

MODEL NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

Competent authorities responsible for the management and control systems (Article 25 of Regulation (EU) N°514/2014)

Identification and contact details:

Authority/body	Name of the authority/body	Head of the authority/body	Address	e-mail address	Date of designation	Activities Delegated
Responsible authority	Ministry of Interior, Department of Support-Coordination	dr. Krisztina Berta, Deputy State Secretary for EU and International Relations, Responsible Person	1051 Budapest, József Attila u. 2-4	euhat@bm.gov.hu	<i>expected in December 2014-February 2015</i>	
Audit authority	Directorate General for Audit of European Funds	Mr. Balázs Dencső dr.	1054 Budapest, Kálmán Imre u. 2.	balazs.dencso@eutaf.gov.hu		
Delegated authority	NR					

Ministry of interior (responsible authority-RA) maintains the M&C System set up and effectively functioning in the 2007-2013 period, in line with the provisions of the Horizontal Regulation, with the amendments necessary due to the legal background. RA will directly carry out all the functions specified in the regulation and the delegated act. The AA will be a functionally and organizationally independent body from the RA. The designation will be carried out by the minister and is to take place by the 1Q 2015.

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The activities planned in the National Programme (NP) facilitate the attainment of the objectives set in the national strategy of the Internal Security Fund regarding border management, police cooperation and crisis management (Gov. Decree 1691/2013. (X. 2.) and in the field of visa Hungary's Migration Strategy adopted by the Government with the Gov. Decree 1698/2013. (X. 4.).

Legal entry to Hungary (HU) will be more accessible through accelerated and customer friendly visa issuance, easier and partly automatized border crossing, while maintain security and implement more effective control of the external borders of HU in line with the Schengen acquis.

In order to achieve the above, the visa issuance will be simpler and better services will be delivered by consular/external service providers and will ensure customer friendly visa procedures, furthermore the security aspects of visa procedure will also be increased.

Expected results:

- Better access to visa issuance by improved consular coverage,
- Higher quality of consular representations' conditions
- Efficient identification of visa frauds through ITC developments (including VIS) and liaison officers network.
- Adequately qualified staff

In the field of border management, HU will take steps to facilitate and speed up legal crossing of the external borders.

Expected results:

- New and improved border crossing points (BCPs)
- Efficiently implemented Smart Borders Package (SBP)
- Adequately qualified staff.

To handle irregular migration HU will enhance cooperation at national, EU and int. (int.) level; and will improve the risk-analyses system of the relevant authorities. HU will also enhance all four tiers of the EU integrated border management (IBM) system, develop technologies, equipment and systems related to border control, in-depth control, criminal intelligence and investigation

supporting border control.

Expected results:

- N.SIS II and subsystems continuously supports border management
- Well-equipped units in the field of IBM with improved reaction capability
- EUROSUR in HU operates in line with the development of the EU centre, upgraded national situation picture

HU will be able to respond the development of transnational crime and the increased flexibility of organised criminals, driven by the latest technological advances and genuine methods, more efficiently by improving a wide range of areas especially the national preventive and combat capacities, information exchange protocols and threat and risk assessment skills.

Expected results:

- Advanced implementation of the policy cycle
- More active participation in int. operations, joint investigations and int. networks
- Well-equipped units with defence, relief and response capabilities and units assessing threat and risk level
- Innovative tools to prevent and fight organised crime (OC), new methods implemented
- Higher reliability of acquired and stored criminal data, increased data transferred
- Upgraded victim services and trans-referral mechanism in the fight against trafficking in human beings (THB)
- Widespread awareness on threats, OC, radicalisation and terrorism;
- Highly qualified staff

HU's aim is to be well-prepared for crisis, ensure a rapid and adequate response, maintain clear lines when handling the event and to have agreed rules for crisis termination.

With the enhanced capacities HU will be capable to effectively manage security-related risks and crises by making preparatory actions, protecting people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security-related incidents, such as CBRN-related hazards.

HU will strengthen the protection of the critical infrastructure; enhance the network of event management and industrial information security; improve protective, detective and relief functions; apply advanced information security

protocols and on-site management control.

Expected results:

- Well-equipped units with defence, relief and response capabilities
- Created/up-graded event management centres, industrial information security centres
- Higher reliability of acquired and stored data, increased data transferred
- More active participation in int. networks
- Highly qualified staff

HU considers Borders (SO2) as an important national priority, 48,3 % (29 731 393 €) of the allocation is planned for related actions. To enhance prevention and fight against crime (SO5) HU will spend 29,2% (17 962 344 €) of the national allocation. For the field of visa (SO1) and crisis (SO6) HU planned 11,4% (7 008 900 €) and 3,5% (2 156 521 €). Hu will finance operating support at borders (SO3) 4,7% (2 876 357 €) of the national programme.

SECTION 2: BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

The number of **visas** issued in Hungary has been increased in the past three years (2012:12%, 2013:13%). 79 consular representations issued 358.393 Schengen visas in 2013. 286 consular officials are working on the representations, supported by local staff. App. 0,7M€ was provided by the national budget excl. staff costs.

The smooth management of the increasing number of customers and the customer friendly environment is a challenge therefore the further improvement of the premises, equipment and staff is necessary. Some of the premises of the consular posts have to be renovated and extended to address the needs. Security equipment of the waiting, interview rooms and consular offices has to be improved at 7 locations and shortage of equipment were identified at 25 location. Based on an assessment the consular coverage needs to be further increased.

The temporary shortages of staff at some consular offices are addressed but there are locations where the number of staff still has to be improved.

The continuous training of the staff must be ensured in line with the changes in the legal background and local needs.

The necessary IT developments for the VIS-roll out have been implemented under EBF, shortage of equipment endangering the implementation of VIS is not known. The adequate configuration of the devices for the switch over at the remaining consular offices and N.VIS is needed. Additional equipment is required in line with the changing number of visa applications and with the new consular offices.

The continuous operation of the system and changes in the number of visa

application at certain Hungarian consulates have to be addressed. App. 182 k€ of the national budget was necessary in 2013 for the operation of VIS.

To filter irregular migration during the visa procedure the quality of training needs to be further improved (the relevant authorities in the field of fight against illegal migration or forgeries are not adequately involved).

ILOs and document advisers working at Hungarian representations revealed more than 500 cases in visa procedures that were subject of visa fraud in 2013. Due to the continuously growing irregular migration pressure the network should be maintained and improved.

Hungary concluded representation arrangements. There are negotiations on improving two more Hungarian consular representations to common visa application centre. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MoFAT) regularly assesses the possibility of the extension of consular cooperation at each location as well as the possible locations for outsourcing some elements of the visa procedure.

To promote legal channels and reduce irregular migration the cooperation with third countries have to be improved as the current practice is not efficient enough.

Along the 1,103 km external land **borders** (UKR, SRB, RO and CRO) HU operates 28 road, 12 railway, 3 water BCPs, 3 air BCPs. The infrastructure of the BCPs at the UKR and SRB border sections complies with the Schengen requirements. App. 85 m€ was provided for the border control (incl. staff costs) from national budget in 2013. An average of 34 million people crosses the external borders of HU yearly.

By mid-2015, VIS roll-out should be completed, which will have impact on the border checks at the UKR and SRB borders sections (e.g. time necessary to check the travellers with visa, changes in methods of illegal activities). The situation in UKR and the visa liberalisation process of the Eastern Partnership countries may have an impact on the legal and illegal migration situation as well in terms of growing number of border crossings or changing methods of illegal activity.

The smooth check of travellers is a challenge, at SRB and UKR border congestions occur regularly, thus the improvement of the premises, building new BCPs, IT systems and equipment will be needed. The exit and entry for frequently travelling bona fide travellers have to be facilitated.

The document and fingerprint readers, technical equipment, IT systems used at the BCPs have been modernised since 2011. ABC system operates at the Airport in Budapest since June 2014. The setup of ABC gates at other BCPs shall be assessed also the introduction of the smart borders package (SBP) at BCPs and consulates have to be carried out.

SIS II has been introduced mainly with EU support (Schengen Facility and the External Borders Fund - EBF). The recommendations regarding its security have

to be addressed and the continuous operation requires further investments.

Although HU has already setup a complex IBM system, cooperation within and between relevant authorities, and ITC equipment, systems have to be improved. The cooperation should be facilitated among MSs, EU institutions and third countries.

Training provided for the border management personnel has to be improved, due to the changing legal background, new working methods and technologies. There is a need for continuous further training for the staff of all relevant bodies as well as the review of the training system and facilities.

Handling illegal migration is a challenge due to increasing pressure mainly along the SRB border (2012:9,933; 2013:22,877 persons). The Balkan route is identified by Frontex (FX) as an important land irregular migration route even at EU level. Currently the impacts of the Afghan crisis and the after-effects of the 2011 peak, the escalation of the Syrian and Somali situation can be perceived. As a new phenomenon irregular migrants from Western Africa also appeared on the Balkan route. At the CRO border section illegal activity has increased (2014:36% comparing to 2013) after the mine clearance.

EUROSUR National Coordination Centre (NCC) is operating at the National Police Headquarters (NPHQ) in line with the EU regulation, however HU has to follow the central developments. The upgrade of the national situation picture is essential based on FX recommendations (e.g. to implement operational and analysis layers).

The authorities have their own risk analysis, however there is a need for improving the complexity of risk analysis and assessment taken into account the available data of the authorities involved in IBM.

Border surveillance is based on fix, mobile and hand-held thermal cameras, night-vision devices procured under EBF. Mobile surveillance devices may be redistributed by the county police headquarters or by the NPHQ to react changes in irregular migration. Maintenance of the existing technical/IT equipment, systems, replacement or development is required based on assessment.

Border control bodies have road, off-road, controlling vehicles and patrol boats co-financed from the EBF along the external and temporary external borders. To maintain and improve the reaction capability of the border control bodies further developments are required.

Voice communication among patrols and different centres is ensured via Unified Digital Radio System (UDR) however additional services (esp. data communication) are spreading. Improvement of the real time communication and data exchange is essential.

Level of ITC and technical equipment of the border control units is adequate in SRB and UKR relation, in case of other units (CRO, RO relation, in-depth check and the criminal intelligence supporting border policing) it shall be improved.

12 relevant governmental bodies are identified in the field of **prevention and fight against crime**. The main responsibility lies on the police (2013:221.56 M€). 26 CIPS/ISEC projects (12.83 M€), have been implemented on combating OC and terrorism, victim and witness protection, increased property recovery,

investigation efficiency, data exchange, training, establishment of early warning, threat and risk assessment systems and setting-up national Passenger Information Unit (PNR).

Int. OC has strong potential and dynamic manner as a serious danger to any single state and also to the EU. As HU is an EU external border country, intensified exposure on int. OC shall be taken into account as a specific challenge therefore only up-to-date data exchange protocols and equipment, and law enforcement officers with solid language skills and continually refreshed professional knowledge can be the tools to efficiently combat such crimes.

HU participates in the policy cycle, its priority areas are migration, THB, counterfeit goods, excise, drug trafficking, as a critical element of its crime prevention and combating activities. Related to this, increased number of requests for participation in int. operations (2012:38, 2013:72) is registered. The updated Criminal Code clarified and extended the circle of cybercrimes. Drug traffic-related delicts are increasing (2012:473, 2013:615), the highest-level anti-drug police unit fulfils int. obligations in line with the EMPACT priorities. Based on the national THB strategy, several actions (e.g. joint investigation teams (JIT) with NL, BE, AU, CH, bilateral operational cooperation action plan) are in progress to increase the efficiency of prosecutions.

Beyond the policy cycle, in the field of radicalisation the delicts are relatively high (2013:106); and although terrorism poses less threat, establishing the conditions to handle it is essential. The financial and economic crimes are increasing (2012:5030, 2013:5762). Reflecting this, training possibilities were established enabling field-specific education. Police, customs, prosecution jointly have developed int. financial investigations. The asset recovery unit is to support c/overt operations targeting to demolish organised crime groups (OCG). With regard to the anti-corruption activities, a project under State Reform Operational Programme has been launched using EU funds (2.3 M€).

Scarce participation in int. operations/JITs is recorded due to the missing efficient cooperation with prosecution and the lack of int. experience. This is also hampered by the out-of-date equipment (operational, forensics, IT) supporting cross-border cooperation. There is a need in equipment (worn-out, limited number/missing) on physical protection and CBRNE detection-relief capacities. Missing adequate methodology on asset-recovery and cooperation among bodies (police-customs-anti-terror agency) obstruct the proper identification and dismantlement of OCGs. Awareness raising campaigns on early warning for effective prevention (e.g. THB, radicalisation for juveniles, cyber security for e-shoppers) are insufficient. Approach aiming at mapping alternative administrative preventive technics is missing.

The int. cooperation and information exchange is mostly managed by the

National Police. The work processes are not sufficiently automated and not all of the national database systems interfaced to one another, neither to EU and other int. channels (e.g. Interpol FIND). The query procedures are burdened with excessive administration. Assignment of human resources (liaison officer, seconded national expert) is not ensured in each relevant area abroad/at int. organisations (e.g. SELEC, Interpol). The cooperation among the authorities, judiciary, prosecution and security service providers shall be enhanced and progress is to be achieved.

A modular further training system for officers of anti-crime areas (e.g. THB, economic crimes) was established in 2013. This is to be synchronized to the LETS contributing to the improvement of a national cross-border-minded culture. The weak foreign language skills (English, German, regional languages) halts the effective int. cooperation. The lack of platforms for experience exchange (with NGOs, security sector), exchange programs, study visits, the limited access to the latest training material along with the low number of researches also hinders efficient cooperation. Up-to-date trainings are planned for practitioners on e.g. cyber-crimes, anti-corruption, radicalization.

The number of THB victims (2012:122, 2013:133) and delicts of sexual exploitation (2012:737, 2013:810) is increasing. HU launched RAVOT-EUR project in 2014 (311 000 €), aiding victim support, social reintegration. The victim protection system functions weakly and the national strategy highlights that the cooperation between authorities and NGOs must be improved, and the lack of appropriate infrastructure is also to be handled (missing victim-specific database, data exchange IT platforms, trans-referral system). The preventive actions (e.g. campaigns, online information) in general and esp. on re-victimisation are of a small number thus being subject of further improvement.

In terms of threat and risk assessment, HU has moderate technical conditions, non-harmonized methods, practices (e.g. monitoring trends, required warning systems) and non-uniform proceedings (e.g. EU risk analysis adoption, air traffic security implementation). The participation in different networks (e.g. Radicalisation Awareness Network - RAN) does not reach the desired level. The incorporation of the assessment mechanisms' results is not reflected at every executive level also jeopardizing efficiency.

HU has two main operators fulfilling **crisis management**; their allocated resources were 188.28 M€, whilst the number of CBRN crimes and cybersecurity delicts were 73 and 652 in 2013. Cooperation among the concerned authorities and NGOs is the biggest challenge. The availability of specialized staff with professional and practical experience is limited. Capacity building is focused on the response, safety (physical, cyber) and analytical field subject of deficient functioning. There is a lack in training curricula and trainers

available to enhance knowledge; the support on research activities is not sufficient. Gap appears on the missing infrastructural, technical (e.g. protection equipment) and IT developments (supporting coordination, cooperation, data exchange) to aid in deterring cyber-attacks against critical infrastructure. Int. events need to be visited regularly to gather up-to-date knowledge.

SECTION 3: PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES (ARTICLE 14.5 REGULATION (EC) N° 514/2014)

3.1.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Support a Common Visa Policy/ ISF-B Article 3(2)(a)
<p>HU will ensure the improvement of visa issuance in line with the Schengen and national visa procedure requirements in view of the national foreign policy and security interests and the promotion of economic growth in line with Hungary’s Migration Strategy adopted with Gov. Decree 1698/2013. (X. 4.). This objective will be guaranteed by cooperation at national level and with int. and EU partners, by further strengthening of a customer friendly, transparent procedure and environment and by highly trained staff.</p> <p>HU aims to strengthen national capacities in line with the common visa policy and to promote the development and implementation of the policy on short-stay visas (up to 90 days), in addition to enhanced consular cooperation.</p> <p>HU is to ensure efficient and customer-oriented visa issuance at each Hungarian representation, that fully meet the Schengen requirements for which HU provides the necessary premises/qualified staff/IT and technical equipment for the management of the increasing number of customers, complying with the changing EU and national legal background.</p> <p>The fight against illegal migration (esp. visa fraud and any illegal activity related the visa procedure) must be strengthened in the visa procedure via trainings and deployment of ILOs and migration consuls.</p> <p>Strengthened cooperation among the relevant Hungarian authorities, with MSs and international partners.</p> <p>The VIS roll-out and operation of VIS must be ensured along with enhanced local consular cooperation, extension of the visa waiver or partial visa waiver agreement system, improvement of visa application facilities, consular coverage esp. in the CIS and Middle Eastern region and more customer friendly visa administration services.</p>	
3.1.1	National objective 1: National Capacity - Visa / ISF-B Article9(2)(b)
<p>Note: the National capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa) and Borders (+ operating support of Borers) should be at least 25% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>HU aims to improve the premises of app 30% of the representations in third countries, mainly financed under national budget but some of the locations will be co-financed under ISF to ensure efficient and customer-oriented visa issuance procedures as well as to fulfil the security measures set in the VISA code as well as</p>

	<p>privacy for the applicants.</p> <p>6 new consular offices will be opened to ensure the extension of visa application facilities in those locations, where Hungary has not got permanent representation (planned in 2015: Erbil, Ho Shi Minh, Kuala Lumpur, Quito, Ulaanbaatar) financed under national budget.</p> <p>The number of staff will be increased for the smooth management of the increasing number of customers. The costs of the personnel will be financed by national budget.</p> <p>Cooperation opportunities with the accredited travel agencies and external service providers will be extended (outsourcing) financed by national budget.</p> <p>HU will improve the available information on the visa procedure in advance and to simplify and standardise the visa application process while ensuring the high level security of the visa issuance procedure including provision of technical equipment.</p> <p>The Central National Visa System will be continuously maintained and developed, including the IT required for visa issuance and the equipment necessary for collecting biometric data. Developments at Hungarian representations in MSs will be financed under national budget.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The extension, reconstruction and refurbishment of premises supporting visa issuance (preferably of the followings: Baku, Delhi, Istanbul, Beijing, Ankara, Bagdad, Kiev, Nairobi) and the procurement of security equipment for consular representations in third countries (preferably in Havana, Jakarta, Mexico City), however the exact locations co-financed by ISF will be determined later considering the added value of co-financing. Purchase of technical equipment (for example document checking devices). 2. IT developments required for the continuous operation of the N.VIS following the implementation of VIS will be carried out: N.VIS software development (to follow changes of ICD and legal background), hardware procurement including Central National Visa System of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) and the Consular Information System of the MoFAT including the necessary document and fingerprint readers, and IT for visa processing, fitting for the changes of the number of visa applications in third countries. 3. Information on the visa procedure (such as updating websites, leaflets etc.) <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the rate of consular coverage - Decrease of the average time necessary for processing visa applications
3.1.2	National objective 2: Union Acquis- Visa / ISF-B Article 9(2)(g)
	Basic training of consular officials is financed under national budget whilst further trainings and language trainings for visa staff are financed by ISF to provide regular further trainings for the staff of the Hungarian representations to add up-to-

	<p>date and practical information.</p> <p>Hungary will revise the training system of consular officials in order to improve the efficiency of basic and further trainings through involving all the relevant authorities in the trainings of the consular staff.</p> <p>The preparation of and the improvement of cooperation with third countries which may foster legal migration, conclusion of visa facilitation and readmission agreements is targeted.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local and regional (consulates at a certain geographical area) further trainings and language training for staff at the Hungarian consular representations involved in visa issuance and consular cooperation will be organised. 2. Revision of the training programme for consular officials will be carried out targeting the implementation of more complex and focused training programme – e.g. involving the experts of relevant Hungarian authorities (e.g. Police, OIN) at fields requiring special knowledge, for example document security and illegal migration. 3. Forums and trainings involving the authorities of the third countries to improve the cooperation. <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease of the average time necessary for processing visa applications - Decrease of the number of the rejected visa requests
3.1.3	National objective 3: Consular cooperation / ISF-B Article 9(2)(c)
<p>Note: Consular cooperation + Information exchange + common Union standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>In order to improve cooperation, coordination and information exchange among the Schengen and EU MSs and the Hungarian consular representations HU will work on the extension of the visa representation system. Local and regional (e.g. geographic region) consular cooperation (both among the Hungarian consular representations and at EU level) will be strengthened and HU will continue the practice regarding representation arrangements. MoFAT initiates representation agreements considering carefully the existing national capacities at the consulates concerned and seeks for the efficient use of the staff already available.</p> <p>HU's aim is to ensure the presence of the ILOs/migration consuls/document advisors following assessment of the migration risks at posts whereas Hungary represents other MSs and improves the training of the officials listed.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exchange of information (workshops and meetings), studies to identify locations where the cooperation should be improved. 2. At consulates where Hungary represents other MSs the staff will be

	<p>reinforced with deploying consular officer for a short period (2-3 months) if the number of cases requires it (for example tourist season).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. ILO and document advisor positions will be established or maintained to facilitate visa procedure at third countries where HU represents other MSs. 4. The country information, migration and document information training provided for ILOs, migration consuls and document advisors will be revised and carried out. <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the number of cooperating MSs - Increased number of reveals of illegal activities related visa
<p>3.1.4 Specific Action 1: Consular cooperation / ISF- B Annex II</p>	
<p>-</p>	

<p>3.2.</p>	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Borders</p>
<p>In line with national strategy of the internal security and border management (Gov. Decree 1691/2013. (X. 2.) HU is and will meet the requirements of the Schengen acquis in relation to border management and is to ensure the high level, transparent and cost-efficient development of the established complex activities based on initiatives in close cooperation with the EU and the international partners, thus contributing to the keeping the security in HU, in the Schengen Area and in the EU by tackling irregular migration and supporting economic growth by making legal entries and exits at the external Schengen borders faster and easier.</p> <p>HU will ensure smooth cooperation in the EUROSUR and develop the national risk analysis and risk assessment network with the involvement of the concerned authorities for increasing the quality of the National Situation Picture and to support the reaction capability of the relevant authorities.</p> <p>For improving the effectiveness of the day-to-day practice of the bodies related to IBM, HU will develop the cooperation, coordination and information exchange at national level, with MSs, third countries, international organisations and NGOs and within the national authorities.</p> <p>HU is to identify and implement new EU technologies and developments at national level for supporting the border control of the HU external borders.</p> <p>HU will improve the competencies of the staff.</p> <p>HU will remedy the findings of the future evaluation of the application of the Schengen acquis.</p> <p>HU will improve all four tiers of the EU IBM, develop technologies, equipment and systems</p>	

related to border control, in-depth control, criminal intelligence and investigation supporting border control. The activities of cross-border OC groups will be detected more effectively and cooperation at national, EU and international level will improve with regard to tackling illegal migration.

HU will ensure more efficient border control, speed up border crossing and decrease waiting times.

3.2.1 National objective 1: **EUROSUR**/ ISF-B Article 9 (2)(a)

Note: EUROSUR should be a minimum amount of 10% of the national programme or explained why not.

EUROSUR system of HU is in full compliance with the EU requirements and will ensure the maintenance and continuous development with providing the hardware and data connection required for the application and operation of the EUROSUR (including receiving data from the border surveillance system and national IT systems supporting border control). National Police (NP) will examine the need for regional coordination centres, and - in line with the findings - regional coordination centres at the external regional border will be established.

HU will improve the national situation picture in line with the EUROSUR requirements and FX recommendations especially with developing joint platform for an enhanced risk analysis for the authorities involved in IBM at national level.

Funding priorities

1. Modernisation of the ITC equipment (esp. HW and data connection) of the EUROSUR National Coordination Centre and procurement of ITC and furniture of regional coordination centres.
2. IT developments (SW and HW) for improving national situation picture.

Results:

- Providing reliable and up-to-date data to EUROSUR

3.2.2 National objective 2: **Information exchange** / ISF-B Article 9 (2)(d)

Note: Together consular cooperation + Information exchange + Common Union Standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.

HU will develop the cooperation, coordination and information exchange at national EU and international level (including the cooperation with public sectors and civil society).

At national level HU will ensure enhanced national cooperation among the relevant authorities involved in border management.

HU will improve human and technical criminal intelligence supporting border

	<p>control to prevent and fight against cross-border crime at the external borders relating the movement of persons including human smuggling. Gathering and processing of secret information will be developed.</p> <p>To ensure real-time and accurate exchange of information the national network of risk analysis and assessment must be further developed and enhanced access will be provided to the systems for the relevant authorities. HU will improve information exchange especially in relation to false or forged travel documents as well.</p> <p>HU will develop cooperation with the EU countries especially to ensure the detection of human smuggling groups. HU's aim is to extend the activities of the common contact service points and to integrate the potentials of the Danube Law Enforcement Coordination Centre in border control.</p> <p>HU will improve cooperation with third countries especially with the Western Balkan states. For this purpose institutionalised relationship must be established with the non-neighbour transit third countries responsible for illegal migration (Eastern Europe, South East Europe and Asia) and cooperation must be enhanced among the border police/guard authorities.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the capacities of communication systems supporting the border control mainly through the procurement of ITC devices and equipment (e.g. UDR radios). 2. With regard to criminal intelligence activities supporting border control ITC equipment, SW technical equipment will be procured. 3. Workshops, meetings to review risk analysis methods. Further development of the supporting IT systems and development of a joint IT platform to perform migration related daily data and assessment management. 4. Further development of the NEKOR (National Photo- and Document Archives System), and procurement of equipment for preparing documentation of false and forged documents (document checking and archiving equipment, scanners etc.) with a view of FADO upload. 5. Conferences, workshops, meetings, consultations with the involvement of third countries and MSs <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the number of authorities sharing data on a daily base - Increase of the number of irregular migration related illegal activities revealed
3.2.3	National objective 3: Common Union Standards / ISF-B Article 9 (2)(e and f)
Note: Together Consular cooperation + Information exchange + Common Union Standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.	
	The operational experiences of the existing ABC gate are evaluated continuously. There is a need for assessment for each border crossing points

	<p>whether installing similar ABC gate would provide better service.</p> <p>HU is to promote research-development in order to facilitate innovation and the introduction of new technologies in border control, esp. to increase the efficiency of the existing border surveillance and control systems and to identify further development potentials, and also to review the training of the border management staff.</p> <p>Hungary is registered to access ICAO PKD, however developments financed under national budget are on-going at the Central Office of Administrative and Electronic Public Services (COAEPS) to handle data at national level and make it available for the national authorities. NP is prepared to use data in border checks (incl. ABC gate) via the Border Control and Registration System as soon as the data is forwarded without restriction by COAEPS (only limited number of authentication keys is available by the time of programming exercise). The on-going development is considered adequate, the costs occurring will be financed under national budget, HU will use ICAO PKD at the external borders.</p> <p>HU will enhance cooperation with the European border management agency (FX).</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing feasibility study for establishing new or developing existing ABC gates 2. Researches, pilot projects and studies regarding the further development of the existing systems supporting border surveillance and border check and for improving the training of the staff <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of border control systems further developed in line with the recommendations of the researches/pilot projects/feasibility studies
3.2.4	National objective 4: Union Acquis- Borders/ ISF-B Article 9(2)(g)
	<p>HU will ensure fast and targeted implementation of the recommendations defined by the future evaluation of the application of the Schengen acquis to ensure full compliance with the Schengen requirements.</p> <p>HU will improve the competencies of the border policing staff with the improvement of basic (esp. law enforcement secondary schools) and higher (university/college level) education (in terms of facilities, equipment and training material), and support further trainings of the relevant staff (border policing staff, criminal intelligence staff supporting border policing and staff involved in in-depth control) in accordance with the Schengen acquis. The trainings will focus on identifying smuggling of human beings and victims of THB in border control (however THB is a key issue for HU and targeted actions are specified in the ISF police cooperation part) and in particular, special attention to the identification, immediate assistance of vulnerable persons, as well as communication in foreign language.</p>

	<p>HU will ensure active involvement in the Schengen assessment training and other training organised by FX, with an intention to host some of the events.</p> <p>At the temporary external borders appropriate control will be ensured, with a view to become internal borders in the future.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of recommendations of the <i>future</i> Schengen evaluation reports (e.g. training, equipment, infrastructural investments) 2. Further trainings (training will include implementation of Schengen Acquis) will be implemented; conferences, experience exchange, assistance and exchange programmes will be organised and implemented, and training methodologies and curriculums will be developed, language trainings will be held. 3. Educational facilities (law enforcement secondary schools and higher education of border policing officer) will be improved (e.g. border checking and surveillance equipment necessary for practical training) 4. Targeted training for the staff of transporters (travel agencies, airlines, bus companies etc.) and personnel involved in ground handling at airports. 5. Procurement of movable equipment (e.g. mobile and desktop document and fingerprint readers, UDR radios, PCs, vehicle searching kits) to ensure border control which can be moved to the external borders. <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality improvement of the border control in line with the Schengen Acquis - Number of highly qualified staff ensuring smooth control of migration
3.2.5	National objective 5: Future challenges/ ISF-B Article 9(2)(h)
	<p>HU will improve the management of migration flows towards the EU through enhanced cooperation with third countries, and for this HU is to implement measures intended to encourage cooperation.</p> <p>Cooperation among the central, regional and local bodies within the relevant HU authorities will be improved.</p> <p>HU will improve the efficiency of in-depth control (control of migrants within the territory of the country - 4th tier of the EU IBM system, filtering illegal migration with a view of ensuring the absence of any control of persons when crossing the internal borders) at regional and local level, and will enhance planning and carrying out the tasks related irregular migration. Units responsible for in-depth check have to provide support and reinforce border control as well wherever and whenever the pressure of legal and illegal migration increases at the external borders.</p> <p>HU will provide the required technical and IT background (esp. full provision of conditions required for biometric identification) for the in-depth control and to</p>

	<p>ensure and further improve communication and coordination among the national authorities</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of joint operations, ad hoc provision of technical and operational expertise for third countries (esp. neighbouring countries and Western Balkan). 2. Conferences, workshops and practical exercises to improve border control and co-operation 3. Procurement of technical equipment (checking documents, surveillance, intelligence). IT equipment and development of systems supporting in-depth checks <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased number of cooperation channels - increased number of irregular migrants apprehended in the territory of HU
3.2.6	National objective 6: National capacity – Borders / ISF-B Article9(2)(b)
<p>Note: the National capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa) + Borders (+ operating support borders) should be at least 25% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>To facilitate border crossing based on feasibility studies HU will increase the number and improve the facilities of BCPs at the SRB, UKR and RO borders. Improvements will be financed under Integrated Transport Development OP (ITDOP), CBC, national budget and ISF. Agreements with the neighbouring countries shall be concluded.</p> <p>The safe operation and availability of the N.SIS II and the related subsystems is a priority. Maintenance, IT support will mostly be financed under national budget and partly by ISF, while the developments will be funded by ISF.</p> <p>HU is committed to the introduction of the SBP. The existing border registration system operating at each BCP might be a good base for the national component of Entry-Exit System (EES). Existing ABC system will be improved in line with the Registered Traveller Programme (RTP). These developments have to be in line with the outcome of the EU legislative procedure.</p> <p>HU will develop the technical conditions of border checks, maintenance, replacement and further development of the IT systems and IT applications and equipment used for border control.</p> <p>The technical capacity of the border surveillance system will be improved especially through further integration and modernisation.</p> <p>Developing the adequate reaction capacity HU will ensure the necessary vehicles for the border control bodies and for criminal intelligence unit supporting border control.</p> <p><u>Funding priorities</u></p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the UKR border one land BCP will be opened, one road BCP at the SRB section will be expanded, improvement of security equipment/systems of BCPs at both relation will be carried out 2. N.SISII and the related national subsystems: procurement of HW and SW, further development of the NS.CP and the relevant systems according to need (e.g. changes of ICD changes, data security). 3. Developments in accordance with the establishment of the EES and RTP (by using the dedicated amount of ISF basically). 4. Procurement of IT and technical equipment to support border checks. Modernisation of the IT infrastructure (network, HW) of the local border policing bodies, further development and integration of IT systems (e.g. SW). 5. Procurement, further development and integration of equipment, devices and systems supporting border surveillance (e.g. thermal cameras, perimetric sensors) incl. systems supporting gathering secret information and information processing. 6. Procurement of water, road and off-road and specially equipped controlling vehicles <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing congestion time at BCPs - Increased number of travellers crossing the border through ABC gate - Increased number of involved new systems and methods - Increased number of revealed illegal activity - N.SIS II is reliable, secured and is in line with the requirements
<p>3.2.7 Specific Action 2. FRONTEX Equipment / ISF-B Annex II</p>	
<p>Specific action 2: List of specific actions given, including the awarded amount for each.</p>	
<p>3.3</p>	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Operating Support / <u>Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) N° 515/2014</u></p>
<p>NOTE: the total of operating support cannot exceed 40% of the total ISF-Borders programme and each Member State must confirm their compliance with the conditions set out in Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 when operating support is included in the national programme.</p>	
	<p>Hungary hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.</p> <p>Hungary hereby confirms its compliance with Union Standards and guidelines for good governance on borders and visa, in particular the Schengen catalogue for external border control, the Practical Handbook for borders guards and the Handbook on visa.</p>

3.3.2	National objective : operating support for VISA
	N/A
3.3.3	National objective : operating support for Borders
	<p>HU will provide operational support to the border control authorities to maintain their capabilities through repair and replacement of the existing equipment and systems in order to ensure continuous, reliable operation.</p> <p>Operational support for borders will be used for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for border checks: repair and replacement of document checking equipment and workstations used for border checks; - for border surveillance: repair and replacement of existing hand-held thermal cameras, maintenance, repair and modernisation of mobile and fixed thermal camera systems(incl. replacement of IT parts and sensor heads); - for maintaining reaction capacity: the repair and maintenance costs of the procured road, all-terrain and special vehicles used for eligible activities will be disbursed; - EUROSUR NCC: Hungary will replace the ITC equipment of the NCC (workstation, server and IT network devices) at the NPHQ;

3.5.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5:C-Preventing and combating crime/ISF-P Article 3(2)(a)
	<p>HU will implement preparatory and executive measures for assuring its greater involvement in the implementation of the policy cycle. HU is to improve capacity of the units using special, criminal expert knowledge, develop forensic institutions, and increase the number and efficiency of joint operations esp. in the field of drug trafficking and THB. Instruments facilitating administrative or alternative approach to the fight against organised crime and the implementation of good foreign practices must be ensured.HU will also develop technical capacity in the field of physical protection and operative procedures.</p> <p>By taking administrative measures, HU expects increased number of financial investigations in parallel to criminal investigations in all serious and organised crime cases. Special emphasis shall be given to the development of methodology for the continuous monitoring of the economic background of criminal organisations and the assets recovery.</p> <p>To ensure continuous, reliable and secured information exchange, the development of electronic formalised communication mechanism and introduction of integrated data supply platforms must be implemented. Development of cooperation and coordination among the relevant national and international bodies and with EU partners; making use of Europol's potential is a key issue, particularly the work along with the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) in</p>

combating cybercrime.

We will implement trainings under LETS esp. focusing on strand 1 and 2 in order to improve cross-border law enforcement (LE) cooperation and cross-border minded culture of officers. Beyond the framework of LETS, HU will support other crime-specific trainings, national and foreign conferences aiming at the exchange of experiences for professionals dealing with organised crime (e.g. in the field of tackling trafficking in human beings, drug-trafficking). The development of the special material of scientific research workshops and building partnerships with the security industry, in particular, in the area of cybercrime, will be also a key issue.

With regard to victim protection and assistance, esp. the THB victims, HU aims to ensure technical capacity development, improved cooperation and better awareness. By taking actions, it is intended to reduce the sexual exploitation of women, to improve victim services in order to facilitate the reintegration of victims and to prevent from re-trafficking.

To maintain an effective mechanism in order to prevent and decrease the possible threats of terrorism and violent extremism, HU plans to elaborate training programmes for practitioners to recognise early signs of radicalisation, to create partnerships and platforms for knowledge and to enhance experience exchange between practitioners, based on experience of the RAN. The methodology and the national mechanisms most suitable for the assessment of risks and threats related to organised crime and terrorism must be established and enhanced.

3.5.1

National objective 1: **C - prevention and combating** / ISF-P Article 3(3)(a)

HU aims a more active participation in the priority areas relevant to national obligations according to the implementation of the policy cycle; increased number of JITs is planned on actions against e.g. financial crimes, THB, corruption, drug trafficking, smuggling, arm trafficking and cooperation with judiciary. The development of operational (response and mobility) capacities, capacities of units with special criminal expertise and criminalistics knowledge is also in focus.

The implementation of best practices to trace and identify crime patterns, deprivation of OCG assets will be improved. The enhancement of cooperation between the relevant authorities is also essential. National budget covers the employment of financial investigators and analysts.

HU plans to protect the potential targets of terrorism and man-made attacks by extending the competencies, capacities and instruments for physical protection. HU aims to introduce methods and procedures for the safety of frequented places and easy targets, to elaborate the National Security Prevention Programme (NSPP); increase the defence-relief capacities and prevent, avert, eliminate terrorist acts and establish specific support units.

HU will increase awareness, develop and implement effective crime prevention programmes in relation esp. to radicalisation, cybercrime, THB, drug trafficking.

HU also aims to map alternative tools of fighting serious and OC and examine their possible usage.

	<p><u>Funding priorities:</u></p> <p>participation in JITs, international operations, operational meetings, briefings; introduction of interoperable modern technologies (e.g. communication equipment); procurement of equipment, vehicles, IT equipment (e.g. workstations, micro-cameras), mobile laboratories, mobile operational-management systems, special investigative equipment; quality management system development</p> <p>elaboration of methodology, workshops among relevant LE units (e.g. police, customs, anti-terror agency) procurement of equipment (e.g. workstations)</p> <p>obtaining special protective vehicles, surveillance, IT equipment; establishing effective protective procedures by elaborating the NSPP, workshops; establishing support units with detection and relief functions esp. equipped against CBRNE material, expanding laboratory capacities</p> <p>prevention campaigns focusing on early warning, OC awareness</p> <p>introduction of measures to revise practices via pilot projects, workshops</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number of JITs, international operations</p> <p>higher level of implementation of the policy cycle</p> <p>higher amount of assets recovered</p> <p>number of authorities providing wider scale, higher level of defence-relief-response capabilities</p> <p>number of persons reached by campaigns</p>
3.5.2	<p>National objective 2: C - exchange of information / ISF- P Article3(3)(b)</p>
	<p>HU enhances the cooperation with EU and other relevant agencies, also raises awareness among the national experts. In order to assure greater involvement in the implementation of the policy cycle, we develop cooperation with EC3 aiming to tackle cybercrime. The expansion of the liaison office network is also highlighted to ensure the efficiency of the cooperation. Based on preliminary assessment, to ensure professional network development, the number of national experts in international organisations and networks (e.g. Police Cooperation for Southeast Europe - SELEC) or in relevant third countries (e.g. Turkey) will be increased.</p> <p>HU will focus on the improvement of data exchange platforms at national level and the elaboration of its administrative procedures on the basis of international best practices. HU's specific aim is to develop direct accessibility to databases of Interpol FIND, Europol EON, and Prüm data exchange platform. HU plans to utilize opportunities for cooperation and information-exchange between and amongst national and international law enforcement authorities in order to optimize information flow. The number of data connections will be increased by creating and improving data connections among national IT systems of law enforcement authorities.</p> <p>More active and efficient cooperation among bodies responsible for guaranteeing security, including mainly law enforcement authorities of county level is desired.</p>

	<p>Improvement with regard to communication and data exchange among the relevant entities and the judicial authorities will be required. Revision of legislation and practice and through this customizing an up-to-date intelligence/exchange model at the Hungarian law enforcement authorities is devised.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <p>participation in justice and home affairs or other international networks, forums and systems for professionals; participation in short-term exchange programmes for national experts at EU and international agencies; placement of liaison officers to relevant member states or third-countries</p> <p>development of direct IT connection/interface pertaining to Prüm data exchange platform, FIND and EON system, development of data connection and information exchange between the IT systems of national actors, elaboration of feasibility studies and usage of optimal data flow models</p> <p>workshops and conferences, feasibility study/pilot project on an intelligence/exchange model</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number (attendees, transferred data) of advanced participation in international networks</p> <p>higher reliability of acquired data</p>
3.5.3	National objective 3: C - training/ ISF-P Article 3(3)(c)
	<p>Law Enforcement Training Scheme will be incorporated by adapting syllabuses elaborated by EU law enforcement training institutes (e.g. CEPOL) into the national basic and further training systems, focusing on the EU dimension of the law enforcement basic knowledge (strand 1) and aiming at the improvement of regional cooperation (strand 2). Specialised trainings, e.g. related to the fight against drug trafficking, cybercrime (sensitive information security), corruption (esp. on international partner organisations such as the European Partners Against Corruption), arm smuggling, trafficking in human beings and assets recovery, will be organised.</p> <p>Prior to commencing LETS, HU ensures wide range of training possibilities, such as crime-focused trainings (e.g. radicalization aiming at the recognition of the early signs), financial trainings, IT trainings, JIT trainings, for LE professionals. The acquisition of the latest international practices is of utmost important. Furthermore, communication skills will be developed in adequate foreign languages (e.g. English, German, regional).</p> <p>HU ensures adequate training for the specialists dealing with victims of trafficking in human beings with victim-centred and supportive approach esp. for effective victim identification and adequate trans-referral mechanism.</p> <p>Cooperation among bodies responsible for guaranteeing internal security, actors of research-development sphere, and of the security sector will be enhanced. Improvement of research activities for tighter connection to industrial security system is also planned.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p>

	<p>Further trainings and conferences, review/customisation/development of training material, establishment of special training centres</p> <p>Experience exchanges, study visits, and additional trainings (e.g. foreign language skills including specific terminology, accountancy, IT knowledge)</p> <p>Preparation of training material and organising training courses</p> <p>Researches and pilot projects</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number of reviewed/customized/developed training material</p> <p>number of highly qualified staff</p> <p>number of innovative tools</p>
3.5.4	National objective 4: C – Victim Support / ISF-P Article 3(3)(d)
	<p>In order to create a more effective national victim protection system, HU aims to establish IT platform for data exchange to connect relevant governmental bodies. Establishment of a database that is able to monitor and screen victims and provide data for statistics-based annual assessments and examination of trafficking in human beings' trends. Furthermore, adaptation of transnational referral mechanism system is also planned (e.g. in conjunction to Switzerland).</p> <p>Advancing to the national victim support mechanism, HU intends to improve cooperation and communication among governmental bodies, National Coordination Mechanism and NGOs, with focus on regular exchange of views in the policy area. Regular cooperation with stakeholders and with relevant international organisations is also a key issue.</p> <p>HU plans to increase social awareness in relation to sexual and labour exploitation, and the development of preventive online information is also planned to prevent victimization and re-victimization.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <p>Preparation of IT platform, geographical information system, study tours, workshops, conferences</p> <p>Workshops and conferences</p> <p>Communication action plan, webpage, public awareness campaigns</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number of reliable database</p> <p>improved victim services</p> <p>advanced trans-referral mechanism with countries concerned</p> <p>number of persons reached by the campaigns</p>
3.5.5	National objective 5: C – threat and risk assessment/ ISF-P Article 3(3)(g)
	HU plans to establish a risk-assessment system to detect vicious threats, enhance the

	<p>extant capacities and the synchronisation of national procedurals to the proceedings of other EU member states. Early warning and risk assessment measures will be well-supported by detecting the individual motives of the members of terrorist organizations, and broaden the provisions to examine the consequences of the mapped causes and reasons led to the extremist/terrorist attitude. These actions will be financed by national resources.</p> <p>HU aims to increase efforts for the prevention and elimination of radicalisation and violent extremism, to monitor the means communicating ideologies (on-line contents) supporting terrorism and violent extremism, and to create the required warning mechanisms.</p> <p>HU's further aim is to ensure the adaptation and implementation of the EU risk analysis method and implementation of the prospective action plan for air traffic security (air cargo protection and air passenger safety). The relevant technical capacities and competencies of the bodies (such as law enforcement authorities, contracted security partners and air traffic authority) involved in air transportation will be improved to ensure efficient protection.</p> <p>Involvement in EU-level threat and risk assessment in preparation, planning and implementation stages, and national application of the available results and receivable methods will be ensured. Analyses and assessments will be prepared, defining genuine solutions. HU intends to support analysis work as the basis for surveillance and intelligence activities, to get familiarized with international practices and adapt the best ones.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation (e.g. in workshops, conferences) in the work of different networks (e.g. Radicalisation Awareness Network - RAN), procurement of software and hardware tools Workshops, conferences, study visits, studies, procuring IT tools, technical equipment (and connected trainings), pilot projects <p><u>Results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intense participation in international networks number of institutions improved to monitor and assess radicalisation and violent extremism number of new methods implemented
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3.6	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: Risk and crisis / ISF-P Article 3(2)(b)
<p>In order to ease consequences of intentionally caused man-made catastrophe and to prevent crisis situation, HU aims to increase the efficiency of procedures and enhance specialized operational and technical (response) capacities/competences.</p> <p>HU intends to continue further developments to adequately respond the risks and threats of cyber-space with special focus on decreased vulnerability against cyber-attacks, thus special</p>	

attention will be paid to enhanced communication, information exchange and better preventive and reaction capacity of the related actors.

Priority will be given to the availability of an adequate professional staff. In addition to the university level training, capacity improvement by specialised trainings will be assured. A complex, multi-level and multiplayer defence management system is developed by creating the infrastructural and technical background and training personnel accordingly. The quality of the training will be improved regarding professional staff, and conferences and workshops will also be organised. Special attention will be paid on research mechanism linked to crisis management, which could affect the public and the critical infrastructure.

HU aims to develop safety capacities of critical institutions to maintain its protection by guaranteeing availability and keeping them under supervision, also reducing vulnerability and introduce immediate intervention and rapid recovery method. Additionally, to assure reliability of systems regarding protection of critical informational infrastructures, HU establishes and develops fast, effective and loss-minimising restore viability when the system is compromised.

Based on the national risk level analysis, continuous adaptation of new scientific results, up-to-date risk analysis and assessment will be available and HU aims to ensure the adequate level of training covered by national resources.

3.6.1.	National objective 1: R - Prevention and Combating / ISF-P Article 3(3)(a)
	<p>HU aims to guarantee the prevention and elimination of terrorist acts and CBRNE attacks against people and critical infrastructure, fulfil proclaimed duties on VIP personal protection and anti-terrorism-related intelligence activities, therefore the operational, protective, detective and supporting (e.g. laboratory) capacities for the operational units (such as the rapid response teams) are planned to be improved.</p> <p>HU's aim is to ensure the availability of highly-equipped specialists to manage extraordinary events (including deliberate actions caused by human beings) in relation to critical institution.</p> <p>Research activities are devised to be concluded in the area of crisis management on capacity enhancement and efficiency (e.g. vaccination techniques, sample taking and rapid analysis).</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing individual CBRNE protection and detection equipment (e.g. protective suits, mobile explosive, radiation and chemical material detection equipment) with the connected trainings Research activities, creation of publications <p><u>Results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of highly-equipped units with a wider scale, higher level defence-relief-

	<p>response capabilities</p> <p>increased prevention and combat capability</p>
3.6.2	<p>National objective 2:R - Exchange of information / ISF-P Article 3(3)(b)</p>
	<p>HU aims to develop cooperation, coordination and information exchange between international and national actors concerned in protection of critical infrastructure by participating on professional experience exchange forums, national and international professional events, organised not only for governmental bodies, but also for relevant public entities. HU also aims to ensure the improvement of sector-specific experiences in relation to critical infrastructure protection, therefore special attention will be given to the relevant national and international professional forums, conferences and experience exchange.</p> <p>With regard to the protection of critical infrastructure, event management centres will be operated, creating a stage to gather and exchange adequate information with relevant stakeholders and coordinate the fast-track information flow in case of crisis occurs.</p> <p><u>Funding priority:</u></p> <p>Participation in professional experience exchange forums, national and international professional events (e.g. conferences, workshops), study visits</p> <p>Develop infrastructure (reconstruction, refurbishment), information technological tools and software</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number of attendees, advanced participation in international events</p> <p>number of created/upgraded event management centres</p> <p>increased capabilities to handle crisis</p>
3.6.3	<p>National objective 3: R - Training / ISF-P Article 3(3)(c)</p>
	<p>The capacity development of officials and the continuous updating of training material will be ensured for the protection of critical infrastructure (including increased capacities for CBRN). In order to operate with well-trained and skilled staff, the respective agencies shall develop comprehensive training programs with a strong curriculum taking the traditional (cathedral-based) and contemporary (e-learning) methodologies and practices into consideration.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <p>Developing subject themes, training material, e-learning platforms, training events</p> <p>Participation in national and international professional events (e.g. symposiums)</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>number of skilled personnel</p>

3.6.4.1	National objective 4: R - Victim support / ISF-P Article 3(3)(d)
	<p>The fulfilment of the national victim protection is to be dominantly manifested throughout preventive actions financed by national budget.</p> <p>With the application of proclaimed covert measures related to terrorism-linked crisis events, the relevant entities contribute to the early-staged identification of possible targeted individuals.</p> <p>Moreover, having the necessary measurements and provisions engaged, the risk of victimization is decreased, minimized.</p> <p>Nevertheless, concerned stakeholders are skilled, trained and well-equipped to protect, evict and rescue injured or endangered parties.</p> <p>No actions of this objective is planned to be financed by ISF.</p>
3.6.5	National objective 5: R - Infrastructure / ISF-P Article 3(3)(e)
	<p>The infrastructural development regarding crisis focuses on the installation of regional coordination points in order to enhance the industrial security, in particular, serving the collection, analysis and sharing of relevant information. For this purpose, industrial information security centres as incident-management institutions will be developed in order to avoid threats coming through the Internet (cyber-attacks). These centres will primarily focus on up-to-date (possible-probable) risk and threat assessment, analyse and summarize the information received from the regional units, and elaborate recommendations on pre-simulated potential counter-measures to replace the endangered facilities; and additionally, coordinate security inspections in conjunction to the critical infrastructure.</p> <p>Special focus will be given to the establishment of a mobile uniform management control system to facilitate fast, on-site processing of data adhered to the concerned critical infrastructure, so as to provide urgent analytical and background assessments of the infiltrated area and to assist scheduled response and actions.</p> <p><u>Funding Priorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop infrastructure (reconstruction, refurbishment), IT tools and software, telecommunication system Procurement of a mobile management station (e.g. minivan or minibus) <p><u>Results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of created/upgraded industrial information security centres increased response capability in case crisis occurs
3.6.6	National objective 6: R - Early warning and crisis / ISF-P Article 3(3)(f)
	<p>Competent law enforcement authorities guarantee the completion of early warning tasks related to terrorism and wilful-caused disasters mainly by the application of lawful covert measure operations.</p> <p>These duty assignments are performed along with national and international partners</p>

	<p>utilizing both confidential and overt information systems. A specific task is assigned to an analyser unit, embedded into the organisation of the national prime-operator, which, via data analysis and phishing of web content and social network sites, supports the activities mentioned and, in parallel, intends to filter possible culprits of a lone kind.</p> <p>The actions according to this objective planned to be financed by national budget.</p>
3.6.7	<p>National objective 7: R - Threat and risk assessment / ISF-P Article 3(3)(g)</p>
	<p>To ensure efficient risk analysis and risk assessment, the national system will be developed, including mapping the relevant experiences and establishing the rules of procedure. One of the basic principles for threat and risk assessment provides fundament for future perspectives by stating the importance of prevention.</p> <p>The adequate knowledge on potential risks could grant the basis for efficient and effective planning on risk assessment. Consequently, the main objectives are on one hand the continuous development of national risk analysis system and the revision of methodology; and on the other hand the establishment of the procedural rules.</p> <p>The actions above are planned to be financed by national budget.</p> <p>In order to enhance the threat and risk assessment capacity, HU intends to develop professional networks. In addition, to develop professional contacts, HU's aim is to elaborate bi- and multilateral agreements between stakeholders, especially with the representatives of companies responsible for operating critical infrastructures.</p> <p><u>Funding priority:</u></p> <p>Participation on national and international workshops, conferences, study visits, experience exchange</p> <p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>intense participation in international networks</p> <p>increased threat and risk assessment capacity</p>

Section 4	Special Case: Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme (Lithuania)
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INDICATIVE TIME TABLE

Indicative timetable: (Article 14(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)				
For each of the three main actions enter the year when it is planned (e.g. call for proposals), when it will be implemented (e.g. contracts/grants signed), and when the action will be closed or completed (e.g. final report).				
	Name of action	Start of planning	Start of implementation	Start of completing
SO1: VISA				
SO1.OO1: Support a common visa policy	Reconstruction at representations	2017	2018	2022
	IT developments	2015	2016	2020
	Information on visa procedure	2015	2016	2020
SO1.OO2: V - national capacity	Further training for consular staff	2015	2016	2021
	Revision of training programme	2016	2017	2018
	Improving cooperation	2016	2017	2020
SO1.OO3: V - Union Acquis	Information exchange: regional consular cooperation	2016	2017	2021
	Temporary staff deployment	2015	2016	2020
	Deployment of ILOs/document advisors	2014	2015	2022
SO1.SA1: V - consular cooperation				
SO2: BORDERS				
SO2.OO1: EUROSUR	EUROSUR	2017	2018	2020
	Improvement of the national situation picture	2015	2015	2016
SO2.OO2: Information exchange	ITC development of border control	2014	2015	2022
	Development of criminal intelligence	2015	2016	2018

	Improvement of risk analysis	2014	2015	2017
SO2.003: common union standards	ABC assessment	2015	2016	2018
	Researches, pilot projects	2015	2016	2020
SO2.004: B - Union Acquis	SCHEVAL recommendations	2018	2019	2020
	Trainings - borders	2014	2015	2020
	Developments at the temporary borders	2015	2015	2018
SO2.005: future challenges	Practical cooperation with third countries	2015	2016	2020
	Development of in-depth checks	2014	2015	2018
SO2.006: B - national capacity	Border crossings	2015	2016	2021
	SIS II	2015	2016	2020
	Vehicles	2016	2017	2021
SO2.SA1: FRONTEX equipment				
SO3: Operating Support				
SO3.001: Visa				
SO3.002: Borders	Modernisation of border surveillance	2016	2017	2020
	Vehicles	2017	2018	2020
	EUROSUR NCC	2017	2018	2020
SO5: CRIME				
SO5.001: C- Prevention and combat	JIT, policy cycle involvement, capacity and competency development	2014	2015	2022
	Implementation of practical measures to deprive assets	2015	2016	2022
	Improved target protection(terror, human attack), capacity development	2014	2015	2022
SO5.002: C-	Network expansion on liaising and seconding	2014	2015	2022

Exchange of information	experts			
	Data exchange improvement, direct access establishment to international platforms	2014	2015	2022
	Cooperation improvement among national actors	2014	2015	2022
SO5.003: C-Training	LETS incorporation	2016	2016	2022
	Crime-specific trainings	2014	2015	2022
	Trainings for THB professionals, operators of victim protections	2014	2015	2019
SO5.004: C-Victim support	IT platform development against victimisation, TRM adaption	2014	2015	2019
	Cooperation improvement between governmental bodies and NGOs	2014	2015	2022
	Awareness raising on trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation	2014	2015	2018
SO5.005: C-Threat & risk assessment	Monitoring e-communication (ideologies), creating warning mechanism	2014	2015	2022
	EU risk analysis method adaptation, assurance of air traffic protection	2016	2016	2019
	Analysis work support, risk assessment	2014	2015	2018
SO6: Risks and Crisis				
SO6.001: R-prevention and combating	Increased response capabilities, equipment against CBRN-E attacks	2014	2015	2022
	Research activities	2014	2015	2022
	N/A			
SO6.002: R-Exchange of information	Participation on professional experience exchange forums, professional events	2014	2015	2022
	Infrastructural,	2014	2015	2019

	information technological and software investments			
	N/A			
SO6.OO3: R-Training	Developing training materials, e-learning platforms	2014	2015	2022
	Involvement in national and international trainings	2014	2015	2022
	N/A			
SO6.OO4: R--victim support	N/A			
	N/A			
	N/A			
SO6.OO5: R-infrastructure	Infrastructure investment, establishing IT network and telecommunication system	2014	2015	2019
	Procurement of mobile management station	2014	2015	2017
	N/A			
SO6.OO6: R-early warning & crisis	N/A			
	N/A			
	N/A			
SO6.OO7: R-threat & risk assessment	Participation on workshops, forums; publications	2014	2015	2022
	N/A			
	N/A			

SECTION 5: COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS (ARTICLE 14 (2)(F) OF REGULATION (EU) N^o 514/2014 AND ANNEX IV of REGULATION (EU) N^o 515/2014)

Indicator ID	Indicator description	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO1 VISA					
1.1	Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund:	Number	0	0	Projects
1.2	Number of staff trained and number of training courses in common visa policy				

	related aspects with the help of the Fund				
	(i) Number of staff trained	Number	0	700	Projects
	(ii) Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0	11 200	Projects
1.3	Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0	8	Projects
1.4	Percentage and number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates				
	(i) Number	Number	0	7	Projects
	(ii) Percentage	%	0	8,8	Projects
<u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO2 BORDERS</u>					
2.1	Number of staff trained and number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund				
	(i) Number of staff trained	Number	0	3750	project
	ii) Number of training courses (completed)	Number	0	200	project
2.2	Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0	750	project
2.3.1	Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund....	Number	0	28 000	project
2.3.2	out of the total number of border crossings	Number	0	238 000 000	
2.4	Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0	1	project
2.5	Number of incidents reported by the	Number	0	29000	EUROSUR NCC

	Member State to the European Situational Picture				statistics
<u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO5 CRIME</u>					
5.1	Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0	14	project
5.2	Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund, and the duration of their training (person days)				
	(a) Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0	710	project
	(b) Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund.	Person days	0	3 550	project
5.3	Number and financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention				
	(a) number	Number	0	54	project
	(b) financial value	EURO	0	17 962 344	project
5.4	Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0	2	project
<u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO6 RISK AND CRISIS</u>					
6.1	Number of tool put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical	Number	0	7	project

	infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy				
6.2	Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0	1	project
6.3	Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0	21	project
S.1	<p>Description of programme specific indicator S.1</p> <p>In the case where the national programme includes programme specific indicators provide: the link to the relevant specific objective; a description of the indicator; the measurement unit; the baseline value; the target value to reach; and the source of the data. Each programme specific indicator must be linked to a single specific objective.</p> <p>(optional maximum number:10)</p>				
Indicator ID	Indicator description	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
S.2	Studies, pilot projects supported by the Fund to improve border control	Number	0	7	project
S.5	Research and pilot projects to enhance efficiency of fighting serious and cross border crimes	Number	0	3	project
S.6	Established and/or upgraded coordination centers (with the financial support of the Fund) in order to efficiently manage crisis situations	Number	0	21	project

SECTION 6: FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme (Article 12(3) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

The Responsible Authority (RA) took part actively in the preparation of Hungary's national strategy of the internal security fund regarding border management, police cooperation and crisis management (Gov. Decree 1691/2013. (X. 2.) and in Hungary's Migration Strategy adopted by the Government with the Gov. Decree 1698/2013. (X. 4.) containing objectives regarding visa. The potential beneficiaries, the relevant educational institutions and the experts of the MoI (including RA) took part in the two expert groups that were drafting the strategies. The documents compiled were commented and revised by all the relevant organisations and the ministries providing the supervision of the before mentioned organisations.

This wide variety of participation ensured the reflection of real needs in the Strategy of Hungary which identified the national priorities and objectives.

The MoI released the draft of the Strategy for public consultation in August 2013 to reflect the recommendations of as many stakeholders as possible.

The draft national programme based on the Strategy was published at the www.solidalapok.hu website, on 3 February 2014, and was disseminated directly to the authorities who will be benefitting from the Internal Security Fund. The MoI finalised the programme based on the comments and remarks which were received until 11th February 2014.

6.2 Monitoring Committee (Article 12(4) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

In line with the practice of the External Borders Fund the RA sets up a Monitoring Committee to monitor the implementation of the Fund. The members of the Committee will be delegated by the relevant ministries and main beneficiaries (e.g. MoI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Economy, Prime Minister's Office, National Police, Office of Immigration and Nationality, Central Office of Administrative and Electronic Public Services etc.) and NGOs.

The Monitoring Committee enhances information exchange, supervises the implementation, the achievement of the objectives and priorities and when it is necessary formulates proposals to ensure the most effective implementation of the programme. The Monitoring Committee contributes to the adoption and modification of the Working Programs (which serves as an implementation plan for the scheduled use of funds) and approves the content of the annual implementation report in its regular meeting for which the RA will distribute the draft programmes, reports as well as information on the implementation and evaluation of the projects and the implementation of the programme .

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework (Article 14(2)(f) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

The RA monitors the implementation of the national programme from the start, collects and analyses data.

To ensure the implementation of the programme and the monitoring of the projects the RA aims to develop an IT system similar to the existing one. The system will be capable to collect and aggregate data regarding output and result indicators including common indicators as well.

The achievement of the common indicators defined in the National Programme will be ensured by the measurable key indicators defined in the call for interest and set in the grant agreement as well.

The RA follows the implementation of the projects through the reports of the beneficiaries and on the spot monitoring. The beneficiaries will include the actual value of the indicators in their implementation report and final report. The achievement of the indicators of the projects will be monitored by project officers. The results of the programme is planned to be evaluated in the framework of midterm and ex-post evaluation involving external experts.

AA will access monitoring and evaluation reports. RA will integrate the results and recommendations of the reports and evaluations in drafting and implementing the working programs and will organise trainings and prepares aids/manuals for the beneficiaries.

6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme (Article 12(3) and 14(2)(h) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

The RA prepares working programme for 3 or 2 year period on the implementation of scheduled funding priorities – call for proposals, selection of projects, implementation of supported project. The RA cooperates with the stakeholders in the framework of consultations while drafting the working programs in order to ensure the effective use of the funding.

The draft working programs will be published on the website (except for very limited number of actions that receive support in direct award and may not be published due to security or data protection reasons). We mainly expect the recommendations of the following institutions: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economics, National Police, Office of Immigration and Nationality, Counter Terrorism Centre, Special Service for National Security, Constitution Protection Office, National Directorate for Disaster Management, National Defence Service, Frontex, CEPOL, EUROPOL, Directorate for Education, Int. Education Centre, Training and Science Organisation, Universities (esp: National University of Public Service), the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Interior, Hungarian Scientific Organisation for Law Enforcement, National Tax and Customs Administration, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Service, Coordination Centre against Organised Crime, NGOs esp. dealing with victim protection, crime prevention, and trainings, local governance (esp. situated close/at critical infrastructure), stakeholders in security industry and research.

The supervision of the execution of the national programme shall be carried out by a Monitoring Committee. Just like in case of SOLID Funds RA involves the relevant ministries and beneficiaries.

6.5 Information and publicity (Article 14(2)(j) and 53 of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

Hungary will ensure that a website or a website portal is provided with information on and access to the national programme; inform potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the national programme; and publicise to Union citizens the role and achievements of the Specific Regulations through information and communication actions on the results and impact of the national programme.

Hungary will ensure transparency on the implementation of the national programme and maintain a list of actions supported by each national programme which will be accessible through the website or the website portal.

Further information and publicity actions may also be carried out during the course of the programme.

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments (Article 14(2)(e) and 14(5)(f) of Regulation (EU) N° 514/2014)

To prevent overlapping and double financing and to ensure consistency of the programs, the strategic documents, planned objectives were communicated to all Management Authorities, and the representative of the RA participates in the working group preparing ESIF PA and OPs, in the implementation phase the participation of MOI in the MC will be ensured. MOI also takes part in the elaboration of the Action Plan and calls for proposals.

1. Environment and Energy Efficiency OP – industrial security

Actions targeting the prevention and the handling of man-made disaster are to be supported under the ISF. The aspects of industrial security concerning changes of climate may receive support in Hungary's Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme for 2014-2020.

2. Corruption

Within ESF, in the framework of the Thematic Objective 11 for Hungary, within Public Administration and Public Service Development OP corruption preventive measures will be initiated in order to strengthen the administrative integrity of the whole of the public sector including the field of public procurement.

Mol coordinates the anti-corruption measures at government level, therefore the possible overlapping will be avoided. ISF support will be given to handle the law enforcement aspects of corruption.

3. Drugs

Within the framework of the ISF, those measures shall be financed that enhance the capacity to fight against OCG, drug trafficking and drugs smuggling to reduce the

supply. Drug prevention measures and activities which focus on the reduction of demand shall be financed under the Human Resources Development Operational Programme (HDOP).

4. Crime prevention

ISF focuses on the prevention of organised and serious crime.

According to crime prevention, the national programme was compiled in line with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (government decision No 1744/2013) to support the harmonization of the measures planned on national level.

5. Research, development and innovation

There is limited area for R&D activities in case of ISF. These activities target the explore for new (innovative) solutions, to find the way of improvement of the existing systems and to provide possibility for the law enforcement organisations and actors of the security industry to form cooperation (esp. to clarify the needs of the law enforcement organisations). All initiations beyond that could be financed under the Economic Development and Innovation Operative Programme (ERDF).

6. Border crossing points

The roads leading to the borders will be financed under Integrated Transport Development OP or CBC. ISF focuses on the BCP developments at the Serbian and Ukrainian borders (incl. infrastructure and equipment of the BCPs concerned, but excluding road leading to the border). All developments at the borders have to be harmonised with the developments of the road network co-financed by the ESIF or national budget, in the framework of the Border Control Inter-ministerial Working Group led by the MoI.

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List the five main types of beneficiaries of the programme (use the list below)

State/federal authorities

Education/research organisations

Local public bodies

Non-Governmental organisations

Private and public law companies

The types of beneficiaries are: State/federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations, int. public organisations, national Red Cross, Int. Committee of the Red Cross, the Int. Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, private and public law companies, education/research organisations, social partners.

6.7.2. Direct award (if applicable)

Indicate the national objective, when it is intended to use direct award and provide a justification for each circumstance.

In the field of border control, visa, police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management there will be direct award in case of those measures whereas only one beneficiary can fulfil the tasks as it is in a de jure monopoly or due to security reasons (e.g. SO2,NO6: National Police for building and expanding land BCPs based on point 11 of Section 2 of Paragraph 1 of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; SO.5,NO.1 National Police for asset recovery based on Paragraph 554/P of Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Proceedings).

SECTION 7: THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME (ARTICLE 14(2)(I) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 514/2014)

7.1 Financing plan of the national programme specifying, for the whole programming period, the amount of the total EU contribution to each specific objective pursued. The amounts for national objectives within a specific objective are indicative. The total technical assistance expenditure is indicated.

TABLE 7.1.1: Financing Plan ISF-Borders	
Funding priorities	Total
SO1.OO1:V - national capacity	3 919 355
SO1.OO2:V - Union Acquis	511 874
SO1.OO3:V - consular cooperation	2 577 671
Subtotal for national objectives in Visa	7 008 900,00
SO1.SA1:Consular cooperation	0
Total 1: SO1 Visa	7 008 900,00
SO1.OO2:B- EUROSUR	83 458
SO2.OO2:B- information	2 513 505

TABLE 7.1.2. : Financing Plan ISF-Police	
Funding priorities	Total
SO5.OO1:C-prevention and combat	9 876 189
SO5.OO2:C-exchange of information	4 515 970
SO5.OO3:C-training	2 195 078
SO5.OO4:C-victim support	302 511
SO5.OO5:C-threat & risk assessment	1 072 597
Total 5: SO5: Crime	17 962 344
SO6.OO1:R-prevention and combat	703 535
SO6.OO2:R-exchange of	407 382

exchange	
SO2.OO3:B - common Union standards	142 249
SO2.OO4:B - Union Acquis	2 814 487
SO2.OO5:B Future challenges	1 740 114
SO2.OO6:B - national capacity	22 437 580
Subtotal for national objectives in Borders	29 731 393
SO2.SA1:FRONTEX equipment	0,00
Total 2: SO2: BORDERS	29 731 393
SO3.OO1:Visa	0
SO3.OO2:Borders	2 876 357
Total OSO3: operating support	2 876 357
Total OS : STS Lithuania	-
OS4: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: Maximum: 500,000 + ((total allocation) * 5%)	1 212 547
TOTAL 4 = (total 1+total 2+ total 3+ total STS (Lith) + TA)	40 829 197

information	
SO6.OO3:R-training	76 016
SO6.OO4:R-victim support	0
SO6.OO5:R-infrastructure	954 075
SO6.OO6:R-early warning & crisis	0
SO6.OO7:R-threat & risk assessment	15 513
Total 6: O6: C-Risks and crisis	2 156 521
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Maximum: 200,000 + ((total allocation) * 5%)	545 057
TOTAL 7 = (total 5 + total 6 + TA)	20 663 922

TABLE 7.2 Financing plan by financial year (in Euro)

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF – Borders	6 736 821,00	6 165 208,00	7 063 450,00	5 593 599,00	5 838 575,00	5 961 062,00	3 470 481,00	40 829 196,00
ISF -Police	3 078 926,00	3 120 252,00	2 892 949,00	2 892 949,00	2 892 949,00	2 892 949,00	2 892 949,00	20 663 923,00

7.3. Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations.

Please provide a detailed reasoning for derogating from the minimum shares of

25% of the Borders programme is devoted to the national capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa)+ Borders (+operating support borders)

10% of the Borders programme is devoted to EUROSUR

5% of the Borders programme is devoted to (all together) consular cooperation + information exchange + common Union standards

20% of the Police programme is devoted to the specific objective Crime

10% of the Police programme is devoted to the specific objective Crisis and risk

The amount devoted to the development of EUROSUR is below the minimum threshold as

All member states having maritime or land external borders was obliged to implement EUROSUR since 02/12/2013 according to the relevant EU regulation (Regulation No 1025/2013/EU). Hungary established the National Coordination Centre in 2012 as well as the necessary infrastructure which is the major part of the EUROSUR system.

The national EUROSUR system of Hungary covers not only the Schengen external borders (Serbian and Ukrainian border section) but temporary external borders (such as Romanian and Croatian border section) as well.

Hungarian national system is able to cover broader scope of the tasks as it is required according to the relevant EU regulation (includes border checks as well, not limited to border surveillance).

To implement operational and analysis layers might require IT investments to make data useful for NCC typically available at the Border Enforcement Department of the NPHQ and officers on duty of the concerned bodies, preferably with the improvement of the existing command-control and administrative IT system of the National Police, which is a self-made system therefore the costs arising are considered moderate.