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1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

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

Border Management

One of the advancement measures of the national Public Security Development and Enhancement Programme, approved in 2021, is "Strengthening the Capacities and Capabilities for Controlling the EU External Border and Irregular Migration". This measure provides for the deployment of new border surveillance systems and the modernization of previously installed ones, the acquisition of new and improved assets, the development of integrated communication systems, enhanced risk assessment processes, and the strengthening of border guards' skills and operational capacities – all aimed at ensuring an appropriate level of external border protection. In line with this strategy, the fund will support a range of related areas.

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

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

LT controls 1,073 km long the EU external border with the Republic of Belarus (BY), the Russian Federation (RF) and sea border. Currently 61% of the external borders are monitored by border surveillance systems: 100% of maritime and land border with RF and 38.62% of border with BY.

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

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

In response to the situation, the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) increased the number of patrols by border guards and over a wider range of areas and recruited and trained new border guards for patrols and technical monitoring. The other means of control were also increased with more frequent aerial patrols. SBGS applied for the ISF Emergency Assistance to carry out effective border control and protection (both ground and aerial surveillance, detection of illegal migrants) and ensure necessary conditions for the reception and accommodation of irregular migrants (additional vehicles for transportation and equipment for catering of illegal migrants is needed).

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

To increase awareness of the situation at the border and maximize clarity (detention of offenders), electronic surveillance system must be installed at the 6 frontier stations on border with BY. With the installation of these border surveillance systems 100% of the external EU border would be monitored. Lithuania are going to use BMVI Thematic Facility funds to enhance and expand surveillance systems and technologies, as well as to purchase means of transport for the service units controlling the border with BY and irregular migrants at this border.

In addition, in the section of the national border with Belarus, repair works are planned to begin on the border patrol path that runs along the physical barrier and the footprint detection strip. This will allow officers to respond faster to illegal border crossings.

The patrol path repairs and upgrading of existing surveillance systems will be ensured with the BMVI national programme. The border surveillance systems will be continuously maintained by the national resources. The physical barrier (4-meter-high and about 550-km-long) was installed using only national resources.

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

Lithuania has a national registration database for foreigners. People arrived from Ukraine have possibility

to register at the migration services or special registration centres (hubs). 57,907 Ukrainians have been registered in LT up to 27/06/2022. 57,133 of them have applied for temporary protection since the war on Ukraine started. The programme could cover future measures should the needs arise.

Mobility for border guards is provided by transport means and patrol boats. There are plans to renew part of the vehicle fleet. Land and sea vehicles have been co-financed mainly by the EBF and ISF support. Through 2021-2022 SBGS will acquire 1 new Coastal patrol vessel (CPV) and 2 new Coastal patrol boats (CPB) built under the ISF programme to support the EBCGA operations. In order to be able to accommodate and safely berth new CPV and CPBs', there is a necessity to rebuild the old pier. The first part of the pier reconstruction carried out by the Schengen Facility support in 2007.

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

Lithuania carried out the integration of its national border infrastructure with the EES via the NUI and subsequent operation of the NUI in line with the Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. The data quality will meet the overall requirements for the proper functioning of the EES and an efficient border check procedure. The EES entered into operation in october of 2025 and was funded by the ISF and national funds.

The implementation of the national components of the ETIAS is carried out in line with the Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and will be completed by the end of 20263. Measures for implementing ETIAS in an efficient way will be continued using BMVI funds.

The national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the field of border checks (SIS recast) will be implemented by March 2023. The SIS has been introduced and developed with the EU support.

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

The new components implemented according to framework of interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa (Regulation (EU) 2019/817) and in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration (Regulation (EU) 2019/818) will make EES, VIS, ETIAS, Eurodac and SIS interoperable.

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

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

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

To fight effectively against cross-border crime, criminal intelligence capabilities will be strengthened through the acquisition of state-of-the-art tools and instruments for border guards, through development of new ways of activities, risk analysis, through a customized risk analysis, and enhanced cooperation with other national authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

From Aug 3, 2021, to Dec 31, 2024, SBGS officers denied entry to 22,962 third-country nationals (TCNs) attempting to cross illegally from BY at unauthorized points. To support the effective implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum (PACT), LT approved a National Implementation Plan (NIP). In line with the priorities and needs outlined in the NIP and the national strategy, the following activities are planned to be added to the BMVI programme:

A common migration and asylum information system: Eurodac’:

- Setting up and development of Eurodac key functionalities (relevant for the Pact);
- Hardware/software equipment, development of IT systems (for EURODAC);
- Machinery/equipment (for EURODAC);
- Interoperability requirements.

A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders - advancing the screening:

- New infrastructures for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures;
- Machinery/equipment for screening and, when necessary for border procedures;
- Specialised SBGS staff;
- Hardware/software equipment, development of IT systems for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures;

Rethinking reception:

- First immediate relief at the external borders (food, non-food items and basic material assistance, such as hygiene kits, blankets, clothes, food packages, sleeping bags, nappies, baby bottles, medical aid incl. vaccines etc.).
- Mobile groups providing physical care, medical screening and care, psychological support.

Contingency measures:

- New infrastructures for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures;
- First immediate relief at the external borders;
- Contingency reserve.

To protect fundamental rights, national legal systems incorporate the requirements and safeguards flowing from EU law, the ECHR, as well as international human rights and refugee law. Border control will ensure implementation of the fundamental rights safeguards of the Schengen Border Code and related EU law instruments.

Visa Instrument

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

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

Lithuania co-operates with an external service provider (VFS Global) for the provision of services in applying for a visa. Currently, Lithuanian visa centers operate in 18 countries and in 2023-2024, the plan is to open new visa centers in Asian countries, areas where there are no Lithuanian representations.

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

Lithuania underlines the importance of further evolution of the national VIS (N.VIS) in accordance with evolutions of the central VIS and the Visa Code. Further development of N.VIS is necessary to ensure sufficient capacity, security and its operational continuity. The gradual updating of equipment for end-

users of the VIS is no less important.

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

Regulation (EU) 2021/1134, which aims to reform the VIS, requires Member States to collect biometric identifiers – specifically, a facial image and ten fingerprints – from applicants for a Schengen visa.

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

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

Lithuania will only allocate 9.16% (instead of 10%) because this allocation corresponds to needs for Lithuania at this time. As a result of the changing migrant flows and mass influx of 2022, Lithuania prioritises border control and security. However, in accordance with Article 13(3) BMVI Regulation, the objectives of Specific Objective 2 will be achieved with the 9.16% allocation.

Special Transit Scheme (STS)

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

The main task remain to ensure that the procedure for issuing Facilitated Transit Documents (FTD) is fully in line with the provisions of the Schengen acquis and the facilitated transit system works smoothly. Given the new technological solutions available, it is planned to upgrade the infrastructure, IT systems we use for insuring the functioning of the STS. Regular training of staff directly implementing the STS must be continued, as this is one of the requirements of the best practices of Schengen acquis implementation. The biggest challenge in this process will be to ensure the continuous and secure issuance of FTD/FRTD. COVID-19 pandemic forced to revise some convenient and enduring procedures of STS and to modify them adopting to be more efficient and more effective by introducing already existing IT tools. The modernisation allowed MFA to remove staff from the trains and still collect the necessary passenger data and hand out a Facilitated Railway Transit Document (FRTD) remotely.

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

To ensure better availability of consular services, FTDs will be issued not only at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania to the Russian Federation (Moscow), Consulates General of the Republic of Lithuania in St Petersburg and Kaliningrad but at the Consulate of the Republic of Lithuania in Sovetsk. SBGS remain responsible for control mechanism for the passengers traveling based on an FRTD/FTD, maintenance of the separate passenger database software, will continue to monitor passenger trains that are in transit in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complementarities and synergies between BMVI and the other funding programmes covered by the Partnership Agreement (AMIF, ISF, Customs Control Equipment Instrument, ERDF and ESF+) will be ensured following up on national strategy and through Monitoring Committees that will not only examine the progress in programme implementation, but also will be able to recommend combining funding from different Union instruments in the same operation as long as double financing is avoided.

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

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
☒	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Pact specific action
☒	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
☒	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
☒	1. European integrated border management	STS
☐	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
☒	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
☒	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
☐	1. European integrated border management	Solidarity actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
☐	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
☒	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
☐	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
☒	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
☐	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

2.1. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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

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

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

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

EUROSUR

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

As a follow up on upgrading NCC under the ISF project, the improvement and modernization of the communication channel between NCC, frontier stations, teams and BCPs is foreseen. The national border incidents collection system used by NCC does not have a direct interface with EUROSUR. To ensure full situational awareness and to increase response capabilities, it is necessary to look for IT solutions for the integration of the national system and EUROSUR as well as for the automation of processes. As set out in the EUROSUR profile, investment will be needed in existing technologies to automate information exchange and to handle varying levels of confidentiality across the different networks. To implement automatic/semi-automatic data exchange, new functionalities to combine/integrate data available in national systems with data available in the EUROSUR network will be introduced.

The national border surveillance systems consist of specialised surveillance towers with thermal vision and video surveillance cameras, data control centers, underground intruder detection system. National equipment complies with standards of the Frontex agency. The current plan includes upgrading e-surveillance at several frontier stations (FSs): 5 along the border with BY and 4 along the border with RF. Upgrades to e-surveillance at 2 FSs on the BY border will be funded through Specific Action BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4, while improvements at 4 FSs on the RF border will be supported by Specific Action BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/004. In addition, 6 new e-surveillance systems will be installed along the BY border under the Specific Action BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8. Furthermore, using funds from the mid-term review (MTR) allocation, e-surveillance systems are planned to be upgraded at 2 additional FSs – 1 on the BY border (Kena) and 1 on the RU border (Kybartai).

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

To improve the current condition of the patrol path, there are plans to install water drains, reinforce the surface with geotextiles, and bring in a gravel and crushed stone coating and soil to fill the trenches.

To increase Frontex operational capacity and the LT operational capacity to implement its obligations, patrol cars and ariel means of transport will be purchased and put at the Agency's disposal (ref. BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/03). As well unmanned seaborne surveillance surface vessel and UAV under

SA BMVI/2025/SA/1.2.3 will expand capabilities of monitoring and rapid response to security incidents.

To increase the quality of marine monitoring resources, in line with the 2018 Scheval recommendation, and to ensure a prompt response to potential violations of the external sea border – particularly in the Curonian Lagoon during winter, when loose or broken ice may be present – the acquisition of a hovercraft is planned, using funds from the MTR allocation.

To ensure the protection of the air border and critical infrastructure sites, the procurement of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are planned, using funds from the SAC and MTR allocation.

The priorities listed above will be supplemented by BMVI funds.

Border checks, border surveillance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier is being reconstructed to accommodate more patrol boats. Increase of the patrol capacities and intentions to accommodate other Coast Guard functions performing national actors at single point arose the need to make patrol fleet base bigger, safer and modern. This action would increase safety of the patrol assets as well as Coast Guard related inspection of the fishing/pleasure crafts in line with "single window" principle and decrease reaction time for SAR operations and border violations. In

order to ensure interoperability and cooperation in the coast guard functions, a cooperation agreement with Fishery control agency is foreseen so that jointly with SBGS they will prepare technical specifications. The overall of the Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier reconstruction will be supported by 2 separate BMVI and EMFAF projects and financed by each responsible authority in the contract in line with the objectives of each fund. A portion of the MTR funds will be allocated to the SBGS project, which requires additional funding to be implemented at the planned scale and completed successfully.

The priorities listed above will be supplemented by BMVI funds.

In line with PACT implementation, Lithuania needs to develop screening and multipurpose infrastructure to manage irregular arrivals of non-EU nationals, establish fast, efficient, and streamlined procedures, and enhance preparedness, contingency planning, and crisis response capacities. These measures will be supported by BMVI funding under the SA.

Increase national capacities to detect document fraud

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

Training

BMVI will support training of border guards, for:

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

Lithuania will implement the recommendations of the Scheval on professional development: to organise more refresher courses on the specialized border control issues; readiness to work in areas of passenger profiling and counterfeit documents of the field of risk analysis and the use of analytical tools; to improve border guards' English at BCPs; to organise management and leadership training for shift managers, refresher courses on Schengen border control rules and examination of travel documents.

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

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

Interoperability package and development of large-scale IT systems

National SIS and the relevant registers in which alerts are issued and submitted to the N.SIS, will be adapted to interconnect with Interoperability framework by the end of 2023 (Stage I). Transitional period to interoperability, including development, trainings, testing are planned to be finished by the end of 2025.

Strengthening of the SIRENE National Unit by Increase of Interoperability of Information Systems will be financed by the Specific Action (call BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4).

National preparations for the entry into operation of EES and ETIAS and for the necessary changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management systems related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS will be supported by the Specific Action (ref. BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1).

National ETIAS will be developed taking into account the responsibilities derived from Article 76 of Reg. (EU) 2018/1240 and the bearing of costs as established by Article 85.

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

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

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

In line with PACT implementation, Lithuania plans to strengthen and expand its national migration and asylum system (MIGRIS). This includes developing key Eurodac functionalities, required interfaces, and identification tools in line with Eurodac and Interoperability Regulations (Articles 20, 20a, 22). These measures will be supported by BMVI funding under the SA.

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

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

(a) the improvement of border control (...)

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

- investments for further developing the national components of EUROSUR such as investments to upgrade the current border surveillance systems infrastructure, implementation of new software solution in NCC premises and improvements of a communication link between the NCC and local and regional coordination centres and BCPs, as well as the development of cooperation and information exchange for the reception and analysis of aggregated data from large-scale information systems
- actions improving the reaction capability of patrol units, including the repair of patrol path and the purchase of land and maritime transport means, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), in line with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards are in place
- investment in technical and operational tools for border control, including transport means, hardware and software for border guards, modernisation of the DMRCN, upgrade of the alarm system in SBGS firearms depositories, improvement of service dogs infrastructure, and other operating tools, in line with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards exist
- Kopgalis Coast Guard Pier reconstruction (a joint project) - investment in infrastructure for maritime border control
- development of screening and multipurpose infrastructure through the adaptation of 4 FSs (Tribonys BY, Padvarionys BY, Bardinai RU, and Kybartai RU) for regular procedures and contingency, strengthening perimeter security at the Foreigners' Registration Centre in Pabradė, acquisition of technical and operational equipment for screening, upgrading IT infrastructure to support screening and identity verification, integration of access to multiple data sources for identity checks, enhancement of migration data analysis and forecasting, development of a browser for law enforcement authorities, and creation of facial recognition tools to support the identification of TCNs
- provision of first immediate relief and mobile teams, including food, non-food items, and basic material assistance, and operating costs and provision of physical care, medical screening and care, psychological support.

- actions related to preparedness, contingency planning, and crisis response: preparing screening sites for use during increased migrant influx (at Pabradė and at SBGS school Medininkai), with potential use for reception and asylum border procedures, and adapting 2 dormitories (SBGS school Medininkai BY and Viešvilė RU) to accommodate potential mass arrivals
- reserve for contingency issues
- increase national capacities to detect counterfeit documents such as operating equipment, required for effective and secure border control at BCPs, in accordance with standards developed by the EBCGA, where such standards exist
- strengthening the technical base of risk analysis and criminal intelligence through the upgrading of the secure IT-based platform for the handling of classified information on the external borders

(d) ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis (...)

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

- border management training in the field of, or contributing to the development of, European IBM, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses, including challenges identified in the recommendations referred to in Article 13(7) Reg. (EU) 2021/1148, and full compliance with fundamental rights

(e) the setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems (...)

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

- investments linked to Interoperability package and development of large-scale IT systems such as investments in the necessary components to access EU information systems as soon as they go live and adaptation of all national procedures to the implementation of all the changes introduced by the new legislation
- implementation of Eurodac for border management purposes such as creation of the Screening module and its functionalities, integration with Interoperability systems, enhancement of IT infrastructure, cybersecurity resilience and procurement of biometric equipment
- operational management and maintenance of national SIS, EES, ETIAS and Eurodac for border management such as services required at BCPs and for border surveillance between BCPs

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

Operating support

Beneficiaries:

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

2) The SBGS is directly responsible for border control activities and the operational use of the EES.

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

ITCD is also responsible for the administration of the technical infrastructure of the national EES, national ETIAS and the national Eurodac for border management purposes.

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

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

- staff costs, including for training;

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

Operating support for N.SIS, national EES, ETIAS and Eurodac for border management purposes will be covered only by BMVI programme funds. Due to rising wages and service costs, as well as the launch of new systems, the previously planned funds will only be sufficient to cover Phase I of this project. To ensure the supervision and support of the national EES, ETIAS, and EURODAC systems, which will become operational during the 2025–2026 period, and to strengthen resilience to cyber threats, the ITCD will continue to supervise and support these systems from 2026 to 2029. The necessary updates and improvements will be implemented using funds from the MTR allocation.

The SBGS plans to use MTR funds for EES maintenance starting in 2026

SPECIAL TRANSIT SCHEME (STS)

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

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

To minimize the threats of illegal entry into Lithuania both from the Kaliningrad region of Russia and from the satellite territory of Belarus, and to meet the growing needs of SGBS, an helicopter to monitor the trains operating under the STS will be provided, together with additional means of transport, the acquisition of additional special equipment and the organisation of related extra tactical trainings of officers by the Specific Action (ref. BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.1/001).

STS authorities: MFA, SBGS, the Police Department (PD), the Public Security Service (PSS), ITCD and the Identity Documents Personalisation Centre (ADIC).

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

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

For more information please refer to the "Special Transit Scheme" under the icon "Documents".

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points	number	218	4,413
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	0	0
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	10
O.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	0	0
O.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	101
O.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	100
O.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	0	2
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	141	265
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	1,076	2,407
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	1,076	2,407
O.1.9	Number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	17	83
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	4	4
O.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	0	0
O.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	900	2,025

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.14	Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021-2027	399	number	Project	Associated output indicator: O.1.1. Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points O.1.5. Number of aerial vehicles purchased O.1.7. Number of land transport means purchased
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021-2027	385	number	Project	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021-2027	3	number	Project	No new authorities, only improved forms of cooperation among 3 authorities
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through	number	0	share	2021-2027	0	number	Project	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	Automated Border Control gates and e-gates								
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project	
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	2,118	number	Project	
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2021-2027	7,500	number	SBGS statistics	

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of Intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Border checks	3,008,060.66
Intervention field	002.Border surveillance - air equipment	2,465,850.82
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance - land equipment	9,487,014.09
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance - maritime equipment	15,450,000.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	75,243,738.44
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance - other measures	24,775,072.76
Intervention field	007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control	13,591,477.50
Intervention field	008.Situational awareness and exchange of information	580,000.00
Intervention field	009.Risk analysis	0.00
Intervention field	010.Processing of data and information	600,000.00
Intervention field	011.Hotspot areas	0.00
Intervention field	012.Measures related to the identification and referral of vulnerable persons	0.00
Intervention field	013.Measures related to the identification and referral of persons who are in need of, or wish to apply for, international protection	26,820,525.58
Intervention field	014.European Border and Coast Guard development	0.00
Intervention field	015.Inter-agency cooperation - national level	0.00
Intervention field	016.Inter-agency cooperation - European Union level	0.00
Intervention field	017.Inter-agency cooperation - with third countries	0.00
Intervention field	018.Joint deployment of immigration liaison officers	0.00
Intervention field	019.Large-scale IT systems - Eurodac for border management purposes	3,055,977.00

Type of Intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	020.Large-scale IT systems - Entry-exit System (EES)	498,000.00
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - others	0.00
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	400,000.00
Intervention field	023.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	0.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SIS)	1,294,000.00
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability	5,024,978.55
Intervention field	026.Operating support - Integrated border management	0.00
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	3,803,544.00
Intervention field	028.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	211,856,603.77
Intervention field	029.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of,their personal data, and to the retriCTION of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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

In 2018, Lithuanian visa services abroad (the diplomatic missions and consular posts of Lithuania abroad who are responsible for the issuance of visas) issued 346,626 Schengen visas, and in 2019 - 354,373 Schengen visas. The number of the national visas issued also increased from 39,162 visas in 2018 to 40,722 visas in 2019. Due to pandemic travel restrictions in 2020 and in 2021, Schengen visa numbers has reduced to respectively 67,347 and 23,965. On the other hand the number of national visas did not stop increasing and have reached 42,269 and 55,503, and after Lithuania lifted all pandemic restrictions for foreign travelers since 1st of May 2022, the numbers of Schengen visas are gradually increasing.

To provide an efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of the visa procedure, enhance the quality of data stored in ICT systems and to ensure the exhaustive information is provided to the applicants as regards access to, and, if necessary, rectification of personal data, the trainings of the consular officers at MFA will be supplemented by directly trainings for consular officers and other visa staff in the regions where experience of work in a particular region would be shared, thus creating added value. The trainings are planned using the funds of the BMVI programme.

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

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

Lithuania plans to:

- improve the quality of biometric data and expand the processing possibilities by introducing new technologies and solutions;
- optimize processes by speeding up decision making on visa issuance, extend the scope of visa validity verification measures, and to create data exchange interfaces with EES and ETIAS;
- modernise the IT and communication infrastructure of N.VIS, registers and related information systems, to ensure their uninterrupted and proper functioning, as well as data integrity and security;
- improve the exercise of a data subject's rights to information, access to, and rectification and erasure of, his or her personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof through publication of the subject's rights, including an application form for rectification of personal data, at the website;
- interconnection with Interoperability framework.

Lithuania also plans to upgrade N.VIS according VIS Regulations (Regulations (EU) 2021/1333 and (EU) 2021/1334).

The upgrade of N.VIS (VIS recast) will be funded under the BMVI programme.

The implementation of relevant recommendations identified by the Vulnerability Assessments and Schengen evaluations will be in the course of the NP's life span.

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

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

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

- Trainings on visa matter. Trainings are planned at the premises of the consulates of the Republic of Lithuania and the premises of the LT MFA. Trainees: consular officers, local staff of MS consulates; Lectors: LT MFA
- Strengthening staff resources for processing visa applications (operating costs)

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

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

- Further development of the national VIS and other IT tools used for issuing visas
- Digitalisation of visa processing (after the legislative changes are approved)
- Operational management and maintenance of N.VIS (operating costs)

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.

Operating support

1) Strengthening staff resources for processing visa applications and on-site inspections of the external service provider's activities

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

At present, Lithuania is represented by 17 Schengen countries in 80 locations, and Lithuania represents 17 Schengen countries in 10 locations. The representation of other Schengen partners in processing applications for Schengen visas is an important and effective element of common EU visa policy, which gives better consular coverage, rational use of existing human and administrative resources, and expands representation. Thus, MFA regularly updates representation agreements to update them according to the needs and to expand the representation network.

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

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

Important to note that vast majority of visa applications flow to Lithuanian visa service in Turkey are from

countries of a high illegal migration risk (Nigeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Libya, Iran, Iraq). For this reason, the strengthening of the Lithuanian Embassy in Turkey with additional human resources (1 technical employee) is also very important.

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

Retention costs for consular officers (recruited 2 consular officers and 2 technical employees staff at the Consulate general of the Republic of Lithuania in Almaty; 1 consular officer and 1 technical employee at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Armenia; 1 technical employee staff at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Turkey; 5 consular officer's team at MFA) will be covered with the BMVI support.

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

On-site inspections of the external service provider's activities (in the premises of the provider of visa centers) by the MFA's consular officer team members will be covered by the BMVI support.

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

- staff costs, including for training

2) Operating costs of N.VIS

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

In a broad sense, N.VIS consists of N.VIS, the Register of Foreigners (FR)) and the VIS MAIL infrastructure (national part). FR is used at MFA and performs all visa issuance functions. The Visa Data Base is part of FR. All consular offices are connected to FR by secure communication lines. FR is used by the Migration Department of MoI and by SBGS, and all BCPs are connected to it. N.VIS performs the role of the communication switch between the central VIS and FR.

N.VIS, FR and VIS MAIL servers are physically located at ITCD, which is the lead authority (technical functions).

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

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

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

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

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing	number	0	1
O.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	77	158
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	77	158
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	9	12
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	5	8
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	2	2
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	1	1
O.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.2.7	Number of real estates rented / depreciated	number	0	0

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of new / upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	number	0	number	2021-2027	24	number	Project	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2021-2027	24	number	Project	In 2023-2029 client-friendliness trainings will be provided to 24 Consulates
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Project	
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2026-2027	300,000	number	MFA statistics	"0" in years 2021-2025 "300,000" annual average in 2026-2029
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2021-2027	3	number	Project	LT is considering to offer consular representation service extension regarding visa issue in Consulate general of LT in Almaty for MT, CH, LI.

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	154	number	Project	2% less

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of Intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	180,000.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	1,785,000.00
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	2,378,898.25
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	973,995.75

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 BMVI 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 BMVI 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 BMVI programme, modernisation of computerised information management and supervision system, expert services, legal consultations, translations, organising of meetings of the Monitoring Committee, acquisition of office goods, hospitality and other administrative costs, satisfying the requirements of the eligibility of the costs to be financed provided for in the technical assistance rules of the Fund.

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

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

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of Intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	2,977,808.00
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	15,906,101.12
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	4,186,015.36
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	1,126,439.75

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		39,695,925.00	48,230,857.00	52,017,858.00	40,276,784.00	33,339,466.00	33,793,739.00	247,354,629.00
Mid-term review						8,771,338.00	4,385,669.00	13,157,007.00
Thematic facility WPI		56,041,057.00						56,041,057.00
Thematic facility WPPII			27,396,240.00	11,452,937.80	15,399,849.60	25,833,144.00	26,862,290.00	106,944,461.40
Thematic facility WPPIII								
Total transfer (in)								
Non-Thematic facility transfer (in)								
Thematic facility WPPII transfer (in)								
Total transfer (out)								
Non-Thematic facility transfer (out)								
Thematic facility WPPII transfer (out)								
SACs contribution						1,985,973.00	1,985,974.00	3,971,947.00
Total		95,736,982.00	75,627,097.00	63,470,795.80	55,676,633.60	69,929,921.00	67,027,672.00	427,469,101.40

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	50,776,281.82	16,925,427.28	16,925,427.28	0.00	67,701,709.10	74.9999999926%
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	93,105,740.00	11,566,204.45	11,566,204.45	0.00	104,671,944.45	88.9500433848%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	3,803,544.00	1,267,848.00	1,267,848.00	0.00	5,071,392.00	75.0000000000%
European integrated border management	STS	Total	211,856,603.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	211,856,603.77	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	400,000.00	133,333.33	133,333.33	0.00	533,333.33	75.000004688%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total						
European integrated border management	Pact specific action	Total	38,012,673.58	4,223,630.40	4,223,630.40		42,236,303.98	89.9999999953%
Total European integrated border management			397,954,843.17	34,116,443.46	34,116,443.46	0.00	432,071,286.63	92.1039780898%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	1,965,000.00	655,000.00	655,000.00	0.00	2,620,000.00	75.0000000000%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	3,352,894.00	1,117,631.33	1,117,631.33	0.00	4,470,525.33	75.0000000559%
Total Common visa policy			5,317,894.00	1,772,631.33	1,772,631.33	0.00	7,090,525.33	75.0000000353%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			24,196,364.23				24,196,364.23	100.0000000000%
Grand total			427,469,101.40	35,889,074.79	35,889,074.79	0.00	463,358,176.19	92.2545718120%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds¹

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

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	-VPI 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 -VPI 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.,

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					kurios yra reikalingos siekiant efektyviau organizuoti viešuosius pirkimus ir užtikrinti didesnę konkurenciją.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Lietuvos Respublikos viešųjų pirkimų įstatymas (VPĮ): - 98 str. (Pirkimų stebėsenos ataskaita) Lietuvos Respublikos pirkimų, atliekamų vandentvarkos, energetikos, transporto ir pašto paslaugų srities perkančiųjų subjektų, įstatymas (PI): - 104 str. (to paties tipo norma kaip VPĮ)	VPĮ 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 (VPĮ): - 95 str. 2 d. 8 p. (Viešųjų pirkimų tarnybos teisė nustačius VPĮ pažeidimus ar galimus Konkurencijos įstatymo pažeidimus, korupcijos apraiškas ar dokumentų klastojimą, medžiagą tolesniam tyrimui perduoti teisėsaugos institucijoms ar kitoms valstybės institucijos nagrinėti pagal kompetenciją). Taigi, jei atlikdama pirkimų analizę ar vertinimus Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba pastebėtų požymius, leidžiančius spręsti, kad egzistuoja konkurenciją ribojantys susitarimai, apie tai būtų pranešama Konkurencijos tarybai.	2017 m. vasarį Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba, Specialiųjų tyrimų tarnyba ir Konkurencijos taryba pasirašė trišalę bendradarbiavimo sutartį, kuri leidžia efektyviau išnaudoti institucijų potencialą suteikiant tarpusavio ekspertinę pagalbą bei dalinantis reikšminga informacija atliekant tyrimus dėl korupcijos, viešųjų pirkimų pažeidimų ir konkurenciją ribojančių susitarimų viešuosiuose pirkimuose, taip pat keliant institucijų darbuotojų kvalifikaciją: https://vpt.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/pasirasyta-trisale-bendradarbiavimo-sutartis 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

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					įgaliojimai stebėsenos institucijoms, tačiau nėra nustatyta pareiga perkančiosioms organizacijoms („viešiesiems pirkėjams“) teikti informaciją apie įtariamus suderintus pasiūlymus kompetentingoms 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 papildomas 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		Bus numatyta naujo laikotarpio Stebėsenos	Programos skundų nagrinėjimo tvarka bus

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		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).		komiteto darbo reglamento nuostatose.	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 veiksmis (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 SVVP 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. Neįgaliųjų socialinės integracijos 2021 – 2023 metų veiksmų planas < https://www.e-tar.lt/ >	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 Neįgaliųjų socialinės integracijos 2021 – 2023 metų veiksmų

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				4. Strateginio valdymo metodika 5. LR lygių galimybių įstatymo 6. LR lygių kontrolieriaus įsakymas dėl žmonių su negalia stebėsenos komisijos prie Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus tarnybos nuostatų patvirtinimo	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 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 įstatyme 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://lr.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_leidiny_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 (atrangos kriterijai, kt.). Diegiant valdymo ir kontrolės sistemą, aktualiuose Programos administravimo ir

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					finansavimo tvarką nustatančiuose dokumentuose, Vadovaujanti institucija, konsultuojantis su Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos lygių galimybių lygių galimybių, moterų ir vyrų lygybės grupe.
		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 SVVP (BMVI) 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	bendrasis@vrm.lt
Audit authority	Centralised Internal Audit Division of the MoI	Rasa Rybakovienė	Head of the Centralised Internal Audit Division of MoI	rasa.rybakoviene@vrm.lt
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania (FM)	Rasa Kavolytė	Senior adviser of the Department of Finance and Treasure of FM	rasa.kavolyte@finmin.lt

6. Partnership

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

The 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 Fund.

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

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

- State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Interior (SBGS);
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA);
- Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of Interior (ITCD);
- Police Department under the Ministry of Interior (PD);
- Public Security Service under the Ministry of Interior (PSS).

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

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

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

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

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

By its Order No. 1V-323 of 6 April 2020, the MoI set up a working group for drawing up of the

programme. The working group consists of 11 members who represent the MoI, MFA, SBGS, PD, PSS, ITCD, Special Investigation Service, Financial Crime Investigation Service under the MoI, Customs of the Republic of Lithuania and State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania. The working group is chaired by Vice-minister of the MoI.

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

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

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

- MoI as the managing authority bears the main responsibility for the effective and efficient implementation of the programme and therefore fulfils a wide range of functions, its functions in relation to the selection of operations, programme management and support for the monitoring committee.
- The Public Institution Central Project Management Agency will act as the intermediate body. The managing authority will delegate certain tasks under its responsibility for the intermediate body. The procedures for supervising the activities delegated to the intermediate body will be laid down in the Partnership Agreement between the managing authority and the intermediate authority.
- The Centralised Internal Audit Division of the MoI as the Audit Authority will carry out audit work under the responsibility of the audit authority.

Beneficiaries:

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

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

7. Communication and visibility

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

Objective: to ensure the visibility, transparency and communication activities of the BMVI in Lithuania

Target audience:

- the public, which is the ultimate beneficiary of the BMVI funds;
- applicants, for whom it is important to be properly informed about the possibility to apply smoothly and to participate in a transparent selection process;
- final beneficiaries, for whom it is important to know all project implementation processes and requirements;
- the media, experts in the relevant fields, whose insights and advice are useful both for informing and for involving the public more actively.

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

- traditional (events, news portals, physical stands, TV, radio);
- digital (websites, social media).

Communication and visibility will be implemented at two levels. Managing authority (MA) is responsible for communication and visibility measures at the level of the programme: provides information on the implementation of the 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.

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

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

Output indicators are used for evaluation of communication activities.

Budget: at least 5% of all TA.

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

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	☐	☒
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	☐	☒

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

A. Summary of the main elements

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

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

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

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(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 4		5.0		Accepted	22 Apr 2026	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		11,700,000.00		Specific Action BMVI/2025/SA/1.2.3 “Equipment to increase the operational capacity of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency”. Procedure reference: C(2022)8993 - 12.12.2022 (Ares(2024)5488258). EU Contribution (EUR 11 700 000.00 + EUR 702 000.00 of Technical Assistance). This specific action supports the purchase of uncrewed equipment to be used for border surveillance at national level and to be put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in accordance with Article 64(14) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, as follows: • Category no 1: Airborne surveillance Heavier-Than-Air Low Altitude - Medium Endurance Small Area: 1 unit • Category no 2: Seaborne surveillance Surface vessel – River surface – Medium Endurance Medium Area: 1 unit	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			702,000.00		Increase of Technical Assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2025/SA/1.2.3 (EUR 11 700 000.00) Procedure reference: C(2022)8993 - 12.12.2022 (Ares(2024)5488258) (EUR 702 000.00).	

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 3		4.0		Accepted	5 Dec 2025	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Pact specific action		38,012,673.58		Under this Specific Action, and in relation to SO1, funding may contribute to the following building blocks of the Common Implementation Plan for the Pact on Migration and Asylum: - Building Block 1 ‘A common migration and asylum information system: Eurodac’, by - o Setting up and development of Eurodac key functionalities (relevant for the Pact); - o Hardware/software equipment, development of IT systems (for EURODAC); - o Machinery/equipment (for EURODAC); - o Interoperability requirements. - Building Block 2 ‘A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders’ by - o New infrastructures for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures; - o Machinery/equipment for screening and, when necessary for border procedures;	

					- o Hardware/software equipment, development of IT systems for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures; - Building Block 3 ‘Rethinking reception’ by - o First immediate relief at the external borders (food, non-food items and basic material assistance, such as hygiene kits, blankets, clothes, food packages, sleeping bags, nappies, baby bottles, medical aid incl. vaccines etc.). - o Mobile groups providing physical care, medical screening and care, psychological support. - Building Block 8 ‘Preparedness, Contingency Planning and Crisis response’ by - o New infrastructures for screening and, when necessary, for border procedures; - o First immediate relief at the external borders.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			2,280,760.42		Specific action to support Member States in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 2		3.1		Accepted	23 Jan 2025	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		14,528,160.00		BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/004 Specific Action ‘Upgrade of the electronic border surveillance system (Phase III)’ (EUR 14 528 160.00, TA EUR 871 689.60) supports the upgrade of the border surveillance system (BSS) at the following Frontier Stations (FS) with the Russian border: Rociskes (22,4 km), Vistytis (34,4 km), Kazimieras Skucas (30,6 km, previously called Viesvile) and Plaskiai (26,0 km). Considering the specificities of the border sections and the overall needs for the BSS, upgrade solutions will be customised for each Frontier Station. The upgrades relate to the control centre with software, thermal imaging devices, night vision capacity, fixed cameras with intelligent video analytics, pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras, electronic (electric, communication and detection) cables, radars, ground sensors, observation towers, masts and other infrastructure for electronic surveillance, related communication systems, magnetic sensors, trail cameras, UAV detection elements and uninterruptible power supply elements.	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			871,689.60		BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/004 Specific Action ‘Upgrade of the electronic border surveillance system (Phase III)’ (EUR 14 528 160.00, TA EUR 871 689.60) supports the upgrade of the border surveillance system (BSS) at the following Frontier Stations (FS) with the Russian border: Rociskes (22,4 km), Vistytis (34,4 km), Kazimieras Skucas (30,6 km, previously called Viesvile) and Plaskiai (26,0 km). Considering the specificities of the border sections and the overall needs for the BSS, upgrade solutions will be customised for each Frontier Station. The upgrades relate to the control centre with software, thermal imaging devices, night vision capacity, fixed cameras with intelligent video analytics, pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras, electronic (electric, communication and detection) cables, radars, ground sensors, observation towers, masts and other infrastructure for electronic surveillance, related communication systems, magnetic sensors, trail cameras, UAV detection elements and uninterruptible power supply elements.	

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 1		2.1		Accepted	5 Sept 2024	

Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		10,804,658.30		BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/05 Specific Action “Upgrade of the electronic border surveillance system (phase II)” (EUR 8 792 080,00, TA EUR 527 524,80) To reinforce border protection capabilities and infrastructure the project foresees that electronic surveillance system will be upgraded at the frontier stations Svencionys (44,3 km) and Pavovere (40,1 km). Upgrades of the electronic surveillance system at the external border include: control center with software, thermal imaging devices, night vision capacity, fixed cameras with intelligent video analytics, electronic (electric, communication and detection) cables, radars, ground sensors, observation towers and other infrastructure for electronic surveillance system elements, communication systems, mobile detectors, UAV detection elements, uninterruptible power supply elements. The border surveillance system shall also be supplemented with new and modern elements according to identified deficiencies in the existing system. BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 “Support to Member States for Smart Borders” (EUR 2,012,578.30, TA EUR 120,754.70) supports: Under Lot 1: the preparation at the national level for the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). This includes adaptations to the national systems connected to or used in relation with the EES and/or the ETIAS, adaptation to infrastructure or premises related to the EES and/or the ETIAS operation, the procurement of material and equipment, and services. Under Lot 2: changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management system related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS. This includes the development and implementation of national processes and IT solutions, as well as national procedures, handbooks, and training. The specific action provides a flexibility option that consists in the possibility to transfer all or part of the allocation for Lot 2 (EUR 500 000 including Technical Assistance) to Lot 1, on condition that the Member State/Schengen Associated Country confirms that activities under Lot 2 will be fully carried out and that the costs will be covered by the national budget or other actions financed from the BMVI programme. Lithuania has decided not to make use of this possibility.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			648,279.50		TA BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/05 Specific Action “Upgrade of the electronic border surveillance system (phase II)” (EUR 8 792 080,00, TA EUR 527 524,80) TA BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1 “Support to Member States for Smart Borders” (EUR 2,012,578.30, TA EUR 120,754.70)

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)3163 - 19 May 2022 - 1	1.1	Accepted	18 Jul 2023	

Specific objective	Modality	Type of Intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		56,072,921.70		BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/015 - EUR 982.129,25 - Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework” under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. Lithuania implements both aspects. In accordance with joint communication on state-sponsored instrumentalisation of migrants at the EU external borders of 23 November 2021 (JOIN(2021)32 final), the specific action BMVI/2021/SA/1 funds will cover the additional needs for support related to the situation at the border with Belarus. The specific action complements the 2021-2027 BMVI programme and (they will) together enhance the protection of the EU external border. The 55 EUR million allocation for this specific action will be used to finance to the extent possible Work Package 1 ‘Enhanced and expanded surveillance systems and

				means' and Work Package 2 'Means of transport of the services controlling the border and irregular migrants' in the application BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8. EUR 52,868,921.7 TA 3,172,135.3 2. BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/03 Specific Action Equipment for EBCG national components, purchased under BMVI and put at the disposal of Frontex. This Specific Action aims to increase Frontex operational capacity and the LT operational capacity to implement its obligations with regard to the overall protection of the EU external borders, through the purchase of equipment – to be put at the Agency's disposal - under the following categories: 2. Land-based means of transport and surveillance capacities □ 10 Patrol cars □ 3 Patrol cars equipped with canine team inserts 3. Aerial means of transport and surveillance capacities □ 1 System comprising 3 Vertical Take-off and Landing Remotely Piloted Aircraft (40/50 Kg each) Union contribution amounts EUR 3,204,000.00 for Frontex equipment and EUR 192,240.00 for technical assistance.
1. European integrated border management	STS		22,641,509.43	1. Specific Action – 'Support to the Special Transit Scheme in accordance with Article 17(5) BMVI Regulation' - invitation for Lithuania BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.1/001 (previous reference BMVI/2023/SA/5.1)'. In order to minimize the threats of illegal entry into the Republic of Lithuania both from the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and from the satellite territory of Belarus, and to meet the growing needs of SGBS, an helicopter to monitor the trains operating under the STS will be provided, together with additional means of transport, the acquisition of additional special equipment and the organisation of related extra tactical trainings of officers. Beneficiary: SGBS. Union contribution amounts EUR 22,641,509.43 for Special Transit Scheme and EUR 1,358,490.57 for technical assistance.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			4,722,865.87	TA Interoperability EUR 3,172,135.3 Frontex EUR 192,240.00 STS EUR 1,358,490.57

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021LT65BVPR001 6.1	Snapshot of data before send	11 Jun 2026		Ares(2026)5963889	Programme_snapshot_2021LT65BVPR001_6.1_lt.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021LT65BVPR001_6.1_lt_en.pdf	11 Jun 2026	Butkiene, Rasa