

## SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

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## Table of Contents

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## 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

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

### **fundamentals**

All designations shall be understood as gender neutral.

Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund (BMVI Regulation), the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (hereinafter BMVI) is a further development of Schengen ownership. The national "Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2027" (IBM Strategy 2027) is used for implementation in Switzerland. In addition, the investment priorities under the BMVI are governed by Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 establishing a Community Visa Code (Visa Code), the central strategic guideline in the visa area. In addition to these two strategies, the investment priorities are based on the efforts made so far under the ISF border, as well as relevant Schengen developments, in the context of which the EU can partly allocate earmarked funds.

### **State of implementation of the Schengen acquis**

Planned funding of projects for their implementation is discussed below.

Interoperability (IOP): The Federal Decision approving and implementing the exchanges of notes between Switzerland and the EU on the adoption of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems was adopted by Parliament in the final vote of 19 March 2021 (BBl 2021 674). Implementation work at regulation level is ongoing. The full roll-out of interoperability in Switzerland is expected by the end of 2027. IOP was not funded by the ISF border. Funding under the BMVI is planned.

Revision of the Visa Information System (VIS Recast): On 7 July 2021, the EU adopted Regulations (EU) 2021/1133 and (EU) 2021/1134 and notified them to Switzerland on 8 July 2021. The Embassy was adopted on 18 May 2022. The implementation of the new requirement of the VIS Regulation is ongoing and has been supported by the ISF border. The two previously separate eu-LISA Revised VIS and VIS IO programmes will now be merged. VIS Recast (Revised VIS with IO) is to be introduced by the end of 2026. Accordingly, a new funding under the BMVI is foreseen.

Entry Exit System (EES): The purpose of the EES is to record the entry and exit of third-country nationals electronically and to automatically calculate the length of stay in the Schengen area. In December 2017, the EU adopted Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 and notified it to Switzerland on 17 January 2018. The legal bases for EES entered into force on 1 May 2022. The implementation is ongoing and has been supported by the ISF Fund. The introduction of the EES system is foreseen in autumn 2024. The BMVI is planning to support the completion of EES.

Schengen Information System II (SIS II): SIS II is an electronic search system for persons and objects operated jointly by the Schengen States. The three SIS Regulations (Regulations (EU) 2018/1860, (EU) 2018/1861 and (EU) 2018/1862) on the substantive and technical development of SIS were notified to Switzerland on 20 November 2018. The SIS Recast project aims to modernise the national components of SIS in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1861. Under the ISF border, project management costs for SIS Recast were funded. The BMVI will continue to support the operation of SIS II.

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS): ETIAS obliges visa-exempt third-country nationals wishing to enter the Schengen area (with a few exceptions) to apply for a paid travel authorisation online before entering the Schengen area. On 25 September 2020, the Federal Assembly approved the federal decision approving and implementing ETIAS. The implementation of ETIAS is currently underway and has been supported by the ISF border. The introduction of the ETIAS system is foreseen by the EU in the first half of 2025. In the meantime, the EU has adapted Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 through Regulations (EU) 2021/1150 and (EU) 2021/1152. Support for ETIAS is planned under the BMVI.

### **State of implementation of country-specific recommendations**

According to the BMVI Regulation, the implementation of country-specific recommendations from Schengen evaluations and vulnerability assessments by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) can be promoted by the BMVI.

Switzerland has already taken various measures to implement the recommendations in the context of the Schengen Evaluation 2018. The remaining recommendations will be implemented through the reFRONT project. The aim of this project is to improve and formalise cooperation between the

Confederation and the cantons in the field of integrated border management. The Bundesrat took note of the final report reFRONT in November 2023 and gave the mandate to deepen the recommendations and to submit possible implementation solutions to the Bundesrat by the end of 2025. Therefore, no funding of the measures under the BMVI is planned until further notice.

As part of the vulnerability assessment (2017-2022), Switzerland has so far received six recommendations from Frontex. A recommendation from the Ordinary Vulnerability Assessment 2017 concerns the detection of document falsifications. Frontex has recommended that the Zurich Airport Police carry out a more thorough document check when entering Switzerland. Another recommendation from the 2019 Ordinary Vulnerability Assessment is that GE airport should ensure that the number of border guards available is consistent with the number of passengers at the external air borders. Two recommendations were made in 2020. On the one hand, the detection rate of persons who do not fulfil the entry conditions set out in Article 6 of the Schengen Borders Code should be increased. On the other hand, the data quality must be increased. In 2021, Frontex carried out an extraordinary assessment in the context of a so-called "simulation exercise" to improve the control capability of the first and second lines of control to detect forged documents. This resulted in two further recommendations. By the end of 2023, all recommendations except one could be implemented. The still open recommendation stems from 2020 and concerns the provision of verified data which will be delivered with the introduction of EES. The funding of EES is foreseen under the BMVI.

### **National needs and identified challenges**

In the preparation of IBM Strategy 2027, a national needs analysis was carried out, which identified the following needs and challenges in the area of border and visa.

#### **Increasing mobility and persistently high migratory pressure**

In recent years, passenger traffic with non-EU countries outside the Schengen area has grown steadily. During the last strategic cycle from 2012 to 2017 alone, the number of Swiss national airports increased by around 10.5 million (20%) (Zurich +15%, Geneva +20% and Basel +51%). With the advancing economic and social globalization and networking, coupled with increasing prosperity in many emerging countries, intercontinental travel will continue to make it affordable for ever wider sections of the population. Driven by the persistently tough fight for displacement in the aviation industry and the subsequent fall in prices, a continuous increase in passenger traffic is expected in the future. Numerous unresolved war conflicts, climate- and environmental-related migration movements, fragile states as well as the discrepancy between Europe and other parts of the world in terms of prosperity, security and future prospects are the main pull and push factors and continue to cause high migratory pressure towards Europe. The migratory pressure in the Mediterranean is expected to remain high in the coming years. Often, the Mediterranean countries are not the ultimate destination of migrants. For legal and practical reasons, protection at the external border at sea is the most difficult. The number of attacks at the Swiss internal borders has therefore been significantly higher in recent years than at the Swiss external borders. At the Swiss Schengen external borders, there were a total of 1'641 apprehensions or refusals of entry in 2022, compared to the 51'333 apprehensions at the internal borders. In 2023, 1'265 cases were registered at the external borders, while 49'239 cases were recorded at the internal borders. The pressure of secondary movements at the Swiss internal border is expected to remain high and continue to exceed the pressure on the external air borders, as they can be protected more effectively. This is the highest number since the refugee crisis in 2015/16.

#### **Increased threat situation**

Such a situation arises in Switzerland due to the uncertain situation, in particular due to the war in Ukraine, the Maghreb and the Middle East. As no deep and sustained relaxation of the overall security situation is currently to be expected, border control will continue to play an important role in threat management and in ensuring internal security.

#### **Increasing complexity and overlap of border management tasks**

The border control process is becoming increasingly complex and the organisational and technical interfaces are constantly increasing. This increases the technical and professional requirements for border control and its authorities. At the same time, the transitions between migration management and control and safeguarding internal security and public order are becoming increasingly fluid. As a result, the tasks of the authorities responsible for these functions overlap at federal level as well as those of the cantonal police corps. This requires an intensification of cooperation between the authorities at federal and cantonal level.

### Rapid technological development and its impact on processes

Increasing passenger numbers and the threat management to be provided by the border control inevitably lead to longer waiting times at the border control without targeted countermeasures. In order to keep waiting times as low as possible, further digitization and automation of border control processes is urgently needed. In addition, greater interoperability between systems is becoming increasingly important. However, this increases the effort involved in data management and the systematic use of data stocks. The increasing technical complexity entails risks of border control and requires specialized specialists for the operation and development of the systems as well as increased measures for system security.

### Shortage of resources

Future developments such as increasing passenger numbers, additional control systems (EES, ETIAS, interoperability systems), a greater need for security or an increased threat situation as well as the special knowledge to be built up due to increasing technology will inevitably mean that border management will need significantly more resources in the future. In particular, the areas of design, development, operational and technical operation and maintenance of IT systems will require more human and financial resources. In addition to the pressure on the human and financial resources of the authorities involved in border management, the pressure on other resources is also increasing. The large border crossings at the landing airports will soon reach the limit of their spatial and logistical capacities. This is due, on the one hand, to the increasing volume of passengers and, on the other hand, to the use of new border control infrastructure.

### Consistency and simplification of visa processes

Due to largely decentralized visa processes, a priority in the visa area is to ensure the uniform application of visa processes. There is also a discrepancy between the burdensome and costly visa procedures and the increasing mobility of applicants. There are also trade-offs between the visa procedure and other strategic interests, such as the simplification of legal travel in the tourism sector.

### Investment priorities

The leading strategy for prioritizing BMVI funds is IBM Strategy 2027, which provides possible answers to these challenges. In addition, the investment priorities are aligned with the EU Visa Code, the central strategic guideline in the visa area. In addition to these two strategies, the investment priorities are aligned with the efforts under the ISF border so far, relevant Schengen developments and EU priorities, and thus projects on which the EU allocates earmarked funds.

IBM's strategy includes 11 strategy components and three horizontal themes. The latter include respect for fundamental rights, education and training, and research and innovation. The IBM strategy is based on the four-filter model used in the European border management context. The first filter refers to measures in third countries and countries of origin, the second filter in neighbouring third countries, the third filter at the external border and the fourth filter in the internal Schengen area (those within Switzerland as well as cooperation with other Schengen states). The investment priorities under the BMVI thus depend on the strategy components and the four-filter model.

The first filter includes the strategy component 'activities in third countries', including visa measures and foreign detachments such as airline liaison officers (ALO) to prevent illegal migration already in countries of transit and origin. The second filter on measures in neighbouring third countries is omitted, as Switzerland, as a Schengen internal state, does not know any neighbouring third countries.

The third filter includes the strategic component 'border control', with the aim of consistently preventing illegal border crossings and identifying identifiable threats to security. The border control authority should have sufficient personnel and a technical and structural infrastructure adapted to the volume of passengers. The strategic component of search and rescue operations at sea has no practical significance for Switzerland as a landlocked country with no sea attack.

The fourth filter consists of three strategy components. The aim of Frontex-supported Schengen cooperation is to ensure the availability of border management experts. A further component is the intensified but at the same time resource-saving internal and intergovernmental Schengen cooperation. Finally, in the fourth filter, national cooperation between the authorities responsible for border control in Switzerland and cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries is to be expanded. This is an essential element for ensuring and maintaining security in the Schengen area.

Some strategy components refer to multiple filters. These include ensuring a national risk analysis of the external borders in accordance with current European standards, the application of a uniform return

practice in Switzerland, the use of modern technologies in border controls, and ensuring quality assurance and solidarity mechanisms, which include the BMVI.

In the area of visas, the above-mentioned EU Visa Code is the central legal vehicle and strategic guideline. Overall, the visa procedure is to be made more flexible so that it is easier for frequent travellers. At the same time, the revision of the VIS Regulation is underway, which is the legal basis for the exchange of visa data between the Schengen Member States. This will include full interoperability of the Visa Information System (VIS) with EU-wide databases. The visa procedures should be designed in such a way that the burden and procedural costs for employees and employers are kept to a minimum. As a Schengen-associated country and a non-EU member, Switzerland is currently not participating in other programmes from which it receives EU funds and which are related to visa and border policy. Therefore, the explanation of complementarity and synergies with other Union support is omitted.

## 2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	STS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **Initial situation and challenges**

With Germany, Austria, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Italy and France, Switzerland is completely surrounded by Schengen states. Therefore, Switzerland has external Schengen borders only at the three major international airports of Zurich, Geneva and Basel, as well as at the smaller regional airports of Bern-Belp, Sion, Lugano-Agno, St. Gallen-Altenrhein, Samedan, Lausanne-Blécherette, La Chaux-de-Fonds and Grenchen. In addition, Buochs, Mollis, Saanen, Payerne, Dübendorf, Emmen and St. Stephan are seven aerodromes on which international flights can be operated in exceptional cases and on the basis of prior authorisation from the competent border control authority.

Border checks at these external border aerodromes shall be carried out in accordance with applicable Schengen law, namely the Schengen Borders Code, in accordance with the instructions of the Staatsekretariat für Migration (SEM). The cantons are responsible for the operational implementation of border checks. However, many of them have transferred border control at the airfields of their territory to the Federal Office of Customs and Border Security (BAZG). The Swiss National Coordination Centre (NCC) is part of the BAZG's Directorate for Risk Analysis and Analytics (RAA). The NCC works closely with other directorates within the BAZG as well as with the relevant cantonal and federal authorities. The NCC Switzerland deals with extensive information management and preparation. Among other things, the current situation and other relevant topics on the external Schengen border between Frontex and the other Schengen states as well as the cantonal and federal authorities concerned are shared. The focus is on achieving an effective and efficient risk analysis as well as operational response. In addition, the operational implementation of border management is in line with the national **EIBM strategy** (European Integrated Border Management) and Switzerland's **National Capability Development Plan**. Both strategies place particular emphasis on coordinated interinstitutional cooperation, such as that between the NCC, Frontex and the cantonal and federal authorities. Linking these national frameworks ensures that border management is continuously optimised and adapted to evolving security policy requirements. A key component of the NCC's activities is the connection to the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur). EUROSUR is not funded under the BMVI. At European level, Switzerland assumes its responsibility to always ensure a reliable and comprehensive situational awareness of the situation at its external borders, so that appropriate measures can be taken at national and European level if necessary. Through Eurosur, it contributes to the creation and sharing of a comprehensive situational picture in near real time, including the monitoring of the migratory situation in all relevant third countries and secondary movements within the EU.

The international airports of Zurich, Geneva and Basel recorded a total of around 23.5 million border crossings in 2019. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, border crossings fell to around 6.6 million in 2020 and 6.9 million in 2021. However, after the pandemic, border crossings increased again, reaching around 22.1 million in 2022 and 17.6 million in 2023. Passenger numbers at the international airport and the smaller regional airports have steadily increased in the years before Corona and amounted to around 58.6 million in 2019. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the number decreased to around 16.5 million in 2020 and to around 19.6 million in 2021. However, after the pandemic, passenger numbers increased, reaching around 43.6 million in 2022 and 53.3 million in 2023.

Today, Switzerland is mainly characterized by a technically well-equipped and well-trained control of the Schengen external border, which meets the current requirements. Point-by-point improvement measures, such as periodic Schengen evaluations, have been and will be implemented rapidly and do not affect this overall assessment. However, this fact must not obscure the fact that the requirements will continue to rise significantly in the coming years, due to legal and technical developments as well as the steady passenger growth.

The use of modern technology and automation make an important contribution to maintaining a functioning control of the external borders. From an operational point of view, there is a paradigm shift

in which the standard process of border control will no longer be exhausted in comparing data, but will now also include the collection of data. It can be assumed that the potential efficiency gain due to process automation and interoperability of the systems will not be sufficient to compensate for the increased demand for resources due to volume, effort and complexity. This change in turn affects the infrastructure of airfields, as space needs to be created for the new systems.

### **Implementation measures**

On the basis of the programme strategy in Chapter 1 and the specific starting point and challenges in the border area described above, the following implementation measures were identified and prioritised under the BMVI. The measures are in turn based on the four-filter model used in the European border management context:

#### **1. Improvement of border control in accordance with Annex II 1 (a)**

1. In accordance with Annex III 1 b, the funding of the project Increasing the PAX River ZRH is planned. With the introduction of EES, the process times at the switches are sometimes more than doubled, which can be optimized by suitable means. As part of the 'ZRH PAX River Expansion' project, the border control areas will be enlarged and rebuilt so that, on the one hand, the necessary additional border control infrastructure (self-service systems (kiosks), e-gates) can be accommodated and, on the other hand, the limited area for queuing in front of the switches will not be further restricted. The project supports the technical development of the border control system ZRH and the procurement of kiosks and e-gates via the BMVI. On the one hand, an additional 34 kiosks are procured in the passport control hall B Terminal 2. On the other hand, 17 additional e-gates (10 e-gates entry / 7 e-gates exit) and 7 kiosks are installed in the dock B/D. The *ABC gate replacement project will replace the 16 e-gates* integrated into the basic border control system. In addition, this measure extends the e-Gate subsystem to include EES functionality. In this way, the legal requirements and required operational capacities are ensured by the installation of semi-automated border locks.

#### **2. Improvement of inter-agency cooperation in accordance with Annex II 1(c)**

1. According to Annex III 1 d, the further deployment of Airline Liaison Officer (**ALO**) is planned. ALO make an important contribution to the first filter of the IBM model. The ALOs are provided by the BAZG and advise airlines on checking travel documents during check-in and boarding. This advice includes in particular the detection of counterfeits and the identification of persons. They also create risk profiles, provide training and support the Swiss embassies. This is an important tool to counter the persistently high migratory pressure and to combat illegal migration to Switzerland and the other Schengen countries. Under the BMVI, ALOs are deployed to third and Schengen Member States as needed. In 2024, 5 Swiss ALOs will be deployed in the following destinations: 2 in Athens (Greece), New Delhi (India), Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Pristina (Kosovo). The selection criteria for the ALO locations are based on several strategic and operational criteria. These criteria have been developed to ensure that the ALOs are effective, safe and relevant to Switzerland's needs. The number of INAD (Non-Entry Persons) persons plays an essential role, as the number of persons who are refused entry is crucial for the choice of location. Good access to Switzerland through direct commercial flights is also important to facilitate access. In addition, the total number of passengers passing through airports is a significant factor, as airports with high passenger volumes are predestined locations. The analysis of migration risks in the region is necessary to ensure appropriate measures for the control and handling of INAD cases. Political relations with Switzerland and the possibility of obtaining necessary permits for access to airports are also essential. In addition, a location that adds value to the Schengen partner networks brings benefits in terms of cooperation. Finally, the safety and health conditions on the ground are also important considerations for the choice of location.

## 2. Establishment, operation and maintenance of the large-scale IT systems referred to in Annex II 1 (e)

1. In accordance with Annex IV 12, support for the **Interoperability** (IOP) project is planned. Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 aim to ensure the interoperability of existing EU information systems in the Schengen area. Accordingly, the national information systems SIS, VIS, Eurodac, ETIAS, EES need to be adapted to the new EU requirements and subsequently further developed. In addition, the EU develops and provides the following four main IOP components: European Search Portal – ESP, Common Identity Repository – CIR, Multiple Identity Detector – MID, Shared Biometric Matching Service – sBMS. Interoperability should make it possible to query all EU information systems with a single request and make it easier for authorities to identify persons. This contributes to the fight against serious crime and terrorism, improves migration management and strengthens security in the Schengen area. The use of modern technology is a cross-filter measure in the IBM model.

That measure falls within the scope of Article 12(3) of the BMVI Regulation, which provides that, in accordance with Annex IV, 12 (Interoperability), the contribution from the EU budget may be increased to 90%.

In addition, earmarked appropriations are foreseen for Specific Action (SA) 1.5.4 "Support for the implementation of the relevant legal framework for interoperability". This SA is mainly concerned with the preparation and implementation of training measures as well as the provision of the necessary training documents and technical aids (e.g. a training environment). The SA is implemented as part of the IOP SEM project.

1. In accordance with Annex III 3 b, support for **EES** is planned. EES is a central measure within the framework of the third and fourth filters. The EES is based on Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. It is used to record electronically the entry and exit of third-country nationals for short stays, regardless of the visa requirement, and to calculate the length of stay in the Schengen area. The aim of the EES is to make it easier to detect cases of irregular migration and to identify undocumented travellers during checks in the Schengen internal space, including with the help of biometric identifiers. The development of EES was supported under the ISF border. The measure aims to prevent unauthorised border crossings and illegal stays within the EU by increasing the flow of information and making legal entries more efficient. The BMVI funds will be used to implement the EES readiness for the basic border control system of the Cantonal Police of Zurich at Zurich Airport.
1. In accordance with Annex III 3 d, support for **ETIAS** is planned. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, ETIAS aims to establish and further develop a new travel authorisation system for visa-exempt third-country nationals wishing to enter the Schengen area. By means of a largely automated risk assessment of travellers as part of the application process, ETIAS aims to contribute to increasing internal security and preventing illegal immigration. In addition, the effectiveness of border control is to be increased, as information and/or security gaps are closed by means of a prior risk assessment. Thus, it forms a relevant measure in the context of the third filter. The development of ETIAS has already been supported under the ISF border. Under the BMVI, on the one hand, the technical connection of the national systems to the EU ETIAS Central System (CS-ETIAS) must take place. On the other hand, it is necessary to set up an ETIAS National Unit (NES), which will in particular handle the manual examination of applications in Switzerland's area of responsibility. Finally, a central access point for the security and law enforcement authorities (CCS) must also be created.

1. In accordance with Annex III 3 d, support for **SIS II further development** is planned. The project includes the implementation of requirements for SIS II resulting from Schengen projects such as ETIAS and EES. SIS II is an electronic search system for persons and objects operated jointly by the Schengen States. It contains information on persons wanted, banned or missing by the police and judicial authorities, in particular children, as well as on stolen items. SIS II counters the increased threat situation and ensures the security and fight against illegal stay in the Schengen States. In this respect, this is a measure under the fourth filter of the IBM model. Under the ISF border, both the operation of SIS II and the SIS Recast project for the implementation of the SIS II reform package were supported. Under the BMVI, further development is planned.
1. Under the specific action BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 “Support to Member States for Smart Borders”, which concerns support to Member States on smart borders, Switzerland is actively participating in the relevant measures. The funds allocated will be used to co-finance (i) the integration of EES functionalities into border control systems, (ii) the optimisation of workflows, ensuring flexibility and compliance with EES and ETIAS rules, and (iii) the further development and adaptation of the EES system at Zurich Airport. This initiative aims to develop innovative technologies and strategies for border management to improve the efficiency and security of border controls.

### **Operational support**

The following measures fall within the criteria set out in Article 12(4) of the BMVI Regulation, according to which, for operating support under Article 16, the contribution from the EU budget may be increased to 100 % of the total eligible expenditure.

1. According to Annex III 1 l and Annex VII a (1) and (2), the promotion of the operation of ABC gates for automated entry and exit at the external border at Swiss airports is planned. The use of ABC gates as a complementary border control to speed up passport control and reduce waiting times is a key measure to take into account the growing international travel traffic. This will facilitate legal border crossings and prevent unauthorised border crossings. The use of modern technology is a cross-filter measure in the IBM model. The measure has already been funded under the ISF border. The Federal Office of Customs and Border Security (BAZG) is responsible for this project.
1. According to Annex III 1 l and Annex VII a (1) and (2), the promotion **of the operation of Greko ZRH** is planned. Greko is an overall system to support border control with a focus on 1. Line of control. The application makes it possible to check travel documents with and without biometric characteristics at stationary and semi-stationary border inspection posts. Greko can ensure very efficient border control and thus a successful fight against illegal migration. This measure contributes to enhanced security in the Schengen area. The use of modern technology is a cross-filter measure in the IBM model. The measure has already been funded under the ISF border. The Cantonal Police of Zurich is responsible for this project.

In accordance with Annex III 3 (i) and Annex VII c (1) and (2), **the operational support of SIS II** is planned. SIS II counters the increased threat situation and ensures the security and fight against illegal stay in the Schengen States. In this respect, this is a measure under the fourth filter of the IBM model. Under the ISF border, both the operation of SIS II and the SIS Recast project to implement the SIS II reform package were supported. The BMVI will continue to support the operation of SIS II. The Federal Office of Police is responsible for this project.

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points	number	33	74
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	33	74
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	0	0
O.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	0
O.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	0
O.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	0	0
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	0	0
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	2,200	39,900
O.1.8.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.1.8.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.1.8.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	2,200	39,900
O.1.8.1.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.1.8.1.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.1.8.1.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.1.9	Number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	4	4
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	10	29

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	3
O.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	0	0
O.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	804	1,549

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.14	Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2021-2029	27,400,000	number	Data of competent authorities: Kapo ZH (Zurich), BAZG (Geneva, Basel)	
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	Performance framework for AMIF/ISF/BMV I 2021-2027	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	10,000	number	Information from beneficiaries	
R.1.19.A	of which, male	number	0		0	0		n/a.	
R.1.19.B	of which, female	number	0		0	0		n/a.	
R.1.19.C	of which, non-binary	number	0		0	0		n/a.	
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2021	18,900	number	Eurostat	

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	020.Large-scale IT systems - Entry-exit System (EES)	6,649,117.39
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - others	1,000,000.00
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	1,000,000.00
Intervention field	023.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	0.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SIS)	0.00
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability	7,273,191.00
Intervention field	026.Operating support - Integrated border management	9,000,000.00
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	4,000,000.00
Intervention field	028.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	029.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of,their personal data, and to the retriCTION of the processing thereof	0.00

## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

The short-stay visa procedure in Switzerland is carried out in accordance with Schengen law, namely the EU Visa Code and the EU Visa Regulation. In Switzerland, the Regulation on Entry and Visa Issue (SR 142.204) regulates the implementation in national law. The SEM is usually responsible for visa matters. The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) decides in its own competence on visa applications for certain categories of persons. This is particularly true of diplomats or other persons enjoying immunity under international law. The diplomatic missions abroad are responsible for issuing or refusing visas in a delegated capacity. In certain exceptional cases, the border control bodies carry out the visa procedure directly at the border under delegated competence.

After being heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, a total of 414'622 Schengen visa applications were submitted again in 2022, almost doubling from the previous year. The high increase is due to the lifting of COVID-19-related entry restrictions and the need to catch up on foreign travel. In 2019, the number of Schengen visas issued was 564 120, 517 135 in 2018 and 479 465 in 2017.

The periodic Schengen evaluations provided a very good testimonial to the Swiss visa procedure. Challenges are the uniform application of the visa processes, as the visa processes are largely decentralized. At the same time, there are trade-offs between the most efficient visa procedures and security aspects. In addition, the increased mobility of applicants leads to discrepancies in view of the rather rigid visa procedures. Accordingly, the digitization in the visa area is to be promoted.

On the basis of the programme strategy as well as the specific starting point and challenges in the area of visas described above, the following implementation measures have been identified under the BMVI. According to the four-filter model, the measures make an important contribution to the first filter.

#### **1. Providing efficient and customer-friendly services to visa applicants in accordance with Annex II 2a**

a) In accordance with Annex III 2 d, the instrument is intended to support the deployment of visa experts. The use of experts makes an important contribution to the quality of services for visa applicants. The specialist staff supports the processing of Schengen visa applications in the consular foreign network of Switzerland and performs orders in administrative visa matters as well as special mandates. The Consular Directorate (KD) of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (EDA) is responsible for the needs-based use of visa experts and coordinates the flexible deployments. Measures under the implementation measure referred to in point 2(a) of Annex II are currently not budgeted but could be taken into account in the course of the programme, provided that appropriate budgetary resources are available.

#### **2. Installation, operation and maintenance of the large-scale IT systems in accordance with Annex II(2)(e)**

1. In accordance with Annex III 3 d and i and Annex VII c (1) and (2), **VIS Recast** is to be funded. VIS Recast implements the new requirements of the EU VIS Regulation at Swiss level. The extension includes in particular the registration of residence permits and long-term visas in the VIS and the development and completion of all functionalities and subsystems of the system. The VIS is intended to facilitate the visa application process, the fight against fraud and controls at the external borders and on the territory of the participating States, thereby contributing to security in the Schengen States. Thus, the project is based on the Visa Code, which is a strategic guideline in the visa area. The project has already been funded under the ISF border.

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing	number	0	0
O.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	0	0
O.2.2.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.2.2.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.2.2.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	0	0
O.2.2.1.A	of which, male	number	0	0
O.2.2.1.B	of which, female	number	0	0
O.2.2.1.C	of which, non-binary	number	0	0
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	0	0
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	0	0
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	5	28
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	1
O.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.2.7	Number of real estates rented / depreciated	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of new / upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	Performance framework for AMIF/ISF/BMV I 2021-2027	
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2021	349,290	number	Nat. Visa statistics Switzerland	
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	0	0	number	n/a.	
R.2.12.A	of which, male	number	0		0	0		n/a.	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.12. B	of which, female	number	0		0	0		n/a.	
R.2.12. C	of which, non-binary	number	0		0	0		n/a.	

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## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Improving visa application processing	0.00
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	0.00
Intervention field	003.Document security / document advisors	0.00
Intervention field	004.Consular cooperation	0.00
Intervention field	005.Consular coverage	0.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	7,000,000.00
Intervention field	007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	0.00
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	010.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	011.Issuance of visas with limited territorial validity	0.00
Intervention field	012.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof	0.00

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

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

2.2.1. Description

Switzerland plans to use the available technical assistance mainly for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and control of the BMVI. Additional funds are earmarked for evaluation and studies, data collection, information/communication and, if necessary, publicity measures as well as capacity measures for partners.

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

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

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	65,338.50
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	1,890,000.00
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	500,000.00

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### 3. Financing plan

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

#### 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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### 3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	10,927,600.94	5,930,354.00	5,930,354.00	0.00	16,857,954.94	64.8216285955%
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	2,994,707.45	332,745.00	332,745.00		3,327,452.45	90.0000073630%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	6,000,000.00	666,667.00	666,667.00		6,666,667.00	89.9999955000%
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	13,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		13,000,000.00	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		1,000,000.00	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Total European integrated border management			33,922,308.39	6,929,766.00	6,929,766.00	0.00	40,852,074.39	83.0369299394%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	7,000,000.00	2,333,333.00	2,333,333.00		9,333,333.00	75.0000026786%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total						
Total Common visa policy			7,000,000.00	2,333,333.00	2,333,333.00		9,333,333.00	75.0000026786%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)		Total	2,455,338.50				2,455,338.50	100.0000000000%
Grand total			43,377,646.89	9,263,099.00	9,263,099.00	0.00	52,640,745.89	82.4031767723%

### 3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds<sup>1</sup>

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

1

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management<sup>1</sup>

Instrument	Transfer Amount
	0.00

1

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#### 4. Enabling conditions

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

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	<p>Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.</p>	Yes	<p>On level Bund</p> <p>Federal Act on Public Procurement (BöB): SR 172.056.1 - Federal Act of 21 June 2019 on Public Procurement (BöB) (admin.ch)</p> <p>Regulation on Public Procurement (GPP): SR 172.056.11 - Ordinance of 12 February 2020 on public procurement (admin.ch)</p> <p>Ordinance on the Organisation of Public Procurement of the Federal Administration: SR 172.056.15 Ordinance on the Organisation of Public Procurement of the Federal Administration (Org-VöB) of 1 May 2024</p> <p>At level Ka</p>	<p>Article 13 of the BMVI Addendum between the CH and the Commission states that:</p> <p>(a) References to Union legislation on public procurement in the BMVI Regulation and the CPR shall be understood as references to Swiss national law on public procurement and Annex 4 to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (Agreement on Government Procurement) and the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on certain aspects of government procurement.</p> <p>(b) Switzerland shall make available to the Commission its public procurement procedures used.</p> <p>The monitoring mechanisms for public procurement and their award shall be implemented in accordance with Swiss national law.</p> <p>Provisions to ensure the compilation of reliable procurement data are laid down in Swiss law. In accordance with Article 49(1) of the BöB and IVöB, the contracting authorities shall keep the relevant documents in connection with a procurement procedure for at least three</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		<p>2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:</p> <p>a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value;</p> <p>b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.</p>	Yes	<p>BöB, VöB, IVöB, Org-VöB</p> <p>Certain documents relevant to the call for tenders must be published online on the following website: <a href="http://simap.ch">simap.ch</a> - Home</p>	<p>years from the date of award of the contract. Pursuant to Article 27 of the VöB, all public contracts from CHF 50,000 (including VAT) must be published.</p> <p>The data mentioned as criteria are part of the necessary requirements under Swiss law. In accordance with Article 48(6) BöB and Article 51(2) and (3) BöB and IVöB respectively, these must be published on the information system (simap) with the surcharge, such as: a. the type of procedure used, b. the subject matter and scope of the contract, c. the name and address of the contracting authority, d. the date of the award, e. the name and address of the supplier considered, f. the total price of the tender considered or, exceptionally, the lowest and highest total prices of the tenders included in the award procedure, including VAT, as well as the number of tenders received and the justification for the award.</p> <p>The condition under criterion 2(b) "provided that the national systems provide this information" does not apply to the CH. Pursuant to Article 13 of the BMVI Supplementary Agreement between Switzerland and the Commission, Swiss national law applies.</p> <p>The final price will be published on simap. The participation of SMEs, on the other hand, is not published in the award decision. This information has been evaluated for the Procurement Controlling Reporting Set since 2022 (cf. 8.8.8).</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Procurement controlling is defined in the Ordinance on the Organisation of Public Procurement of the Federal Administration (Org-VöB) of 1 May 2024.</p> <p>There is a checklist that the managing authority uses to carry out the procurement checks. It can be sent at the request of the Commission.</p> <p>Document Funding regulations on the following website: Border Management and Visa Policy Instrument (BMVI) (admin.ch)</p>	Pursuant to Article 27 Org-VöB, the Federal Council is responsible for the overall controlling of the procurement system of the Federal Administration. The departments and the Federal Chancellery are responsible for procurement controlling in their area. They shall coordinate their procurement controlling with that of the Bundesrat. According to Art. 3 Org-VöB, the procurement and demand bodies ensure that the procurements are economically as well as economically, ecologically and socially sustainable. The Procurement Controlling Reporting Set is issued annually to the Federal Council and the Financial Delegation of the Federal Councils (FinDel). Data is available from the procurement management, contract management, statistic procurement payments and simap.ch systems. As part of the annual checks referred to in Article 27(2) of the Org-VöB, the administrative authority carries out a check on all procurements in order to ensure that national laws have been complied with. In addition, a complaint mechanism was set up in accordance with Article 8 of the Funding Manual, which enables infringements of the procurement rules.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Federal Act on Cartels and Other Restrictions of Competition (Cartel Act, KG): SR 251 - Federal Act on cartels and other restrictions of competition (Cartel Act, KG) of 6 October 1995 admin.ch</p> <p>Federal Personnel Act (BPG): SR 172.220.1 - Federal Personnel Act of 24 March 2000 (BPG) admin.ch</p>	<p>The Reporting Set Procurement Controlling Federal Administration is published on the following page:</p> <p>Procurement Controlling Federal Administration (admin.ch).</p> <p>It contains various evaluations of payments, awards and contracts as well as information on procurement delegations</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				SFAO: Whistleblowing	<p>and suppliers of the Federal Administration with the highest turnover.</p> <p>The managing authority shall control all procurements in the context of the implementation of the Fund. A complaint mechanism has also been set up to report breaches of public procurement rules.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 6(2) of the BMVI Addendum between CH and COM, Switzerland must immediately inform the European Commission or OLAF of suspicions relating to an irregularity, fraud or illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. This also applies to the application of the Federal Act on Public Procurement.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 13(2) of the BMVI Addendum, Switzerland makes available to the Commission the public procurement procedures used.</p>
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	n/a. A full description of the fulfilment of the enabling conditions can be found in the attached document in the “Documents” section of the programme.	<p>The monitoring of Switzerland's international commitments in public procurement is the responsibility of the Federal Government-Canton Procurement Commission (KBBK). It consists of federal and cantonal representatives. The SECO is managed by the secretariat (see Article 59(1) of the BöB).</p> <p>Procurement authorities (Federation/Canton, Art. 11) must fight competition agreements. In accordance</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>with Article 44(2)(b) of the BöB (Canton: Exclude Art. 44 IVöB 2019) (Art. 45 BöB).</p> <p>Procurement bodies report suspected cases to the Competition Commission (WEKO), which protects competition, fights cartels and monitors companies.</p> <p>If there are suspicions of breaches of international obligations, the KBBK may intervene with public authorities (see Article 59(3) of the BöB).</p> <p>Under Article 22a(1) of the BPG, federal employees are required to report crimes to be prosecuted ex officio (e.g. forgery of documents). Irregularities in procurement are subject to the right of notification (cf. Article 22a(4) BPG).</p> <p>In Article 6 of the BMVI-ZV, Switzerland has undertaken to inform OLAF of irregularities, fraud or other illegal activities.</p>
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	Yes	<p>SR 101 - Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation of 18 April 1999 (admin.ch)</p> <p>SR 0.101 - Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR)</p> <p>Counselling centres on human rights issues - humanrights.ch</p>	<p>Article 35 BV obliges the State to respect fundamental rights in all its activities. Article 3(a) of the BMVI Additional Agreement refers to the ECHR, which safeguards human rights. Since 1974, it has allowed individuals to lodge complaints with the ECtHR.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>Federal Office for Gender Equality EBG</p> <p>Conformity in the implementation of the BMVI</p>	<p>In Switzerland, those affected can challenge violations of fundamental rights before administrative or civil courts. Criminal cases must be reported to the police. The NMRI, established in 2023, advises but does not conduct proceedings. In addition, there are specialist bodies on discrimination issues.</p> <p>The ECtHR may be seised at national level (deadline: 6 months). Alternatively, UN committees such as HRC or CAT can consider violations. ombudsmen mediate at cantonal level; Zurich's ombudsman office is particularly relevant.</p> <p>The managing authority monitors compliance with fundamental rights, analyses complaints and carries out checks. A complaint mechanism allows notifications to the MA (EUFonds@sem.admin.ch). In case of violations, sanctions follow, supervised by the monitoring committee. Fundamental rights are examined in funding decisions, and annual reports ensure transparency.</p>
		<p>2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>On the part of the MA, reporting requirements have been included in the Rules of Procedure of the Follow-up Committee (MC), such as: If the managing authority finds non-compliance or receives complaints about cases of non-compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights and the protocols ratified by Switzerland, as well as Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the UN Convention on the Rights of</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>Persons with Disabilities, the monitoring committee shall be informed thereof, excluding confidential information such as personal data. The MA shall report to the BA at least once a year.</p> <p>In the event of suspicion of non-compliance with the above rules, Members are required to inform the Managing Authority. Complaints will be examined and, if necessary, action taken.</p> <p>The procedure for dealing with complaints is listed on the MA website. In addition, the topic is discussed every year in the BA, reminding members of the basic information on the complaint mechanism.</p>
<p>4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <p>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was ratified by Switzerland on 15 April 2014 and entered into force on 15 May 2014.</p> <p>SR 151.3 - Federal Act of 13. December 2002 - BehiG</p> <p>SR 151.31 - Disability Equality Ordinance Federal Strategy for the Implementation of the UN CRPD</p> <p>Federal Office for the Equality of Persons with Disabilities EBGB</p>	<p>There is an Office for the Equality of Persons with Disabilities in Switzerland. States Parties to the UNCRPD must report regularly on their implementation (Art. 35). The first Swiss report was submitted in 2016, and the procedure is repeated every four years. The state report shows measures, progress and need for action. The Federal Office for Gender Equality (EBGB) coordinated the reporting with the involvement of relevant actors, including cantons (SODK) and civil society. Prior to the Committee's opinion, Switzerland received a list of issues, the answers to which are publicly available. In 2022, the Committee made over 80 recommendations to improve the implementation of the UN CRPD. The next state report ("Follow-up") will look at their implementation and progress made, documenting what action has been taken since the last review to further strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	n/a.	<p>The programmes or their preparations will take into account the issue of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of the different formats or votes. Accessibility for persons with disabilities will also be taken into account throughout the preparation and implementation of the programmes.</p> <p>In principle, this is taken into account by complying with the legal basis on the basis of the project application and the project reports of the beneficiaries.</p>
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	n/a.	<p>The rules of procedure of the Monitoring Committee shall lay down the reporting obligations of the managing authority: If the Authority finds non-compliance or receives complaints about violations of the European Convention on Human Rights, the ratified protocols of Switzerland, Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Monitoring Committee shall be informed, while respecting confidentiality. The managing authority shall report to the monitoring committee at least once a year. In case of suspicion of non-compliance, members are obliged to inform the authority. Complaints are examined and necessary measures are taken. At regular meetings (at least annually), the Monitoring Committee shall be informed of complaints and cases of incompatibility raised by the Authority for discussion.</p>

## 5. Programme authorities

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

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	State Secretariat for Migration SEM, Funds and Support Programmes Section	Alexander Zwahlen-Simonett	Head of Managing Authority	alexander.zwahlen@sem.admin.ch
Audit authority	Swiss Federal Audit Office (SFAO)	Martin Koehli	Head of Audit Authority	martin.koehli@efk.admin.ch
Body which receives payments from the Commission	State Secretariat for Migration SEM, Funds and Support Programmes Section	Lea Truttmann	Stv. Head of the Managing Authority	lea.truttmann@sem.admin.ch

## 6. Partnership

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

The following bodies, which have a potential interest in the implementation of projects under the BMVI, have been involved in the preparation of the programme and are represented in the BMVI Follow-up Committee:

### 1. members

#### Representatives of the Federal Offices:

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)

- Europe Division (AE)
- Consular Directorate (KD)

Federal Department of Justice and Police (FJPD)

- General Secretariat (GS-EJPD)
- Federal Office of Police (fedpol)
- Federal Office of Justice (FOJ)
- State Secretariat for Migration (SEM)

The Federal Department of Finance (FDF)

- Federal Office of Customs and Border Security (BAZG)
- Federal Fiscal Administration (FDF)

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC)

- Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA)

#### Representatives of the cantons:

- Conference of Cantonal Judicial and Police Directors (KKJPD)
- Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland (PPPKS)
- Zurich Cantonal Police (Airport Police - Staff Department)

#### The managing authority shall:

Aerosuisse business association

Faculty of Law at FernUni Switzerland

### 1. Participant

- Representatives of the European Commission
- General Secretariat (GS-EJPD)

The bodies involved are national experts in the field of migration and border management, such as BAZG and SEM, with experience in the implementation of previous projects under the ISF-Grenze funding instrument. On the other hand, potentially external partners such as the BJ, EFV, Aerosuisse and FernUni Switzerland were also involved. The above-mentioned authorities were part of the ISF Monitoring Committee and now form the BMVI Monitoring Committee. In this way, they will continue to be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme in the future.

**Involvement of the partnership in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme**

The managing authority shall involve the partners in all matters in close cooperation. For example, the partners listed in point 6 above were already involved in the preparation of the programme.

From March to December 2021, bilateral discussions were held with potential beneficiaries to discuss possible measures in detail. A first version of the program was then developed. Subsequently, this was consulted with the above-mentioned bodies in February 2022 and all were invited to submit concrete project proposals, which would allow for a more precise and structured allocation of the planned measures to specific objectives in the programme. Taking into account the project proposals submitted, the programme was revised and sent to the above-mentioned bodies for re-consultation in August 2022.

In addition to the planning of the programme, the partners are also involved in project implementation and evaluation. To that end, a monitoring committee has been set up in accordance with Article 38 of the CPR, which meets at least once a year to examine all factors affecting progress towards the objectives of the programme. The Monitoring Committee thus has an accompanying and supervising role. The rules of procedure of the monitoring committee, including the details of the members and participants and the data and information shared with the monitoring committee, are published on the website of the BMVI of the Federal Government.

With regard to the involvement of economic and social partners in accordance with Article 8(1)(b) of the CPR, a partnership was entered into with Aerosuisse. Aerosuisse is the umbrella organisation of Swiss aerospace and represents the interests of companies in this sector. Aerosuisse is now a member of the BMVI Monitoring Committee and contributes his technical expertise to the work of this committee.

Article 8(1)(d) of the CPR also mentions the partnership with research institutions and universities. A representative of FernUni Switzerland is therefore also active in the monitoring committee. She has proven expertise in the field of human rights. This also takes into account the requirement laid down in Article 8(1)(c) of the CPR that partnerships must be sought, inter alia, with bodies responsible for promoting fundamental rights.

Switzerland has not yet been able to find any other civil society organisation willing to participate in the BMVI Follow-up Committee. This is not due to insufficient search efforts on the part of the managing authority, but to the difficulty of attracting an appropriate organisation to participate. Switzerland continues to actively seek further partners in this regard and to issue invitations to participate in the BMVI Follow-up Committee to civil society organisations.

## 7. Communication and visibility

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

### **Communication and visibility measures pursuant to Article 22(3)(j) CPR**

The present communication strategy for the implementation of the BMVI in Switzerland is based on the BMVI Regulation, in particular Article 24 and Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR), in particular Article 22(3)(j).

#### **Communication objective BMVI 2021-2027**

The aim of the communication strategy for the BMVI 2021-2027 is to provide the defined target groups (mainly existing and potential beneficiaries, i.e. federal authorities and cantons) with appropriate information about the National Programme, to promote the participation of relevant authorities and thus to create greater transparency and visibility of the measures and their impact on Swiss and European citizens.

#### **audience**

Priority target groups are beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and citizens of Switzerland and the Union. Switzerland mainly informs on its website (see Article 46(b) CPR) about the measures co-financed under the BMVI and also informs directly on the project pages of EU co-financing, as required in particular for the visibility measures under Article 46 and Annex IX CPR.

#### **Ways of communication**

Taking into account the resources available in the managing authority and the nature of the projects, the communication channels will be limited to the basics:

- Information events for beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries on the content of the programme and the related new provisions on project implementation, as well as presentations at various events where there is a thematic link.
- Homepage with information on the Fund (e.g. objectives, funding possibilities, monitoring committee, relevant legal bases), on the projects (e.g. measures, beneficiaries, project costs and other data required under Article 49 CPR), on the actors (e.g. members of the monitoring committee) and on the evaluations (e.g. impact of projects).
- Production of print media (e.g. information brochures)
- possible notifications about certain projects on social networks (Twitter)

#### **Further measures will be extended according to needs and available resources** **Indicators for monitoring and evaluation**

Several indicators are used to monitor and assess the various measures implemented. In the context of information events for beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries, the main indicator of implementation will be the number of events held. In order to evaluate the results, the number of participants is recorded and their feedback collected through qualitative questionnaires. The data collection tools used include visitor statistics and feedback from the questionnaires.

For printed products, the baseline indicator is the number of printed and distributed products. The result indicator measures the impact of these materials based on the number of requests and the number of clicks on the corresponding links. Google Analytics is used to track these interactions.

For social media activities, the baseline indicator is the number of tweets posted. The result indicator assesses audience engagement by counting the number of reposts, views, and comments. This data is collected using the functions of X (formerly Twitter).

#### **Planned budget**

A sum of approximately € 50,000 is planned for Switzerland.

#### **Resources for implementation in the managing authority**

Taking into account the resources available in the managing authority, the communication strategy will focus on the basic necessary requirements. Regular exchanges with existing EU and national communication networks will be sought. In accordance with Article 48(2) of the CPR, the managing authority nominated a communications officer and communicated it to the European Commission. This member of staff is part of the managing authority and is not solely responsible for communication tasks, but mainly for the management of the Fund. Its responsibilities include the coordination of cross-programme communication and visibility activities. As Switzerland only participates in one fund, this communication officer is also the national coordinator of Switzerland (Article 48(2) CPR) in accordance with Article 48(1) CPR.

### **Visibility measures of beneficiaries**

In order to ensure visibility at the level of the project participants, the grant agreements include, inter alia, the requirement for the project participants to comply with the publicity provisions laid down in the legal basis (e.g. Articles 47, 50 and Annex IX CPR). In addition, potential beneficiaries must indicate in the project application form how they will comply with the visibility rules. In the project reports, the beneficiary must detail the visibility measures implemented.

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

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

### A. Summary of the main elements

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

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

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

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

B. Details by type of operation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A. Summary of the main elements

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

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

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

B. Details by type of operation

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## Appendix 3

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

Procedure reference		Programme version			Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)3163 - 19 May 2022 - 1		1.0			Accepted		
Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action		
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		2,994,707.45		<p>BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4 - Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework” under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. SWITZERLAND implements both aspects.</p> <p>BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 supports - Under Lot 1: the preparation at the national level for the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). This includes adaptations to the national systems connected to or used in relation with the EES and/or the ETIAS, adaptation to infrastructure or premises related to the EES and/or the ETIAS operation, the procurement of material and equipment, and services.</p> <p>Under Lot 2: changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management system related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS. This includes the development and implementation of national processes and IT solutions, as well as national procedures, handbooks, and training.</p> <p>The specific action provides a flexibility option that remains in the possibility to transfer all or part of the allocation for Lot 2 (EUR 500 000 including Technical Assistance) to Lot 1, on condition that the Schengen Associated Country confirms that activities under Lot 2 will be fully carried out and that the costs will be covered by the national budget or other actions financed from the BMVI programme. Switzerland has decided to make use of this possibility.</p>		
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			179,682.44		<p>TA - BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4 (EU contribution EUR 982.129.25 + TA EUR 58.927.75)</p> <p>TA - BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 (EU contribution EUR 2,012,578.2 + TA EUR 120,754.69)</p>		

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Enabling conditions - full version	Supplementary Information	11 Jun 2025	Enabling conditions - full version with display of last modifications (03.2025)		Enabling conditions - full version with display of last modifications (03.2025)		
Methodology paper	Supplementary Information	11 Jun 2025			Methodology paper		