the interventions. For instance, equipment procured could be used for a number of tasks which are complementary in nature but fall under a different SO thus leading to the apportionment of investment costs.

Konkluzjoni 5

Apportionment of Investment costs

A challenge being encountered by prospective applicants is the fact that infrastructure and equipment are in certain instances used for interventions wider than the scope of the particular SO. Within this context, applicants are requested to forecast the appropriate amount in terms of envisaged usage which is relevant to the SO under which it is supported. In these instances, applicants face difficulties in estimating the amount pertaining to the relevant SO particularly when projections might be dependent on situations which are circumstance based and hence historical figures might provide limited input in such an exercise.

Furthermore, apportionment of costings in relation to equipment usage, in instances where supported equipment is used for more than one purpose, is creating additional administrative burden during post implementation stage. In that, additional monitoring mechanisms need to be put in place to ascertain that supported actions reflect the forecasted obligations in terms of usage.

Recommendations

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 1

Speeding up the Implementation of the Programme

During this interim evaluation, it has been noted that the Programme is still in its early stages of implementation. In this regard, there is a need to speed up the implementation of the national programme in order to ensure that the milestones of the programme are reached. Increased efforts are required at both the level of the RA as well as the beneficiary level. For example, efforts need to be undertaken to improve the quality and level of detail provided by applicants in their application forms with a view to limit the number of clarification requests. In this regard, the RA may consider providing additional information sessions including practical examples. Furthermore, the implementation of an online application tool may also prove useful to expedite matters.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 2

Further assistance at Application Stage

Further assistance at application stage should be offered to applicant organisations in order to provide the support that is required in the compilation of applications as well as during the clarifications period at evaluation stage. This would in turn contribute to speed up the evaluation process and lead to a timelier implementation of projects. It is suggested that the RA provides relevant advice including through more targeted information sessions and bilateral meetings with beneficiaries, as appropriate, which could contribute towards improved applications.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 3

Facilitating project implementation

During the relevant information sessions (at application stage), the RA may consider to share its experience in terms of forecasted procurement timelines by beneficiaries compared to actual timelines with a view to emphasise the importance to allocate adequate timeframes for procurement processes.

Increased support to beneficiary organisations, particularly during the first six (6) months of project implementation, and especially where beneficiary organisations are involved in the management of more than one project at a time may also contribute towards facilitating the implementation of the project. In this regard, it would be advisable for the RA to monitor beneficiaries more closely in the early stages of implementation, through frequent progress meetings for example, in order to iron out any teething problems that may emerge at the very

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 3

start of project implementation. Furthermore, the RA may wish to explore appropriate training sessions focusing on procurement related to defence and security.

Furthermore, the RA may wish to explore methods aimed to reduce administrative burden particularly with respect to the processing of payments related to travel and staff costs within the parameters of the Regulation.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 4

Unification of funds and cross-financing between Specific Objectives

Given the complementarities between ISF-Borders and Visa and ISF-Police, efforts to improve the Regulatory framework with a view to strengthen and possibly streamline the two Funds should be explored. In addition, the Regulatory framework should explore the possibility of introducing appropriate methods to allow the financing of measures through different SOs with a view to ascertain that the Fund facilitates the implementation of supported initiatives.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 5

Simplification of procedures for apportionment

Focus should be given to the reduction of the administration burden that the current apportionment system imposes both on the beneficiaries and the RA. Further efforts should be undertaken towards this objective and introduce new methods which can further simplify implementation whilst taking into account the different realities of each Member State.

TAQSIMA VIII: ANALIŻI TA' NOFS IT-TERMINU

Aghți valutazzjoni tal-analiżi ta' nofs it-terminu mwettqa skont l-Artikolu 15 tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 514/2014. Jekk relevanti, qassar il-bidliet ewlenin li għandhom impatt fuq l-attivitajiet tiegħek fl-oqsma ta' politika koperti mill-Fond, u kif ġie/se jiġi aġġustat il-Programm Nazzjonali tiegħek.

The RA submitted its replies to the mid-term review by 15 September 2017 based on discussions held with the relevant stakeholders in line with the regulatory requirements. Through this exercise, the RA has identified the following changes which will necessitate adjustments to the NP:

ISF Borders and Visa:

New actions related to the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the need for storage of visa documents are envisaged together with the provision of simulation rooms for the training of consular staff. Improving Malta's consular outreach in Central and South Africa as well as Southeast Asia and the improvement of interoperability of information systems controls undertaken at Malta's entry and exit points are deemed necessary. Furthermore, additional human resources to carry out systematic checks on databases of TCNs as well as persons enjoying the right of free movement are foreseen.

ISF Police:

The acquisition of an Intelligence Analysis System Software and a Complimentary Data Processing System are being proposed together with new equipment related to border control. The provision of training for Financial Intelligence Analysis Unit staff as well as increased capabilities of the Civil Protection Department and hospital staff are also deemed necessary. Actions are required to protect critical infrastructure and equip workers to respond to major emergencies. Furthermore, face recognition measures and the consolidation of defence in the field of Cyber Security are also foreseen.

These main changes are also reflected in proposed additional funding of EUR 22,868,750 for ISF borders and EUR 16,720,000 for ISF police. It is envisaged that the EC will provide feedback on the outcome of the mid-term review in 2018.

Collection of data to formulate indicators

The methodology set out under section VI ‘methodology’ of this report also served as the basis to gather the data required in order to compile the relevant indicators within the SFC template provided. The examples outlined in the guidance notes[1] were followed to reconcile the calendar year with the financial year. For this interim evaluation, 2017 data was not estimated due to the complexity to obtain precise, accurate and reliable data. This approach is consistent with the guidance provided by the European Commission on indicators.[2] For the rest of the data, whenever data could not be compiled, was not available or was not applicable to the implementation of the funds, ‘0’ was inputted.

With respect to the registration of progress in the financial implementation for 2017, whenever possible, the data included in this interim report is based on actual figures (not estimates) covering the financial year 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017. However, the figures provided are still subject to Audit and changes might be registered in the Financial Claim to be submitted in February 2018. Furthermore, with respect to data regarding Full-time equivalents, figures were rounded down due to inputting limitations within the SFC.

- *Mitigating measures*

In order to ensure the reliability of the data submitted by beneficiaries/policy makers, the evaluators followed up promptly on the feedback provided and double checked the information provided by beneficiaries with the policy makers/RA whenever possible.

[1] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017, pg. 14.

[2] Clarification note from DG Migration and Home Affairs: “Interim evaluation 2017: Internal Security Fund (ISF) and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)”, dated 12 October 2017.

1 - Indikaturi skont l-oġġettivi speċifiċi

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO1	R	SO1R1	L-ghadd ta' Missjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viża li saru bl-appoġġ tal-Fond għas-Sigurtà Interna ("il-Fond")	Numru		Il-Kummissjoni Unità HOME C.2. Gestjoni tal-Fruntieri u Schengen	
SO1	R	SO1R2	L-ghadd ta' attivitajiet ta' kooperazzjoni konsulari żviluppati bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' persunal imharreġ f'aspetti relatati mal-politika komuni dwar il-viżi bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C2.1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' korsijiet ta' taħriġ f'aspetti relatati mal-politika komuni dwar il-viżi bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C2.2)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	L-ghadd ta' konsulati żviluppati jew imtejba bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond minn fost in-numru totali ta' konsulati	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C4.1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	Il-perċentwal ta' konsulati żviluppati jew aġġornati bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond minn fost in-numru totali ta' konsulati	Perċentwal	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C4.2)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R5	(a) L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viża indirizzati bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' Rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen maħruġa	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R5	L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta'	Proporzjon		/	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viża indirizzati bl-appoġġ tal-Fond, kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet mahruġa				
SO1	R	SO1R6	L-ghadd ta' persuni li qegħdin jużaw dokumenti tal-ivvjagġar foloz li nqabdu f'konsulati sostnuni mill-Fond (a) L-ghadd ta' persuni b'dokumenti foloz li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Numru	2.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R6	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' persuni li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Numru	81,634.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R6	(c) Il-perċentwal ta' persuni b'dokumenti foloz li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I1	L-ghadd ta' applikanti għall-viża li kellhom japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen barra mill-pajjiż tagħhom ta' residenza	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I2	L-ghadd ta' pajjiżi li jirrekjedu l-viża fid-dinja fejn l-ghadd ta' Stati Membri prezenti jew rappreżentati żdied	Numru		Il-Kummissjoni Unità HOME B.2. Politika tal-Viża / Sistema VIS	
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-ghadd ta' persunal imħarreġ f'aspetti relatati mal-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C1.1)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-ghadd ta' korsijiet ta' taħriġ f'aspetti relatati mal-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C1.2)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R2	In-numru ta' qsim ta' fruntieri tal-	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			fruntieri esterni permezz taI-gates ta' Kontroll Awtomatizzat tal-Fruntieri (ABC) appoġġati mill-Fond			C3.1)	
SO2	R	SO2R2	L-ghadd totali tal-qsim ta' fruntieri	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C3.2)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R3	L-ghadd ta' missjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri li saru bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru		Il-Kummissjoni Unità HOME B.2. Politika tal-Viża / Sistema VIS	
SO2	R	SO2R4	(a) L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri indirizzati bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R4	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' Rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen maħruġa fil-qasam tal-fruntieri	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R4	L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri indirizzati bis-sostenn tal-Fond, kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet maħruġa	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R5	(a) L-ghadd ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex li nstraw bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru		Frontex	
SO2	R	SO2R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati għal Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex	Numru		Frontex	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO2	R	SO2R5	L-ghadd ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex li nixtra w bis-sostenn tal-Fond kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex	Proporzjon		/	
SO2	I	SO2I1	In-numru ta' infrastrutturi għas-sorveljanza tal-fruntieri nazzjonali stabbiliti/zviluppata ulterjorment fil-qafas tal-EUROSUR	Numru	1.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C4)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I1	(a) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni nazzjonali	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C4.a)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I1	(b) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni reġjonali	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C4.b)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I1	(c) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni lokali	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C4.c)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I1	(d) Tipi oħrajn ta' ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C4.d)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I2	In-numru ta' incidenti rrapportati mill-Istat Membru lill-Istampa tas-Sitwazzjoni Ewropea	Numru	1.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C5)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I2	(a) L-immigrazzjoni illegali, inkluż incidenti relatati ma' riskju għall-ħajja tal-migranti	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C5.a)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I2	(b) Il-kriminalità transkonfinali	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C5.b)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I2	(c) Is-sitwazzjonijiet ta' krizi	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C5.c)	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO2	I	SO2I3	L-ghadd ta' qsim irregolari tal-fruntieri li nqabad fil-fruntieri esterni tal-UE: bejn il-punti tal-qsim tal-fruntiera	Numru	2,406.00	Frontex	
SO2	I	SO2I3	L-ghadd ta' qsim irregolari tal-fruntieri li nqabad fil-fruntieri esterni tal-UE: fil-punti tal-qsim tal-fruntiera	Numru	0.00	Frontex	
SO2	I	SO2I4	L-ghadd ta' tfittxijiet fis-Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen (SIS) II	Numru		EU-Lisa u r-rapport annwali SIS II	
SO2	I	SO2I5	L-ghadd ta' persuni li qeghdin juzaw dokumenti tal-ivvjaġġar foloz li jkunu nqabdu fil-punti ta' qsim tal-fruntieri	Numru	19.00	Frontex	
SO5	R	SO5R1	L-ghadd ta' skwadri ta' investigazzjoni kongunta (JITs) u ta' proġetti operazzjonali tal-Pjattaforma Multidixiplinarja Ewropea kontra t-Theddidiet Kriminali (EMPACT) appoġġjati mill-Fond, inkluzi l-Istati Membri u l-awtoritajiet partecipanti.	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO5 C1)	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R2	L-ghadd ta' ufficjali tal-infurzar tal-ligi mharrga fuq suggetti relatati ma' aspetti transkonfinali bl-ghajnuna tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO5 C2.1)	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R2	It-tul tat-tahrig (imwettaq) fuq suggetti relatati ma' aspetti transkonfinali bl-ghajnuna tal-fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO5 C2.2)	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ir-riżultati ta' azzjonijiet sostnuti mill-Fond li jwasslu biex jitharbtu gruppi li jwettqu kriminalità organizzata:	Ammont f'EUR	31,505,276.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			1. qbid ta' komoditajiet kriminali: Oggetti ffalsifikati				
SO5	R	SO5R3	Oggetti ta' kuntrabandu	Ammont f'EUR	922,170.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Oggetti misruqa	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Armi tan-nar	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Reati ambjentali	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Kannabis (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	146.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Eroina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	42.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Kokaina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	113.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Amfetamina - metamfetamina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	3.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ekstasi (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	43.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Sustanzi psikoattivi godda (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	LSD (f' dozi)	Numru	2.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	2. qabdiet ta' flus kontanti (skont il- valur);	Ammont f'EUR	20,205.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	3. qabdiet ta' assi ohrajn (skont il- valur stmat);	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	4. tnehhija ta' dominji tal-web (ghadd);	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	5. vittmi identifikati (ghal certi tipi	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			ta' kriminalità);				
SO5	R	SO5R3	6. persuni arrestati	Numru	3,372.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	L-ghadd/il-valur ta' assi kriminali ffrizati, mahtufa u kkonfiskati bhala rizzultat ta' azzjonijiet fi hdan l-ambitu tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 513/2014; 1. l-ghadd ta' ordnijiet ta' ffrizar eżegwiti;	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	2. l-ghadd ta' ordnijiet ta' konfiskar eżegwiti;	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	3. il-valur stmat tal-proprjeta ffrizata fil-mument tal-iffriżar, tal-inqas tal-proprjeta ffrizata fid-dawl tal-possibbiltà li tiġi sussegwentement ikkonfiskata;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	4. il-valur stmat tal-proprjeta rkuprata fil-mument tal-konfiska	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	5. l-ghadd ta' kazijiet fejn l-ordni ta' konfiska li nharġet fuq il-bażi tad-Deċiżjoni ta' Qafas 2006/783/JHA ma ġietx eżegwita	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I2	L-ghadd ta' offiżi rreġistrati mill-pulizija, suspettati, prosekuzzjonijiet u sentenzi finali li rizzultaw minn azzjonijiet li jaqgħu fi hdan l-ambitu tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 513/2014; 1. Offiżi rreġistrati mill-pulizija	Numru	8,881.00	Eurostat (crim_off_cat)	
SO5	I	SO5I2	2. Persuni li tressqu f'kuntatt formali mal-pulizija u/jew is-sistema	Numru	5,340.00	Eurostat (crim_just_ctz)	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			gudizzjarja kriminali				
SO5	I	SO5I2	3. Il-persuni prosekutati	Numru		Eurostat (crim_just_ctz)	
SO5	I	SO5I2	4. Il-persuni kkundanati	Numru		Eurostat (crim_just_ctz)	
SO5	I	SO5I3	Il-kwantità ta' drogi maqbuda fi hdan l-ambitu tal-Fond dwar il-kriminalità organizzata: 1. Qabdiet tal-kannabis	Numru		EMCDDA - Rapport Ewropew dwar id-Droga - Sistema ta' Twissija Bikrija (STB) u Baži ta' Dejta Ewropea dwar Drogi Godda	
SO5	I	SO5I3	2. Qabdiet tal-eroina	Numru		EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I3	3. Qabdiet tal-kokaina	Numru		EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I3	4. Qabdiet tal-amfetamina u tal-metamfetamina	Numru		EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I3	5. Qabdiet tal-ekstasi	Numru		EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I3	6. Sustanzi psikoattivi godda nnotifikati	Numru		EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I3	7. LSD (doži)	Numru	3.00	EMCDDA	
SO5	I	SO5I4	L-ghadd ta' vittmi tal-kriminalità protetti jew assistiti: 1. L-ghadd ta' vittmi rreġistrati mill-agenziji tal-infurzar tal-liġi	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I4	2. L-ghadd ta' persuni riferiti mill-pulizija lis-servizzi ta' appoġġ tal-	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			vittmi				
SO5	I	SO5I4	3. L-għadd ta' vittmi li jitolbu u jirċievu l-appoġġ	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I4	4. L-għadd ta' vittmi li jitolbu u ma jirċevux l-appoġġ	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I5	Il-volum tal-iskambju ta' informazzjoni fi ħdan il-qafas ta' Prüm: 1. l-għadd totali ta' qbil pożittiv ta' DNA kull sena	Għadd ta' "hits"		KE HOME D.1 (Kumpilazzjoni statistika)	
SO5	I	SO5I5	2. l-għadd totali ta' qbil pożittiv ta' marki tas-swaba' kull sena	Għadd ta' "hits"		KE HOME D.1 (Kumpilazzjoni statistika)	
SO5	I	SO5I5	3. l-għadd totali ta' qbil pożittiv ta' dejta ta' registrazzjoni tal-vetturi kull sena	Għadd ta' "hits"		KE HOME D.1 (Kumpilazzjoni statistika)	
SO5	I	SO5I6	Il-volum tal-iskambju ta' informazzjoni fil-qafas tal-Applikazzjoni ta' Netwerk għall-Iskambju Sikur ta' Informazzjoni (SIENA): 1. Il-każijiet ta' SIENA inizjati kull sena mill-Istati Membri, il-Europol u partijiet terzi	Numru	2,773.00	Europol	
SO5	I	SO5I6	2. Il-messaġġi SIENA skambjati kull sena mill-Istati Membri, il-Europol u partijiet terzi	Numru	145,133.00	Europol	
SO5	I	SO5I7	Il-volum ta' dejta kondiviża permezz tas-Sistema ta' Informazzjoni tal-	Numru	78.00	Europol	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			Europol (EIS): 1. l-ghadd ta' persuni u oġġetti mdaħħla fl-EIS mill-Istati Membri kull sena				
SO5	I	SO517	2. l-ghadd ta' persuni u oġġetti mdaħħla fl-EIS mill-Istati Membri kull sena (suspettati, sentenzi finali)	Numru	34.00	Europol	
SO5	I	SO517	3. l-ghadd ta' tfittxijiet bl-EIS li saru mill-Istati Membri kull sena	Numru	568.00	Europol	
SO6	R	SO6R1	L-ghadd u l-ghodod implimentati u/jew imsahha bl-ghajnuna tal-Istrument bil-ghan li jiffacilitaw il-protezzjoni tal-infrastruttura kritika mill-Istati Membri f'kull settur tal-ekonomija	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO6 C1)	0.00
SO6	R	SO6R2	L-ghadd ta' laqghat tal-esperti, workshops, seminars, konferenzi, pubblikazzjonijiet, siti tal-Internet u konsultazzjonijiet (onlajn) organizzati bl-ghajnuna tal-Istrument.	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO6 C3)	0.00
SO6	I	SO6I1	Il-volum ta' attacchi terroristici: (a) l-ghadd ta' attacchi terroristici li fallelw jew li gew evitati	Numru		Europol - ir-rapport dwar is-sitwazzjoni u x-xejriet tat-terrorizmu fl-UE	
SO6	I	SO6I1	(b) l-ghadd ta' attacchi terroristi li twettqu	Numru		Europol - ir-rapport dwar is-sitwazzjoni u x-xejriet tat-terrorizmu fl-UE	
SO6	I	SO6I1	(c) l-ghadd ta' dawk li wegghu jew mietu f'attakki terroristici	Numru		Europol - ir-rapport dwar is-sitwazzjoni u x-xejriet tat-terrorizmu fl-	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
						UE	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO1	R	SO1R1	L-ghadd ta' Missjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viza li saru bl-appoġġ tal-Fond għas-Sigurtà Interna ("il-Fond")	Numru			
SO1	R	SO1R2	L-ghadd ta' attivitajiet ta' kooperazzjoni konsulari żviluppati bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru			
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' persunal imħarreg f'aspetti relatati mal-politika komuni dwar il-vizi bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru			
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' korsijiet ta' taħriġ f'aspetti relatati mal-politika komuni dwar il-vizi bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond	Numru			
SO1	R	SO1R4	L-ghadd ta' konsulati żviluppati jew imtejba bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond minn fost in-numru totali ta' konsulati	Numru			
SO1	R	SO1R4	Il-perċentwal ta' konsulati żviluppati jew aġġornati bl-ghajjnuna tal-Fond minn fost in-numru totali ta' konsulati	Perċentwal			
SO1	R	SO1R5	(a) L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viza indirizzati bis-	Numru	4.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			sostenn tal-Fond				
SO1	R	SO1R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' Rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen mahruġa	Numru	4.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R5	L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-viża indirizzati bl-appoġġ tal-Fond, kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet mahruġa	Proporzjon	1.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R6	L-ghadd ta' persuni li qeghdin jużaw dokumenti tal-ivvjaġġar foloz li nqabdu f'konsulati sostnuni mill-Fond (a) L-ghadd ta' persuni b'dokumenti foloz li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Numru	1.00	50.00	10.00
SO1	R	SO1R6	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' persuni li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Numru	27,415.00	39,077.00	56,525.00
SO1	R	SO1R6	(c) Il-perċentwal ta' persuni b'dokumenti foloz li qed japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I1	L-ghadd ta' applikanti għall-viża li kellhom japplikaw għal viża ta' Schengen barra mill-pajjiż tagħhom ta' residenza	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I2	L-ghadd ta' pajjiżi li jirrekjedu l-viża fid-dinja fejn l-ghadd ta' Stati Membri preżenti jew rappreżentati żdied	Numru			

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-ghadd ta' persunal imharreg f'aspetti relatati mal-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri bl-ghajnuna tal-Fond	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-ghadd ta' korsijiet ta' taħriġ f'aspetti relatati mal-ġestjoni tal-fruntieri bl-ghajnuna tal-Fond	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R2	In-numru ta' qsim ta' fruntieri tal-fruntieri esterni permezz tal-gates ta' Kontroll Awtomatizzat tal-Fruntieri (ABC) appoġġati mill-Fond	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R2	L-ghadd totali tal-qsim ta' fruntieri	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R3	L-ghadd ta' misjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri li saru bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru	1.00	0.00	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R4	(a) L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri indirizzati bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R4	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' Rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen maħruġa fil-qasam tal-fruntieri	Numru	28.00	0.00	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R4	L-ghadd ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet ta' evalwazzjoni ta' Schengen fil-qasam tal-fruntieri indirizzati bis-sostenn tal-Fond, kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' rakkomandazzjonijiet maħruġa	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO2	R	SO2R5	(a) L-ghadd ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex li nxtraw bis-sostenn tal-Fond	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati għal Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex	Numru			
SO2	R	SO2R5	L-ghadd ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex li nxtraw bis-sostenn tal-Fond kif imqabbel mal-ghadd totali ta' biċċiet ta' apparat użati waqt Operazzjonijiet Koordinati ta' Frontex	Proporzjon			
SO2	I	SO2I1	In-numru ta' infrastrutturi għas-sorveljanza tal-fruntieri nazzjonali stabbiliti/zviluppati ulterjorment fil-qafas tal-EUROSUR	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I1	(a) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni nazzjonali	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I1	(b) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni reġjonali	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I1	(c) Ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni lokali	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I1	(d) Tipi oħrajn ta' ċentri ta' koordinazzjoni	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I2	In-numru ta' incidenti rrappurtati mill-Istat Membru lill-Istampa tas-Sitwazzjoni Ewropea	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I2	(a) L-immigrazzjoni illegali, inkluż	Numru			

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			incidenti relatati ma' riskju għall-ħajja tal-migranti				
SO2	I	SO2I2	(b) Il-kriminalità transkonfinali	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I2	(c) Is-sitwazzjonijiet ta' krizi	Numru			
SO2	I	SO2I3	L-ghadd ta' qsim irregolari tal-fruntieri li nqabad fil-fruntieri esterni tal-UE: bejn il-punti tal-qsim tal-fruntiera	Numru	24.00	106.00	569.00
SO2	I	SO2I3	L-ghadd ta' qsim irregolari tal-fruntieri li nqabad fil-fruntieri esterni tal-UE: fil-punti tal-qsim tal-fruntiera	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I4	L-ghadd ta' tfittxijiet fis-Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen (SIS) II	Numru	4,000,686.00	3,297,470.00	978,599.00
SO2	I	SO2I5	L-ghadd ta' persuni li qeghdin juzaw dokumenti tal-ivvjaġġar foloz li jkunu nqabdu fil-punti ta' qsim tal-fruntieri	Numru	11.00	6.00	25.00
SO5	R	SO5R1	L-ghadd ta' skwadri ta' investigazzjoni kongunta (JITs) u ta' proġetti operazzjonali tal-Pjattaforma Multidixxiplinarja Ewropea kontra t-Theddidiet Kriminali (EMPACT) appoġġjati mill-Fond, inkluzi l-Istati Membri u l-awtoritajiet parteċipanti.	Numru			
SO5	R	SO5R2	L-ghadd ta' ufficjali tal-infurzar tal-ligi mharrġa fuq sugġetti relatati ma' aspetti transkonfinali bl-ghajnuna tal-Fond	Numru			

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO5	R	SO5R2	It-tul tat-taħriġ (imwettaq) fuq sugġetti relatati ma' aspetti transkonfinali bl-ghajnuna tal-fond	Numru			
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ir-rizultati ta' azzjonijiet sostnuti mill-Fond li jwasslu biex jitharbtu gruppi li jwettqu kriminalità organizzata: 1. qbid ta' komoditajiet kriminali: Ogġetti ffalsifikati	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ogġetti ta' kuntrabandu	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ogġetti misruqa	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Armi tan-nar	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Reati ambjentali	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Kannabis (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	339.00	238.00	215.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Eroina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	46.00	35.00	33.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Kokaina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	205.00	159.00	137.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Amfetamina - metamfetamina (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	0.00	1.00	3.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Ekstasi (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	74.00	36.00	31.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	Sustanzi psikoattivi godda (f'ghadd ta' qabdiet)	Numru	6.00	6.00	1.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	LSD (f'dozi)	Numru	1.00	1.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	2. qabdiet ta' flus kontanti (skont il-	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			valur);				
SO5	R	SO5R3	3. qabdiet ta' assi oħrajn (skont il-valur stmat);	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	4. tneħħija ta' dominji tal-web (għadd);	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	5. vittmi identifikati (għal ċerti tipi ta' kriminalità);	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	R	SO5R3	6. persuni arrestati	Numru	2,822.00	3,050.00	3,272.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	L-għadd/il-valur ta' assi kriminali ffrizati, maħtufa u kkonfiskati bħala riżultat ta' azzjonijiet fi ħdan l-ambitu tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 513/2014; 1. l-għadd ta' ordnijiet ta' ffrizar eżegwiti;	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	2. l-għadd ta' ordnijiet ta' konfiskar eżegwiti;	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	3. il-valur stmat tal-proprjeta' ffrizata fil-mument tal-iffriżar, tal-inqas tal-proprjeta' ffrizata fid-dawl tal-possibbiltà li tigi sussegwentement ikkonfiskata;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	4. il-valur stmat tal-proprjeta' rkuprata fil-mument tal-konfiska	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I1	5. l-għadd ta' kazijiet fejn l-ordni ta' konfiska li nħarġet fuq il-bażi tad-Deciżjoni ta' Qafas 2006/783/JHA ma gietx eżegwita	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO5	I	SO5I2	L-ghadd ta' offizi rreġistrati mill-pulizija, suspettati, prosekuzzjonijiet u sentenzi finali li rriżultaw minn azzjonijiet li jaqgħu fi hdan l-ambitu tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 513/2014; 1. Offizi rreġistrati mill-pulizija	Numru	1,885.00	8,938.00	134,587.00
SO5	I	SO5I2	2. Persuni li tressqu f'kuntatt formali mal-pulizija u/jew is-sistema ġudizzjarja kriminali	Numru	1,133.00	5,406.00	4,187.00
SO5	I	SO5I2	3. Il-persuni prosekutati	Numru			
SO5	I	SO5I2	4. Il-persuni kkundanati	Numru			
SO5	I	SO5I3	Il-kwantità ta' drogi maqbuda fi hdan l-ambitu tal-Fond dwar il-kriminalità organizzata: 1. Qabdiet tal-kannabis	Numru	15.00	82.00	89.00
SO5	I	SO5I3	2. Qabdiet tal-eroina	Numru	1.00	4.00	2.00
SO5	I	SO5I3	3. Qabdiet tal-kokaina	Numru	4.00	18.00	4.00
SO5	I	SO5I3	4. Qabdiet tal-amfetamina u tal-metamfetamina	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I3	5. Qabdiet tal-ekstasi	Numru	293.00	1,181.00	264.00
SO5	I	SO5I3	6. Sustanzi psikoattivi godda nnotifikati	Numru			
SO5	I	SO5I3	7. LSD (doži)	Numru	2.00	8.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I4	L-ghadd ta' vittmi tal-kriminalità protetti jew assistiti:	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			1. L-ghadd ta' vittmi rreġistrati mill-aġenziji tal-infurzar tal-liġi				
SO5	I	SO5I4	2. L-ghadd ta' persuni riferiti mill-pulizija lis-servizzi ta' appoġġ tal-vittmi	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I4	3. L-ghadd ta' vittmi li jitolbu u jirċievu l-appoġġ	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I4	4. L-ghadd ta' vittmi li jitolbu u ma jirċevux l-appoġġ	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO5	I	SO5I5	Il-volum tal-iskambju ta' informazzjoni fi hdan il-qafas ta' Prüm: 1. l-ghadd totali ta' qbil pozittiv ta' DNA kull sena	Ghadd ta' "hits"			
SO5	I	SO5I5	2. l-ghadd totali ta' qbil pozittiv ta' marki tas-swaba' kull sena	Ghadd ta' "hits"			
SO5	I	SO5I5	3. l-ghadd totali ta' qbil pozittiv ta' dejta ta' reġistrazzjoni tal-vetturi kull sena	Ghadd ta' "hits"			
SO5	I	SO5I6	Il-volum tal-iskambju ta' informazzjoni fil-qafas tal-Applikazzjoni ta' Netwerk għall-Iskambju Sikur ta' Informazzjoni (SIENA): 1. Il-każijiet ta' SIENA inizjati kull sena mill-Istati Membri, il-Europol u partijiet terzi	Numru	6,912.00	5,107.00	2,221.00
SO5	I	SO5I6	2. Il-messaġġi SIENA skambjati kull sena mill-Istati Membri, il-	Numru	254,381.00	206,742.00	129,924.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			Europol u partijiet terzi				
SO5	I	SO5I7	Il-volum ta' dejta kondiviza permezz tas-Sistema ta' Informazzjoni tal-Europol (EIS): 1. l-ghadd ta' persuni u oġġetti mdahhla fl-EIS mill-Istati Membri kull sena	Numru	9.00	27.00	35.00
SO5	I	SO5I7	2. l-ghadd ta' persuni u oġġetti mdahhla fl-EIS mill-Istati Membri kull sena (suspettati, sentenzi finali)	Numru	3.00	14.00	21.00
SO5	I	SO5I7	3. l-ghadd ta' tfittxijiet bl-EIS li saru mill-Istati Membri kull sena	Numru	20,883.00	22,136.00	1,720.00
SO6	R	SO6R1	L-ghadd u l-ghodod implimentati u/jew imsaħħa bl-ghajnuna tal-Istrument bil-ghan li jiffacilitaw il-protezzjoni tal-infrastruttura kritika mill-Istati Membri f'kull settur tal-ekonomija	Numru			
SO6	R	SO6R2	L-ghadd ta' laqghat tal-esperti, workshops, seminars, konferenzi, publikazzjonijiet, siti tal-Internet u konsultazzjonijiet (onlajn) organizzati bl-ghajnuna tal-Istrument.	Numru			
SO6	I	SO6I1	Il-volum ta' attacchi terroristici: (a) l-ghadd ta' attacchi terroristici li fallelw jew li gew evitati	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO6	I	SO6I1	(b) l-ghadd ta' attacchi terroristi li twettqu	Numru			

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO6	I	SO6I1	(c) l-għadd ta' dawk li wegġgħu jew mietu f'attakki terroristiċi	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00

2 - Indicators on efficiency, added value and sustainability, as foreseen in Regulation (EU) No 514/2014

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
H1	L-ghadd ta' Ekwivalenti għall-Full-Time fl-Awtoritajiet Responsabbli, l-Awtorità Delegata u l-Awtorità tal-Verifika li jkunu qegħdin jaħdmu fuq l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond u li jkunu mħallsa mill-assistenza teknika jew mill-baġits nazzjonali kif imqabbel ma:	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	10.00
H1	(a) l-ghadd ta' proġetti implimentati	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	6.00
H1	(b) l-ammont tal-fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H2	(a) L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett)	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H2	(b) L-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	5,912,874.00
H2	L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett) tal-proġetti kif imqabbel mal-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja;	Proporzjon		/	0.00
H3	L-ammont tan-nefqa annwali pprezentata mill-Istat Membru meta mqabbel ma';	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	SFC2014	18,622,991.00
H3	L-ammont totali ta' fondi allokatil lill-programm nazzjonali.	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	SFC2014	12,084,954.00
H3	Ir-rata ta' assorbiment tal-Fond	Proporzjon		/	1.54

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
H4	(a) L-ghadd ta' apparat li qed jintuza sentejn wara l-akkwist (> minn EUR 10.000)	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H4	(b) L-ghadd ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond (> minn EUR 10.000)	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	3.00
H4	L-ghadd ta' apparat li qed jintuza sentejn wara l-akkwist tiegħu/l-ghadd ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond (> minn EUR 10.000)	Proporzjon		/	0.00
H5	(a) Il-kost tal-manutenzjoni tal-apparat akkwistat bil-Fond	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H5	(b) Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H5	Is-sehem tal-kost ta' manutenzjoni ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond tal-kontribuzzjoni totali tal-Unjoni għal azzjonijiet kofinanzjati mill-Fond	Proporzjon		/	0.00

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
H1	L-ghadd ta' Ekwivalenti għall-Full-Time fl-Awtoritajiet Responsabbli, l-Awtorità Delegata u l-Awtorità tal-Verifika li jkunu qegħdin jaħdmu fuq l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond u li jkunu mħallsa mill-assistenza teknika jew mill-baġits nazzjonali kif imqabbel ma:	Numru	11.00	13.00	13.00
H1	(a) l-ghadd ta' proġetti implimentati	Numru	12.00	0.00	0.00
H1	(b) l-ammont tal-fondi mitluba għas-	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
	sena finanzjarja				
H2	(a) L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett)	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
H2	(b) L-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
H2	L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett) tal-proġetti kif imqabbel mal-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja;	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
H3	L-ammont tan-nefqa annwali pprezentata mill-Istat Membru meta mqabbel ma';	Ammont f'EUR			
H3	L-ammont totali ta' fondi allokati lill-programm nazzjonali.	Ammont f'EUR			
H3	Ir-rata ta' assorbiment tal-Fond	Proporzjon			
H4	(a) L-ghadd ta' apparat li qed jintuza sentejn wara l-akkwist (> minn EUR 10.000)	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
H4	(b) L-ghadd ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond ((> minn EUR 10.000)	Numru	2.00	0.00	0.00
H4	L-ghadd ta' apparat li qed jintuza sentejn wara l-akkwist tiegħu/l-ghadd ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond (> minn EUR 10.000)	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
H5	(a) Il-kost tal-manutenzjoni tal-apparat akkwistat bil-Fond	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
H5	(b) Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
H5	Is-sehem tal-kost ta' manutenzjoni ta' apparat akkwistat bil-Fond tal-kontribuzzjoni totali tal-Unjoni għal azzjonijiet kofinanzjati mill-Fond	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tabella 1: Progress fl-implimentazzjoni finanzjarja, skont l-objettivi speċifiċi (f' Euro)

Rapport finanzjarju ISF-Fruntieri

Objettiv nazzjonali / Azzjoni Speċifika	A Total imhallas 01/01/2014- 15/10/2016	B Total imhallas 16/10/2016- 30/06/2017	Total imhallas {0} programmat (%)
SO1.NO1 Kapacità nazzjonali	0.00	1,492,300.00	303.31%
SO1.NO2 Acquis tal-Unjoni	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO1.NO3 Kooperazzjoni Konsulari	0.00	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL NO SO1	0.00	1,492,300.00	
TOTAL SO1	0.00	1,492,300.00	30.82%
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	0.00		0.00%
SO2.NO2 Skambju ta' informazzjoni	0.00		0.00%
SO2.NO3 Standards komuni tal-Unjoni	0.00	0.00	
SO2.NO4 Acquis tal-Unjoni	0.00	0.00	
SO2.NO5 L-isfidi tal-futur	0.00	0.00	
SO2.NO6 Kapacità nazzjonali	5,018,706.00		15.21%
TOTAL NO SO2	5,018,706.00	0.00	11.81%
SO2.SA2 Tagħmir tal-Frontex	0.00	8,739,000.00	69.36%
TOTAL SO2	5,018,706.00	8,739,000.00	24.97%
SO3.NO1 L-Appoġġ operattiv għall-VIŻA	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO3.NO2 L-Appoġġ operattiv għall-fruntieri	0.00	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL NO SO3	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL SO3	0.00	0.00	0.00%

Technical Assistance	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	5,018,706.00	10,231,300.00	23.21%

Rapport finanzjarju ISF-Pulizija

Objettiv nazzjonali / Azzjoni Speċifika	A Total imhallas 01/01/2014- 15/10/2016	B Total imhallas 16/10/2016- 30/06/2017	Total imhallas {0} programmat (%)
SO5.NO1 C - il-prevenzjoni u l-glieda	0.00	1,136,853.00	50.30%
SO5.NO2 C - skambju ta' informazzjoni	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO5.NO3 C - taħriġ	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO5.NO4 C - appoġġ għall-vittmi	0.00	0.00	
SO5.NO5 C - valutazzjoni tat-theddidiet u tar-riskji	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL NO SO5	0.00	1,136,853.00	
TOTAL SO5	0.00	1,136,853.00	20.92%
SO6.NO1 R - il-prevenzjoni u l-glieda	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO6.NO2 R - skambju ta' informazzjoni	0.00	0.00	
SO6.NO3 R - taħriġ	0.00	0.00	
SO6.NO4 R- appoġġ għall-vittmi	0.00	0.00	
SO6.NO5 R - infrastruttura	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO6.NO6 R - twissija bikrija u krizi	0.00	159,839.00	7.90%
SO6.NO7 R - valutazzjoni tat-theddidiet u tar-riskji	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL NO SO6	0.00	159,839.00	
TOTAL SO6	0.00	159,839.00	5.34%
Technical Assistance	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	0.00	1,296,692.00	14.44%

Tabella 2: Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE għal proġetti lesti u miftuha, skont l-oġġettivi speċifiċi (f'€uro)

Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE				
01/01/2014-15/10/2016				
	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti li tlestew	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti li tlestew	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti miftuha	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti miftuha
SO1 - Appoġġ għal politika komuni dwar il-viżi	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO2 - Fruntieri	0	0.00	5	5,018,706.00
SO3 - Appoġġ operazzjonali	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO4 - Assistenza teknika - Il-Viżi u l-Fruntieri	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO5 - Il-prevenzjoni u l-għieda kontra l-kriminalità	0	0.00	4	0.00
SO6 - Ir-riskji u l-kriżi	0	0.00	1	0.00
SO7 - Assistenza teknika - Il-Pulizija	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO8 - Każ Speċjali: Appoġġ Operattiv għall-Iskema ta' Tranzitu Speċjali (il-Litwanja)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total 1	0	0.00	10	5,018,706.00

Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE				
16/10/2016-30/06/2017				
	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti li tlestew	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti li tlestew	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti miftuha	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti miftuha
SO1 - Appoġġ għal politika komuni dwar il-viżi	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO2 - Fruntieri	0	0.00	5	41,189,166.92
SO3 - Appoġġ	0	0.00	1	260,000.00

Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE				
16/10/2016-30/06/2017				
	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti li tlestew	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti li tlestew	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti miftuha	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE għall-proġetti miftuha
operazzjonali				
SO4 - Assistenza teknika - Il-Viżi u l-Fruntieri	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO5 - Il-prevenzjoni u l-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità	0	0.00	10	4,418,122.47
SO6 - Ir-riskji u l-kriżi	0	0.00	3	1,071,250.00
SO7 - Assistenza teknika - Il-Pulizija	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO8 - Każ Speċjali: Appoġġ Operattiv għall-Iskema ta' Tranzitu Speċjali (il-Litwanja)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total 2	0	0.00	19	46,938,539.39
Total 1+2	0	0.00	29	51,957,245.39

Tabella 3: Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE, skont it-tipi ta' beneficijarji u l-oġettivi speċifiċi (f'€uro)

		Benefiċjarji tal-proġett 01/01/2014-15/10/2016			
		SO1: Visa policy	SO2: Borders	SO5: Crime	SO6: Risks & crisis
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	5	4	1
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	5,018,706.00	0.00	0.00
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet tal-edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0

Organizzazzjonijiet tal- edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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		Benefiċjarji tal-proġett 16/10/2016-30/06/2017			
		SO1: Visa policy	SO2: Borders	SO5: Crime	SO6: Risks & crisis
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	5	10	3
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	41,189,166.92	4,418,122.47	1,071,250.00
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet tal-edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet tal-edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dokumenti

Titlu tad-dokument	Tip ta' dokument	Id-data tad-dokument	Referenza lokali	Referenza tal-Kummissjoni	Kontrolli	Fajls	Data mittenti	Mibghut minn
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Checksum fuq id-dejta strutturata kollha: 1544302681

Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Informazzjoni		Il-verżjoni tar-rapport ta' kontroll giet ivvalidata.