SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

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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)

Border Management

The national internal security strategies provide the direction and requirements that to address so that Lithuania continues to enhance its capabilities of border control management, new and improved assets, integrated communication systems, better risk assessment to ensure an appropriate level of protection of the external border and strengthening the skills and capacity of border guards. Following up on the strategies, the fund support will cover various areas.

Lithuania (LT) has established national strategy for European IBM through close cooperation between all national authorities responsible for the management of external borders and return. The national strategy is in line with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, the multiannual strategic policy for European IBM and the technical and operational strategy.

The situational picture cover land, sea and air border surveillance and border checks and is available at the National Coordination Centre (NCC). NCC should be further reinforced to obtain and analyze aggregated data from other information systems used for border control and to standardize the way data is exchanged.

LT controls 1,073 km long the EU external border with the Republic of Belarus (BY), the Russian Federation (RF) and see border. Currently 61% of the external borders are monitored by border surveillance systems: 100% of maritime and land border with RF and 38,62% of border with BY.

Since June 2021, LT has faced a drastic increase in irregular migration flows from BY to LT. Due to the increased flows of irregular migrants crossing the LT-BY border, Lithuanian Government declared state emergency in the country since 2 July 2021.

Top citizenship of irregular migrants detained till 30 of September of the 2021: citizens of Iraq (2 810), Congo – Brazzaville (204) and Cameroonian (134).

In response to the situation, the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) increased the number of patrols by border guards and over a wider range of areas and recruited and trained new border guards for patrols and technical monitoring. The other means of control were also increased with more frequent aerial patrols.

SBGS applied for the ISF Emergency Assistance to carry out effective border control and protection (both ground and aerial surveillance, detection of illegal migrants) and ensure necessary conditions for the reception and accommodation of irregular migrants (additional vehicles for transportation and equipment for catering of illegal migrants is needed).

LT requested for support from the Commission and 3 EU Agencies, as well as for activation of Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). Poland, Greece, Croatia, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Slovenia, Austria, Norway, Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovakia, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, France, The Netherlands have already provided the support.

To increase awareness of the situation at the border and maximize clarity (detention of offenders), border surveillance systems must be installed at 6 frontier stations on border with BY. With the installation of these border surveillance systems 100% of the external EU border would be monitored. Instalment of new border surveillance systems, as well as purchase of more land transport means, maritime equipment, two helicopters, technical and operational measures which are related to border control, reconstruction of Frontier Districts and the Border Guard School, upgrading of infrastructure at the EU's external border it is planned to be supported by the BMVI Thematic Facility.

The upgrading of existing surveillance systems will be ensured with the BMVI national programme. The border surveillance systems will be continuously maintained by the national resources.

The technical equipment for the land and sea border surveillance systems have been installed mainly with the EBF and ISF support.

Mobility for border guards is provided by transport means and patrol boats. There are plans to renew part of the vehicle fleet. Land and sea vehicles have been co-financed mainly by the EBF and ISF support.

Through 2021-2022 SBGS will acquire 1 new Coastal patrol vessel (CPV) and 2 new Coastal patrol boats (CPB) built under the ISF programme to support the EBCGA operations. In order to be able to accomodate and safely berth new CPV and CPBs', there is a necessity to rebuilt the old pier. The first part of the pier reconstruction carried out by the Schengen Facility support in 2007.

On average 11.5 million people cross the Lithuanian border every year. There are 17 road, 5 rail, 5 river, 4 sea and 4-airport border crossing points (BCPs). To facilitate legitimate border crossings, to prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime and to effectively manage migratory flows the border control procedures need to be improved and modernised through development of advanced control systems and strengthening of abilities to ensure adequate border checks.

Lithuania carried out the integration of its national border infrastructure with the EES via the NUI and subsequent operation of the NUI in line with the Regulation 2017/226. The data quality will meet the overall requirements for the proper functioning of the EES and an efficient border check procedure. The introduction of the national EES will be completed by the end of 2022. It is being funded by the ISF and national funds.

The development of the national components of the ETIAS is carried out in line with the Regulation 2018/1240 and will be completed by the end of 2022. It is being funded by the ISF.

The national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the field of border checks (SIS-recast) will be upgraded by the end of 2022. The SIS has been introduced and developed with the EU support.

Therefore Lithuania will follow the **development** and use **of EES, ETIAS and SIS**, as well as to improve the links with the Visa Information System (VIS) and the European Asylum Dactyloscopy Database (Eurodac). Lithuania will carry out the maintenance of their national components and seek to ensure the **interoperability of EES, ETIAS, SIS, VIS, Eurodac and their communication infrastructure.**

The new rules establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa (Regulation (EU) 2019/817) and in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration (Regulation (EU) 2019/818) will be applied to the EES, VIS, ETIAS, Eurodac and SIS.

The required border control systems have been established but in many cases further improvement will also be necessary. Operational equipment, such as detection tools and terminals for consulting systems as well as means for transport for the control of external borders need to be upgraded. To adapt the overall capacity for ensuring adequate border checks, the BMVI support will be used to **acquire technical and operational equipment related to border control**.

To contribute to the implementation of European Action Plan to strengthen the fight against counterfeiting of travel documents, the fund will support **improved data collection and the exchange of information on counterfeiting of documents**.

To improve the abilities to detect counterfeiting of documents, Lithuania will take into account the support that, under the powers conferred on them, can be granted by such agencies as EBCGA, CEPOL, EUROPOL, especially through training.

To fight effectively against cross-border crime, **criminal intelligence capabilities** will be strengthened through the acquisition of state-of-the-art tools and instruments for border guards, through development of

new ways of activities, risk analysis, through a customized risk analysis, and enhanced cooperation with other national authorities.

The border management training is and will be constantly improved, taking into account the Schengen Evaluations Recommendations, changing circumstances and operational needs. Training activities supported by the fund will be based on the relevant harmonized and quality-assured European education and common training standards for border and coast guarding.

The technical developments, criminal intelligence capabilities and training in the field of border control have been ensured mainly with the ISF support.

Lithuania will contribute, within the quotas allocated to it, to **the deployment of the standing corps of** the EBCGA and to strengthening of other **key capabilities**.

Information on ongoing selections to the permanent forces and participation in the activities of the EBCGA will be made publicly available.

Lithuania will continue to participate in the preparation, management and execution of operations organized by the EBCGA.

Visa Instrument

The entity coordinating issuance of the Schengen visas at Lithuanian consulates abroad is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania (MFA). A strategic goal of MFA is to further consolidate and strengthen the current administrative and operational capacity in order to ensure that visas continue to be issued in full compliance with Regulation (EC) No 810/2009. Therefore, the fund support will be used to make all the necessary upgrades to ensure continued fulfilment of all legal obligations.

The national priorities are the optimization of the network of consular posts and its maintenance costs, expansion of consular coverage with the support of EU funds, further cooperation with other Schengen partners and the use of external service providers.

Lithuania co-operates with an external service provider (VFS Global) for the provision of services in applying for a visa. Currently, Lithuanian visa centres operate in 16 countries and in 2020-2021, the plan is to open new visa centres in African, Asian countries, areas where there are no Lithuanian representations.

To ensure that the external service provider properly performs the tasks assigned to it, also in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Code, on-site inspections of visa centres must be carried out on regular basis.

Lithuania underlines the importance of further evolution of the national VIS (N.VIS) in accordance with evolutions of the central VIS and the Visa Code**. Further development of N.VIS** is necessary to ensure sufficient capacity, security and its operational continuity. The gradual updating of equipment for end-users of the VIS is no less important.

Within the framework of the national ISF programme 2014-2020 the full implementation of N.VIS, upgrading of the technical and communication equipment of the working places at key visa services, purchase the leased line service (four international communications channels), training for consular officers and other staff were supported.

To support digitalisation of the visa policy and in coordination with the Commission Lithuania is going to participate in pilot projects (e.g. online applications) and implementation of legislative changes (e.g. digital visa).

The consular officers and other staff of the visa services are properly trained. However, innovations in the Schengen acquis, technologies and working methods require that **knowledge be constantly updated** and

qualifications improved.

Lithuania will allocate less than the minimum percentage (8.6 % instead of 10 %) referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 13 to the specific objective set out in point (b) of Article 3(2) of the BMVI regulation (Visa instrument) as the Government of the Republic of Lithuania declared a state of emergency on 2 July 2021 as a result of migrant flows from Belarus and a state of emergency is required for certain logistic solutions and to seek aid from local authorities.

Special Transit Scheme (STS)

Following on the previous STS funding priorities the BMVI resources will be used for the **compensation of foregone fees** and for **additional costs**, which result directly from the specific requirements of implementing the operation of the STS and which are not generated as a result of the issuing of visas for the purpose of transit or other purposes.

The main task remain to ensure that the procedure for issuing Facilitated Transit Documents (FTD) is fully in line with the provisions of the Schengen acquis and the facilitated transit system works smoothly.

Given the new technological solutions available, it is planned to upgrade the infrastructure, IT systems we use for insuring the functioning of the STS. Regular training of staff directly implementing the STS must be continued, as this is one of the requirements of the best practices of Schengen acquis implementation. The biggest challenge in this process will be to ensure the continuous and secure issuance of FTD/FRTD.

COVID-19 pandemic forced to revise some convenient and enduring procedures of STS and to modify them adopting to be more efficient and more effective by introducing already existing IT tools. The modernisation allowed MFA to remove staff from the trains and still collect the necessary passenger data and hand out a Facilitated Railway Transit Document (FRTD) remotely.

Following the recommendation by the Schengen Evaluations, the IT system for issuing FTD or FRTD (FTDIS) will be improved. Further to the upgrade of FTDIS, the paper FRTD/FTD application form will be replaced by electronic application tool and a paper FRTD/FTD sticker will be replaced by a digital FRTD/FTD if necessary legislation is adopted.

To ensure better availability of consular services, FTDs will be issued not only at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania to the Russian Federation (Moscow), Consulates General of the Republic of Lithuania in St Petersburg and Kaliningrad but at the Consulate of the Republic of Lithuania in Sovetsk.

SBGS remain responsible for **control mechanism for the passengers** traveling based on an FRTD/FTD, maintenance of the separate passenger database software, will continue to monitor passenger trains that are in transit in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Police (PD) are responsible for the prevention of violations of the transit regime, detection of and response to the violations.

Though STS infrastructure is already in place and operational, there are additional costs from the implementation of the FRTD/FRT system that include the **renewal of depreciated assets, maintenance and support of the existing equipment and IT systems**, on **training of the staff executing STS and additional operating costs**, including salaries of staff specifically implementing STS.

In January 2020, following **the principle of partnership** and taking into account the specificities of the BMVI, the Ministry of Interior of Lithuania (MoI) has officially invited relevant authorities and bodies concerned to submit proposals on the BMVI programme.

The fund intervenes in the areas where either de jure monopolies of national administrations exist or where security reasons exclude a possibility of an open call for proposals. Actions under the BMVI

programme will be implemented on the basis of a restricted call for proposals. The grounds justifying the use of a direct award will be set out in the award decision.

The BMVI programme design and strategy take into account the **administrative capacity and governance rules** for efficiency. Wherever possible **simplification measures** will be implemented to reduce the administrative burden and enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and economy.

Coordination of compatibility among AMIF, ISF, Customs Control Equipment Instrument and Cohesion Funds will be ensured through Monitoring Committees that will not only deliberate the course of programme implementation, propose amendments to operational programmes and project selection criteria but also deal with the general issues of fund implementation.

The system of prevention of double funding and ensuring control in 2021–2027 is being developed on the basis of experience and designed tools of the previous periods.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
☒	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
☐	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
☒	1. European integrated border management	STS
☐	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
☒	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
☐	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
☒	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
☐	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
☐	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
☒	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
☐	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

The protection of Lithuanian land and sea border, border checks of persons entering and leaving the country at the air, sea, river ports and land BCPs is the responsibility of SBGS. The capabilities of the statutory bodies of internal affairs are strengthened to increase the effectiveness of the response to incidents. In 2019, the number of border guards provided with tools and measures to the required standards increased 75%, compared to 54% in 2016.

The Vulnerability Assessment carried out by the EBCGA in 2019 did not identify any significant weaknesses related to border control. However, it revealed the existing vehicle fleet was obsolete and should be renewed, as well as an insufficient number of document experts at the international BCPs. Following the Assessment, the fleet was renewed through the ISF projects in 2019-2020. Additional 31 ALDO's, working at BCPs at the LTU EU external border with Belarus, will be trained in 2020-2021.

As regards Schengen Evaluations in 2018, there were several deficiencies identified: need for investment in BCPs in implementing modern technologies, increase the number of technical means, including vehicles, increase the quality of marine monitoring resources, ensure a stable connection so that mobile border checks could be carried out in trains and more trainings for border guards on the specific issues.

Most recommendations have been implemented. With respect to training, Lithuania provide continuous training on different aspects of border control.

The implementation of relevant Schengen evaluation recommendations will be in the course of the NP's life span.

EUROSUR

Lithuania will strengthen its surveillance and IT infrastructure, particularly in the context of EUROSUR.

As a follow up on upgrading NCC under the ISF project, the improvement and modernization of the communication channel between NCC, frontier stations, teams and BCPs is foreseen. To implement a standardized method of data exchange, the possibilities to combine/integrate data available in national systems with data available in the EUROSUR network will be introduced and upgraded by creating interactive interfaces that enable automatic/semi-automatic data exchange.

Cooperation and exchange of information with other institutions will be developed to obtain and analyse aggregated data from SIS, VIS, EES and ETIAS.

The national border surveillance systems consist of specialised surveillance towers with thermal vision and video surveillance cameras, data control centers, underground intruder detection system. National equipment complies with standards of the Frontex agency. Anyway, the previously installed border surveillance systems must be upgraded every 5-6 years by replacing certain segments thereof (optoelectronic equipment, sensors, etc.). The plan is to upgrade the border surveillance systems and equipment of the local coordination centres in the frontier stations with BY (at 7 frontier stations) and those with RF (at 6 frontier stations).

To apprehend promptly persons having committed illegal activities that are recorded by surveillance systems, and to prevent illegal migration, the means of transport used for patrolling the external border have to be regularly renewed. Therefore the procurement of the means of transport will be assured and result in enhanced operational readiness and cover.

To increase the quality of marine monitoring resources (Schengen Evaluation Recommendation) and to respond promptly to possible violations of the external sea border, or prevention of violations in the Curonian Lagoon during the winter, when a loose or broken ice is present, a hovercraft is planned to be

acquired.

The priorities listed above will be supplemented by BMVI funds.

Border checks, border surveillance

With the aim of ensuring proper control and monitoring of the borders and strengthening of border checks and surveillance at the external border, it is planned to invest into modern, interoperable equipment, technical means for border control, including transport means and ITC systems, as well as reconstruction of Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier.

Vehicles are necessary not only for patrol units, but also for transportation of border guards from/to their working posts, training venues, missions, as well as for criminal intelligence officers' swift response to infringements and offences. In add, with illegal migration flows increasing, a bigger number of mobile laboratories is needed for a faster and higher quality verification of persons' travel documents. The vehicle fleet is planned to be renewed.

To determine smuggling of migrants more quickly and easily the purchase of a stationary search detector for persons hidden in vehicles should be envisaged.

To ensure compatibility between systems for data exchange border guards should be provided with the latest hardware and software. SBGS IT platform ADA for the handling of classified information to ensure the security of information and to address the challenges should be upgraded.

For the management of the forces of the institutions involved in the border management processes are necessary to use digital mobile radio communication network. Currently, management of the forces is performed by using voice in the nationwide Lithuanian public security and emergency services digital mobile radio communication network (DMRCN). However, more and more in the business processes need to use data, images, biometrics. To achieve a high level of network security, provide new opportunities to perform border management functions, DMRCN should be upgraded to include new technological solutions and expand the range of services, including interconnection with large-scale IT systems, required for border control. Border guards will have to be re-equipped with modern harmonized radio terminals and accessories.

In 2019, a secure IT-based platform for the handling of classified information about the external borders was developed using the funds of the ISF 2014-2020 programme. The Criminal Intelligence Unit of SBGS administers the Virtual Workstations Infrastructure Platform. To improve mechanisms of combating cross-border crime and hybrid threats, the Criminal Intelligence Units of SBGS should be provided with modern technical means, which would help to collect and systematize intelligence data. The Virtual Workstations Infrastructure Platform should keep pace with technological progress and be upgraded in a timely manner.

The alarm system in the firearms depositories of the SBGS units was installed in 2006 by SF support. The alarm system tracks 39 objects and traces the opening of firearms depositories. It is in the planning to upgrade the current alarm system, as some flaws were detected during these years.

Service dogs are irreplaceable helpers of border guards in patrolling, chasing, apprehending and escorting offenders. Thus, the purchase of service dogs and their care / training equipment must be repeated from time to time. It is also in the planning to replace vehicles equipped for transporting of service dogs.

Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier should be reconstructed to accommodate more patrol boats. Increase of the patrol capacities and intentions to accommodate other Coast Guard functions performing national actors at single point arose the need to make patrol fleet base bigger, safer and modern. This action would increase safety of the patrol assets as well as Coast Guard related inspection of the fishing/pleasure crafts in line

with "single window" principle and decrease reaction time for SAR operations and border violations.

Developing interoperability and cooperation in the coast guard functions it is also intended to accommodate in the base vessels of Fishery control agency, NAVY (SAR), pilot and maritime research as well as assets of other EU member states involved in Coast Guard matters during joint operations and exercises, therefore supplementing source of finance by EMFF 2021-2027 funding (4th priority) in this project by concluding cooperation agreement in the field is foreseen.

The priorities listed above will be supplemented by BMVI funds.

Increase national capacities to detect document fraud

To increase the national capacities to detect counterfeiting of documents, it is necessary to upgrade a mobile document inspection and testing laboratory, to acquire a high power video spectral comparator, magnifying glasses, and to upgrade the hardware and software of IT system designed for work with counterfeit documents.

Training

BMVI will support training of border guards, for:

- operational equipment, vehicles and communication systems to the extent necessary for efficient and secure border control;
- the use of IT and communication systems for the effective management of flows of migrants crossing borders;
- improving skils on data security, on fundamental rights including data protection, and on the rules and procedures for data processing;
- the monitoring, advisory and control tasks carried out, in accordance with international human rights law, including the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of persons;
- IBM concept-related matters.

Lithuania will implement the recommendations of the Schengen Evaluations on professional development: to organise more refresher courses on the specialized border control issues; readiness to work in areas of passenger profiling and counterfeit documents of the field of risk analysis and the use of analytical tools; to improve knowledge of English of border guards who carry out checks of the first and second line; to organise management and leadership training for shift managers; and refresher courses on Schengen border control rules and examination of travel documents.

The BMVI support is also planned for aviator training (pilots, flight crew, aviation technicians).

Special training must be organised for candidates for the officer(s) setting up of the Standing Corps. The training will be dedicated for the officers selected and appointed to Frontex as standing corps for category 3 and 4 according to the Annex II, III, IV of Frontex regulation. Topic of the trainings will depend on profiles of officers.

Interoperability package and development of large-scale IT systems

National SIS and the relevant registers in which alerts are issued and submitted to the N.SIS, will be adapted to interconnect with Interoperability framework by the end of 2022 (Stage I). Transitional period to interoperability, including development, trainings, testing are planned to be finished by end of 2024.

National ETIAS will be further developed taking into account the responsibilities derived from Article 76 of Reg. (EU) 2018/1240 and the bearing of costs as established by Article 85. It is foreseen to update and modernize the hardware and software tools of the ETIAS National Center, as well as measures to perform

the functions of the unit.

National EES will be further developed taking into account the responsibilities derived from Articles 38 and 39 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 and the bearing of costs as established in Article 64.

To strengthen the availability, confidentiality, integrity of national systems used for IBM, related registers and information systems integrated with the interoperability framework, it is necessary to upgrade and expand the technical and software infrastructure necessary for the operation of these systems, to upgrade the implementation of security hardware and software tools.

The modernization of the module of automated risk profiles module and the upgrade of the existing software, will improve risk management, and ensure more effective border checks of persons and vehicles.

The modernization of IT and communication infrastructure and security measures of the national information systems and related registers that interact with EU large-scale IT systems ensuring secure, reliable communication with an extended range of services of DMRCN will be supplemented by BMVI funds.

Operating support

Beneficiary: The Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania (ITCD) – ensures the development and implementation of advanced information and communication technologies for institutions in the field of home affairs, carries out the development of registers and information systems, infrastructure and software maintenance.

N.SIS infrastructure is located at ITCD, which is a lead authority and a single national contact point for SIS. ITCD is responsible for the maintenance and development of N.SIS and related registry and information systems software.

ITCD is also responsible for the administration of the technical infrastructure of the national EES and the national ETIAS.

For the 24/7 operation of SIS it is necessary to maintain N.SIS, related registries and information systems software.

Within the policy objective set out in Article 3(2)(a), operating support will cover the following costs:

- staff costs, including for training;
- operational management and maintenance of large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructures, including the interoperability of these systems and rental of secure premises.

The national BMVI programme will contribute to the specific objective SO1 by focusing on the following **implementation measures**:

(a) the improvement of border control in accordance with point (a) of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 by:

Examples of the actions to be supported by the EU funds:

- **investments for further developing the national components of EUROSUR** such as investments to upgrade the current border surveillance systems infrastructure, implementation of new software solution in NCC premises and improvements of a communication link between the NCC and local and regional coordination centres and BCPs, as well as the development of cooperation and information exchange for the reception and analysis of aggregated data from large-scale information systems

- **actions improving the reaction capability of patrol units** such as the purchase of means of transport required for effective border surveillance, in accordance with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards exist
- **Investment in technical and operational tools for border control** such as investment in means of transport, required for effective and secure border control, hardware and software for border guards, modernisation of the digital mobile radio communication network (DMRCN), upgrade of the alarm system in the firearms depositories of the SBGS units, upgrade of service dogs infrastructure and other operating tools in accordance with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards exist
- **Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier reconstruction** (a joint project) such as investment in infrastructure for maritime border control
- **increase national capacities to detect counterfeit documents** such as operating equipment, required for effective and secure border control at BCPs, in accordance with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards exist
- **strengthening the technical base of risk analysis and criminal intelligence** through the upgrading of the secure IT-based platform for the handling of classified information on the external borders

(d) ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis in relation to external borders, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control mechanisms (...)

Example of the action to be supported by the EU funds:

- **border management training** in the field of, or contributing to the development of, European IBM, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses, including challenges identified in the recommendations referred to in Article 13(7), and full compliance with fundamental rights

(e) the setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law in the area of border management, in particular SIS, ETIAS, the EES and Eurodac for border management purposes, including the interoperability of those large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information

Examples of the actions to be supported by the EU funds:

- **investments linked to Interoperability package and development of large-scale IT systems** such as investments in the necessary components to access EU information systems as soon as they go live and adaptation of all national procedures to the implementation of all the changes introduced by the new legislation
- **operational management and maintenance of national SIS, EES, ETIAS, Eurodac** such as services required at BCPs and for border surveillance between BCPs

The programme will maintain a level of flexibility to respond to events and future needs as they arise.

SPECIAL TRANSIT SCHEME (STS)

The resources allocated to Lithuania for ensuring the smooth functioning of the STS will be used for the compensation of foregone fees and for additional costs, which result directly from the specific requirements of implementing the operation of the STS.

STS support concerns hardware and software upgrades, staff training, staff costs, upgrading facilities and equipment, including vehicles, and additional operating costs. The funding priorities and indicative actions build on the actions carried out under EBF 2007-2013 and ISF 2014-2020.

STS authorities: MFA, SBGS, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior (PD), the Public Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior (PSS), the Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior (ITCD) and the Identity Documents Personalisation Centre under the Ministry of the Interior (ADIC).

The following five financial priorities shall govern the development and operation of the STS:

- **Upgrading of FTD/FRTD issuing and delivery systems**
- **Ensuring and development of the control over the persons travelling with FTD/FRTD**
- **Strengthening the response capacity to ensure the smooth transit of Russian citizens**
- **Training of the staff implementing the STS** (MFA, SBGS and PD)
- **Additional operational costs** of MFA, SBGS, PD, ITCD, PSS and of ADIS.

For more information please refer to the "Special Transit Scheme", which can be found under the icon "Documents".

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	173	923
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	0	0
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	7	17
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	1
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	202	303
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	350	1,257
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	350	1,257
O.1.9	Number of joint liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	11	32
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	4	4
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	900	2,025

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	2021-2027	0	number	Project	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	Project	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021-2027	3	number	Project	No new authorities, only improved forms of cooperation among 3 authorities
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2021-2027	0	number	Project	
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project	

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	2021-2027	1,232	number	Project	less than 2 percent
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	5,490	number	2021-2027	7,500	number	SBGS statistics	

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	653,000.00
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance - land equipment	4,711,000.00
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance - maritime equipment	3,375,000.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	12,084,000.00
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance - other measures	5,188,431.00
Intervention field	007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control	7,520,500.00
Intervention field	008.Situational awareness and exchange of information	580,000.00
Intervention field	010.Processing of data and information	862,500.00
Intervention field	019.Large-scale IT systems - Eurodac for border management purposes	600,000.00
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	400,000.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SIS)	1,300,000.00
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability	720,000.00
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	2,100,000.00
Intervention field	028.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	189,215,094.34

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment at consulates / Training of consular staff

In 2018, Lithuanian visa services abroad (the diplomatic missions and consular posts of Lithuania abroad who are responsible for the issuance of visas) issued 346,626 Schengen visas, and in 2019 - 354,373 Schengen visas. The number of the national visas issued also increased from 39,162 visas in 2018 to 40,722 visas in 2019. Due to pandemic travel restrictions in 2020, Schengen visa issue has reduced to 67,347 (-81%). In another hand the number of national visas did not stop increasing and have reached 42,269 (+3,8%).

To provide an efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of the visa procedure, and fully respecting the human dignity and the integrity of the applicant or of the visa holder the training of the consular officers at MFA will be supplemented by directly trainings for consular officers and other visa staff in the representations together with partners of Schengen cooperation at local level, where experience of work in a particular country would be shared, thus creating added value not only for Lithuania, but also for all Schengen consulates working in that country, are planned using the funds of the BMVI programme.

Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)

N.VIS enables Lithuania to exchange data on visa applications and visa related decisions with other Member States. The designated authorities may use the VIS and a liaison mechanism VIS MAIL, the VIS operates in all regions and in all BCPs. Hence in support of the EU Visa policy, attention will be given for the correct implementation of VIS. N.VIS will be entirely renewed, both the hardware and at software, in view of emerging technologies and new requirements. This will ensure better efficiencies at consular level and better synergies with other national systems such as any traveler registration and EES.

Lithuania plans to:

- improve the quality of biometric data and expand the processing possibilities by introducing new technologies and solutions;
- optimize processes by speeding up decision making on visa issuance, extend the scope of visa validity verification measures, and to create data exchange interfaces with EES and ETIAS;
- modernise the IT and communication infrastructure of N.VIS, registers and related information systems, to ensure their uninterrupted and proper functioning, as well as data integrity and security.

The implementation of relevant Schengen evaluation recommendations will be in the course of the NP's life span.

Operating costs: Strengthening staff resources for processing visa applications

Beneficiary: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania (MFA) is the state institution that shapes the state policy, organizes, coordinates and controls its implementation.

At present, Lithuania is represented by 17 Schengen countries in 80 locations, and Lithuania represents 17 Schengen countries in 10 locations. The representation of other Schengen partners in processing

applications for Schengen visas is an important and effective element of common EU visa policy, which gives better consular coverage, rational use of existing human and administrative resources, and expands representation. Thus, MFA regularly updates representation agreements to update them according to the needs and to expand the representation network.

Due to expansion of the consular representation at the Consulate general of the Republic of Lithuania in Almaty (Republic of Kazakhstan) with the ISF support in 2016-2022, 1 additional consular officer and 1 technical employee were recruited. In order to ensure smooth representation continuance the relevant support of BMVI is necessary. With the BMVI support, the Consulate General in Almaty (Republic of Kazakhstan) will be able to proceed use it expanded capabilities and professional services for issuing Schengen visas on behalf to Estonia, Finland, Sweden and countries which representation had been started (Norway, Iceland) in 2015-2017 period. Lithuania is also considering to offer consular representation service extension regarding visa issue in Consulate general of the Republic of Lithuania in Almaty for Member States (Malta, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) who are not being represented in Almaty, yet.

The Embassy of Lithuania in Armenia represents in visa issuance Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, Estonia and Latvia. With the BMVI support to expand consular staff (1 technical employee), the Embassy will be able to increase its capabilities and professional services for issuing Schengen visas on behalf of already represented and other Member States in case of new cooperation agreement endorsement.

Important to note that vast majority of visa applications flow to Lithuanian visa service in Turkey are from countries of a high illegal migration risk (Nigeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Libya, Iran, Iraq). For this reason, the strengthening of the Lithuanian Embassy in Turkey with additional human resources (1 consular officer and 1 technical employee) is also very important.

LT is searching solutions for remote decision making implementation as it is stipulated in Visa Code Article 4.1a. After technically implementation such a decision MFA would necessary to hire/delegate additional staff for remote regime decision making. Important to note that Consulate general in Grodno and Embassy in Minsk of the Republic of Lithuania before Covid-19 pandemic situation together in Belarus were issuing more than 260 000 visas per year (2019). To ensure visa issue to the applicants in the Republic of Belarus in remote regime MFA would be necessary to hire/delegate additional staff (5 employees) for visa applications examination and decision making.

Regarding LT MFA and VFS Global agreement VAC services in the next few years could be additionally implemented in 55 new countries. Above mentioned MFA's personnel depending on the need would also perform on-site inspections in Lithuanian and other Member states VAC. Taking this into account the BMVI support for retention costs of such a team would be very necessary. Lithuania will seek out other Schengen countries with the same external service provider to make joint inspections as well.

Within the policy objective set out in Article 3(2)(b), operating support will cover the following costs:

- staff costs, including for training.

Operating costs of N.VIS

Beneficiary: The Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania (ITCD) – ensures the development and implementation of advanced information and communication technologies for institutions in the field of home affairs, carries out the development of registers and information systems, infrastructure and software maintenance.

In a broad sense, N.VIS consists of N.VIS, the Register of Foreigners (FR)) and the VIS MAIL infrastructure (national part). FR is used at MFA, performs all visa issuance functions; the Visa Data Base

is part of FR. All consular offices are connected to FR by secure communication lines. FR is used by the Migration Department of Ministry of the Interior and by SBGS, and all BCPs are connected to it. N.VIS, FR and VIS MAIL servers are physically located at ITCD, which is the lead authority (technical functions). N.VIS performs the role of the communication switch between the central VIS and FR.

The management of the N.VIS and the FR, storing the data of visa applicants, is in the hand of the Ministry of the Interior.

To ensure the continuous operation of N.VIS and it's upgrading according to the rapid technological development ITCD will have to carry out its maintenance and development of functionality.

Within the policy objective set out in Article 3(2)(b), operating support will cover the following costs:

- staff costs, including for training-
- operational management and maintenance of N.VIS and its communication infrastructure, including the interoperability of the system and rental of secure premises.

The national BMVI programme will contribute to the specific objective SO2 by focusing on the following **implementation measures**:

(a) the provision of efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of visa procedures, and fully respecting the human dignity and the integrity of applicants or of the visa holders in accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;

Example of the action to be supported by the EU funds:

- **Trainings on visa matter.** Trainings are planned at the premises of visa services of the Republic of Lithuania. Trainees: visa officers, local staff of MS consulates; Lectors: LT MFA

d) the development of different forms of cooperation between Member States in visa processing;

Example of the actions to be supported by the EU funds:

- **Operating support for the implementation of the common visa policy:**
- Retention costs for consular officers (*Recruited 2 consular officers and 1 technical employee staff at the Consulate general of the Republic of Lithuania in Almaty; 1 technical employee at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Armenia; 1 consular officer and 1 technical employee staff at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Turkey; 5 consular officer's team at MFA*
- On-site inspections of the external service provider's activities (in the premises of the provider of visa centres) of MFA's consular officers team members

e) the setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law in the area of the common policy on visas, in particular the VIS, including the interoperability of those large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information.

Examples of the actions to be supported by the EU funds:

- **Further development of the national VIS and other IT tools used for issuing visas**

- **Operational management and maintenance of N.VIS**

The programme will maintain a level of flexibility to respond to

events and future needs as they arise.

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	86	167
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	77	158
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	11	11
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	8	8
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	2	2
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developped / maintained / upgraded	number	1	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	2021-2027	24	number	Project	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2021-2027	24	number	Project	In 2023-2029 client-friendliness trainings will be provided to 24 Consulates
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project	
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2026-2027	300,000	number	MFA statistics	"0" in years 2021-2025 "300,000" annual average in 2026-2029
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2021-2027	3	number	Project	LT is considering to offer consular representation service extension regarding visa issue in Consulate general of LT in Almaty for MT, CH, LI.

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	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	2021-2027	154	number	Project	less than 2 percent

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	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	180,000.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	1,200,000.00
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	2,378,898.25
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	285,000.00

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

Technical assistance will be used by the Ministry of the Interior (as the Managing authority), Public Institution Central Project Management Agency (as the Interim Body) and the Centralized Internal Audit Division of the Ministry of the Interior (as the Audit Authority) for the financing of preparatory, management, monitoring, evaluation, conveyance, control and enhancement of administrative abilities measures, provided within the Common Provision Regulation.

The main task of a technical assistance will be perform the functions of management of the ISF support assigned to the Managing, Interim Body and Audit authorities, as specified by the Order No. IV-705 of 2 September 2021 of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania On the Allocation of Functions between Authorities in the Implementation of the BMVI and ISF programmes 2021-2027.

For the implementation of the functions assigned to the authorities, it is planned that the ISF 2021-2027 programme shall be the responsibility of the same staff as during the implementation of the ISF programme 2014-2020.

Technical assistance funds are intended to be used for the the payment of remuneration and all related payments and taxes of the assigned staff, enhancement of administrative abilities measures, information and publicity measures of the ISF programme, modernisation of computerised information management and supervision system, expert services, legal consultations, translations, organising of meetings of the Monitoring Committee, acquisition of office goods, hospitality and other administrative costs, satisfying the requirements of the eligibility of the costs to be financed provided for in the technical assistance rules of the Fund.

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	742,064.00
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	3,000,000.00
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	500,000.00
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	9,759,141.41

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
Total								

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	37,594,431.00	12,531,477.00	12,531,477.00	0.00	50,125,908.00	75.0000000000%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	2,100,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	0.00	2,800,000.00	75.0000000000%
European integrated border management	STS	Total	189,215,094.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	189,215,094.34	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	400,000.00	133,333.33	133,333.33	0.00	533,333.33	75.0000004688%
Total true European integrated border management			229,309,525.34	13,364,810.33	13,364,810.33	0.00	242,674,335.67	94.4926972631%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	1,380,000.00	460,000.00	460,000.00	0.00	1,840,000.00	75.0000000000%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	2,663,898.25	887,966.08	887,966.08	0.00	3,551,864.33	75.0000000704%
Total true Common visa policy			4,043,898.25	1,347,966.08	1,347,966.08	0.00	5,391,864.33	75.0000000464%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			14,001,205.41				14,001,205.41	100.0000000000%
Grand total			247,354,629.00	14,712,776.41	14,712,776.41	0.00	262,067,405.41	94.3858808435%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds[1]

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

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management[1]

Instrument	Transfer Amount

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

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	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: 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.	Yes	Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): 96 str. (Perkančiųjų organizacijų registracija ir pirkimų ataskaitos); 98 str. (Pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaita) Lietuvos Respublikos pirkimų, atliekamų vandentvarkos, energetikos, transporto ir pašto paslaugų srities perkančiųjų subjektų, įstatymas (PĮ): 102 str. (to paties tipo norma kaip VPĮ); 104 str. (to paties tipo norma kaip VPĮ)	VPĮ 96 str. Ir PĮ 102 str. nustato reikalavimą pateikti pirkimo procedūrų ataskaitas ir baigtinį sąrašą atvejų, kai tokios ataskaitos neteikiamos, taip pat nustato prievolę teikti metines pirkimų ataskaitas.
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	Įgyvendinamasis teisės aktas – Viešųjų pirkimų ir pirkimų ataskaitų rengimo ir teikimo tvarkos aprašas. b. Pareigos teikti informaciją apie galutinę sutarties kainą, ją įvykdžius, nėra, tačiau sudarytos sutarties vertė nurodoma perkančiajai organizacijai skelbiant ataskaitas, skelbimus apie pirkimo sutarties sudarymą, skelbiant sudarytas sutartis sutarčių registre. Informacija apie MVĮ kaip tiesioginius pirkimo dalyvius surenkama per Europos bendrąjį viešųjų pirkimų dokumentą https://ebvpd.eviesiejipirkimai.lt/espd-web/filter?lang=en	Šis teisės aktas nustato pareigą pateikti informaciją, nurodytą Direktyvos 2014/24/ES 84 str. ir Direktyvos 2014/24/ES 100 str. Pateikiama informacija apima visus aspektus, išvardintus šios formos stulpelyje „Kriterijai". b. Tiekėjas atsako į klausimą „Ar tiekėjas yra labai maža, maža ar vidutinė įmonė?" pažymėdamas „Taip" arba „Ne".
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent	Yes	Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): 95 str. 1 d. 5 p.; 95 str. 1	Pažymėtina, kad atsižvelgiant į pirkimų praktikos problemas ir aktualijas

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.		d. 6 p.	1) Nurodoma problematika ir teikiami konkretūs siūlymai LR EIM, Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo komitetams, kompetentingoms institucijoms (ministerijoms irk t.); 2) Atliekamos teminės viešųjų pirkimų analizės ir apžvalgos; 3) Organizuojami mokymai, rengiama mokomoji ir metodinė medžiaga; 4) Įgyvendinamas Viešųjų pirkimų profesionalumo stiprinimo planas pagal kurį yra rengiamos rekomenduojamos pirkimų specialistų mokymo programos, mokymų medžiaga ir nuotolinio mokymo moduliai; 5) Įgyvendinus Viešųjų pirkimų profesionalumo stiprinimo planą, numatoma, kad į Viešųjų pirkimų mokymo programas bus įtrauktos temos dėl strateginių (žaliųjų, inovatyvių, socialiai atsakingų) viešųjų pirkimų organizavimo, rinkos tyrimų, techninių specifikacijų rengimo, pasiūlymų vertinimo ir pan. Taip pat rengiamos naudingos metodologinės priemonės, ieškoma sprendimų, kaip motyvuoti perkančiąsias organizacijas ir pirkimų specialistus pirkimus atlikti efektyviau.
		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	Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): 98 str. (Pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaita); Lietuvos Respublikos pirkimų, atliekamų vandentvarkos, energetikos, transporto ir pašto paslaugų srities perkančiųjų subjektų, įstatymas (PĮ): 104 str. (to paties	VPĮ 98 str. Ir PĮ 104 str. nustato reikalavimą parengti ir pateikti pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaitą Europos Komisijai. Stebėsenos ataskaita teikiama pagal Europos Komisijos nustatytą formą ir viešai prieinama adresu: http://vpt.lrv.lt/uploads/vpt/documents/files/Pirkimu_stebesenos_ataskaita_2017_m.pd

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				tipo norma kaip VPĮ).	f
		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	Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): 95 str. 2 d. 8 p. (Viešųjų pirkimų tarnybos teisė nustačius VPĮ pažeidimus ar galimus Konkurencijos įstatymo pažeidimus, korupcijos apraiškas ar dokumentų klastojimą, medžiagą tolesniam tyrimui perduoti teisėsaugos institucijoms ar kitoms valstybės institucijos nagrinėti pagal kompetenciją). Taigi, jei atlikdama pirkimų analizę ar vertinimus Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba pastebėtų požymius, leidžiančius spręsti, kad egzistuoja konkurenciją ribojantys susitarimai, apie tai būtų pranešama Konkurencijos tarybai.	2017 m. vasarį Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba, Specialiųjų tyrimų tarnyba ir Konkurencijos taryba pasirašė trišalę bendradarbiavimo sutartį, kuri leidžia efektyviau išnaudoti institucijų potencialą suteikiant tarpusavio ekspertinę pagalbą bei dalinantis reikšminga informacija atliekant tyrimus dėl korupcijos, viešųjų pirkimų pažeidimų ir konkurenciją ribojančių susitarimų viešuosiuose pirkimuose, taip pat keliant institucijų darbuotojų kvalifikaciją: https://vpt.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/pasirasyta-trisale-bendradarbiavimo-sutartis Be kita ko, perkančiosios organizacijos gali ir savarankiškai pranešti kompetentingai institucijai – Konkurencijos tarybai – apie įtariamus konkurenciją ribojančių susitarimų atvejus.
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija ir kiti susiję įstatymai, pvz.: Lygių galimybių įstatymas; Neįgaliųjų socialinės integracijos įstatymas Darbo kodeksas Užimtumo įstatymas; Civilinis kodeksas; Socialinių paslaugų įstatymas; Paramos būstui įsigyti ar išsinuomoti įstatymas;	Pagrindinių teisių chartijos reikalavimai yra nustatyti LR Konstitucijoje ir kituose įstatymuose, kurie yra tiesioginio taikymo, todėl kiekvienas fondais remiamų programų įgyvendinime dalyvaujantis subjektas (tiek institucijos, tiek pareiškėjai ar projekto vykdytojai) turi pareigą laikytis Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucijos ir kitų įstatymų. Pažymėtina, kad be šių Konstitucijoje ir įstatymuose nustatytų reikalavimų, Strateginio valdymo metodika bei projektų administravimo taisyklės nustato, kad visų

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				Sveikatos sistemos įstatymas; Konkurencijos įstatymas; Vartotojų teisių apsaugos įstatymas; Savivaldybių tarybų rinkimų įstatymas; Rinkimų į Europos Parlamentą įstatymas; Asmens duomenų teisinės apsaugos įstatymas; Įstatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties; Kiti	Lietuvoje finansuojamų projektų atrankos etape bei vėlesniuose projekto administracinių patikrinimų etapuose yra vertinama, ar projekte laikomasi horizontalių principų reikalavimų, kurie yra nustatyti Chartijoje. Laikinoji tvarka nustato, kad projektų atrankos kriterijai turi būti nediskriminaciniai, skaidrūs, užtikrinantys prieinamumą neįgaliesiems, atitikti Pagrindinių teisių chartiją. Siekiant ateityje stiprinti Chartijos nuostatų taikymo praktiką, geriau atpažinti Chartijos nesilaikymo atvejus bei, esant poreikiui, tobulinti reglamentavimą, periodiškai bus vykdomi atitinkami mokymai.
		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).	Yes	SVVP programos administravimo taisyklių projektas; SVVP programos Projektų valdymo ir finansavimo taisyklių projektas.	SVVP programos administravimo taisyklių projekte nustatoma tvarka, kas renka bei kas ir kaip informuoja stebėsenos komitetą apie Chartijos nesilaikymo atvejus. Tuo tarpu, Projektų valdymo ir finansavimo taisyklių projekte nustatoma skundų nagrinėjimo tvarka.
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	Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	Įstatymas dėl JT NTK ir jos fakultatyvaus protokolo ratifikavimo; Lygių galimybių įstatymas; LRV nutarimas „Dėl Jungtinių Tautų neįgaliųjų teisių konvencijos ir jos fakultatyvaus protokolo įgyvendinimo"; Neįgalių socialinės integracijos 2021–2023 metų veiksmų planas	Komisija (Lygių galimybių įstatymo 151 str.) , veikdama pagal lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus patvirtintus nuostatus, atlieka JT NTK įgyvendinimo stebėseną. Komisija nėra juridinis asmuo, ją sudaro 5 nariai, iš jų 4 yra neįgaliųjų asociacijų atstovai ir vienas Tarnybos atstovas. Kandidatus į Komisiją siūlo neįgaliųjų asociacijos bendru sutarimu. Neįgaliųjų asociacijos, teikdamos Komisijos narių kandidatūras, turi užtikrinti, kad būtų proporcingai atstovaujami neįgaliųjų, atsižvelgiant į negalios pobūdį ir įvairovę, ir jų interesams atstovaujančių neįgaliųjų

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					asociacijų, atsižvelgiant į veiklos sritį, interesai.

Komisija, vykdydama JT NTK įgyvendinimo stebėseną, atlieka šias funkcijas: nuolat tikrina, kaip įgyvendinama JT NTK; Lietuvos Respublikos Seimui, LRV, valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijoms ir įstaigoms, lygių galimybių kontrolieriui bei kitiems fiziniams ir juridiniams asmenims, teikia rekomendacijas dėl JT NTK įgyvendinimo; rengia JT NTK įgyvendinimo stebėsenos ataskaitas. |
| | | 2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes. | Yes | Strateginio valdymo metodika (SVM);

Finansų ministro įsakymas „Dėl strateginio valdymo metodikos taikymo“;

Laikinoji tvarka

Statybos techninis reglamentas STR1.04.04:2017 „Statinio projektavimas, projekto ekspertizė“ (STR);

SVVP programos Projektų valdymo ir finansavimo taisyklių projektas | Neįgaliųjų teisių, lygių galimybių ir prieinamumo visiems standartų laikymasis įtvirtintas SVM, pagal kurią lygios galimybės ir nediskriminavimas yra vienas iš horizontaliųjų principų (toliau – HP). Planuojamos intervencijos negali turėti neigiamo poveikio ir siekti jų aktyvaus taikymo. HP koordinatoriai prižiūri, kad Plėtros programose, projektų finansavimo sąlygose, kvietimuose teikti projektus, būtų priemonės ir reikalavimai dėl HP (atrankos kriterijai, kt.), koordinuoja HP įgyvendinimą, vykdo rodiklių stebėseną bei konsultuoja suinteresuotuosius dėl HP įgyvendinimo (45, 46, 81 p.).

Laikinoji tvarka nustato, kad projektų atrankos kriterijai turi būti nediskriminaciniai, skaidrūs, užtikrinantys prieinamumą neįgaliesiems ir atitikti Pagrindinių teisių chartiją (4 p.).

Pagal STR turi būti laikomasi universalaus dizaino ir neįgaliųjų poreikių tenkinimo sprendinių reikalavimų, siekiant jų socialinės integracijos, pritaikant aplinką |

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					ar statinius (8.1.7, 27, 75.3 p.). Taip pat periodiškai bus vykdomi mokymai dėl JT NTK taikymo ir jos įgyvendinimo prevencinių veiksmų.
		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	Įsakymas Dėl žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisijos patvirtinimo; SVVP programos Projektų valdymo ir finansavimo taisyklių projektas; SVVP programos valdymo taisyklių projektas	JT NTK įgyvendinimo stebėseną atlieka Žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisija. SVVP programos valdymo taisyklių projekte nustatoma tvarka, kas renka bei kas ir kaip informuoja stebėsenos komitetą apie JT NTK nesilaikymo atvejus. Tuo tarpu, Projektų valdymo ir finansavimo taisyklių projekte nustatoma skundų nagrinėjimo tvarka.

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	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (MoI)	Arnoldas Abramavičius	Vice-minister of MoI	bendrasis@vrm.lt
Audit authority	Centralised Internal Audit Division of the MoI	Rasa Rybakovienė	Head of the Centralised Internal Audit Division of MoI	rasa.rybakoviene@vrm.lt
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania (FM)	Rasa Kavolytė	Senior adviser of the Department of Finance and Treasure of FM	rasa.kavolyte@finmin.lt

6. Partnership

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

The active cooperation with all relevant partners and stakeholders is key for a successful implementation of the BMVI programme. The main goal is long-term contacts with partners (authorities, final beneficiaries, etc.), cooperation and exchange of good practices. The partnership principle is integrated into all stages of the BMVI programme: preparation, implementation and monitoring. The partnership principle is also ensured through the activities of the Monitoring Committee.

In January 2020, following the principle of partnership and taking into account specificities of the BMVI, the Ministry of Interior of Lithuania (MoI) has officially invited selected authorities (because of the specific nature and administrative competence of the bodies) to submit proposals on the BMVI programme. The proposals were submitted by:

- State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Interior (SBGS);

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA);

- Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of Interior (ITCD);

- Police Department under the Ministry of Interior (PD);

- Public Security Service under the Ministry of Interior (PSS).

The SBGS is tasked with the prevention and the repression of irregular border crossing, facilitation of irregular immigration, use of false documents for border crossing and cross-border criminality, such as smuggling. Under Lithuanian national legislation, SBGS as well as other competent national law enforcement authorities (LEAs) are empowered to carry out criminal intelligence activities. Different national LEAs are tasked with both the prevention and repression in different areas of crime. Consequently an inter-agency agreement is already in place tasking particular agencies with relevant tasks.

The MFA is the state institution that shapes the state policy, organizes, coordinates and controls its implementation.

The ITCD, acting as the administrator of the national VIS, SIS, the nationwide digital mobile radio communication network (DMRCN), used by Lithuanian public security and emergency services, the Information system of Home Affairs (VRIS), maintains the main and back-up data centres of these systems.

Lithuanian Police (PD) in addition to other assigned functions are responsible for the prevention of violations of the special transit scheme (STS) regime, detection of and response to the violations.

The PSS cooperates with the SBGS and the Lithuanian Police and officers thereof perform special police tasks for the ensuring and restoring of public order in such cases when the local police forces are insufficient or the security of transit passengers or public order is in danger. A part of the PSS staff is allocated to perform STS tasks.

By its Order No. 1V-323 of 6 April 2020, the MoI set up a working group for drawing up of the programme. The working group consists of 11 members who represent the MoI, MFA, SBGS, PD, PSS, ITCD, Special Investigation Service, Financial Crime Investigation Service under the MoI, Customs of the Republic of Lithuania and State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania. The working group is chaired by the Vice-minister of the MoI.

On the basis of proposals from the institutions (intended beneficiaries) the working group analysed the

proposals, evaluated their compliance with the requirements provided by Specific Regulations and drafted a financial plan of the national programme. After that the MoI acting in close cooperation with the institutions that are responsible for the security of the EU external borders and (or) functioning of the STS, prepared a draft of the programme.

MoI ensured that there was no conflict of interest among the partners at the different stages of the BMVI programming cycle.

The following national authorities will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the BMVI programme:

Programme authorities (appointed by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 164, dated of 26 February 2020):

- The MoI as the managing authority bears the main responsibility for the effective and efficient implementation of the programme and therefore fulfils a wide range of functions, its functions in relation to the selection of operations, programme management and support for the monitoring committee.

- The Public Institution Central Project Management Agency will act as the intermediate body. The managing authority will delegate certain tasks under its responsibility for the intermediate body. The procedures for supervising the activities delegated to the intermediate body will be laid down in the Partnership Agreement between the managing authority and the intermediate authority.

- The Centralised Internal Audit Division of the MoI Audit Authority will carry out audit work under the responsibility of the audit authority.

 Beneficiaries:

- SBGS;

- MFA;

- ITCD;

- PD;

- PSS;

- Personalization of Identity Documents Centre under the Ministry of Interior (to purchase FRTD stickers, forms for affixing the visas and FTD stickers as will be ordered by the MFA).

Participation of other partners will be considered during the implementation of the BMVI programme.

7. Communication and visibility

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

Objective: to ensure the visibility and transparency of the BMVI funding in Lithuania

Target audience:

- the public, which is the ultimate beneficiary of the BMVI funds;

- applicants, for whom it is important to be properly informed about the possibility to apply smoothly and to participate in a transparent selection process;

- final beneficiaries, for whom it is important to know all project implementation processes and requirements;

 - the media, experts in the relevant fields, whose insights and advice are useful both for informing and for involving the public more actively.

Communication channels. The choice of communication tools and channels depends on the purpose of the specific communication campaign and the target audience. The main channels of communication:

- traditional (events, news portals, physical stands, tv, radio);

- digital (websites, social media).

Communication and visibility will be implemented at two levels. The MA is responsible for communication and visibility measures at the level of the BMVI programme: provides information on the implementation of the BMVI programme to the institutions, the Monitoring Committee, applicants, final beneficiaries, the public, etc. The Intermediate Body and the final beneficiaries are responsible for information and visibility measures at project level. The final beneficiaries carry out information and publicity activities through publications, press articles, other information material, etc.

There will be a one common communication officer/coordinator across levels to ensure consistency.

The MA shall ensure that in a website information on the BMVI programme is available, covering all the required information according to the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) (the programme's objectives, activities, available funding opportunities and achievements, etc.) and the BMVI regulation.

The MA, Intermediate Body and final beneficiaries shall use the emblem of the European Union in accordance with Annex IX of the CPR when carrying out visibility, transparency and communication activities.

Output indicators are used for evaluation of communication activities.

Budget: at least 5% of all TA.

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	☐	☒
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	☐	☒

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

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

B. Details by type of operation

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.)

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

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.

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.

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.

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 reimbusresment 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

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Special Transit Scheme	Supplementary Information	26-Jan-2022		Ares(2022)1015900	Special Transit Scheme	11-Feb-2022	Butkiene, Rasa
Programme snapshot 2021LT65BVPR001 1.0	Snapshot of data before send	11-Feb-2022		Ares(2022)1015900	Programme_snapshot_2021LT65BVPR001_1.0_lt.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021LT65BVPR001_1.0_en.pdf	11-Feb-2022	Butkiene, Rasa