



# **Annual Programme Report No.2 Norway Grants 2009-2014**

**Programme CZ14 – Schengen Cooperation and  
Combating Cross-border and Organised Crime, including  
Trafficking and Itinerant Criminal Groups**

**Reporting period: 1.1.2015 – 31.12.2015**

**Programme Operator: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic**

**Programme Partner: Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic**

**Donor Programme Partner: N/A**

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## 1. Executive summary

In March 2015, the implementation of the last remaining project (PDP 5) was started. Some of the projects (especially PDP 2, PDP 4 and PDP 5) suffer from the very lengthy and problematic process of the public procurements. For these projects, the most important step is to choose the supplier and sign the contract. Since then, there are usually no additional delays in the implementation.

On the other hand, realization of PDP 3 and PDP 6 was almost completed by the end of 2015. For the outputs reached, please see the table in section 3. Reporting on outputs.

However, the Project Promoters of all 6 PDPs submitted a request for prolongation of the implementation period – PDP 2, 4 and 5 because of the delayed public procurements, PDP 1, 3 and 6 due to the plans for using the savings generated in the projects. Successful implementation of all pre-defined projects is secured by the prolongation.

There were no significant developments or changes in the legislation related to the Schengen acquis in 2015 threatening the realization of the projects. The most important issue for the programme area was that the Czech government approved a strategic document for a policy of Roma Integration (Strategy of Roma Integration till 2020) in February 2015. This document defines 12 strategic goals that should improve Roma community integration into the Czech society.

Section 3. Reporting on outputs presents how the Programme outputs were being reached through the implementation of the particular pre-defined projects. Brief summary for every project with the development in 2015 and a table is attached.

The next section describes how the two outcomes for the Programme CZ14 were being achieved through fulfilment of the particular Programme outputs and its indicators within the projects.

The Annual Programme Report also brings a concise summary of the 3 on-site visits performed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015. No findings had been identified during the controls.

Two Steering Committees took place at the Ministry of Finance, the Programme Operator, in August and November 2015. The obligatory topic to discuss was the state of the implementation of the projects, needs for adjustments, drawing of the bilateral fund, measure B, and some of the needs and recommendations for the Programme Partner (Ministry of Interior) related to the spending of the budget for the PP's management as well as the financial resources for the Complementary action.

Related to the Bilateral fund, measure B, no sources of the Fund were used in 2015 but several BFB applications were submitted at the end of 2015. The Programme implementation coordinator from the Police Presidium introduced a plan for BFB drawing by the Project Promoters, and according to the plan, he is expecting complete usage of the financial sources of the Fund in 2016.

At the end of August 2015, the risk analysis of the Programme CZ14 was updated by the Programme Operator (Ministry of Finance) in cooperation with the Programme Partner (Ministry of Interior). The most significant risk identified was the time risk caused by the lengthy processing of the public procurements. The risk was lowered down by the request for prolongation of the implementation period for every project within the Programme by the Project Promoters before the end of 2015.



## 2. Programme area specific developments

The government of the Czech Republic systematically provides financial funds in the area of crime prevention in the risk municipalities and regions, especially through the Ministry of Interior's Fund for crime prevention. The main goal of the government is to create stable and long-term financial channels to facilitate crime prevention and achieve successful crime combating. International and multilateral funding is, according to the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, welcome especially within the large and financially demanding projects, e.g. procurement of e-gates or establishing a National Control Authority. Furthermore, involvement of the foreign parties is appreciated, especially in relation to the exchange of knowledge, best practices and know-how sharing.

The main trend in the sector is implementation of the Schengen Information System, harmonizing national databases of personal and biometric data, establishing national control authorities and expansion of systems of automated controls of electronic travel documents at international airports, i.e. smart borders.

An increase of the Ministry of the Interior budget for year 2016 was being negotiated, among others, in relation to the increasing number of immigrants in the EU territory and all the security and interior issues concerned.

There are 6 pre-defined projects approved within the Programme CZ14. Each of them covers slightly different field of the programme area which is Schengen Cooperation and Combatting Cross-Border and Organised Crime, including Trafficking and Itinerant Criminal Groups. New developments in some of the fields in 2015 are described in this part.

There has been an important development of legal framework vis-à-vis the Schengen acquis which is the main topic of PDP1. According to the Sixth bi-annual report on the functioning of the Schengen area issued by the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on 27 November 2014, the Czech Republic finally modified its legislation related to inside the Schengen Area flights in accordance with the Schengen Acquis. Before the modification, Czech legislation allowed to impose penalties on carriers when transporting foreign nationals without the relevant travel documents on intra-Schengen flights, which was not in line with the EU legislation on the abolition of the internal border controls. Since 2014, there has not been any significant development, nor adoption of the EU legislation in this project area.

In relation to PDP 2, at the end of 2014, there had been adopted a rule regulating certain aspects of arrivals at the borders - when arriving at an external border of the Schengen Area, the visa holder's biometric data is checked to confirm the identity in the VIS (Visa Information System) system. This leads to more accurate processing and greater security. This topic is closely related to PDP 2 which aims to establish a National Control Authority eligible to cope with biometric data contained in travel documents. As well as in the case of PDP1, all the significant changes were adopted at the end of 2014. Implemented legislation will be legally binding for the next upcoming years.

In July 2015, the total number of eGates at the Vaclav Havel Airport in Prague was increased – 10 new eGates were purchased, installed and put into full operation. New eGates enabled to pass already more than 60 000 passengers per month. Statistically, the Czech Republic is now one of the most efficient users of eGates (along with Germany and England) due to a very high number of successful passes per one eGate. There has been an increase in efficiency as the standard time of check-out done by staff member is 30 – 40 seconds, while eGate needs only 15 seconds for the same task. Thanks to PDP 3 the Prague airport is now more efficient with the control of passengers.



The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic organised a GIS day on 18 November 2015 with purpose to promote the utilization of the Geographical information system within its departments. A detailed presentation of the usage of the system by the Police of the Czech Republic was a part of the event. Within the project area, the Government of the Czech Republic ratified a new national Geo Info Strategy at the end of 2014 which had entered into force in 2015. The document aspired to create good conditions for a geographical data engagement into decision making processes in public administration. One of the main defined priorities based on international commitments of the Czech Republic is a creation of shared capacities and tools for the main parts of Czech security system – including geographical information system. Successful realization of PDP 4 will therefore notably contribute to fulfilment of the main national priorities in the area.

The Government of the Czech Republic approved a strategic document for a policy of Roma Integration (Strategy of Roma Integration till 2020) in February 2015. This document defines 12 strategic goals that should improve Roma community integration into the Czech society. The document is not only focused on excluded part of Roma community but it also focuses on the integrated part of the minority in order to support them and give them more opportunities to develop their capacities. One of the main goals of the document is to tackle negative trends affecting Czech Roma community such as education, housing and social situation. The document would also like to start or fasten positive changes in the area and contribute to lowering of differences between Roma community and majority of the society. The strategy also intends to increase the effective security against discrimination as well as support to the Roma culture and language.

Apart from the national strategy, in September 2015, the Czech Police has approved its own new strategy on how to work with minorities (The Police Strategy for a work with minorities 2015 -2017). One of the main strategic objectives of the document is to build trust between the minority members and the representatives of the Police. The trust should be achieved by recruiting minority members into Police as well as by the improvement of the communication between the Police and Roma minority by the Policemen's education. The PDP 6 objectives are harmonised in relation to both documents and the project realisation contributes to fulfilment of the national strategies.

The Czech Police uses an institute of liaison officer that provides communication between Police staff and a minority in the specific area. He or she also helps with any police investigation connected to minority issues and monitors minority in the area and works for increasing willingness to cooperate on both sides. There are 14 liaison officers for minorities functioning in each region of the country and one officer more for the Czech Republic as a whole country. Thanks to the Norway grants and especially PDP6, officers will have further opportunities to learn and exchange experience not only across the country but there will also be an international exchange.

Last but not least, a strategic document "Strategy of the Czech migration policy" was approved by the Government in July 2015, setting 7 main principles for the integration policy.

The immigration crisis in Europe, which had fully developed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015 and started to culminate at the end of the year, influenced the whole Schengen area, police cooperation and also the particular Project Promoters as a result of the migration waves. Personal and time capacity of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (PP) was affected by the crisis. Personal capacity was weakened, especially in relation to the PDP 1 where police specialists were involved in international police meetings and trainings in order to prepare for the illegal immigrants and therefore were not available for the activities under the PDP 6. At the end, a police personnel for the activities was secured and the realization of the PDP was not endangered. For the future, according to the information from the Police Presidium, in case of emergency when the external borders of the EU or internal borders of the member states must be closed down, the free police units from the Czech Republic will be called to arms and the



realization of some of the activities (meetings, workshops, trainings) could be possibly threatened due to low personal capacities. This is the worst case scenario which is not on the agenda yet.

### **3. Reporting on outputs**

The Programme outputs are being reached through the implementation of the particular pre-defined projects. For the development in 2015, please see the brief summary for every project and the table below.

#### **PDP 1 - Schengen Cooperation and Combatting Cross-border Crime**

According to the information provided by the Project Promoter in the monitoring reports and during the on-site visit in November 2015, approximately 80% of the activities were completed by the end of 2015. Regarding the Programme outputs and based on the data from the approved first two monitoring reports, 7 police officers participated in the work visits. Training of the law enforcement is planned for the beginning of 2016.

#### **PDP 2 - Establishing a National Control Authority (NCA)**

The realization, which consists in a major public procurement, is substantially delayed due to the problematic tender process. One of the applicants keeps submitting complaints with the Office for the protection of competition. The call for public procurement had to be announced for the third time at the end of 2015.

#### **PDP 3 - The expansion of a system of automated controls of electronic travel documents at international airports (e-gate and full page documents scanners)**

The activities within the project were almost fully completed in 2015. E-Gates were purchased, scanners were distributed to the international airports and 18 out of 30 officers trained. The Project Promoter is going to use savings for another 7 eGates.

#### **PDP 4 - Application of a geographical information system for the Police of the Czech Republic in the field**

The realization of the project is delayed due to the lengthy processing of the public procurement by the department of the Police Presidium responsible for the tenders. The process was finished and the contract for supplies was signed by the end of 2015.

#### **PDP 5 - Developing an analytic platform for the use of the information systems of the Police of the Czech Republic to their full capacity**

The project was approved in March 2015. As well as in cases of PDP 2 and 4, realization of public procurements is the main risk threatening the implementation of the project. The tender procedure was finalized and the contract also signed at the end of 2015. The implementation is expected to be accomplished by April 2017.

#### **PDP 6 - Implementation of the police specialists in the field of police work in relation to Roma minority group in the socially segregated locations**

Project activities important for the Programme outputs were successfully achieved by the end of 2015. In 2016, the Project Promoter is going to finalize and submit the sociological study.

Programme outputs

Output	Output indicator	Baseline	Target	Current
Increased competence of law enforcement officers of the Schengen rules and the use of available technical equipment for cross-border police cooperation (PDP 1)	Number of law enforcement officers trained to prevent and combat cross-border and organised crime (PDP 1)	0	250	0
	Number of participants in work visits (PDP 1)	0	50	7
Efficiency and security of the border control at international airports increased (PDP 2, PDP 3)	The establishment of a functioning National Control Authority (NCA), including the purchase and installation of technology (PDP 2)	0	1	0
	The number of full page document scanners purchased and installed at 5 international airports in the Czech Republic (PDP 3)	0	80	80
	Delivery and installation of e-Gates for automated border checks at the international airport in Prague (PDP 3)	3	10	13
Planning and response time of the police improved (PDP 4, PDP 5)	The number of staff that effectively apply their skills learnt through training	0	45	18
	Number of regional headquarters equipped with the necessary technology for the use of geospatial information (GIS) by police officers in the field (PDP 4)	0	8	0
The knowledge of how to improve the relationship between the police and the Roma communities strengthened (PDP 6)	An integrated secure automated search system for the databases accessible to the Czech Police developed (PDP 5)	0	1	0
	Number of police specialists trained on how to improve the relationship between the police and the Roma communities (PDP 6)	0	40	40
Improved focus on Roma concerns in management strategies (PDP 6)	Number of liaison minority police officers trained on how to improve the relationship between the police and the Roma communities (PDP 6)	0	15	15
	Number of senior police management officials trained on how to improve the relationship between the police and the Roma communities (PDP 6)	0	10	10



## 4. Reporting on Programme outcome(s)

There are two outcomes for the Programme CZ14 which are going to be reached through fulfilment of the particular Programme outputs and its indicators within the projects. Therefore, any development in one of the Programme outputs means also a step forward to the achievement of the Programme outcomes.

Development in Programme outputs was designated in the table above (see section 3. Reporting on outputs). Below, please find attached a table dividing the outcome indicators into two sections in relation to one of the two Programme outcomes accordingly.

The first outcome “Development and improvement of structures, systems and technical equipment in order to improve the implementation of the Schengen acquis” is related mainly to the PDP 3 and is focused mainly on Schengen policy and border security. Significant development was reached especially within the PDP 3 where all 10 planned eGates are functional and the Project Promoter is going to purchase another 7 eGates thanks to the savings in the project after the tender for public procurement.

The second outcome “Improved capacity to prevent and combat cross-border and organized crime, including trafficking in human beings and itinerant criminal groups” is focused solely on minority groups (Roma) and is going to be reached through the PDP 6 and where the sociological study is expected to be delivered. The project activities of the PDP6 were almost finished by the year 2015 according to the information provided in the monitoring reports but the Project Promoter plans on spending the savings generated by lower price of the public procurements.



Programme outcomes

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Target	Current
Development and improvement of structures, systems and technical equipment in order to improve the implementation of the Schengen acquis	Number of travellers (individual border crossings) controlled by the electronic gates (per year)	140000	340000	600000
	Number of airports with e-Gates installed and in operation	3	10	12
Improved capacity to prevent and combat cross-border and organized crime, including trafficking in human beings and itinerant criminal groups	An analysis of the effectiveness, the appropriateness and the impact of existing laws, strategies and action plans etc. relevant to policing minorities carried out	0	1	0

## 4.1. Progress on horizontal concerns

The Programme CZ14 is created in accordance with democratic principles, human rights and good governance. Protecting human rights and empowering vulnerable groups, such as minorities and the Roma population, is a horizontal concern for the EEA and Norway Grants in the Czech Republic. The Programme promotes a multicultural dialogue and integration of minorities.

The Programme approaches the horizontal concerns and deals with them especially through the pre-defined project no. 6 which is dealing with the Roma issue and social inclusion, and discusses how the benefits of the project can be maximised so the Roma community is supported.

The PDP 6 is widely supported by the management of the Police Presidium as well as by the officers involved in the trainings and other activities of the implementation. The project is also highly appreciated by the professional public.

The most important event within the project was an international workshop "Best practice in police working with Roma community" taking place in Beroun, Czech Republic, on 26-28 May 2015. The Norwegian ambassador in the Czech Republic attended the workshop, as well as Slovakian, Bulgarian and British police units. The Czech and foreign police units shared experience on working with Roma minority, introduced how the Roma minority is approached in each country and outlined examples of best practices. The representative of the OSCE-ODIHR presented experience with the current Roma situation in several European countries and described positive and negative examples of the police cooperation towards the Roma inclusion.

An international conference for more than 120 attendees is expected to be organized in Spring 2016.

## 5. Project selection

The Programme CZ14 consists of 6 PDPs. Verification of 5 of them was terminated before the end of 2014, verification of PDP5 was being awaited in 2015 as the approval of the FMO was expected.

After the delivery of the English translation of the feasibility study for PDP5 by the Project Promoter, the final approval from the FMO was provided, so the verification of the project proposal could be finished.

The verification process was performed by the Programme Operator in several steps. Prior to the verification process, the Project Promoter was officially requested to submit the final project application for the purpose of verification. The project was then appraised by an external expert in the specific field. The expert evaluated whether the project is in compliance with the project proposal which was previously submitted to the FMO. Compliance with the national and EU legislation was also appraised and confirmed. Within this stage of verification, the project was recommended for positive appraisal.

The second stage of verification consisted of appraisal of internal evaluation of the PO and external technical assistance. In this phase, formal project application, budget and technical documentation were appraised, especially the preparedness and consistency. Within this phase of verification, the project application was not commented as it is usual in general cases when the projects are not fully prepared for implementation and therefore the PO sends comments to the Project Promoter and requests for modification of the application - these minor mistakes, changes, incorrect budget calculations or insufficient information were already clarified in the meantime when the English translation of the feasibility study was being prepared. The process of minor modifications within the verification was therefore preceding the delivery of the final version of the study.



After the verification of the project, in March 2015, the Project Promoter was informed by the PO in a formal letter about the positive appraisal of the project and about the dates of eligibility of expenditures. The FMO was informed about the successful verification before the letter was sent.

A representative of the FMO, Mr. Hansen Kerimel, together with the managers of the Programme Operator, visited the premises of the Project Promoter of PDP5 on 30 April 2015. Mr. Kerimel intended to verify the state, preparedness and feasibility of the project, as well as to fully understand the whole substance of the project. He was provided with sufficient answers from the Project Promoter in relation to the future implementation of the project.

## **6. Progress of bilateral relations**

The Programme Operator set aside EUR 94,000 to the fund for bilateral relations. The fund can be used for bilateral activities, inter alia on joint activities related to smart borders, on the prevention of crime, especially crime committed by juveniles etc. Bilateral fund can be used to finance joint activities with an institution from Norway, international organisation such as the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (CoE) or other.

No funds were drawn within the Measure A of the Fund for bilateral relations therefore the whole budget can be spent on the Measure B. The call for proposals under the Bilateral fund, Measure B, was launched in February 2015. No sources of the Fund were used in 2015 but several BFB applications were submitted at the end of 2015. The Programme implementation coordinator from the Police Presidium introduced a plan for BFB drawing by the Project Promoters and according to the plan, he is expecting complete usage of the financial sources of the Fund.

First two projects with bilateral activities are PDP2 and PDP4. Project Promoter of PDP2 is planning a reciprocal visit for units of the Norwegian Police in the Czech Republic. It is a result of the previous invitation and cooperation within the project activities between the Czech and Norwegian Police. The visit is going to take place right after the approval of the grant application, i.e. first quarter of 2016.

Project Promoter of PDP4 is planning a series of international visits in cooperation with EUROPOL. They intend to visit Iceland, Finland, Estonia, Netherlands and a few others. Norwegian police units involved in geographical information systems were also addressed but did not express interest in participation in the bilateral activity. The genuine plan for the activity is to present the PDP4 and Norway grants, as well as exchange of know-how and experience.

The Programme Operator revised and published the new Guidelines for applicants and promoters within the Bilateral Fund on the Programme Level, Measure B, in December 2015 (update concerned mainly specification of eligible expenses, extension of eligibility of applicants to project promoters of already finished projects, detailed specification of rules for changes to an application and extension of deadline for submission of proposals till 31 December 2016). The Call for proposals was updated accordingly and the information for the Project Promoters was published on the website, as well as in the IS CEDR.

An evaluation of bilateral cooperation within the EEA/Norwegian grants has been launched by the PO in November 2015. The evaluation was carried out by an external contractor. An analysis was carried out via questionnaire survey and interviews with selected stakeholders. The results from the evaluation will be presented in the Czech Republic at the end of February 2016. All involved participants will be



informed about the results. The returned feedback from the donor state project partners (for all programmes) amounts to 80 %.

## **6.1. Complementary action**

Funds are set aside for the complementary action within the Programme in amount of EUR 20 000. The funding can be used for joint activities with other beneficiary states of Norway Grants, especially on activities related to improving cooperation between the police and the Roma communities.

No activity under the Complementary action took place in 2015. There is a very low activity under the CA expected in 2016 even though the Programme Partner was informed about the possible events and meetings eligible for financing from this source, and also suggested to organize or take part in an event abroad.

The potential events and meetings under the CA are going to be discussed again during the fourth Steering Committee in the first half of 2016.

However, the FMO, in cooperation with colleagues from the Romanian Ministry of Justice, are going to prepare a communication and best practice workshop for all the programme areas in the sector Justice and Home affairs, which will be hosted in Bucharest, Romania, on 15-16 March 2016. As it is a two-day seminar devoted to best practices and lessons learnt and covers also programme area no. 30 – Schengen/Police, it is a more than appropriate opportunity for the PO, as well as the PP, to take part and exchange experience in an international environment.

During 2015, a slightly different initiative had appeared. The Programme Operator of the similar programme in Bulgaria (BG 13) was tending to organize a training of the personnel concerning the implementation, control and reporting under the national Programme(s) Schengen Cooperation and Combating Cross-border and Organised Crime including Trafficking and Itinerant Criminal Groups. The training was going to take place in March 2015 in Sofia, Bulgaria but was probably postponed, considering the above mentioned event.

## **7. Monitoring**

The implementation of the projects started at the end of 2014 (PDP 1, 4, 6), at the beginning of 2015 (PDP 2, 3) and one of the PDPs (PDP 5) commenced its realization in March 2015. Based on the dates mentioned above, the monitoring process was fully started and all the monitoring tools and means were engaged in 2015.

The regular monitoring was being carried out via collecting information from the Project Promoters through the formal monitoring tools - interim project reports (continuous monitoring of the projects) and final project reports (not applied yet).

On December 12, 2014, the Programme Operator had launched an open tender for the technical assistance which would conduct the Programme Operator's on-the-spot controls. The deadline for the bids within the tender was on January 29, 2015. The tender covered the on-the-spot controls of the projects and small grant schemes from all 10 programmes for which the Programme Operator is in charge.



On-site monitoring visits (OSMs) verified whether the project progress and financial status comply with the information declared in monitoring reports and whether the project management is efficient enough to meet the declared objectives.

The on-site visits within the Programme were being carried out since August 2015. By the end of the year, 3 visits were performed and 2 of them were terminated with a final version of the control report.

The first on-site visit took place on 6 August 2015 within the PDP3. No findings were identified. The PO visited the Vaclav Havel airport in Prague where all 10 new eGates were already installed and in operation at the time of the visit. The project was managed in a proper way financially as well as factually.

Second on-site visit was performed on 2 November within the project PDP1. Also in this project were no findings identified. There were only two minor recommendations for the Project Promoter related to a not fully functioning link to the English version of the project website and proper designation of the project invoices with a Norway grants logo.

The third control visit took place on 17 December within the project PDP6. Final wording of the control report had not been finalized by the end of 2015 but no significant findings were identified. A possibility of minor recommendations, as well as in the case of PDP1, is foreseen.

Monitoring reports of all 6 projects of the Programme were being submitted continuously. There have been 1 to 3 monitoring reports submitted within the projects. The purpose of the reports – monitoring the achieved outputs as well as identify possible risks was met in full.

The second Steering Committee for the Programme CZ14 took place on 11 August 2015 at the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic. The actual state of the PDPs, as well as the Fund for bilateral relation, Measure B, was discussed with the Programme Partner's (Ministry of Interior) representatives. Programme coordinator from the Police Presidium presented closer aspects of the projects – realization, public procurements, delays, bilateral fund usage, requests for substantial changes and needs for the implementation period prolongation – Project Promoters were informed through the IS CEDR about the possibility of prolongation of the project realization on 23 July 2015.

The third Steering Committee took place on 23 November 2015 at the Ministry of Finance again. The Programme Coordinator from the Police Presidium introduced significant issues for the second half of the year 2015 – public procurements and savings within the projects as some of them were almost finished (compared to the outputs stated in the grant applications).

The Monitoring plan for the year 2016 for the PDP projects is enclosed to this report.

## **8. Need for adjustments**

During 2015, a major need for adjustment had appeared in relation to the delayed commencement of the projects' realization and subsequent savings when the implementation in its original frame was coming to its end – prolongation of the implementation period. As a result of the above mentioned need, the possibility to prolong the implementation period of the projects was offered to the PO by the FMO.

In the second half of 2015, it seemed only 3 out of 6 projects make use of the opportunity but by the end of the year, Project Promoters of all 6 PDPs submitted requests for extension of the implementation



period. As stated above, some of them for the reason of delays at the beginning of realization, the other ones for the savings generated after the public procurements were settled.

A minor need for adjustment, which was foreseen already during the preparation of the previous Annual Programme Report, is still topical. One of the conditions for the PDP6 was to sign a partnership agreement with the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) or another relevant international organisation. Due to the delays and time shift of the implementation of the above mentioned PDP, it was difficult to arrange a schedule for the activities under the partnership, therefore the Police Presidium asked the Ministry of Finance if the cooperation with the OSCE within the project is possible without signing the Agreement. The MoF then put a query to the FMO which afterwards admitted and approved the PP's request.

The cooperation between the Project Promoter and the OSCE is functional and beneficial for both sides but the signature of the agreement is not expected even after the prolongation of the implementation period as it has already started without the document.

The change of the Programme Agreement will be therefore drafted and sent to the FMO after the approval of the prolongation, i.e. in the first quarter of 2016.

## **9. Risk management**

At the end of August 2015, the risk analysis of the Programme CZ14 was updated by the Programme Operator (Ministry of Finance) in cooperation with the Programme Partner (Ministry of Interior). One of the risks identified is the time risk caused by the limited time for the whole programme implementation. The risk was lowered down by the request for prolongation of the implementation period for every project within the Programme by the Project Promoters before the end of 2015.

The main risk and also key factor for the successful implementation of the whole Programme CZ14 are the tender procedures and timely, as well as precisely, defined public procurements. The tender procedures were identified as a specific and the most significant risk of the Programme within the Risk analysis carried out already in August 2014. The major part of the public procurements announced within the Programme is successfully terminated, the contracts with suppliers are signed. The process of the few remaining public procurements will be finished in time because of the prolongation of the implementation period.

According to the update of the Strategic Report 2014, the Programme CZ14 is in the zone of low risk (together with other 6 Programmes out of 15 in total) in the list of Programmes lined up by the risk which threatens the realization of the Programmes. If the tender procedures are managed punctually and precisely by the Programme Promoters (PP), in prompt cooperation with the Programme Operator (Ministry of Finance), the risk can be fully eliminated and the Programme implementation can be carried out without any additional delays (beyond April 2017) as those are unacceptable and not possible in the rest of the implementation period.

## **10. Information and publicity**

The publicity of Norway Grants is being secured at the programme level, as well as at the project level. The publicity is ensured mainly by the individual project promoters but also by the PO in close cooperation with the PP.



The web site <http://www.eeagrants.cz/> created by the PO is the first entry point for stakeholders looking for information about the EEA/Norway Grants and the Programme CZ14. All relevant information on funding opportunities and how to apply, including general information about the Norway Grants 2009-2014, updated information about the state of implementation of the programmes, summary of the projects, documents relevant to the programme (methodology, guidelines, manuals), contact information etc., has been published online, both in the Czech and English language.

Moreover, social media is being used for promotional and informational purposes. EEA/Norway Grants Facebook page has more than 900 followers.

<https://cs-cz.facebook.com/EHPaNF>

The Programme CZ14 has its own website created by the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic which is the Project Promoter for all 6 PDPs. The website covers every single PDP and the achieved results under each of the projects. The complete webpage is also translated into English and the links for it are accessible through the Czech version, or the English version of the homepage of website of the Police Presidium.

<http://www.policie.cz/clanek/norway-grants-2009-2014.aspx>

Beside the above mentioned website, the PDP3 has also an additional and separate website provided by the supplier of the electronic gates at the airport. The website contains information on the Project Promoter, supplier of the technological solution and the Norway grants.

<http://www.abceasygo.cz/>

The biggest media coverage was reached within the PDP3 (eGates) after the first round of installation of 10 eGates. Several international media on airport security and electronic personal identification wrote articles about the project at the Vaclav Havel airport in Prague. The most significant of them are mentioned in the demonstrative list below:

[www.airportsinternational.com](http://www.airportsinternational.com)

[www.airport-world.com](http://www.airport-world.com)

[www.airport-suppliers.com](http://www.airport-suppliers.com)

[www.planetbiometrics.com](http://www.planetbiometrics.com)

[www.securitydocumentworld.com](http://www.securitydocumentworld.com)

[www.biometrics.infrastructurenews.org](http://www.biometrics.infrastructurenews.org)

Furthermore, the PDP3 was awarded 3<sup>rd</sup> place prize in the category "Centralized projects" in the national E-government 2015 competition for the best projects in public administration in the Czech Republic. The official announcement of the winners took place on 23 November 2015 in Prague, Czech Republic.

Last but not least, a technical article in the professional magazine "Review" was published in relation to presentation of the Programme CZ in whole. In January 2016, an article on eGates will be published in the professional magazine "Police officer".

Related to the PDP6, an international workshop of police specialists took place on 26-28 May 2015 in Beroun, Czech Republic. The workshop covered "Good practice in police cooperation with Roma minority" and the Norwegian ambassador in the Czech Republic took part in the opening stage of the event. The workshop was, through its press conference in the final phase of the event, covered by the national, as well as regional, media. Short video spots were broadcasted by the national TV. Find an example of the newspaper articles below:

[http://berounsky.denik.cz/zpravy\\_region/do-berouna-prijeli-evropsti-policiste-20150526.html](http://berounsky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/do-berouna-prijeli-evropsti-policiste-20150526.html)

A major international conference for 120 attendees is planned at the end of the implementation of the pre-defined project no. 6, which is to be in spring 2016, depending on the additional activities due to savings in the project.

## **11. Cross - cutting issues**

### **Good governance**

In order to ensure sustainability of the projects in terms of legislation and technology, the projects are provided with technical support during their implementation, and if needed, proposed modifications will be supported and consequently included in internal regulations and methodology.

A relevant governance structure had been proposed for the programme and individual projects. The projects are based on current experience with the implementation of projects financed from the EU funds and bilateral cooperation programmes.

The governance structure includes Programme Steering Committees and the Implementation Team.

### **Economic sustainability**

All projects are based on strategic documents of the Police of the Czech Republic. By implementing the projects, the progress in the respective areas will be speeded up and the costs of the Czech Police will be decreased in consequence. The follow-up steps, related to the outcomes of the projects, will be implemented and financed from the budget of the Police of the CR, including financing of operational costs connected with the implementation of projects.

### **Social sustainability**

Thanks to the fact that the target groups are clearly defined, the needs of the target groups are evaluated before the implementation of the process and the interests of the target groups are known, the social sustainability of the project will be ensured by the staff of final beneficiaries - specialists in the respective areas who have mapped out the target groups and who will modify further steps in order to adopt new conditions and needs of the relevant groups.

### **Gender equality**

The Ministry of Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic guarantee equality by, among others, creating priorities within the department and by creating procedures for enforcing equal opportunities. All conceptual, decision making and evaluation processes in all stages of implementation are subject to the criteria of equal opportunities.

### **Environmental considerations**

Although the programme does not envisage any other but standard waste, it supports waste sorting. Conditions are made at respective workplaces of final beneficiaries and in the implementation premises so that any waste produced can be sorted. The programme supports economical paper management, double sided copying and printing, recycled paper is used for internal needs and electronic communication (informal and working) is prioritised.

During the implementation of the programme, energy resources and water is used efficiently and economically, in order to comply with the principles of sustainable development.



## 12. Attachments to the Annual Programme Report

Annex 1: Risk assessment of the programme

Annex 2: Monitoring plan 2016

Annex 3: List of projects for communication purposes or as examples of best practices

**SIGNATURE:****For Programme Operator**

*I certify that I am duly authorised to sign this Annual programme report and that I have thoroughly reviewed the progress of the programme, reporting on outcomes and outputs, risk management provided in this report and the information are correct and accurate.*

				<b>Optional second signature</b>		
<b>Name</b>	Zuzana Kudelová			Martina Bečvářová		
<b>Position</b>	Head of the Department of International Relations			Head of the Monitoring Unit		
<b>Organisation</b>	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic			Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic		
<b>Signature</b>						
<b>Date</b>	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year
	07	02	2016	09	02	2016

**For the National Focal Point**

*The National Focal Point certifies that the status of reporting of the programme described above is accurate.*

				<b>Optional second signature</b>		
<b>Name</b>	Lenka Jurošková					
<b>Position</b>	Deputy Minister of Finance					
<b>Organisation</b>	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic					
<b>Signature</b>						
<b>Date</b>	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year
	12	02	2016			



## Annex 1: Risk assessment of the programme

Type of objective <sup>1</sup>	Risk	Description of risk in the reporting period	Likelihood <sup>2</sup>	Impact <sup>3</sup>	Importance <sup>4</sup>	Mitigation planned/done
Cohesion (Programme) outcomes:	Programme absorption capacity	Irrelevant – the programme consists of 6 PDPs, all of them in implementation.	1	5	5	N/A
	Legislation changes	No significant developments preventing successful implementation of the programme arised in 2015.	2	3	6	Upcoming legislation is monitored in advance and the impact is being evaluated continuously.
	Time risk - delay in commitment and disbursement of funds	Owing to the prolongation, successful realization of the projects is secured.	4	5	20	Punctual drafting of public procurements, cooperation between PO and PP, supervising the suppliers.
	Specific programme risk (risk identified in PP relating to PRG outcomes)	Tender procedures – almost all of the major tenders were announced / contracts signed.	4	4	20	Precisely stated requirements in accordance with law within the tenders. Sufficient time for elaboration of a quality bid.
Bilateral outcome(s):	Bilateral relations	Only informal cooperation with the OSCE is planned. BFB is going to be spent completely.	3	3	9	Provide support to the Project Promoters with establishing bilateral relations, provide with a list of possible partners.
	Management and control structures, programme management	Manual of the Programme Operator was issued and revised. Steering Committees take place regularly.	2	5	10	Regular meetings with the Promoters, Program Partner, keeping the guidelines up to date.
Operational issues:	Programme implementation set up	Projects were pre-defined, implementation was set up clearly. Guidelines are issued and	2	4	8	All PDPs in implementation, set up discussed with the FMO and Project Promoters.

<sup>1</sup> The risks should be categorised in one of 3 ways, depending on whether it poses a risk to the cohesion objective, the bilateral objective, or is more of an operational issue.

<sup>2</sup> Likelihood is described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis. (Low: 1-2, Middle:3-4, High:5)

<sup>3</sup> Impact is described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis. (Low: 1-2, Middle:3-4, High:5)

<sup>4</sup> Importance is counted as Likelihood multiplied by Impact and described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis (Low: 1-8, Middle: 9-15, High: 16-25).

Type of objective <sup>1</sup>	Risk	Description of risk in the reporting period	Likelihood <sup>2</sup>	Impact <sup>3</sup>	Importance <sup>4</sup>	Mitigation planned/done
	Reports and irregularities within programme	kept updated. Reports are being submitted regularly, irregularities are identified and solved out during / after the on-site visits.	3	4	12	Performing on-site controls and evaluating monitoring reports. Identifying risks as much in advance as possible.
	Programme audits/controls	No findings were identified by the AO in 2015.	3	3	9	Regular controls by external bodies.
	Information system	The information and monitoring system CEDR is functional. Continuous adjustments are being carried out.	2	3	6	Communication and cooperation with the contractor regarding the functional and operational malfunctions.
	Corruption risk	The NFP control system and tender procedures are set up to prevent any corruption risk. The PP (Police Presidium) is a guarantee for trustworthy management.	1	4	4	Monitoring and evaluating public procurements, preliminary verification of the tender documentation.



## Annex 2: Monitoring plan

Project no.	Name of the project	Planned date of on-site monitoring visit /review	Note
NF-CZ14-PDP-2-002-2014	Establishing a National Control Authority (NCA)	3Q 2016	
NF-CZ14-PDP-4-004-2014	Application of a geographical information system for the Police of the Czech Republic in the field	3Q 2016	
NF-CZ14-PDP-5-010-2015	Developing an analytic platform for the use of the information systems of the Police of the Czech Republic to their full capacity	4Q 2016	

### Annex 3: List of projects for communication purposes or as examples of best practices

Project no.	Name of the project	Note
NF-CZ14-PDP-3-003-2014	The expansion of a system of automated controls of electronic travel documents at international airports (e-gate and full page documents scanners)	E-government 2015 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> place award in the category Centralized projects