



Estrutura de Missão
Gestão dos Fundos Comunitários



European Union

Annex 2

MODEL ANNUAL PROGRAMME REVISED VERSION

MEMBER STATE: **PORTUGAL**

FUND: **External Borders Fund**

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: **Community Funds Management Task Force**
(Estrutura de Missão para a Gestão do Programa
Quadro Solidariedade e Gestão dos Fluxos Migratórios)
of Ministry of Interior

YEAR COVERED: **2007**



1. GENERAL RULES FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

The Responsible Authority (RA) is a wholly independent body created expressly by government instrument – signed by the Prime Minister – whose exclusive role is to provide technical, administrative and financial management for the General Programme on Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows.

According to the legal instrument under which it was established and which defines its role, the RA may not under any circumstances be a beneficiary of Community co-financing or act as the implementing body for projects, even as a mere partner or member of an association. Consequently the implementing body method will not be applied to this programme.

Thus, and in accordance with the above-mentioned legal instrument, the head of the RA is personally and nominally responsible to the government for the professionalism, impartiality, independence and transparency of all management activity throughout implementation of the entire General Programme on Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows.

This model – used systematically in Portugal for the management of Structural Funds over the last 20 years, as well as in ERF I and II – therefore provides for total segregation of roles, placing the RA in a situation of complete independence both vis-à-vis potential beneficiaries of finance and in relation to the Certifying Authority¹ (CA) and Audit Authority² (AA), which in turn have full administrative, technical and financial autonomy.

Accordingly, even in hypothetical situations where, during competitive procedures (applicable in all calls for proposals) a single potential beneficiary may emerge in

¹ Foreign Nationals and Borders Service.

² Inspectorate General of Finance.



view of the specificity of the area involved – and even if that beneficiary is a unit within the public administration – the institutional and legal nature of the RA and the independent way in which it is positioned and limited to exercising a purely management role, provides a total segregation of functions, guaranteeing impartiality and transparency in all its work of analysis, selection, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

The RA organises all procedures for the selection and awarding of co-financing by the Fund, in accordance with principles of transparency, equality of treatment and the non-cumulation of aid.

The rules are laid out in specific domestic legislation for the Fund – Order 79/2008 of 25 January – and have also been disseminated via the Fund's procedures manual and on the RA's own website.

For the project selection phase, the procedures set out in those documents are as follows:

- Announcement - Bids are submitted to the RA following an announcement published in a national large-circulation newspaper and on the RA's own website. The announcement will contain, either directly or by cross-reference to the web page indicated, all relevant information, such as the aims of the Fund with which bids must be consistent, eligible beneficiaries, the eligibility period of the annual programme (1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009) within which projects must be implemented, the selection criteria and the amount of finance available.

General selection criteria:

- Extent of consistency with the national situation and needs;
- Relevance, appropriateness and consistency of the aims and activities in terms of the annual programme;
- Adequacy of the profile of the applicant, and its proven experience and prior achievements;
- Cost/benefit ratio of the planned expenditure;



- Extent to which it complements other projects financed out of public funds.

In addition to observing the applicable national legislation on public procurement, the minimum criteria provided for in Article 16(5) of the basic act establishing the Fund will be observed.

Planned timetable for the submission of bids:

- The conditions now exist on a national level to implement the programme in full and, in view of the expectations created by the potential beneficiaries, bids will be accepted in the third quarter of 2008.
- Submission of bids - Bids are submitted using a special form designed to provide the information necessary for the approval decision and for the subsequent monitoring, control and assessment processes. An annex to the form provides a table of implementation and results indicators, and the applicant can select those most appropriate to the proposed project, in order to enable the project's contribution to the aims of the programme to be assessed.
 - Eligibility of bids - This is based on the formal analysis of the bid, with the general eligibility requirements of the applicant and the project being checked during this phase.
 - Analysis of bid and technical opinion - The bid is analysed using specially designed forms, with the analysis covering an assessment of the selection criteria and of the eligibility of the expenditure concerned and its reasonableness in terms of achieving the aims of the bid.
 - Opinion of the Joint Committee - The bids analysed are ranked in accordance with the score obtained by applying the selection criteria, and on the basis of the financing available, and are then submitted for the opinion of the Joint Committee. Once that opinion has been obtained, a decision can be taken.
 - Decision - The action approving the application for finance.



- Finance contract - The financing decision is formalised in a written contract between the RA and entity applying for the finance. The contract contains the undertaking to implement the project, reflecting the precise terms of the instrument approving the finance, of which the table setting out the cost structure forms an integral part.
- All procurement procedures will take place in accordance with Article 11 of the implementing rules, thus ensuring that national public procurement rules comply with the Community rules.

2. CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS (if appropriate)

Not applicable.

3. ACTIONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAMME UNDER THE PRIORITIES CHOSEN

The Annual Programme for 2007 (AP 2007) of the External Borders Fund (EBF) was approved on 19 December 2008 through Commission Decision C(2008) 8471 final.

Given that in the middle of the third quarter of 2008 the conditions already existed in Portugal for the full implementation of the AP and in view of the expectation created by its potential beneficiaries, the RA, after obtaining the agreement of the European Commission, opened the applications on 18 August 2008, with the publication of a notification in the national press and in the site of the RA: <http://fundoscomunitarios.mai-gov.info>. The notification was aimed at all programme actions and the period for the presentation of applications ran until 31 October 2008.



This procedure marked the start of the first stage of the execution of the AP, although work had already been carried out beforehand to bring this instrument to the attention of potential beneficiaries, specifically through the site of the RA, in order to raise their awareness as the majority of them are not very familiar with the rules inherent to processes supported by Community Funds. They were therefore given full support and all of the necessary explanations, also taking into account that there would be a very short execution period to implement the assisted projects under this AP 2007.

In this period for the opening of applications, a total of 10 applications were presented and after analysing the results 5 of these were approved.

This group of applications totally absorbed the amount of the Fund available per action, except for action 2 "Support for activities fostering cooperation", where no applications were approved, and action 3 "Equipment for border surveillance and interception".

The extremely short period of effective execution available to the Programme, caused by the delay in its approval and the delays resulting from this for the effective realization of the approved projects, meant that this had to be revised. The objective is to maximise both the non-consigned Fund amounts and those where it is estimated that they cannot be executed under the approved projects due to the fact that the period of eligibility of the programme ends on 31 December 2009 and, therefore, it is not possible, before this date, to conclude some of the tender processes of project components which suffered delays arising specifically due to the technical complexity of some acquisitions.

The revision will therefore ensure the total absorption of the AP 2007 Fund, reinforcing some of the Programme objectives to the detriment of others, which cannot be completed for the stated reasons.

This revised version of the AP 2007 of the External Borders Fund consists in the reallocation of the amounts of the Fund which are still available for the expected execution of the approved projects.



In fact, it is now possible to gauge the effective execution of the approved projects with a high degree of certainty and, consequently, reallocate the Fund amounts per action in order to ensure that the programme amounts are fully absorbed.

It is therefore proposed to reinforce actions 1 "Equipment for use in the control of external borders" and 4 "Acquisition of equipment for the exchange of information", by releasing the same amounts from other actions of the AP 2007.

3.1. Actions implementing Priority 1 – Support for the gradual establishment of an integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons at and the surveillance of external borders

ACTION 1 – EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN THE CONTROL OF EXTERNAL BORDERS

Purpose and scope of the action

The aim is to render the control of persons more rapid, secure and effective. Additionally, the interchange of procedures by the various bodies involved and between Member States should become more rapid with progressively increasing interoperability.

This action seeks to achieve high standards of efficiency and security with a view to modernising border control management using intelligent and innovative technology, in particular in terms of the processing and use of data.

The action consists of an innovating border control system within the European Union (RAPID) which anticipates one of the strategic priorities of the EU on Automatic Borders Control (ABC).

The introduction on all external borders of individual control stations (including software for reading electronic passports, cross-checking against the photograph and fingerprints taken on the spot, validating them and at the same time consulting the SIS and the database of national



precautionary measures) for the automatic registration of EU nationals passengers aged 18 or more, including the first stage of the RAPID system: adaptation to the first generation of electronic passports.

This RAPID project (Automatic Identification of Passengers Holding Travelling Documents) consists in the acquisition of an innovative system which helps to ensure automated border control for all adult bearers of electronic passports of the European Union and Schengen States, guaranteeing the rapid, secure, effective and efficient control of passenger identity and the authenticity of the travelling document, constituting an added advantage in the fight against illegal immigration, people trafficking and terrorism itself in all international airports and islands.

The main purpose of the first stage of RAPID project is the purchase of Ebox terminals for passengers control and registration systems identified in documents (VBeGates).

In this way, the first contract was signed in March 2007 for the acquisition of 10 Ebox terminals (VBeGates) in the airport of Faro and, in July of the same year, another contract was signed for acquisition of 68 more Ebox terminals for the airports of Lisboa, Funchal, Porto, Lajes, Ponta Delgada e Porto Santo.

In June 2007, a new contract was signed for the preparation of a promotional movie about the RAPID system and his spread to all the potential beneficiaries, the national press and the Internet.

Expected grant recipients

The beneficiary of the action is the Foreign Nationals and Borders Service (SEF).

Expected quantified results

Indicators of this action are³:

- The number of passengers crossing borders using the RAPID system: 530.733
- The number of terminals for installation of the passengers control and registration systems identified in documents (VBeGates): 78
- Average time of crossing borders through the RAPID system: 15 seconds
- Production of promotional material with information for passengers with a view to obtain an efficient and rapid use of the RAPID system: 1 movie

Financial information

All figures in EUROS

ACTION	Community contribution	Public allocation	Private allocation	TOTAL	% EC
	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5=1/4
Action 1	2.181.188,82	1.391.396,68	0,00	3.572.585,50	61%

The action addresses the following objectives of MAP: Modernization of the equipments and systems intended for the control of external borders, making them progressively interoperable with that of the other Member States.

³ Since this is a revised version of the program, these indicators translate the current situation of the project.



3.2. Actions implementing Priority 2 – Support for the development and implementation of the Portuguese components of a European surveillance system for external borders and a permanent European patrol network at the southern maritime borders of Member States

ACTION 2 – EQUIPMENT FOR BORDER SURVEILLANCE

Purpose and scope of the action

An essential aim of the action is the reinforcement and modernisation of the surveillance and control system for external maritime borders, together with increased efficiency in the organisation, coordination and interoperability of that function.

An important contribution to achieving that aim will be the provision of equipment for use in the various observation posts to allow for the real-time exchange of information by the various competent authorities. A further important factor will be the development of an integrated surveillance system, using specialist operational equipment with the most up-to-date technology to safeguard data security and transmission and network operations.

The development of an integrated coastal surveillance and control system aimed at detecting, identifying and combating threats, particularly in the field of trafficking of migrants by sea, but also for other forms of criminality such as tax and customs fraud, terrorism and environmental protection, will include fixed and mobile observation posts, land and sea intervention vehicles and the deployment of specialised operational equipment applying the most recent technology in order to safeguard data security and transmission and network operations. This security and defence system, to be operated by the National Republican Guard (GNR), will serve the various security forces and services that have legal responsibilities for the control and surveillance of external borders and will



also take account of internationally adopted systems that are already in use in certain Member States (particularly in maritime surveillance) so as to guarantee their interoperability.

Implementing the system is a gradual process. The aim of this action is to bring in equipment that is regarded as complementary and essential for its operation.

It is important to acquire appropriate means of transport for border control purposes (surveillance, patrol and response), and in particular vehicles fitted with electronic surveillance equipment. This will include:

- The acquisition and maintenance of special coastal patrol and rapid response vehicles;
- The acquisition of specific, interoperable detection, identification and response equipment;

This action includes the first stage of 2 projects of the GNR:

- Open Sea, which consists in the acquisition of equipment aimed at improving the GNR's ability to carry out sea-based surveillance, patrols and intervention actions:
 - In December 2008, through a negotiated procedure without a publication notice, were bought 3 patrol and rapid response vehicles in the coastal areas.
 - In August 2009, the legal proceedings started for the purchase of one mobile maintenance vehicle for sea operations, and one mobile maintenance vehicle for technical and technological operations.
- Morcego & Mobile, is the designation of a project which consists in the acquisition of equipment which will help to increase operational capacity for land-based surveillance interventions, and will help to improve the identification and supervision of targets:



- In August 2009, legal proceedings started for the purchase of 8 four-wheel motorcycles of high capacity.

Both projects articulate with the SIVICC (Integrated Coastal Surveillance and Control System) in as much as they reinforce the resources available on external borders in order to carry out surveillance, patrol and interception actions.

However, given the delay in the procedures of some of the tenders in this first stage of execution and in view of the technical complexity of some acquisitions, it will not be possible to execute all of the components initially planned, and so these will have to be executed under the second stage of the applications already approved in the AP 2008:

- Seagoing vessels for patrols, surveillance and intervention.
- Night vision equipment for target identification.
- All wheel drive vehicles.
- Four-wheel motorcycles of high capacity, in addition to the 8 purchased under the first stage of the project.

Expected grant recipients

The beneficiary of the action is the National Republican Guard (GNR).

Expected quantified results

Indicators of this action are⁴:

Open Sea

- Patrol and rapid response vehicles in the coastal areas: 3 vehicles
- Mobile maintenance vehicles to reduce vehicle downtime: 2 vehicles

⁴ Since this is a revised version of the program, these indicators translate the current situation of the project.

Morcego & Mobile

- Four-wheel motorcycles of high capacity: 8 vehicles

Financial information

All figures in EUROS

ACTION	Community contribution	Public allocation	Private allocation	TOTAL	% EC
	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5=1/4
Action 3	180.815,53	60.271,84	0,00	241.087,37	75%

The action addresses the following objectives of MAP: improvement and modernization of the surveillance and control system of the external maritime border including the acquire equipment intended for the activities of detection, identification and intervention on borders, including maritime and land intervention resources, which interoperate with other internal and external systems of border management, control and surveillance and fixed and mobile observation posts.

3.3. Actions implementing Priority 4 – Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the community legal instruments in the areas of external borders and visas

ACTION 3 – ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Purpose and scope of the action

A key objective of this action is to develop the Portuguese components for information systems, notably the Schengen Information System (SIS) and



the Visa Information System (VIS), with particular emphasis on new information and communications technology. In that context, the aim of the action is to support the purchase and modernisation of computer equipment, and the carrying-out of specific tests for the rollout of systems.

A further essential aim in the alteration of the web-based network system for VIS applications is to acquire the appropriate equipment.

This action includes 2 projects of the SEF:

- SIS II (Schengen Information System), which is a large-scale database which allows the competent authorities of the Member States, by means of a process of automatic inquiry, to search for and obtain indications regarding people and objects. It works as the main compensatory measure of free circulation within the territory of the Schengen States.

Each Member State will be responsible for setting up, operating and maintaining its own national system (NS.SISII) and for connecting it to the central system. SIS II contains those categories of data supplied by each of the Member States which are necessary e.g. for alerts, for refusing entry or stay.

To achieve the above requisites each Member State will have to implement in every national competent authorities all conditions to be able on creating, updating and deleting alerts; to be able to consult the system whenever a need is popping up; to be able to make use of the biometric information in the right way; to be able of making sure of the consistency of their database compared with that one of the Central side.

At a certain time of the project, but always before entering into operations, a certain set of tests have to be conducted in order to verifying the good running of the different systems. These tests shall be run nationally between all intervenient and then later with the central side.



In February 2005, a contract was signed following international tendering procedures for the purchase of the second-generation SIS technical platform: computer equipment and software (servers; load balancers; computers; monitors; keyboards; printers and firewalls).

With all this equipment it will be possible to make secured connections between the central system of SIS II (CS.SISII) and the national system (NS.SISII), and implement a secured, scaled and reliable national solution which will allow the good use of the information by the different competent authorities.

Authorities responsible for border control and other police and customs checks within the Member State concerned will have a right to access alerts. By extension, it will also be possible for national judicial authorities to access the system for the performance of their tasks. A Member State issuing an alert will be responsible for ensuring that the data are accurate, up-to-date and lawfully entered in SIS II.

- VIS (Visa Information System), is a large-scale system for the exchange of visa data between Schengen Member States which shall enable national authorities to enter and update visa data and to consult these data electronically. It will store data concerning all applicants for entry visas into the Schengen Area, this data will include biometrics (photographs and fingerprints) and other relevant data such as the name, address date and place of the application, and any decision taken by the Member State responsible to issue, refuse, annul, revoke or extend the visa.

The VIS is based on a centralized architecture. It consists of a central information system, the "Central Visa Information System" (CS-VIS), of an interface in each Member State, the "National Interfaces" (NI-VIS) that provide the connection to the relevant central national authorities of the respective Member States, and of a communication infrastructure



between the Central Visa Information System and the National Interfaces.

Implementing the system is a gradual process. The purpose of the first stage of VIS is the purchase of base equipment to the development of national Visa Issuing System with the capture of biometric data and the development of the national interface that will provide the connection to the CS-VIS.

In January 2009, legal proceedings on the basis of a negotiated procedure without a publication notice started for the development of the VIS national interface and the purchase of servers. The elements of VIS National interface are:

- A messaging motor – creation of messages to communicate to CS-VIS;
- A logging mechanism;
- An auditing mechanism.

Given that the amount available in the action was not sufficient to provide financial cover for both applications, the project VIS was approved through overbooking, for the amount of community financing of 75% of the eligible amount, in an attempt to maximise the existing Fund.

In this way, and in view of the prospects for the execution of both projects by the end of the year, this action was reinforced in order to help to include the whole of the VIS project. This increase came about due to the release of the same amount from the technical assistance action.

Expected grant recipients

The beneficiary of the action is the Foreign Nationals and Borders Service (SEF).

Expected quantified results

Indicators of this action are⁵:

SIS II

- Installation and configuration of acquired servers: 100%
- Conclusion of the national interface: 90%
- Adaptation of national SIS system:90%

VIS

- Installation and configuration of acquired servers: 100%
- Conclusion of the national interface: 20%
- Adaptation of national VIS issuing system:20%

Financial information

All figures in EUROS

ACTION	Community contribution	Public allocation	Private allocation	TOTAL	% EC
	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5=1/4
Action 4	474.801,59	158.267,19	0,00	633.068,78	75%

The action addresses the following objectives of MAP: development of the national components relating to the SIS, VIS system in order to respond effectively to the rules and deadlines established by the European

⁵ Since this is a revised version of the program, these indicators translate the current situation of the project.

Commission and achieve strict security landing of information necessary to the Portuguese external border control.

3.4. Common issues

Visibility of EC funding

Co-financing by the Fund will be clearly visible in any of the components implemented as part of programme management and of the projects for approval. Ways of ensuring visibility will include:

- Displaying the EU logo and an indication that finance has been provided by the Fund on all material produced concerning the implementation of the programme (invitations to submit proposals for projects, procedure manuals, guidelines, forms, correspondence, etc.);
- Displaying the EU logo on all equipment acquired for the project;
- Displaying the EU logo and an indication that finance has been provided by the Fund on all relevant advertising material, prospectuses, letterheads, PR activity, etc.;
- Displaying the EU logo and an indication that finance has been provided by the Fund in the premises of recipients of aid (e.g. on the walls of offices, entrance halls, etc.);
- Publicity for the co-financing provided by the Fund particularly when projects are referred to at seminars and conferences.

To indicate that support has been received from the Fund, the following wording will be used:

“Project co-financed by the European External Borders Fund”



Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments

Complementarity with other Community instruments and the non-cumulation of financing are basic management principles enshrined in national legislation applicable to the implementation of the Fund, and which are reflected throughout all phases of the programme as follows:

- The Joint Committee, which is the consultative body of the Responsible Authority for the programme, includes representatives of members of the government competent in the Fund's area of operation. It is involved in drawing up the programme and in approving projects. Its specific obligations include:
 - Providing the information necessary to ensure consistency and complementarity between the financing of the Fund and other relevant national and Community instruments;
 - Issuing opinions on changes in national investment priorities in the Fund's area of operation.

- In the various stages of implementation of the programme, and in particular during the submission of bids and the monitoring and control of projects, the Responsible Authority will request the applicant/beneficiary to provide information on the compatibility of the action proposed or financed with other Portuguese or Community instruments and will identify any possible cumulation of aid; for this purpose, the application form contains a specific field to be used to identify any complementarity between the bid and other projects either implemented or in progress. When the bid is being analysed, the Responsible Authority will check its consistency and ensure there is no cumulation of aid, primarily by consulting the information systems of the managing authorities of national programmes, particularly those receiving Community support.



- The Responsible Authority represents the Ministry for Internal Administration in the monitoring bodies of the National Strategic Reference Framework for the period 2007-2013 which will be monitoring implementation of programmes supported by Structural Funds;
- The Responsible Authority will centralise in the Ministry for Internal Administration all information on projects or activities which have applied for or obtained Community financing of any sort, and is responsible for ensuring consistency and the absence of any cumulation of aid.

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Purpose of the technical assistance

The specific aim of technical assistance is to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness in implementing the programme. It therefore seeks to provide, through the technical support structure of the Responsible Authority, a range of management activities vital for the execution, monitoring and control of the projects financed under the programme, in order to ensure that the objectives are achieved.

Thus, technical assistance helps ensure that the management structure responsible for overall management of the General Programme on Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows has everything needed from a logistical point of view for its proper implementation, and effective monitoring and control.

It also carries out actions to promote, disseminate and publicise the aid provided, particularly in terms of the results achieved by projects supported by the Fund.

The main items of expenditure to be considered are as follows:



- Expenditure on the operations of the RA's management support structure, including the cost of staff allocated to it;
- The purchase of audit and control services for projects supported, notably expenditure of the audit authority for the provision and monitoring of those services;
- The purchase of IT services and hardware to support the RA's management, monitoring and assessment activity;
- The collection and processing of data needed to monitor the physical and financial implementation of the projects financed;
- Information and publicity meetings with potential beneficiaries of the programme, and the production of the related documents and materials;
- Dissemination and publicity meetings, particularly in relation to the results obtained through the projects supported;
- Technical training for officials allocated to the management support structure.

As the management and control system is common to the four Funds in the General Programme, as shown in the model presented to the European Commission, and with the aim of rationalisation and efficiency in managing resources, expenditure for common items of technical assistance will be allocated jointly to the four funds, in a reasonable and auditable manner, and ensuring there is no duplication of the financing of costs.

As established in paragraphs 10 and 11 of Council of Ministers Resolution 155-A/2006 of 17 November, the budgeted costs of this measure are born by transfers from the budget of the Ministry of Internal Administration, and it is the responsibility of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration (GS-MIA) to provide logistical support to the RA and the budgeted expenditure, and for this reason it is the final beneficiary of technical assistance.

GS-MIA has organised accounting procedures, based on an Accounting Information System (AIS), which adheres to the accounting principles, concepts and criteria legally defined for cost accounting.

Expected quantified results

The expected results for this measure are centred on meeting the targets and objectives set for the programme, and will therefore be reflected in the management actions and procedures developed which will make it possible, in full compliance with the applicable rules, to maximise the national and Community resources devoted to the programme.

Thus, the indicators are:

- Level of implementation of fund expenditure by 31 December 2009 – 100%
- Average time required to assess bids – 20 days

Visibility of EC funding

See Point 3.4.

Financial information

All figures in EUROS

ACTION	Community contribution	Public allocation	Private allocation	TOTAL	% EC
	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5=1/4
Technical assistance	183.439,92	61.146,64	0,00	244.586,56	75%

5. DRAFT FINANCING PLAN

Annual Programme – Draft Financial Plan

Table 1 – Overview table

Member State: PORTUGAL

Annual Programme Concerned: 2007

External Borders Fund

All figures in EUROS

ACTIONS	Ref. priority	Ref. specific priority (1)	Community contribution	Public allocation	Private allocation	TOTAL	% EC	Share of total
			1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5=1/4	6=1/total1
Action 1	1		2.181.188,82	1.391.396,68	0,00	3.572.585,50	61%	72%
Action 3	2		180.815,53	60.271,84	0,00	241.087,37	75%	6%
Action 4	4		474.801,59	158.267,19	0,00	633.068,78	75%	16%
Technical assistance			183.439,92	61.146,64	0,00	244.586,56	75%	6%
Other operations (2)								
TOTAL			3.020.245,86	1.671.082,35	0,00	4.691.328,21	64%	100%

(1) If appropriate.

(2) If necessary, specific measures defined in the basic instruments such as emergency measures.

Signature of the responsible person