



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS
Directorate E – HOME Affairs Funds
The Director

Brussels
HOME.E.1/AV

Dear Mr Miilits,

In 2024, the Commission shall allocate to the programmes of the Member States the additional amount referred to in the basic acts of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund ((EU) 2021/1147), the Border Management and Visa Instrument ((EU) 2021/1148) and the Internal Security Fund ((EU) 2021/1149) in point (b) of Article 13(1) (AMIF) and in point (b) of Article 10(1) (BMVI and ISF), in accordance with the criteria referred to in Annex I of each basic act.

A Member State is eligible to receive the additional allocation if it has covered at least 10% of the initial allocation to a programme by payment applications submitted in accordance with Article 91 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. Funding shall be effective as of 1 January 2025.

The mid-term allocation criteria of the AMIF and BMVI comprise data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, while the allocation criteria of the ISF comprise data only for 2023. The Commission has noted, in the examination of data sources, a number of data gaps which, if unresolved, could have a direct impact on the level of national allocation of the concerned Member State or, where applicable, Schengen Associated Country. In particular, under the BMVI the basic act provides that in such cases, where no data is available, the reference figure of zero may be given.

Therefore, we kindly ask you to provide the missing data, defined in detail in the annex to this letter, by 15 August 2024. The Commission invites national bodies concerned to submit this data requested in accordance with established practices between the services of the European Union (e.g. Eurostat) and national authorities, with a copy to HOME-NOTIFICATIONS-E1@ec.europa.eu.

Should you have any questions, including on the nature of the data required, please contact us through the functional mailbox above.

Yours faithfully,

Silvia MICHELINI

Ministry of Interior, Director-General Mr Tarmo MIILITS,
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Contact: HOME-NOTIFICATIONS-EI@ec.europa.eu

Enclosure: Annex A - Missing data
Annex B - Data sources

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Annex A – Missing Data - Estonia

AMIF

Criterion for missing data	2021	2022	2023	Comment
All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (<i>Eurostat, migr_resvalid database</i>)	Data is available		Data missing	Deadline to submit data to ESTAT 30/06/2024
First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (<i>Eurostat, (migr_resfirst database-total)</i>)			Data missing	Deadline to submit data to ESTAT 30/06/2024
First permits issued for remunerated activities researchers, length of validity and citizenship (<i>Eurostat, migr_resocc database</i>)			Data missing	Deadline to submit data to ESTAT 30/06/2024

BMVI

Criterion for missing data	2021	2022	2023	Comment
	Data available			

ISF

Criterion for missing data	2023	Comment
	Data is available	

Annex B - Data sources

Internal Security Fund

(a) 45% in inverse proportion to their gross domestic product (purchasing power standard per inhabitant)

Data source: Eurostat ‘Main GDP aggregates in purchasing power standard per capita’ [nama_10_pc].

(b) 40% in proportion to the size of their population

Data source: Eurostat ‘Population on 1 January by age and sex’ [demo_pjan].

(c) 15% in proportion to the size of their territory

Data source: Eurostat ‘Area by NUTS 3 region’ [reg_area3].

Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

1. Specific Objective 1 ‘To strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension’

The following criteria in the area of asylum will be taken into account and shall be weighted as follows:

(a) 30 % in proportion to the number of persons who fall into one of the following categories:

- Any third-country national or stateless person having been granted the status defined by the Geneva Convention;
- Any third-country national or stateless person enjoying a form of subsidiary protection with the meaning of recast Directive 2011/95/EU;
- Any third-country national or stateless person granted temporary protection within the meaning of Directive 2001/55/EC, as activated by the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

Data source: Eurostat ‘First instance decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded)’ (migr_asydcfst database), ‘Final decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex Annual data (rounded)’ (migr_asydcfina database)¹ and ‘Decisions granting temporary protection by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data’ (migr_asytpfa\$defaultview).

(b) 60 % in proportion to the number of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have applied for international protection.

¹ DECISION Geneva Convention status + DECISION Subsidiary protection status + DECISION Temporary protection status.

Data source: Eurostat ‘Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded)’ (migr_asyappctza database - ASYL_APP First time applicant).

(c) 10 % in proportion to the number of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are being or have been resettled in a Member State.

Data source: Eurostat ‘Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship Annual data (rounded)’ (migr_asyresa database).

2. Specific Objective ‘to support legal migration to the Member States including to contribute to the integration of third-country nationals’

The following criteria in the area of legal migration and integration will be taken into account and shall be weighted as follows:

(a) 50% in proportion to the total number of legally residing third-country nationals in a Member State.

Data source: Eurostat ‘All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year’ (migr_resvalid database).

(b) 50% in proportion to the number of third-country nationals who have obtained a first residence permit.

(c) However, for the purpose of the calculation referred to in paragraph 3(b), the following categories of persons shall not be included:

- Third country nationals being issued a work-related first residence permits valid for less than 12 months;*
- Third-country nationals admitted for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service in accordance with Council Directive 2004/114/EC or when applicable the Directive (EU) 2016/801;*
- Third-country nationals admitted for purposes of scientific research in accordance with Council Directive 2005/71/EC or when applicable the Directive (EU) 2016/801.]*

Data source: Eurostat ‘First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship’ (migr_resfirst database – ‘total’), minus the following exclusion categories:

- ‘First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship’ (migr_resfirst database – REASON: ‘education reasons’);*
- ‘First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship’ (migr_resfirst database – REASON: ‘Remunerated activities reasons from 3 to 5 months’).*
- ‘First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship’ (migr_resfirst database – REASON: ‘Remunerated activities reasons from 6 to 11 months’).*
- ‘First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship’ (migr_resocc database – REASON: ‘Remunerated activities reasons: Researchers’).*

3. Specific Objective 3 ‘to contribute to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return and readmission in third countries’

The following criteria in the area of countering irregular migration including returns will be taken into account and shall be weighted as follows:

(a) 70% in proportion to the number of third-country nationals who do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for entry and stay in the territory of the Member State and who are subject to a return decision under national and / or Community law, i.e. an administrative or judicial decision or act, stating or declaring the illegality of stay and imposing an obligation to return;

Data source: Eurostat ‘Third country nationals ordered to leave – annual data (rounded)’ (migr_eiord database).

(b) 30% in proportion to the number of third-country nationals who have actually left the territory of the Member State following an administrative or judicial order to leave, whether undertaken voluntarily or under coercion.

Data source: Eurostat ‘Third country nationals returned following an order to leave – annual data (rounded)’ (migr_eirtn database).

Border Management and Visa Instrument

			Data used
External land border 30%	Land border 70%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length: as reported by Member States to the Commission in line with Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013. Land border ROU-BGR, GRC-BGR, HUN-ROU, HUN-HRV, SVN-HRV defined by EuroGeographics EuroBoundaryMap provides a European geographic database for administrative and statistical regions that will be maintained at the source level by the National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies (NMCAs), and by providing harmonized access conditions for this geographic information within the framework of EuroGeographics. EBM (1:100000) offers the combined strength of detailed European administrative units and linkages to the corresponding LAU and NUTS codes. Calculation method: The length of border sections was defined by their geodesic length based on ellipsoid ETRS89 Impact level: as reported by the EBCGA to the Commission
	Land workload 30%	Land crossings 70%	<p>Reference figures by the EBCGA based on data provided by Member States in accordance with Union law.</p> <p>Data reported by MSs via the “Passenger Flow” indicator under the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) data collection, on monthly basis.</p> <p><u>FRAN definition of indicator “Passenger flow at land” (for data reported for BMVI):</u> The number of third-country and EU nationals crossing the external borders of an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country on entry from a third country or from a non-Schengen EU Member State. One person can be counted several times within the same reference period.</p>
		Land refusals 30%	<p>EUROSTAT database: migr_eirfs</p> <p>Third country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a Member State (see Art. 2.1 (q) and 5.1(a) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). The external border is defined as in the Schengen Borders Code (Council Regulation (EC) No 562/2006, more details on Article 2.2). For countries which are not in the Schengen area, the external border is the same as the international border. The grounds for refusal refer to the Annex V part B of the Schengen Border Code, which is an administrative document in use in most of the Member States. Each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of refusals issued to the same person.</p>
			Data used
External maritime borders 35%	Sea borders 70%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length: as reported by Member States to the Commission in line with Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013. Island Sea border Length calculation based on Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Territorial Seas (12NM), version 2. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/. https://doi.org/10.14284/313 Calculation method: The length of border sections was defined by their geodesic length based on ellipsoid ETRS89 Impact level: as reported by the EBCGA to the Commission
	Sea workload 30%	Sea crossings 70%	<p>Reference figures by the EBCGA based on data provided by Member States in accordance with Union law.</p> <p>Data reported by MSs via the “Passenger Flow” indicator under the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) data collection, on monthly basis. <u>Exception:</u> for some MSs the data for “Passenger Flow” indicator were not available on monthly basis. For BMVI, those MSs have provided yearly figures only.</p> <p><u>FRAN definition of indicator “Passenger flow at sea” (for data reported for BMVI):</u> The number of third-country and EU nationals crossing the external borders of an EU Member State or Schengen Associated Country on entry from a third country or</p>

			<p>from a non-Schengen EU Member State. One person can be counted several times within the same reference period.</p> <p>Due to on-going works for improving the standardization of data collection for passenger flow at the sea borders reported under FRAN, it was agreed between Frontex and DG HOME that, for the purpose of BMVI, this indicator should include all categories of persons entering a MS via an authorized BCP at the external or Intra-EU sea borders. Includes: passengers, seamen and crew on ferries, cruises, pleasure boats, cargo boats or other maritime traffic entering via BCPs.</p>
		Sea refusals 30%	<p>EUROSTAT database: migr_eirfs</p> <p>Third country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a Member State (see Art. 2.1 (q) and 5.1(a) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). The external border is defined as in the Schengen Borders Code (Council Regulation (EC) No 562/2006, more details on Article 2.2). For countries which are not in the Schengen area, the external border is the same as the international border. The grounds for refusal refer to the Annex V part B of the Schengen Border Code, which is an administrative document in use in most of the Member States. Each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of refusals issued to the same person.</p>
			Data used
Airports 20%	Airports workload	Air crossings 70%	<p>EUROSTAT database: avia_par (detailed air passenger transport by reporting country and routes – main airports in the reporting country and main partner airport)</p> <p><u>Method:</u> all individual files from reporting countries (EU and Schengen Associated Countries) are downloaded via the bulk download and then the following transformations are applied: all individual reporting country data are merged into one database; for each partner airport the name of the country is added; based on the reporting country and the country of the partner airport several routes are calculated.</p> <p>For the purpose of the BMVI, the <u>following calculated routes are included:</u> Arrivals from EU non-Schengen to EU non-Schengen, Arrivals from EU non-Schengen to Schengen, Arrivals from Schengen to EU non-Schengen, Arrivals from Third Country to EU non-Schengen, Arrivals from Third Country to Schengen.</p>
		Air refusals 30%	EUROSTAT database: migr_eirfs
			Data used
Consular offices 15%		Visa applications 50%	<p>2017-19 visa statistics published by the Commission in accordance with Article 46 of the Visa Code, all tables up to 2019 available on this page: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy#stats</p>
		Number of consular offices 50%	<p>Number of consular offices (excluding honorary consulates) of the Member States in the countries listed in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 retrievable via: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy#stats</p>