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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)

The Seimas of Lithuania (LT) adopted a renewed National Security Strategy (Strategy) on 16/12/2021 and identified the key threats posed to national security, including: radicalisation and terrorism, organised crime, cybercrime and corruption. To mitigate the threats, the Strategy sets the long-term objectives such as: to ensure national capabilities to prevent terrorist or violent extremist activities, to strengthen the response to terrorist acts, and to implement preventive measures against radicalisation; to implement prevention and mitigation measures against potential threats related to money laundering, terrorist financing and illegal activities, which cause the greatest damage to the state budget and the EU budget; to develop capabilities for the fight against organised criminal groups; to ensure the effective detection and investigation of international organised financial crimes; to develop cybercrime and defence capabilities with a view to ensuring the effective identification, prevention, countering and management of cyber incidents; to create a corruption-resilient environment in the State, to ensure effective control of corruption, and to protect the interests of the State against the potential influence of corruption.

To implement the priorities and objectives of the internal security policy in the field of maintaining and strengthening public security, set out in the Strategy, a long-term state programme for enhancing security has been prepared – the Public Security Strengthening and Development Programme for 2022–2030. The strategic objective of this Programme is to make LT a safer state capable of effectively protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms and ensuring public security. The following objectives of this Programme for 2022–2030 will be addressed through the ISF Programme: to increase the effectiveness of the prevention of crime and other offenses; to strengthen the response of the law enforcement authorities to organisers, perpetrators and other accomplices of serious and very serious crimes, as well as those committed by organised crime groups; to create unfavourable conditions for terrorist activities in LT and to contribute to the efforts of the international community in the fight against terrorism; to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the law enforcement authorities and other state institutions, entrusted with tasks directly related to the strengthening of public security, to ensure the public security – to improve the provision of these institutions with information, to ensure the improvement, development and compatibility of the used registers, information and communication technology systems as well as the expeditious inter-institutional and cross-border exchange of information by introducing modern information and communication technologies.

In the course of the implementation of the European Union (EU) **acquis** and the EU action plans LT:

- 1) has taken steps to enhance and maximise the benefits of existing information systems (IS): it has been connected to the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS); interfaces to connect to the system ECRIS-TCN for the identification of third-country nationals and stateless persons who have been subject to convictions are being created in accordance with the Regulation 2019/816;
- 2) seeks to ensure the interoperability between the IS of the EU in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration – amendments are being made in accordance with the Regulation 2019/818 ensuring the systematic use and interoperability of the EU IS with a view to establishing a single search interface for law enforcement and automated data verification;
- 3) has taken steps for the crime statistics on cybercrime to be collected in the IS in accordance with the Directive 2019/713, ensures Directive 2013/40/EU and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA the operation of the 24/7 point nationwide;
- 4) ensured the effective operation of data collection systems for the registration of all firearms covered by Directive 2008/51/EC;
- 5) compile crime statistics in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 2014/62/EU;
- 6) ensures application of the Council Decision 2008/617/JHA of 23 June 2008 and builds on the Council document No. 8311/08;
- 7) LT will need to ensure comprehensive preparations for proper implementation of Regulation 2021/784;
- 8) it is important to continue the implementation of the Schengen **acquis**. A free movement of persons in the Schengen area can also facilitate criminal activity and must therefore be offset by the enhanced cooperation between the law enforcement authorities.

In the course of the implementation of the EU **acquis**, governing the cross-border cooperation, exchange of information, fight against terrorism and cross-border crime, LT has made a significant progress: law

enforcement authorities have the opportunity to exchange and they exchange data and other information with the EU Member States (MS) and third countries; the PNR and API directives have been transposed into the national law; law enforcement officers have access to the information and databases of EU Justice and Home Affairs. Progress has also been made in harmonising certain standards of law enforcement performance in accordance with EU best practice and regulation (e.g. anti-riot equipment, police tactics). The knowledge and equipment acquired are being effectively used in cooperation with other EU MS in joint investigations, operations and international missions.

Besides, a significant progress has been made during the implementation of the projects financed by the National Programme of the Internal Security Fund (ISF) for 2014-2020 in providing LT law enforcement authorities with advanced tools for investigating criminal offenses, strengthening their capabilities to investigate and detect criminal offenses and to respond to potential security risks. The funds of the ISF helped to prepare for the Schengen evaluations regarding the police cooperation that took place in 2018. It is planned to continue the successful practice using the funds of the new period for the preparation for the evaluations of 2023 as well as implementation of the action plans regarding the elimination of the shortcomings identified during the Schengen evaluations.

The actions planned in the ISF Programme 2021-2027 will continue to contribute to the implementation of the EU Security Strategy and other EU and national documents related to internal security during the 2021-2027.

The funds of the ISF 2021-2027 will be used for the development and implementation of legal and technical solutions related to the EU regulations adopted in 2018-2019 on the interoperability of the IS in the field of justice and home affairs. A preparation and planning process involving several institutions is currently underway. Delays in the implementation of any of the components or systems at national level would also prevent the entire EU Interoperability Framework from functioning fully; therefore, the funds of the ISF will help to ensure a timely implementation of the abovementioned regulations at the national level during the 2021-2027 programming period. The installment of large-scale security-related EU IS and, as appropriate, national IS and IT tools to ensure the interoperability of EU and national IS for law enforcement authorities to exchange information securely, both domestically and with other EU competent authorities, needs to be completed.

One of the focus of the ISF programme will be to find innovative solutions for the collection and analysis of information in cyberspace to ensure centralised collection, accumulation and analysis of information based on uniform standards as well as operative and secure exchange of such information between all LT law enforcement authorities. In implementing EU Drugs Strategy for 2021-2025 and EU Drugs Action Plan for 2021-2025, measures to combat drug trafficking will be systematically planned and implemented. This area is identified as one of the priorities of Council conclusions on EU priorities in the fight against serious and organized crime for 2022-2025 EMPACT.

Technological innovations (Fintech) are rapidly changing the sector of financial services. At the same time, technological innovation is becoming a real cover-up to conceal the proceeds of crime. So-called primary crimes (such as arms trafficking, tax crime, smuggling, participation in an organized criminal group, racketeering, trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, trafficking in human beings, bribery, cybercrime, etc.) generates large amounts of illegal income, which criminals try to legitimize in various ways through money laundering, while also facilitating terrorist financing. Terrorist financing schemes can be difficult to detect and not immediately recognizable, such as through social networks, crowdfunding, the cover of charities or NGOs, cryptocurrencies, electronic payment instruments, and complex money transfer chains. The Financial Crime Investigation Service (FCIS) is a law enforcement agency and the country's main institution that coordinates cooperation between all institutions involved in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing (PP/TF). The FCIS has access to information received from state and foreign authorities. Therefore, the ISF funds is planned to strengthen the capacity of the FCIS, the law enforcement agency responsible for (PP/TF) prevention cooperation, to respond appropriately to new challenges. Measures will be taken to keep up with modern technological trends – the existing technical and information base and the competencies of specialists are being improved.

The Mid-Term Review: “New, changing or emerging threats” of the Policy Cycle developed by Europol in 2019 specifies that “estimated tax losses in the EU due to illicit cigarette distribution remain stable and amounts to approximately 10 billion euros a year”, and “the main trade routes for illegal tobacco products entering the EU remained unchanged and primarily affect the eastern external borders of the EU.”

Prevention of smuggling of tobacco products is one of the priorities of the LT law enforcement authorities. Lithuania has been actively involved in the activities of the Operational Action Plan (OAP) of the EMPACT priority “Fraud in the field of excise duties” since 2017. Moreover, since 2019 the officers of the Customs Criminal Service (CCS) have been driving the implementation of this EMPACT priority. The ISF funds will be used to update and improve the criminal intelligence IS of the CCS, used also for the exchange of information with the law enforcement authorities of other EU MS, to acquire special-purpose vehicles and technical equipment for criminal intelligence activities which will also be used for participation in international operations or carrying out multilateral CI investigative measures.

The goal of the National Anti-corruption Program of LT for 2015-2025 and of the National Agenda for the Prevention of Corruption until 2033 is to create an environment resistant to corruption in the public and private sectors. The strategic papers aim to bring about fundamental changes in the reduction of corruption and the processes involved in making progress in the fight against corruption will help to reduce the overall level of crime and safeguard national security interests. The strategic goal is pursued by 1) developing anti-corruption provisions and developing anti-corruption competencies 2) achieving sustainable, resilient political, managerial, administrative and financial solutions 3) implementing effective corruption control and ensuring the rule of law.

Responding to possible terrorist incidents in LT, as well as in critical infrastructures and strategic objects (international airports, seaport, nuclear power plant, etc.) requires constant and high preparedness and technical support of the police anti-terrorist unit. The measures of the ISF program will strengthen the readiness of the officers of the LT Police Anti-Terrorist Operations Team Aras (Aras) to respond to possible terrorist incidents and their capabilities to conduct special anti-terrorist operations.

The results 2021-2027:

Specific objective (SO)1:

- more efficient exchange of information between EU and national law enforcement and other competent authorities;
- improved capacity to prevent and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime, cybercrime;
- more effective identification and investigation of financial transactions related to the organised crime (based on EU SOCTA);
- more precise identification of corruption threats; raise public awareness of corruption;
- improved security and protection of criminal intelligence information and its exchange;
- more secure and faster data exchange about electronic communications events and their participants among national law enforcement authorities of LT and the EU.

SO2:

- support for EMPACT or JITs operational projects;
- improved capacity to control international drug trafficking and strengthen the fight against serious and organized cross-border crime;
- more effective identification and investigation of financial transactions related to the organised crime (based on EU SOCTA);
- strengthen inter-institutional and international cooperation combating illicit drug circulation (including money laundering);
- more efficient processing and exchange of passenger data between the PIU and between the PIU and Europol;
- strengthening of cross-border assistance in the event of major disasters and crises.

SO3:

- improved capacity to prevent and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime;
- enhanced capabilities for the prevention, detection and investigation of cybercrime;
- more effective identification and investigation of financial transactions related to the organised crime (based on EU SOCTA);
- more precise identification of corruption threats; raise public awareness of corruption;
- specialised training to law enforcement officials on topics derived from the EU policies;
- enhanced awareness of the phenomenon of radicalisation among first line practitioners and increased know-how and capacity of practitioners on how to recognise, prevent and tackle radicalisation, including the networking of such professionals;
- strengthened capabilities for a threat assessment, cooperation and information exchange between relevant stakeholders to prevent and counter radicalisation;

- countering online extremist and terrorist propaganda;
- ensured public safety from terrorist threats by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement units for the improving operational procedures, providing the most modern equipment for counter-terrorism, countering the threats and consequences of terrorist attacks;
- better preparedness of first-line practitioners to react and prevent violent extremism and terrorism.

The intervention codes with “0 EUR” in table 3 of the programme correspond to those for which possible future needs linked to the implementation of the Thematic Facility are anticipated, in line with Article 22(4)(d) CPR.

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

The ISF 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 ISF 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 ISF programme design and strategy takes into account the administrative capacity and governance rules for efficiency and wherever possible simplification measures will be implemented to reduce the administrative burden and enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and economy. Due to increased allocation LT is anticipating an increase of administrative burden. To address it LT is developing an IS not only to meet the new regulation for ISF but also to ease the administrative burden for both beneficiaries and intermediate body. In 2014-2020 LT has been using SCOs developed by CPMA but their number was not large. LT is planning to continue developing and improving SCOs and also to use the fixed percentage rates offered in the 53-56 articles of CPR but this will be a challenge as we have little experience in developing SCO methodologies and LT will need to go deeper into other countries' practices, deepen knowledges about SCO, collect statistics.

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

The programme will maintain a level of flexibility to respond to events and future needs as they arise, including actions to address new development of Union acquis or action plans.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
☒	1. Exchange of information	Regular actions
☒	1. Exchange of information	Specific actions
☒	1. Exchange of information	Annex IV actions
☐	1. Exchange of information	Operating support
☐	1. Exchange of information	Emergency assistance
☒	2. Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions
☒	2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions
☒	2. Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions
☐	2. Cross-border cooperation	Operating support
☐	2. Cross-border cooperation	Emergency assistance
☒	3. Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions
☐	3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions
☒	3. Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions
☐	3. Preventing and combating crime	Operating support
☐	3. Preventing and combating crime	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. Exchange of information

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Financial priorities which LT will implement to achieve the SO1 objectives:

Information Systems

Today crime is adapting particularly rapidly to the scientific and technological changes, and there are constantly changing threats in the field of internal security that need to be closely monitored and responded to swiftly taking new measures for combating at both EU and national level. Therefore, the improvement of IS, software and other equipment as well as operational processes is an ongoing process where the insufficient integration of IT solutions poses challenges to the efficiency and effectiveness of their use and information exchange, especially cross-border ones. Ensuring more effective and faster daily operational cooperation and information exchange between the EU MS in preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities will be ensured by:

- developing EPRIS-LT solution (as referring to the call for SA No. ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1). It will be achieved by analysis of legal, operational and technical processes and implementation of required technical solutions, testing and training of personnel;
- broadening direct access for police investigators to the SIENA (in line with the call for proposals SA No. ISF/2026/SA/1.1.2) thus enabling faster sending and receiving of operational requests and intelligence, thereby accelerating cross-border information exchange and mitigating operational delays risks. At the same time ensuring the national Case Management System and SIENA interoperability in compliance with Directive (EU) 2023/977, leading to a more efficient and timely cross-border information management and strengthening institutional capacity through the delegation of law enforcement representatives to Europol-organised SIENA instructor trainings and the delivery of targeted training for personnel at national level.

The new SIS, European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), Entry/Exit System (EES), centralized system for the identification of MS with information on convictions of third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) regulations establish new data categories and tools which the LT police do not apply and have not introduced, but their introduction is inevitable when updating the existing tools and systems for data exchange with foreign partners as well as when implementing proper interoperability of systems. The use of information on convictions (ECRIS) in the fight against crime and terrorism would help to strengthen the response to radicalization, which encourages terrorism and violent extremism.

The API Directive, the PRUM decisions were reviewed, and adopted new regulations, it is envisaged that the EC will present a proposal for a European Police Code, which will inevitably necessitate the proper transposition and development of this legislation and information systems, improve the capacity of officials to apply new processes and systems.

The LT police is facing with the problem of constant updating of forensic equipment and further training of specialists. Without up-to-date equipment it becomes difficult to obtain the necessary data, to transmit it properly and to compare it with the available data as well as to ensure the accuracy and quality of the data transmitted. An increasing exchange of data with other EU MS is evident; e.g. requests for the exchange of PRUM dactyloscopic data increased by 15% (up to 25 885) in 2019 comparing with 2018, and requests for the exchange of PRUM DNA data increased by 17% (up to 1 736 730). There is a need to develop or update national systems for the collection of categories of data such as DNA, fingerprints, facials, biographies, driving licenses, ballistics, firearms, etc. Updated national systems would allow a smooth transition to the implementation of the Next Generation Prüm at both national and EU level.

During the programming period of 2014-2020 large-scale EU IS and, respectively, national IS and IT tools related to internal security and designed for the exchange of information between the law enforcement authorities both internally and with other EU competent authorities are being introduced (it has been connected to ECRIS, national ECRIS-TCN module is being created, all pre-trial investigation bodies, prosecutor's offices and courts use the Integrated Criminal Procedure Information System (IBPS),

a national PNR and API data processing system has been set up, the Weapons Register is being used, a software tool “Universal data retrieval system for law enforcement authorities” is being created. With the change of the political stance regarding systematic use of fingerprints for secure identification and the attitude towards data sharing and security, focussing on effectiveness and efficiency as well as the need to exploit synergies between different European information exchange systems, the aim is to create a centralised ECRIS-TCN system containing both fingerprints and other identity information on third-country nationals, where it would be possible to create a shared biometric matching service and a common identity repository for the interoperability of IS. Once the ECRIS-TCN is created, the access of the law enforcement authorities to ECRIS and ECRIS-TCN to ensure national security must be expanded to strengthen the exchange of information with the EU law enforcement authorities and other competent authorities in the fight against crime and terrorism using the single search interface for the law enforcement (ESP) and automated data verification in accordance with the Regulation 2019/818.

Through the EU funding instruments the use of IBPS was started in LT in 2016, the purpose of which is to exchange the data on criminal proceedings between pre-trial investigation bodies, prosecutor’s offices and courts, to collect and exchange the data on actions and procedures in criminal proceedings as well as e-documents of legal probative value by means of IT. The International Legal Assistance Module has been developed in the IBPS, designed for drafting and transmission of the European Investigation Order; however, the compatibility of the IBPS with the Case Management System of the European Public Prosecutor's Office has not been ensured to create a system to bring criminal offenses detrimental to the financial interests of the EU within the competence of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office; furthermore, the IBPS should use a single search interface for the law enforcement (ESP) and automated data verification in accordance with the Regulation 2019/818.

The development of a single data retrieval system suitable to be used by national law enforcement authorities has been started during the programming period of 2014-2020, which enables simultaneous search of data in different national IS and registers in a single data request as well as provides access to data from the databases of the EU IS, including SIS II, VIS, EES, ETIAS, Interpol General Secretariat, and etc. The developed and introduced search system must ensure that police officers, border guards and officers of other law enforcement authorities have easy access to all necessary information needed for the prevention, detection and investigation of crime or other serious crimes and border security purposes. The single data retrieval systems must be improved taking into account the evaluations of Schengen police cooperation, and all necessary national IS and registers must be integrated into the national general search system according to the needs of the law enforcement authorities.

Data on weapons of categories A, B, C in Lithuania is stored in the Weapons Register, the software of which, developed in 2012, is out of date and does not meet the information exchange needs of the national competent authorities; therefore, to improve the exchange of information between the MS to trace and identify firearms, it is necessary to analyse available information on illicit firearms, to ensure interoperability with other national IS collecting information related to the trade in firearms, searched and found firearms as well as to update the software of the Weapons Register.

Upon implementation of changes in the policy of EU crime prevention and fight against it, in particular in the fight against cross-border crime, the law enforcement authorities introduced automatic vehicle registration number identification systems and the Habitoscopic Data Register (HDR) Person’s Facial Biotmetric Identification Subsystem during the last financial period, this the accuracy and efficiency of the person’s facial biometric identification is improved. The introduced IT solutions solve local problems, however, the measures are not directed to joint EU operations, therefore, it is necessary to improve the cooperation between customs, police and State Border Guard Service in the following fields: general infrastructure, information sharing, and risk analysis. It is proposed to integrate the Lithuanian national SIS II with the Automatic number-plate recognition systems (ANPR) (police, customs, State Border Guard, Lithuanian Road Administration and other ANPR systems). ANPR systems and facial biometric identification solutions should be used in the common system for the purposes of law enforcement in joint EU operations, when performing the risk/threat analysis, where the vehicle number-plate, recorded by the violation recording devices would be compared to the SIS II and national publications of the wanted vehicles (Register of Wanted Motor Vehicles (RWMV)), and the image of the person’s face compared to the personal biometric data collected by the HDR, and if the data coincided with the established threat

algorithms, the police, customs and the State Border Guard Service, respectively, would be informed immediately. Due to new Prüm II regulation HDR will be adapted to perform automatic searches and exchange facial images with competent national and EU law enforcement authorities.

The methods and means of collecting information from public information sources currently applied by LT law enforcement authorities lag behind the progress of telecommunications technology in terms of quantitative as well as qualitative parameters, and do not meet existing security needs. The technical possibilities to carry out automated monitoring and collection of information from public electronic sources (websites, social networks, forums, chat sites, etc.) are limited. Each law enforcement authority collects and analyses information independently, the collected information is stored in a format accessible to each user, information is exchanged between the law enforcement authorities only manually to protect the classified information; therefore, this process requires significant human resources and time.

The Customs of the Republic of Lithuania (the Customs) is one of the main institutions protecting the external border of EU against the flow of illegal goods; therefore, its ability to exchange persons smuggling goods or prohibited substances PNR data and criminal intelligence with the competent authorities of other EU MS is important. The Customs currently does not have an integral information environment in which information and data relevant to the criminal intelligence activities are processed within existing platforms and communication channels, such as AFIS, CRMS, SIENA, CEN; therefore, the information is scattered, and its processing process is fragmented. It has a negative impact on the effectiveness of the criminal intelligence.

New expanded data loader will be used to extract information from more national systems, therefore transfer of data will be upgraded with appropriate IT solutions and tools (application, interconnection, programming, training, etc.). Automatic data loader will increase the efficiency in the use of existing instruments for cross-border information exchange, improve data sharing with Europol and other EU partners and promote importance of the use of Europol tools for competent authorities.

The number of work stations for access to SIENA will be further increased.

The technical and information base of the FCIS is adapted to 4G connection, and it will no longer meet the standards of the inspection and monitoring system once the development of 5G connection begins. Failure to upgrade the technical equipment jeopardises the proper collection, transmission, protection and storage of information. Existing specialised mobile workstations (their equipment) also require constant technical support and update of equipment (licenses).

Constantly intensifying cross-border cooperation between the law enforcement authorities in the prevention and investigation of serious and organised crime at international level, focusing on information exchange and verification for prevention purposes, requires continuous improvement and modernize police ISs, improve their interoperability, apply the latest technologies (robotics, artificial intelligence) by automating processes, implementing analytical tools and other technologies for big data processing, and developing of the activities of the authorities, regular search for the use of new human capabilities and tactical tools as well as improvement of qualification of officers.

The amount of allocation and pieces of equipment is justified by the specialised nature of many of items (e.g. specialised forensic equipment, dedicated and secure IT equipment and software for cybercrime investigation and customs control functions) and the need for customisation (for security reasons). The number of items (e.g. dedicated laptops, licenses or other equipment) is based on the past operational and back-up needs.

Critical communications

Currently, in Lithuania, as in most EU countries, narrowband (as a rule TETRA) technologies are used for critical radio communication systems. Due to the end of their life cycle, the aim is to initiate and later develop a broadband critical radio communication network based on 5G technologies, interoperable with the critical radio communication networks of other EU countries.

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved using the ISF funds:

- development of police IS and registers through the implementation of EU IS regulations and the interoperability of international and national law enforcement IS, the handling of information received

through international cooperation channels and the automation of processes; development of forensic examination capacities by modernisation of IS and registers, workplaces and acquisition of relevant hardware/software;

- introduction and improvement of universal information exchange IT solutions, ensuring the IS interoperability (only interoperability components of ECRIS TCN and adaptations required to establish interoperability with the centralised systems addressing the ISF objectives will be supported by the ISF; compatibility of the IBPS with the Case Management System of the European Public Prosecutor's Office; development of the universal data retrieval system for law enforcement authorities; maintenance and development of the Weapons Register) and maintenance of the necessary equipment;
- to introduce and improve the automatic facial recognition and vehicle number-plate recognition systems (ANPR improvement; development of HDR facial recognition solutions to meet Prüm II Regulation requirements);
- development and introduction of the interdepartmental information collection, processing and analysis system that meets the needs of intelligence and criminal intelligence, ensuring efficient, automated, secure, centralised use of large amounts of data received from different information sources;
- update of the IS of the criminal intelligence of the Customs;
- update of the technical and information base of the FCIS;
- development of broadband critical communication network to ensure seamless critical communications and operational mobility not only in the Lithuania but also across the Schengen area, enhancing the resilience of public communication infrastructure and ensuring Europe's capacity to react in times of crises, as planned under the European Critical Communications System (EUCCS) project.

Anti-corruption

The Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania (STT) is the main anti-corruption law enforcement authority in Lithuania accountable to the President of the Republic of Lithuania and the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. The STT uses large data sets from various institutional registers as well as information collected in its own activities to detect crimes of corruptive nature. The proposed improvement of the IS used by the STT from the ISF funds would not only allow processing of large sets of high-quality data much more efficiently and in various sections, but also identifying the risk of corruption and its factors in various sectors and their levels with artificial intelligence as well as with the help of the processed information it would be possible to generate insights relevant not only to the STT but also to other law enforcement authorities, the tax administrator and the authorities controlling the market, procurement, public and private interests, etc. Improving the IS of the STT would also strengthen the area of retrospective investigation.

To achieve the SO1 objectives and the implementation measures of the Annex II the following indicative actions (Annex III) will be supported:

- setting up, adapting and maintaining ICT systems that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation, training on the use of such systems, and testing and improving the interoperability components and data quality of such systems (Annex II 1 (a), (b), (c);
- education and training for staff and experts in relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities and administrative agencies, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses, in cooperation with CEPOL and, when applicable, the European Judicial Training Network, including education and training on prevention policies, with special emphasis on fundamental rights and non-discrimination (Annex II 1 (a), (b), (c);
- financing of equipment, means of transport, communication systems and security-relevant facilities (Annex II 1 (a), (b), (c).

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

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

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 participants in training activities	number	100	715
O.1.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits	number	6	12
O.1.3	Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained	number	4	22
O.1.4	Number of equipment items purchased	number	187	217

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

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.1.5	Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/ with security- relevant EU and decentralised information systems/with international databases	number	0	number	2021-2027	22	number	projects	
R.1.6	Number of administrative units that have set up new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021-2027	4	number	projects	
R.1.7	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021-2027	536	number	projects	
R.1.8	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	454	number	projects	

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

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)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	13,367,715.66
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	37,500.00
Type of action	005.Training	300,000.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	562,500.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	487,500.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	4,312,500.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	0.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Financial priorities, which LT will implement to achieve the objectives of SO2:

The allocations between objectives best represents the security needs for Lithuania and where there is the most EU added value. The objectives of SO2 will be met by the national funds if no ISF funds will be available (i.e. for joint operations, acquisition of specialized equipment, specialized tailored training etc.) as the needs on the ground arise.

Law Enforcement Cooperation

Currently, the Police Department (PD) faces the insufficient preparation of the special purpose (mobile) police units to respond adequately to the public security challenges (emergencies, consequences of crises). The existing anti-riot equipment (which is an integral part of tactics), the applied standards of police tactics are not fully in line with the best practices of EU, lack of knowledge and equipment, that would allow successfully cooperation with the other MS, address the common security challenges more effectively, and raise the EU police activity standards. It is necessary to strengthen these police units and their preparation to participate in joint operations with the other MS by providing assistance during mass events and extreme situations.

PD will implement the project “Empowering the Law Enforcement of the Baltic Sea Region to Tackle the New Cross-Border Threats” under the specific action ISF/2023/SA/2.1.1 which aims at improving the performance and daily international cooperation of law enforcement of the Baltic Sea Region in the field of cross-border law enforcement cooperation and information management, especially taking into consideration the new threats emerging in the region. The project partnership is composed of LT, LV, and PL.

Drugs

Drug smuggling and distribution remains among the dominating fields of organised crime, the control and mitigation of which should be prioritised on the cross-border scale. To obtain increased criminal income, other criminal acts are carried out alongside the unlawful drug trafficking. As the criminals are quick to adapt to the changing environment by changing the tactics, using new means of communication to support conspiracy and etc., it is necessary for the law enforcement authorities to strengthen their capacities and capabilities accordingly. Particularly it is important to have and utilise up-to-date advanced technical measures. Fighting drug related crime is interconnected between the actions indicated under both SO1 and SO2.

Since the Customs Criminal Service (CCS) started leading the implementation of the EMPACT priority “Fraud in the Field of Excise Duties”, the involvement of the CCS in joint international operations and investigations in the fight against excise fraud is increasing. Therefore, there is an increased need to ensure the proper supply of CCS with the most advanced technical equipment and to upgrade the existing technical equipment.

The number of joint operations cannot be predicted in advance over the 2021-2027 period. The main allocation is to purchase a limited number of specialised vehicles for joint operations. These vehicles will also be customised to the needs of these specialised units and joint operations.

Lithuania participates in two projects under the Specific Action - ISF/2022/SA/2.2.1 projects 001 (lead Estonia) and 012 (lead Spain).

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds:

- to improve the cross-border cooperation and strengthen the capacities of the police when implementing the joint EU operations;
- strengthen police capacity to control international drug trafficking and fight serious and organized cross-border crime;

- strengthen police capacities to participate in the joint EU operations and investigations by upgrading the current technical equipment, supplying with the most advanced technical equipment and training of the officers;
- to strengthen the capacities of the CCS to participate in the joint EU operations and investigations by upgrading the current technical equipment, supplying with the most advanced technical equipment and training of the officers.

To achieve the SO2 objective and the implementation measure of the Annex II, following indicative actions (Annex III) will be supported:

- EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions (Annex II 2 (a), (b));
- actions supporting an effective and coordinated response to crises and linking up existing sector-specific capabilities, expertise centres and situational awareness centres, including those for health, civil protection, terrorism and cybercrime (Annex II 2 (a), (b));
- providing support to thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units and national contact points to improve mutual confidence, the exchange and dissemination of know-how, information, experience and best practices, the pooling of resources and expertise in joint centres of excellence (Annex II 2 (a), (b));
- education and training for staff and experts in relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities and administrative agencies, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses, in cooperation with CEPOL and, when applicable, the European Judicial Training Network, including education and training on prevention policies, with special emphasis on fundamental rights and non-discrimination (Annex II 2 (a), (b));
- financing of equipment, means of transport, communication systems and security-relevant facilities (Annex II 2 (a), (b)).

The programme will maintain a level of flexibility to respond to events and future needs (e.g. EU policy and regulations) as they arise.

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

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 cross-border operations	number	5	7
O.2.1.1	Of which number of joint investigation teams	number	1	1
O.2.1.2	Of which number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions	number	4	6
O.2.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises	number	37	65
O.2.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	14	84
O.2.4	Number of transport means purchased for cross-border operations	number	6	15

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

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.2.5	The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations	amount	0	euro	2021-2027	38,000,000	amount	project	
R.2.6.1	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cannabis	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	
R.2.6.2	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - opioids, including heroin	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	
R.2.6.3	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cocaine	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	
R.2.6.4	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	
R.2.6.5	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - new psychoactive substances	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.6.6	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - other illicit drugs	kg	0	kg	2021-2027	0	kg	-	
R.2.7.1	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Weapons of war: automatic firearms and heavy firearms (anti-tank, rocket launcher, mortar, etc.)	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.2.7.2	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other short firearms: revolvers and pistols (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.2.7.3	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other long firearms: rifles and shotguns (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.2.8	Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021-2027	3	number	project	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.9	Number of staff involved in cross-border operations	number	0	number	2021-2027	44	number	project	
R.2.10	Number of Schengen Evaluation Recommendations addressed	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	percentage	-	

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

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)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	428,899.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	141,672.69
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	54,000.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	307,403.82
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	115,296.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	2,427,868.89
Type of action	009.Means of transport	662,635.13
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Financial priorities, which LT will implement to achieve the objectives of SO3:

Law Enforcement Cooperation / Training

When carrying out cooperation operations in the border regions with patrols, chases and tracking the police are short of capacity.

There is a need to improve and update the theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary to ensure the effective fight against crime and other offenses and border control, including joint operations, as well as to train officials to work with new technologies and standards.

The PD investigates around 96 % of all criminal acts committed in the country. As high quality inspection of the crime scene and the investigation of evidence is crucial to the success of the investigation, the commitment methods, techniques and instruments need to be constantly improved. Therefore, to investigate all cases effectively and promptly, it is necessary to increase the qualifications of the officers performing the criminal investigations.

The current professional training of police officers lacks practical experience with police IT systems. During the training process, only a partial competence of the use of the police information systems, state and departmental registers is provided, because the systems and registers do not have training modules adapted for the purposes of training, therefore, the necessary skills are not acquired.

The significant allocation is set for specialised equipment used for training and operational purposes. The advanced IT and other specialized equipment meets criminal intelligence operational requirements (e.g. cybercrime investigation, e-evidence gathering, overcoming countermeasures used by suspects etc.) and will be utilised able to train a sufficient number of officers.

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds:

- strengthening the capacities of information processing, analysis and exchange skills;
- strengthening the capacity of police officers in the field of international cooperation, with a special focus on the implementation of the requirements of the Schengen acquis and by organizing internships/exchanges of officers.

Protection of Citizens and Infrastructure

At present, the LT Police and the Public Security Service does not have the instruments necessary for the complete protection of the critical infrastructure objects and public spaces and need the help of the latest technological solutions, tools for sharing information between the countries and between public and private security partners, and improve the speed and capacity of the first-level officers to respond to such events.

In 2019, 2098 safe neighbourhood watches, 965 police supporters and 900 youth police supporters were involved in prevention activities. The current preventive measures and initiatives are not flexible and rarely attract the citizens of the younger generations. Therefore, the preventive initiatives and programmes need to be modernised, including IT applications and solutions that would maximise the use of the existing potential of civil society in the creation of a secure environment, thus contributing to the identification and prevention of cross-border crimes at the most relevant level – the local communities. These activities require specialized secure IT equipment that meet contemporary needs.

Continuous maintenance and improvement of the special purpose anti-terrorist units is necessary to respond to the public security challenges of increased possibilities of terrorist attacks and to implement preventive measures. In 2020, the Aras carried out the search and neutralisation of explosives 177 times, explosives were found and neutralised in 148 cases, performed 179 special detention operations of armed, dangerous criminals and other tasks, during which 47 persons were detained. The number of special operations does not decrease, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the capacities of Aras and upgrade

their qualifications. These needs (above) require a significant investment in equipment for bomb and other hazardous material disposal.

When assessing the growth rate of the number of important state objects protected by the Public Security Service, it is noted that the number of protected important state objects has increased from 11 in 2018 to 15 in 2025, and the number will continue to increase each year. With the rapid development of IT-based solutions, we are faced with constantly changing threats, and increasingly frequent cases of unauthorized photography and filming of objects and their approaches, as well as violations of public order using drones and other innovative means, are observed. The implementation of innovative technological mechanisms in the activities of the Public Security Service will increase technological progress, meet modern needs for functionality, interoperability, security, and efficiency, and will allow for the optimization of technical and human resources. The mobile drone operations and neutralization station, mobile perimeter security systems, and an all-terrain vehicle will contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy — a key policy direction of the European Union, as outlined in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds:

- strengthening the capabilities of deminers to neutralize, search for and analyze improvised explosive devices and military explosives;
- capacity building of Aras officers conducting special anti-terrorist operations at sea, underwater and underwater, as well as ensuring the protection of important state objects;
- strengthening the Public Security Service's preparedness to counter hybrid threats and operate during a state of emergency, mobilization, and martial law.

Drugs

The demand for the investigation of narcotic substances is not decreasing (8658 such investigations were performed in 2019), new synthetic psychoactive substances continue to appear on the illegal market (investigation of 9 new narcotic (psychotropic) substances started in 2019), and the number of illegal drug production laboratories found is growing. Further, the investigations become more complex as in some cases it is impossible to identify the new narcotic substances and the investigation periods grow longer.

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds: development of capabilities to perform research of narcotics and psychotropic substances and their predecessors (precursors) and the increase of the effectiveness of the research by acquiring the necessary equipment.

Cybercrime – Strengthening the Capacities

Exploitation of cyber space for criminal intentions is a growing trend. The main threats of cybercrime faced are malware, programs demanding ransom (WannaCry), botnets, phishing, sexual exploitation of children online, crimes against critical infrastructure, and increased use of cloud computing for cybercrimes. It should be noted that challenges in the field of cybercrime can be achieved through the development of the Internet of Things and the connection of more and more devices. The main characteristics of cybercrimes: complex identification of characters, multiple goals, due to which it is difficult to solve and investigate such crimes. Usually, cybercrimes are committed for economic gain, but can also be political, social and public security threats.

The increase in the volume of information technology research, inspections and technical work increased from 2018 to 2019 by 22%. As the technologies develop further and as their use is expanding, the number of such tasks will increase rapidly and the investigations will become even more complex. Skills in this area are also important for the complex investigation of other serious and very serious crimes.

The proposed solution for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds strengthening the capacity for the prevention, revelation and investigation of cybercrime and the detection, collection, recording and analysis of electronic evidence, and expanding the capacity of cybercrime investigations through the acquisition of investigative equipment.

Organised Crime

To achieve effective results, it is necessary to strengthen the capacities of the police in the fight against

serious and organised crimes and terrorism as well as performing crime investigations by ensuring that they are equipped with advanced tools and specialised equipment.

The proposed solutions for the said issues to be solved with the ISF funds:

- strengthening the capacity for the prevention, detection and investigation of cybercrime and the detection, collection, recording and analysis of electronic evidence, and the development of skills for information processing, analysis and exchange.

Improving the skills of the authorities responsible for asset tracing and confiscation

In order to combat the serious threat posed by organised crime, it is important to ensure that competent authorities are given greater operational capacity and are provided with the necessary tools to effectively trace and identify, freeze, confiscate and manage instrumentalities, proceeds of crime or property derived from criminal activities. The skills of the authorities responsible for asset recovery need to be improved to ensure more effective tracing, freezing and confiscation of criminal assets. A more effective asset recovery system will not only deter financial crime, but also help recover funds that can be used to strengthen national defence and security. Investment in this area is essential to meet EU and international commitments and to ensure the long-term resilience of the state to internal and external threats. Funded by ISF, the initiative aims to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to combat serious and organised crime, particularly through asset investigations. To achieve this, high-performance computer equipment will be acquired to enable effective analysis of complex financial data and identification of illicit asset flows. To ensure high-quality training, a projector with a screen will be installed, along with specialized training sessions for law enforcement officers. The initiative will also procure secure mobile phones and tablets for efficient and secure communication, data collection, and analysis in the field. This approach ensures the effective use of technology and human resources, aligned with the principle that crime should not pay.

Anti-corruption

After LT became a full member of the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, one of the most important roles is played by the STT, which is responsible for disclosing the bribery of high-ranking officials, both LT and foreign. In order to ensure that the STT is able to expeditiously detect and prosecute cases of international bribery, it is necessary to strengthen the competencies of officials responsible for investigating cases of international bribery by adopting good practices from EU MS and other countries. To this end, it is expedient to strengthen the competencies of STT officials - managers organizing research and researchers conducting research - to investigate cases of international bribery: to organize visits and trainings for the exchange of good practice; to organize study visits to EU agencies, enabling operative and effective international cooperation and coordination in the field of serious forms of international and organized crime; develop a compendium of good practices for international bribery research and operational cooperation.

ISF funds will also be used to increase the efficiency of corruption prevention activities, which will give the best results not only in the prevention of serious crimes of a corrupt nature, but also in creating an environment resistant to corruption. The aim will be to address the problem of fragmented anti-corruption education by enabling teachers to teach anti-corruption awareness in a quality manner. ISF funds will be used to develop tools, educational guidelines and methodologies, as well as to train teachers to work with these tools, which will be adapted to individual and group education of students, tools will be developed e. format by adapting them for greater dissemination among Lithuanian schools.

To achieve the SO3 objective referred and the implementation measure of the Annex II, the following actions (Annex III) will be supported:

- setting up, adapting and maintaining ICT systems that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation, training on the use of such systems, and testing and improving the interoperability components and data quality of such systems (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);
- actions supporting an effective and coordinated response to crises and linking up existing sector-specific capabilities, expertise centres and situational awareness centres, including those for health, civil protection, terrorism and cybercrime (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);

- providing support to thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units and national contact points to improve mutual confidence, the exchange and dissemination of know-how, information, experience and best practices, the pooling of resources and expertise in joint centres of excellence (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);
- education and training for staff and experts in relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities and administrative agencies, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses, in cooperation with CEPOL and, when applicable, the European Judicial Training Network, including education and training on prevention policies, with special emphasis on fundamental rights and non-discrimination (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);
- cooperation with the private sector, for example in the fight against cybercrime, in order to build trust and improve coordination, contingency planning and the exchange and dissemination of information and best practices among public and private actors, including in the protection of public spaces and critical infrastructure (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);
- actions empowering communities to develop local approaches and prevention policies, and awareness-raising and communication activities among stakeholders and the general public on Union security policies (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d);
- financing of equipment, means of transport, communication systems and security-relevant facilities (Annex II 3 (a), (b), (d).

The programme will maintain a level of flexibility to respond to events and future needs as they arise (e.g new EU policy/regulations/requirements).

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

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.3.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	272	2,706
O.3.2	Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits	number	8	40
O.3.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	0	568
O.3.4	Number of transport means purchased	number	0	3
O.3.5	Number of items of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/ purchased/upgraded	number	0	0
O.3.6	Number of projects to prevent crime	number	0	0
O.3.7	Number of projects to assist victims of crime	number	0	0
O.3.8	Number of victims of crimes assisted	number	0	0

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

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.3.9	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.3.10	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to protect / support witnesses and whistle- blowers	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.3.11	Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	
R.3.12	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021-2027	2,101	number	projects	
R.3.13	Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	2,015	number	projects	

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

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)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	4,092,150.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	17,949.00
Type of action	005.Training	1,207,744.79
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	680,427.24
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	254,402.25
Type of action	008.Equipment	2,192,250.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	150,000.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

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

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

2.2.1. Description

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	034.Information and communication	157,000.00
Intervention field	035.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	1,530,792.89
Intervention field	036.Evaluation and studies, data collection	100,000.00
Intervention field	037.Capacity building	120,231.97

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
Initial allocation		4,077,411.00	6,102,754.00	5,955,082.00	5,133,147.00	4,366,350.00	3,958,952.00	29,593,696.00
Mid-term review						1,766,110.00	883,056.00	2,649,166.00
Thematic facility WPI		357,431.36						357,431.36
Thematic facility WPII				323,215.20		784,930.77		1,108,145.97
Thematic facility WPIII								
Non-Thematic facility transfer (in)								
Non-Thematic facility transfer (out)								
Total		4,434,842.36	6,102,754.00	6,278,297.20	5,133,147.00	6,917,390.77	4,842,008.00	33,708,439.33

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)		
Exchange of information	Regular actions	Total	18,327,214.93	6,109,071.65	6,109,071.65	0.00	24,436,286.58	74.9999999795%
Exchange of information	Specific actions	Total	740,500.73	82,277.86	82,277.86		822,778.59	89.9999998785%
Exchange of information	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Exchange of information			19,067,715.66	6,191,349.51	6,191,349.51	0.00	25,259,065.17	75.4886039197%
Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions	Total	3,495,656.13	1,165,218.71	1,165,218.71	0.00	4,660,874.84	75.0000000000%
Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions	Total	642,119.40	71,346.60	71,346.60	0.00	713,466.00	90.0000000000%
Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Cross-border cooperation			4,137,775.53	1,236,565.31	1,236,565.31	0.00	5,374,340.84	76.9913121104%
Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions	Total	8,594,923.28	2,864,974.43	2,864,974.43	0.00	11,459,897.71	74.9999999782%
Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Preventing and combating crime			8,594,923.28	2,864,974.43	2,864,974.43	0.00	11,459,897.71	74.9999999782%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,908,024.86				1,908,024.86	100.0000000000%
Grand total			33,708,439.33	10,292,889.25	10,292,889.25	0.00	44,001,328.58	76.6077762146%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds¹

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

¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management¹

Instrument	Transfer Amount
	0.00

¹Cumulative 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	https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.C54AFFAA7622/asr Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): • 96 str. (Perkančiųjų organizacijų registracija ir pirkimų ataskaitos) • 98 str. (Pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaita) https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/f82d89d12fcb11e79f4996496b137f39/as • 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. 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.pdf
		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	(a) Įgyvendina Viešųjų pirkimų ir pirkimų ataskaitų rengimo ir teikimo tvarkos aprašas https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/784977e04b7f11e7846ef01bfff9b64/asr (b) Pareigos teikti informaciją apie galutinę sutarties kainą, ją įvykdžius, nėra, tačiau sudarytos sutarties vertė nurodoma skelbiant ataskaitas, skelbimus apie sutarties sudarymą, skelbiant sudarytas sutartis registre. Informacija apie MVĮ kaip tiesioginius pirkimo dalyvius surenkama per Europos bendrąjį viešųjų pirkimų dokumentą – tiekėjai pažymi aktualų laukelį pildydami EBVPD <...>	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”. Procedūrų ataskaitos viešai prieinamos adresu: https://cvpp.eviesiejipirkimai.lt/ReportsOrProtocol b) Tiekėjas atsako į klausimą „Ar tiekėjas yra labai mažas, mažas ar vidutinės įmonės?“ pažymėdamas „Taip“ arba „Ne“.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					Atitinkamai, ši informacija vėliau pateikiama perkančiųjų organizacijų skelbimuose apie sudarytas sutartis tuo atveju, kai pirkimo vertė viršija tarptautinio pirkimo vertę
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	-VPĮ 95 str. 1 d. 5 p. (pareiga VPT rinkti, kaupiti ir analizuoti informaciją apie pirkimus, pirkimų sutartis, preliminarįsias sutartis ir pirkimo sutarčių įvykdymo rezultatus, pirkimų ginčus, nustatytus tvarkos pažeidimus ir praktikoje pasitaikančias problemas. Šią informaciją, išskyrus konfidencialią, skelbti Viešųjų pirkimų tarnybos interneto svetainėje ir (arba) Centrinėje viešųjų pirkimų informacinėje sistemoje ir teikti EK, valstybės, savivaldybių institucijoms -VPĮ 95 str. 1 d. 6 p. (pareiga analizuoti ir teikti siūlymus tobulinti)	Pažymėtina, kad atsižvelgiant į pirkimų praktikos problemas ir aktualijas: - Nurodoma problematika ir teikiami konkretūs siūlymai LR EIM, Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo komitetams, kompetentingoms institucijoms (ministerijoms ir kt.); - Atliekamos teminės analizės ir apžvalgos: http://vpt.lrv.lt/lt/statistika-ir-analize; - Organizuojami mokymai, rengiama mokomoji ir metodinė medžiaga (gairės, informaciniai pranešimai, dažniausiai užduodami klausimai, kt.). - Siekiant efektyviau organizuoti pirkimus ir užtikrinti didesnę konkurenciją, įgyvendinamas profesionalumo stiprinimo planas, pagal kurį yra rengiamos rekomenduojamos pirkimų specialistų mokymo programos, mokymų medžiaga ir nuotolinio mokymo moduliai. - 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., kurios yra reikalingos siekiant efektyviau organizuoti viešuosius pirkimus ir užtikrinti didesnę konkurenciją.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		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 (VPI): - 98 str. (Pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaita) Lietuvos Respublikos pirkimų, atliekamų vandentvarkos, energetikos, transporto ir pašto paslaugų srities perkančiųjų subjektų, įstatymas (PI): - 104 str. (to paties tipo norma kaip VPI)	VPI 98 str. Ir PI 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.pdf
		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 (VPI): - 95 str. 2 d. 8 p. (Viešųjų pirkimų tarnybos teisė nustačius VPI 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 Perkančiosios organizacijos gali ir savarankiškai pranešti kompetentingai institucijai – Konkurencijos tarybai – apie įtariamus konkurenciją ribojančių susitarimų atvejus. Pateikta informacija atspindi Direktyvos 2014/24/ES 83 straipsnio 2 dalyje pateiktą nuostatą. Šiame straipsnyje suteikiami įgaliojimai stebėsenos institucijoms, tačiau nėra nustatyta pareiga perkančiosioms organizacijoms („viešiesiems pirkėjams“) teikti informaciją apie įtariamus suderintus pasiūlymus kompetentingoms

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					institucijoms. Atitinkamai tokia pareiga „viešiesiems pirkėjams“ nėra nustatyta VPI.
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	1. Programos derinimas su socialiniais ir ekonominiais partneriais ir tarptautinių organizacijų atstovais Lietuvoje: https://www.pmif.lt/pmif-21-27-m/pmif-programos-derinimas Tarpinstitucinės darbo grupės sudėtis: https://isf.lt/pasirengimas-2021-2027 Bus numatyta naujo laikotarpio Stebėsenos komiteto darbo reglamento nuostatose	Atitinkamų Chartijos nuostatų laikymasis yra užtikrinamas visose Programos rengimo ir įgyvendinimo etapuose į Stebėsenos komiteto sudėtį įtraukiant socialinius ir ekonominius partnerius, NVO, akademikus ir tarptautines organizacijas. Rengiant programą yra atsižvelgiama į nediskriminavimo, moterų ir vyrų lygybės, neįgaliųjų integracijos principus, lygybės prieš įstatymą, aplinkos apsaugos ir teisės į nuosavybę principus. 2. Diegiant VKS, aktualiuose, Programos administravimo ir finansavimo tvarką nustatančiuose dokumentuose, Vadovaujanti institucija nustatys papildomus reikalavimus visiems projektų administravime ir įgyvendinime dalyvaujantiems subjektams dėl Chartijos laikymosi, visų pirma, dėl Chartijos 8 ir 47 straipsnių. Teisės aktuose bus nustatytas papildomas horizontalus principas, privalomas visiems projektų administravime ir įgyvendinime dalyvaujantiems subjektams: „laikomasi atitinkamų Chartijos nuostatų“.
		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	Bus numatyta naujo laikotarpio Stebėsenos komiteto darbo reglamento nuostatose.	Programos skundų nagrinėjimo tvarka bus įtvirtinta Vadovaujančiosios institucijos rengiamose programos įgyvendinimą reglamentuojančiose taisyklėse, kuriose be kitų nuostatų bus numatyta, kad pareiškėjai, projektų vykdytojai ir tretieji suinteresuoti asmenys tarpinės institucijos

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					sprendimus ar veiksmus (neveikimą) skundžia Lietuvos administracinių ginčų komisijai LR ikiteisminio administracinių ginčų nagrinėjimo tvarkos įstatymo nustatyta tvarka arba Vilniaus apygardos administraciniam teismui. Tais atvejais, kai skundai nėra susiję su tarpinės institucijos sprendimais ar veiksmais (neveikimu) suinteresuoti asmenys skundus dėl galimų Chartijos pažeidimų teikia kitoms nacionalinėms institucijoms, priklausomai nuo to, kokios teisės galimai yra pažeistos. Teisės aktuose bus nustatyta tvarka, pagal kurią, Stebėsenos komitetui vieną kartą per metus, bus pristatyta informacija apie atvejus, kai VSF remiamais veiksmais nesilaikoma Chartijos, ir apie su Chartija susijusius atitinkamoms institucijoms pateiktus skundus.
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	1. LR įstatymas dėl JT neįgaliųjų teisių konvencijos ir jos fakultatyvaus protokolo ratifikavimo: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/> 2. Vyriausybės nutarimas dėl JT neįgaliųjų teisių konvencijos ir jos fakultatyvaus protokolo įgyvendinimo <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/> 3. Neįgalių socialinės integracijos 2021 – 2023 metų veiksmų planas <https://www.e-tar.lt/> 4. Strateginio valdymo metodika 5. LR lygių galimybių įstatymo 6. LR lygių kontrolieriaus įsakymas dėl žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisijos prie Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus	Vyriausybė priėmė nutarimą Dėl JT neįgaliųjų teisių konvencijos ir jos fakultatyvaus protokolo įgyvendinimo. Šis nutarimas paskiria Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministeriją (toliau – SADM) JT NTK protokolo įgyvendinimą koordinuojančia institucija. Nutarimas taip pat paskiria už JT NTK įgyvendinimą atsakingas institucijas. SADM patvirtino Neįgalių socialinės integracijos 2021 – 2023 metų veiksmų planą, kuriame nustatyti konkretūs tikslai su išmatuojamais siekiniais. Nuo 2024 m. JT NTK įgyvendinimas bus integruotas į Strateginio valdymo įstatymo ir metodikos įtvirtintus principus. Tuomet, JT NTK įgyvendinimo tikslai su išmatuojamais

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				tarnybos nuostatų patvirtinimo	siekiniais bus įgyvendinami pagal plėtros programose nustatytas pažangos priemonės. Vadovaujantis LR lygių galimybių įstatymo 15 straipsniu, JT NTK įgyvendinimo stebėseną atlieka Žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisija (toliau – Komisija). Komisijos teisės ir pareigos yra įtvirtintos įsakyme dėl žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisijos prie Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus tarnybos nuostatų patvirtinimo.
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	1.1. Programos derinimas su partneriais: https://www.pmif.lt/pmif-21-27-m/pmif-programos-derinimas 2.1. Nacionalinis pažangos planas, III skyrius: https://lrv.lt/lt/aktuali-informacija/xvii-vyriausybe/strateginis-valdymas/2021-2030-m-nacionalinis-pazangos-planas 2.2. Strateginio valdymo įstatymas 2.3. Strateginio valdymo metodika 3.1 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0240&from=EN>; 3.2 <https://epilietis.lrv.lt/uploads/epilietis/documents/files/A_LRV_visas_el_leidinys_WEB.pdf>	Rengiant Programą, institucijos, prieinamumo politiką ir standartus tinkamai atspindėjo įtraukiant įvairių sričių socialinius ir ekonominius partnerius, nevyriausybinės organizacijas, akademikus ir tarptautines organizacijas. Lygios galimybės visiems – horizontalus principas (HP), nustatytas Nacionaliniame pažangos plane. Tai reiškia, jog visos valstybės mastu planuojamos investicijos, tame tarpe ir ES fondais remiami veiksmai, negali turėti lygių galimybių principo neigiamo poveikio ir turi siekti jo aktyvaus taikymo. Plėtros programose, projektų finansavimo sąlygose, kvietimuose teikti projektus, būtų priemonės ir reikalavimai dėl HP taikymo (atrankos kriterijai, kt.). Diegiant valdymo ir kontrolės sistemą, aktualiuose Programos administravimo ir finansavimo tvarką nustatančiuose dokumentuose, Vadovaujanti institucija, konsultuojanti su Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos lygių galimybių, moterų ir vyrų lygybės grupe.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		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	Bus numatyta naujo laikotarpio Stebėsenos komiteto darbo reglamento nuostatose.	Programos skundų nagrinėjimo tvarka bus įtvirtinta Vadovaujančiosios institucijos rengiamose programos įgyvendinimą reglamentuojančiose taisyklėse, kuriose be kitų nuostatų bus numatyta, kad pareiškėjai, projektų vykdytojai ir tretieji suinteresuoti asmenys tarpinės institucijos sprendimus ar veiksmus (neveikimą) skundžia Lietuvos administracinių ginčų komisijai LR ikiteisminio administracinių ginčų nagrinėjimo tvarkos įstatymo nustatyta tvarka arba Vilniaus apygardos administraciniam teismui. Tais atvejais, kai skundai nėra susiję su tarpinės institucijos sprendimais ar veiksmais (neveikimu) suinteresuoti asmenys skundus dėl galimų JT NTK pažeidimų teikia Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus tarnybai, kuri nagrinėja skundus, susijusius su patiriama diskriminacija. Teisės aktuose bus nustatyta tvarka, pagal kurią Stebėsenos komitetui vieną kartą per metus bus pristatyta informacija apie atvejus, kai VSF remiamais veiksmais nesilaikoma JT NTK, ir apie su JT NTK susijusius skundus, pateiktus atitinkamoms institucijoms.

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)	Vaidotas Jakštas	Vice-minister of MoI	bendrasisd@vrm.lt
Audit authority	Centralized Internal Audit Division of the Ministry 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 (MoF)	Rasa Kavolytė	Senior adviser of the Department of Finance and Treasure of MoF	rasa.kavolyte@finmin.lt

6. Partnership

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

The managing authority will, in accordance with its national rules and practices and subject to any applicable security requirements, involve a partnership with relevant authorities and bodies in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The partnership will be drawn from relevant public authorities at national, regional and local level, where applicable. It will also, include relevant non-governmental organisations and economic and social partners to the extent possible.

The partnership will be conducted in full compliance with the respective institutional, legal and financial jurisdiction of each partner category.

Partners will be involved according to identified need in the light of the objectives and content of the programme and the objectives of the ISF.

Lithuania will set up a monitoring committee to support the implementation of the ISF programme.

The rules of procedure will allow different partners as non-members to participate in the work of the monitoring committee according to the issues on the agenda.

The active cooperation with relevant partners and stakeholders is a key condition for a successful implementation of ISF 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 ISF programme: preparation, implementation and monitoring.

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

- Information Technology and Communications Department under the MoI (ITCD);
- PD;
- STT;
- FCIS;
- Customs;
- SSD.

To properly prepare for the management and control of the ISF programme during the period 2021-2027, by its Order No. 1V-323 of 6 April 2020 the MoI set up a working group to provide recommendations to the MoI as the Managing Authority (MA) on possible priorities, supported actions and (or) activities to be included in the projects of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the instrument for financial support for border management and visa and the ISF.

Cooperation with competent partners helps to summarize initial situation, to address the main challenges, to identify gaps, needs and key priorities and to propose responses supported by the ISF.

The working group consists of 10 members who represent the MoI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Border Guard Service under the MoI, ITCD, PD, STT, FCIS, Customs and SSD. The working group is chaired by the Vice-minister of the MoI. On the basis of proposals from the institutions (intended final beneficiaries) the working group analysed the proposals, evaluated their compliance with the requirements provided by Specific Regulations and drafted a financial plan of the ISF programme. After that the MoI acting in close cooperation with the partners/institutions that are responsible for the security and (or) crime prevention, combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, prepared a draft of the ISF programme.

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

The following partners/national authorities will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and

evaluation of the ISF programme:

- ITCD;
- PD;
- STT;
- FCIS;
- Customs;
- SSD.

Participation of other partners will be considered during the implementation of the ISF programme. It is worth to mention that an issue of security (in particular for reasons of security, public order, criminal investigations) that has to be considered and restricts active and wide participation of wide range of partners.

7. Communication and visibility

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

Objective: to ensure the visibility, transparency and communication activities of ISF funds, and to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in Lithuania.

Target audience:

- the public, which is the main beneficiary of ISF 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
- law enforcement institutions of other MS.

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 are implemented at two levels. The Managing Authority (MA) is responsible for communication and visibility measures at the level of the ISF programme: provides information on the implementation of the ISF 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.

Communication to Union citizens of the role and achievements of the Funds will be ensured through a single website portal providing access to all programmes involving Lithuania.

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

The MA shall ensure that in a website information on ISF 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 ISF regulation.

The MA, Intermediate Body and final beneficiaries shall use the emblem of the European Union in accordance with Annex VIII 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.)

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

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

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

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

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

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursesment 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

Appendix 3

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

Procedure reference	Programme version			Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2025)8142 - 2 Dec 2025 - 1	3.1			Accepted	23 Apr 2026	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. Exchange of information	Specific actions		182,500.73		ISF/2026/SA/1.1.2 aims to support Member States to implement the roll-out of SIENA.	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			10,950.04		TA	

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8334 - 23 Nov 2022 - 2		2.0		Accepted	23 Sept 2025	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. Exchange of information	Specific actions		558,000.00		Specific Action ‘Support to Member States for European Police Record Index System’ – EPRIS - ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1 under the Internal Security Fund (ISF) - ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1/001. The overall goal of the project “The Implementation of the Automatic Data Exchange in the Law Enforcement Cooperation (EPRIS)” is to ensure more effective and faster daily operational cooperation and information exchange between law enforcement institutions of the European Union Member States for the purposes of preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. To achieve the goal, the following components and activities are planned: I. Preparation for the proper implementation of the national EPRIS-LT system: analysis of the legal, operational, technical processes and requirements of the EU and Europol. II. Analysis of national systems and the regulatory framework, development of an operational and technical model. III. Implementation of technical solutions, testing, and training In particular: - Setting up, adapting and maintaining EU and decentralised information systems including software that contribute to the implementation and operations of EPRIS EPRIS (in terms of data submission to the EPRIS and data search in the EPRIS, including results’ display); - Training on the use of EPRIS; - Hardware (within the limit of the 35% threshold for equipment, means of transport and security-relevant facilities as stipulated in Article 13(7) of ISF Regulation); - Cost of staff involved in the actions. Upon implementation of the Project, fast operational cooperation and information exchange between EU MS will be ensured through EPRIS, which allows for the immediate establishment of whether a person is known to the law enforcement authorities of a MS.	
TA.36(5). Technical			33,480.00		Technical Assistance	

assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)					
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Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8334 - 23 Nov 2022 - 1		1.3		Accepted	5 Mar 2024	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions		304,920.00		The project partnership is composed of LT, LV, and PL. The project “Empowering the Law Enforcement of the Baltic Sea Region to Tackle the New Cross-Border Threats” aims at improving the performance and daily international cooperation of law enforcement of the Baltic Sea Region in the field of cross-border law enforcement cooperation and information management, especially taking into consideration the new threats emerging in the region	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			18,295.20		Technical Assistance	

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2021)8460 - 26 Nov 2021 - 1		1.1		Accepted		
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions		337,199.40		The objective of this specific action is to develop complex and long-term EMPACT activities and actions, laid down in the operational action plans (OAPs) and implementing one or more common horizontal strategic goals (CHSGs) contained in the EMPACT multi-annual strategic plan (MASP) designed for the EMPACT cycle 2022-2025 (reference: Council document 10109/21 of 23 June 2021 (EU LIMITE). ISF/2022/SA/2.2.1/001 EMPACT EUR 283.199,40 Estonia is carrying out the project Tackling Excise Crime in the Baltic Region, related to EMPACT Excise fraud, and covering strategic goals n°2 (mainly) but also n° 3, 4 and 6. The project partnership is composed of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The project is led by the Estonian Tax and Customs Board (ETCB). It aims at reducing excise criminality and excise tax gap in the Baltic region and EU overall, by increasing the efficiency and capabilities of the participating authorities in fight against shadow economy (illegal tobacco, fuel, alcohol) in the EU/Baltic region. ISF/2022/SA/2.2.1/012 EMPACT EUR 54.000 - Spain is carrying out the project CCH - EUROPEAN OPERATIONAL TEAM Costa del Sol, mainly related to EMPACT CCH (Cannabis/Cocaine/Heroin), but also to EMPACT HRCN (High-Risk Criminal Networks), covering strategic goals n°1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. The project partnership is composed of Spain, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Serbia, UK, USA, Frontex and Europol. The Pilot Project is meant to establish a European Operational Team (EOT) in the Spanish region ‘Costa del Sol’, to develop and implement a joint investigative and operational strategy against the main criminal organisations and related High Value Targets (HVTs) affecting the EU Member States from the region. The activity of the EOT will be primarily aimed at identifying, investigating and dismantling HVTs and related organised	

					criminal networks. The selection of HVTs and the establishment of related Operational Task Force (OTF) will be carried out in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure developed jointly by the EU Member States and Europol.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			20,231.96		TA

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021LT65ISPR001 4.1	Snapshot of data before send	18 Jun 2026		Ares(2026)6196377	Programme_snapshot_2021LT65ISPR001_4.1_lt_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021LT65ISPR001_4.1_lt.pdf	18 Jun 2026	Plotnikoviene, Violeta