

# NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

### Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Name of the person responsible for the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Latvia	State Secretary Dimitrijs Trofimovs	Čiekurkalna.līnija 1, k-2 Riga, LV-1026 Latvia	kanceleja@iem.gov.lv	12-Aug-2015	
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia	Director of Audit Department of the European Union funds Nata Lasmane	Smilšu iela 1 Riga, LV-1919 Latvia	esfrd@fm.gov.lv		

### Management and control system

MCS will mainly operate by using the current system under the Solidarity funds. Two main structural units have been set up within the RA. 1st unit will perform the functions of planning, selection and approval of the projects, reporting to the EC, ensuring the secretariat functions of the Monitoring Committee, publicity, etc., whereas 2nd unit will ensure the functions of project control of the Fund, including administrative and on-the-spot controls.

The Ministry of Finance will continue fulfilling the obligations of the AA.

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Support a Common Visa Policy

LV will focus on development of information systems and training.

This goal will be achieved by:

- improving NVIS
- support and training for NVIS users
- efficient application of the Visa Code.

The following results are expected to be achieved:

- data exchange among EU MS in relation to visa applications and related decisions is facilitated
- person verification at external border control points is improved
- trained consular staff able to apply Visa Code.

### Borders

LV will focus on implementation of EUROSUR, modernisation of a new generation of REIS, development of N.SIS II and SIRENE, renewal of technical means for border control.

This goal will be achieved by:

- further development of current State Border Guard (SBG) border monitoring and control system
- creation of national (common) situation picture
- linking national surveillance and control information exchange systems to SBG information exchange gear (national EUROSUR)
- modernisation of marine surveillance system
- development of a new generation of REIS (which will be a part of Entry–Exit System)
- development of N.SIS II and SIRENE
- purchase of modern border control equipment
- improving SBG mobility
- development of ABC gates in the Riga International Airport.

The following results are expected to be achieved:

- developed SBG land border video surveillance infrastructure, monitoring and control

system

- equipped land border with sensors for future connection with EUROSUR
- created situation picture of SBG land/sea borders according to the EUROSUR requirements
- created national information exchange network and common situation picture for further integration into EUROSUR system
- established reliable sea border monitoring data transfer via secure network
- improved N.SIS II and SIRENE IS
- developed a new border control information system (REIS)
- purchased special equipment for working with the Biometric Data Processing System (BDPS)
- improved quality of border surveillance/control of foreigners within border zone and border land
- ensured faster and more efficient border checks process.

### **Preventing and combating crime**

LV will focus on strengthening the capacity of the State Police (SP) and Passenger Information Unit (PIU) to fight and prevent international cross border and organised crime using modern methods to ensure effective cooperation on European level.

The goal will be achieved by:

- providing Forensic Service Bureau with modern forensics equipment and training
- improving the exchange of information with other European law enforcement agencies
- setting up common model for the prioritisation of involved forces to tackle serious and organised crime
- improving the capacity of cybercrime prevention / enforcement
- strengthening capacity of fight against serious and organised cross-border crime
- improving operation of PIU.

The following results are expected to be achieved:

- implemented quality management system of crime scene examination process according to the standard ISO/IEC17020
- improved existing drug testing methods and explored / validated new drug testing methods
- strengthened area of the EU's priority of forensic sector – DNA, finger-foot, counterfeiting, explosive substances
- improved quality of ballistic examinations
- improved capacity for fighting cybercrime
- strengthened capacity to fight against serious and organised cross-border crime
- implemented NCIM

- improved IIS for automatic data exchange with the ECRIS
- further developed PNR and improved operation of PIU.

## **Risk and crisis**

LV will focus on risk reduction and disaster management of technological disasters and accidents involving CBRNE substances at the State Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and successful participation in the ATLAS Network.

This goal will be achieved by:

- improving training environment and conditions for first responders to ensure practical performance in rescue situations of various characters, including CBRNE
- purchasing CBRNE technologies and special equipment (rescue trucks)
- improving capacity of the counter-terrorism unit OMEGA
- improving training environment and conditions for the unit OMEGA.

The following results are expected to be achieved:

- developed tailored-training ground/practical training simulators for examination of the skills of first responders and for application of technical equipment
- first responders ensured with vehicles and trailers for eliminations of consequences of CBRNE incidents
- improved capacity of the unit OMEGA for the ATLAS Network
- developed tailored-training ground for the unit OMEGA.

Funding allocated to each specific objective:

Support a Common Visa Policy: EUR 3,678,195.75 EU funding

Borders: EUR 15 072 047.05 EU funding

Preventing and combating crime: EUR 10 450 718.25 EU funding

Risk and crisis: EUR 7 680 319.30 EU funding.

## 2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

### Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund

In general, the number of Schengen visas issued during recent years is constantly sizable (2011–163 957, 2012–183 829, 2013–206 148, 2014–209 311, 2015–165 493, 2016–165 613, 2017– 164 175 visas were issued). LV has completed the implementation of the Central Visa Information System (CVIS) implementation plan, which facilitates the exchange of data between Schengen countries on Schengen visa applications. In order to ensure the effective use of CVIS, it is necessary to attract additional human resources at the national level, which will ensure the qualitative use of CVIS and data processing and consulting for employees of consular missions. LV has a good data exchange between the NVIS and CVIS, however, in the future it will be necessary to improve NVIS software through implementation of several new changes (e.g., changes related to implementation of Visa Code).

#### Problems identified:

- NVIS technical solution is no longer sufficiently optimal and stable, taking into account the age of VIS architecture and data structure
- technical equipment for work with VIS will be outdated/deteriorated by 2016
- technical support of NVIS/VIS Mail is not sufficient
- NVIS users do not have a sufficient level of knowledge to work with the system
- due to the replacement of consular officials the qualification and skills of consular officials have not been improved according to the new regulations and issues in consular matters

#### Current achievements:

##### NVIS technical solution:

- regular introduction of changes within NVIS pursuant to EC final technical specifications
- good data exchange between NVIS and CVIS is provided
- NVIS has been supplemented with new/improved functionalities—VISION, VIS Mail I, VIS Mail II by ensuring fast and convenient consultation mechanism among EU MS
- CVIS 3.0 technical version has been elaborated at national level
- VIS reserve connection point has been set up to ensure continuous operation of NVIS
- Schengen visa application e-service has been elaborated

As of January 2013, OCMA, SBG and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) have been provided with technical equipment that facilitate the submission of visas and control of the foreigner`s entry/stay. As of 2018 MFA have been provided with additional technical



equipment.

Training on the use of NVIS:

- training courses are provided to OCMA, SBG, MFA employees
- an electronic NVIS user guide has been elaborated

Since 2009 regular training of consular officers regarding the EU common policy for the issue of visas according to the requirements of the Visa Code is organised.

Challenges:

- improvement of NVIS
- elaboration of a new Register of Invitations
- equipping work places with new technical equipment where visa applications are processed
- VIS and NVIS user provide consultancy-services
- training of NVIS and new Register of Invitations users
- training of MFA personnel in the field of Schengen visa issuance

## **Borders**

LV is not the travel destination of the irregular immigrants, it is mainly used for the transit purposes from Russia, Turkey, Greece to Scandinavia or Western Europe. In 2014 SBG registered 11430 violations related to border crossing, stay conditions, use of the forged documents etc. The number of registered violations at the border crossing places increased by 7%, compared to 2013. In 2014, 65 persons were detained at the border crossing points and upon performance of the immigration control (2013—61person) with forged and false travel documents. In total 80 forged/false travel documents were either used/kept by these persons (2013—77documents). During the last year number of detained facilitators has increased to a considerable extent, which means that criminal organizations have been facilitating irregular migration. In 2014-19 facilitators had been detained, in 2015 (during 7 months)—58 facilitators have been detained. Cooperation with law enforcement agencies of destination countries has been developing (bilateral and multilateral)—it has been developing through strengthening of mutual contacts in working groups, by organizing joint operations inter alia, in the criminal investigation area.

Problems identified:

- several important IS and technical resources such as SBG Electronic IS (REIS) were developed in 2002 (when link with EU IS and processing of biometric data were not planned) are outdated and are no longer capable of providing sufficiently fast,

qualitative and secure data processing and exchange to meet contemporary requirements and demands (e.g. EU Entry/Exit system)

- current radio relay lines that ensure SBG sea border video surveillance (hereinafter-SBVSS) video data flow, are outdated
- connection to main information exchange network (speed mostly does not exceed 2Mbit/s) is ensured at location sites of equipment and facilities
- continuous need for improvement of NSIS II, SIRENE
- insufficient and outdated technical means of border control. As a result, acquisition of information, processing, storage, as well as preservable information quality and capacity are considerably limited
- insufficient mobility—vehicles are used very intensely, the amount of financial means necessary to ensure their operation is increasing.

Some of the Schengen Evaluation recommendations have not been addressed yet, but the implementation of the relevant eligible recommendations are foreseen within the framework of the fund and national budget:

- training of contract staff in embassies abroad
- modernise the sensor system
- provide video surveillance at all detention rooms
- increase the number of mobile terminals and well-functioning secure wireless connection in the whole territory of BCP.

#### Current achievements:

- in order to launch EUROSUR the National Coordination Centre (NCC) which operates since 22 October 2012, was established within SBG
- SBG information exchange mechanism is created within the scope of EUROSUR
- successful operation/continuous improvement of the border control information systems, including REIS and RAIS. REIS is a central system ensuring the processing of an entire national Entry/Exit information flow and data exchange with the numerous other systems like VIS, SIS II etc., while RAIS (Border Security IS) ensures the internal flow of data necessary for security of the green border, and verification of persons within the territory of the country
- a new centralised Biometric Data Processing System (BDPS) has been elaborated
- elaboration, testing, bringing into operation and use of the SIS II. Consequently large-scale preparation and improvement of national registers, IS development and preparation, development of SIS II-related technical infrastructure, development of optical data transmission network and other activities
- Riga Board, Daugavpils Board, Ludza Board, Vilaka Board, Aviation Board and Ventspils Board of SBG, as well as the SBG College have been set up, border control mobility has been improved, technical equipment has been purchased, as well as improvement of professional qualification of officials involved in border control and migration control has been conducted
- cooperation with law enforcement agencies of destination countries has been

developing(bilateral and multilateral).

#### Challenges:

- introduction of EUROSUR system by ensuring efficient, safe, stable, fast border control process
- elaboration of a new REIS system, accounting for new and forthcoming operational requirements
- further development of NSIS II
- renewal and modernisation of the technical means of border control and IS
- establishment and further development of ILOs activities
- improvement of SBG mobility.

#### ***Preventing and combating crime***

Since 1991, SP is an institution whose duty is to protect from criminal and other illegal threats life, health, rights, freedom, property, interests of the society and the State.

#### Problems identified:

- rapidly increasing pace of the Internet segment development brings rise in the number of committed cybercrimes. More than 3000 events related to cybercrime were registered in 2014, whereof in excess of 400 criminal proceedings were initiated
- FSD performs about 20000 forensic examinations crime scene investigations annually. Over the years workload has increased thus indicating that improvement of FSDs capacity is needed
- IS of institutions of the Ministry of the Interior are decentralised and have limited compatibility
- current IS of the Criminal Police consists of many stand-alone systems and networks and NCIM is not implemented. There is no unified standard applicable on how the investigator should do an investigation
- with the constantly growing number of MS using the ECRIS system, the manual workload constantly growing, which results in LV, starting to fall outside the response time limits and facing potential risk of errors and long delays in data transfer
- PIU staff has insufficient practical experience regarding passenger data and its processing results
- to receive passenger data from some air carriers it is necessary to make extra adjustments in the PNR system

#### Current achievements:

- FSD has implemented a successful project on quality system operation according to ISO/IEC 17025 and has accredited more than 11 different forensic science methods

(FSDs experts use 48 different forensic science methods in daily work, some of them are published). Accreditation of FSDs methods is maintained since 2006. Training of CSI staff has been conducted for the CSI process according to the ISO/IEC 17020. Some of the outdated equipment updated, qualifications of the forensic experts improved, new methods of drug analysis have been accredited

- SP has implemented Criminal intelligence model (CIM) in 2010, NCIM was formed within the national law enforcement agencies in 2014
- ECRIS, IIS systems are used independently, while data exchange and processing between them is carried out manually
- PNR developed
- PIN set up, rooms equipped, technical equipment purchased, personnel trained

#### Challenges:

- to enhance and improve capacity of the FSD
- to build capacity for fighting cybercrime
- to implement NCIM and integrate it into EU policy cycle
- to improve IIS–ECRIS thus ensuring more precise and up-to-date information for data analysis/statistical materials
- PIU staff further training
- Security Police technical capacity building and further development of PNR

#### ***Risk and crisis***

Since 1992, SFRS have been instructed to organize, manage, fulfil measures for urgent emergency response and elimination of consequences along with fire-fighting operations. SFRS has been named as the leading institution in case of accidents of oil, petroleum products and other hazardous substances, including marine pollution. In such cases it must fulfil response measures of elimination of consequences.

The mission of the counterterrorism unit OMEGA of the SP is to prevent terrorism, release hostages, neutralize improvised exploding devices, tackle organized and serious crime, as well as take part in special operations within ATLAS network.

#### Problems identified:

Response measures and elimination of consequences in CBRNE cases are some of the most problematic field in which SFRS must ensure fulfilment of its functions. Natural or malicious caused CBRNE accidents, including acts of terrorism, may cause considerable damages to people, health, the environment and property, leave a long-term feeling of insecurity within the society. According to statistics, in recent years the volume of rescue work for first responders with hazardous substances has tendency to increase: 2010–98, 2011–100, 2013–229, 2014–279. The number of fire accidents has increased as well; the character and fire-fighting operations are unpredictable since such accidents may occur at objects of

increased danger (like SEVESO establishments) where consequences of rescue and fire-fighting measures must be eliminated.

Since SFRS has no modern training ground SFRS is not capable to ensure efficient training for 1st responders to practice their skills to perform rescue works in case of elimination of CBRNE incidents, as well as accidents involving victims of road traffic and extraction of victims of collapsed buildings or other accidents caused by human failure.

OMEGA lacks capacity to do tactical work on the sea. There is a need for a special sea RIB boat to develop capabilities of tactical work in open waters.

Since OMEGA has no modern training ground OMEGA is not capable to ensure efficient training.

#### Current achievements:

- in minimal extent and in certain regions of the country it is possible to ensure response measures for elimination of the consequences in case of CBRNE. Few SFRS rescue vehicles are partly adjusted and equipped with diverse equipment and appliances for such accidents
- SFRS have gained small amount of new CBRNE equipment and promoted first responders skills by participating in Latvia-Lithuania Cross-border Cooperation Programme as well as Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus Cross-border Cooperation Programme projects
- Currently first responders are trained to rescue victims from different accidents. The training process for rescue works are conducted at improvised automobile graveyards, open water bodies(rivers,lakes) decayed buildings,etc.
- OMEGA has participated in Counter-Terrorism Network ATLAS working groups/projects
- OMEGA was the leading Unit in ATLAS Common Challenge 2013 exercise
- in recent years OMEGA has participated in series of hostage rescue operations in kidnapping cases

#### Challenges:

- to develop training ground at SFRS to stand against CBRNE threats
- to strengthen capacity of the counter-terrorism unit OMEGA within ATLAS network
- to develop training ground at OMEGA to effectively cooperate within ATLAS network.

### 3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1 – Support a common visa policy</b>
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Strategy 2014–2016 of the Ministry of Interior (Mol) has been approved in the field of a common visa policy in Latvia. The strategy states that upon implementing the migration and asylum policy, it is important to develop coordinated collaboration with Latvian services and EU institutions involved in the implementation of migration processes. EU legal framework is under constant improvement thereby ensuring a possibility to control observance of conditions for the stay of foreigners by developing the EU common visa policy to facilitate travelling and to prevent illegal migration, as well as OCMA Strategy 2014–2016 has been approved.

An agreement was reached within the framework of the political dialogue between Latvia and the European Commission and consequently NVIS development issues, equipping of work places with appropriate and modern technical equipment (~ 200 work places), as well as training of employees in the field of NVIS were introduced within the national programme.

Efficient application of the Visa Code requires large-scale and high-quality training of personnel working at the representations (consular officers). MFA takes the necessary efforts in order to enhance the qualification and skills of consular staff at all diplomatic and consular representations of Latvia taking into account the specifics of the regional thereby strengthening safety of EU external borders. Due to the regular rotations of the consular officials from representations who daily issue Schengen visas to the representations inside the Schengen area who issues Schengen visas on case by case bases, it is very important that all consular officials are constantly updated on specific visa matters and possible amendments of the Schengen *acquis*. This practice has proved itself very efficient during the previous annual trainings that have been held since 2009. In this regard it is necessary to organise annual regional training on the Schengen visa matters on Schengen visa issues.

Investment in the infrastructure of diplomatic and consular representations, as well as investment in consular collaboration mechanisms with other EU Member States were not included in the national programme from the issues on which agreement within the scope of the EC political dialogue was reached.

Financing in the amount of EUR 345,669 per year has been granted from the state budget in 2016 and 2017 for the maintenance of NVIS. The same amount is also planned for 2018 and 2019.

All examples of actions are funding priorities.

<b>National objective</b>	<b>1 – National capacity</b>
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## 1. Use and development of NVIS

### Examples of action:

- improvement of NVIS — regular supplementation and improvement of NVIS software to ensure optimal work of NVIS after completion of CVIS roll-out, e.g.
- changes within NVIS architecture and application thereof pursuant to the Visa Code
- improvement of the NVIS business process support, review and optimisation of business laws
- creation of a new Register of Invitation information system under CMIS and a more complete integration of the procedure of invitation data processing
- optimising the procedure of processing biometric data of the visa applicant and security thereof
- creation of new e-services and development of the functionality of the current e-services
- mutual integration of NVIS and other IS
- creation of VIS and NVIS user training and support services (equipping, acquiring and setting up technical equipment in the training centre)
- creation of Helpdesk, which could provide all types of consultations (both concerning business logic and technical requirements), would develop and ensure the methodological management). It is necessary to involve 4 experts that would ensure testing and introduction of changes introduced within NVIS software, would do the necessary work to ensure complete execution of the VIS roll-out plan and provide consultations in terms of the use of VIS, would provide NVIS and VIS Mail II technical support methodological management, system error analysis and prevention, and also control over NVIS business processes, provide configuration, testing and installation of the technical equipment purchased for the visa issuance (in some cases)
- training of NVIS and new Register of Invitation users – elaboration of training methodology and study materials, regular training of both NVIS users and IS administrating personnel
- equipping of work places set up for processing visa applications with appropriate and modern technical equipment (e.g. computers, monitors, software, scanners, UPS printers, visa printers, cameras, 4-fingerprint scanners). Such work places where Schengen visas can be issued are developed in representations of the Republic of Latvia abroad, border-crossing points and OCMA territorial divisions.

### Desired outcomes:

- ensured optimal and stable NVIS functionality
- elaborated new Register of Invitations
- VIS and NVIS user training and support service is provided:
  - o technical personnel (3) is employed and necessary consultations provided
  - o furniture and technical equipment is set up in training centre
  - o 720 NVIS users and IS administrating personnel is trained

- equipped 200 work places of processing visa applications with appropriate and modern technical equipment (163 for representations of Latvia abroad, 27 – for SBG, 10 – for OCMA).

<b>National objective</b>	2 – Union acquis
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## 2. Provision of regional training to consular officers on EU common Schengen visa issuance policy

### Example of the action:

- to organise training of consular officers in the field of Schengen visas
- training of contract staff in embassies abroad.

### Desired outcome:

- ensuring the Schengen visa issuance practice in the entire consular network by strictly subordinating it to the requirements of the Schengen acquis (European Borders Code and Visa Code) and paying special attention to the specifics of separate regions (for instance, increased illegal migration risk).

<b>National objective</b>	3 – Consular cooperation
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N/A

Contracts on the issue of the Schengen visas are concluded with other members of the Schengen Agreement within the scope of consular cooperation. Currently in the field of the issue of the Schengen visas Latvia is represented by 13 member states of the Schengen Agreement in 94 places in the world, whereas Latvia represents 12 member states of the Schengen Agreement in 25 places of the world. Latvia plans to continue concluding such contracts, which do not require additional financing, also in the future.

Due to the aforementioned reasons Latvia shall not direct activities for financing within the scope of this priority.



<b>Specific action</b>	1 – Consular cooperation
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<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 – Borders</b>
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Specific Objective has been depicted and implementation thereof shall be ensured pursuant to the Strategy 2014–2016 of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), SBG Strategy for 2014–2016 and Integrated border management concept 2013–2018, IC Strategy 2014–2016, European Border Surveillance System Implementation Plan 2014– 2015. Common objective is implementation of national level security interests of the society and priorities of the post-Stocholm programme, including „Europe that protects”. Actions within the framework of the national programme are planned according to the following main point of the Integrated border management concept:

- **Border control (border checks and border surveillance) as defined in the Schengen Borders Code including related risk analysis and criminal investigation.**

Elaboration and modernisation of the national IS related to border control and its management, as EUROSUR system and REIS, further improvement of the N.SIS II and SIRENE, development of ABC gates, modernisation of technical means and renewal of the land vehicles, and replacement of SBG Mobile video surveillance vehicles by modern ones are provided in this Fund.

Currently operating local systems in summary:

- REIS – SBG Electronic Information System – for processing and reviewing of the entry/exit information flow. It is used for checking of all persons who cross the border. It connects with such IS as VIS, SIS, etc.
  - RAIS – Border Guarding Information System – used for land border guarding and to check persons within the country
  - SBG AFIS – intended for the biometric processing of asylum seekers. Connects with EURODAC
  - BDAS – Biometric Data Processing System – used to check identities and possible identity fraud. Connected with EURODAC and Prüm.
- 
- **Cross-border crime solution and investigation, ensuring coordinated activity of all competent law enforcement bodies, in line with Art. 3.3 b of the ISF/B Regulation.**

Purchase of 2 Thermal Vision Vehicles and 3 cosal high-speed patrol boats for the improving land/sea border guarding and control, providing the opportunity to quick respond in case of emergency. TVVs are specially designed for boundary and strategic zone

on border line protection. Surveillance and monitoring vehicles are equipped with a detector that can identify a person during both a nighttime and a daytime from a great distance and under adverse weather conditions.

- **Cross-institutional cooperation for border management and international cooperation.**

Establishing and further development of Immigration Liaison Officers ('ILOs') activities in Georgia, in Belarus and in Russia is a funding priority within the framework of the national programme.

All examples of actions are funding priorities.

National objective	1 – EUROSUR
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### 3. Implementation of EUROSUR

#### Examples of action:

- development of current SBG land/sea border surveillance and control systems, improvement of land border video surveillance, monitoring and control system infrastructure
- development of the land/sea border video surveillance, monitoring and control system for information processing and exchange (monitoring of LV territorial waters/control line) within the scope of SBG, transmission of Picture (among border surveillance units) depicting the situation on the sea/ land border of SBG structural units to NCC; The components of the updated system will be located at NCC – Riga; RCC – Ventspils (responsible for maritime sector), on ports, SBG sea border surveillance units
- development of current technical infrastructure of data transmission and channel capacity
- creation of common national situation picture and possibility of transmission of information to Frontex Situation Centre by using the common SBG NCC
- modernising of the marine surveillance system (installing/building an optical data network between Video surveillance system objects, modernising dayvision/nightvision cameras/video servers, and purchase of some new specific components).

Desired outcomes:

- further SBG common border monitoring/control mechanism concept developed
- geopositioning equipment purchased (to identify the location of the patrols and coordinate the patrols work)
- land border surveillance sensor chains sets and the sensors for surveillance of external “green” border purchased
- land border video surveillance systems infrastructure improved
- video surveillance system day/night camera Sentry II purchased for surveillance of external “green” border
- technical project developed and commoned software in accordance with EUROSUR requirements
- new software introduced, continuous exchange of information between at least two SBG units and NCC provided
- short-range day/night cameras purchased for the sea video surveillance system on vessels, day cameras for the video surveillance system purchased
- land border surveillance system infrastructure improved and Motion Capture System purchased
- improved capacity of data exchange and communication channels and development of related infrastructure
- SBG information exchange mechanism improved (to ensure connection of the surveillance/control/information exchange systems of National Armed Forces, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Finance, Information centre of the MoI to EUROSUR)
- data transfer and storage equipment purchased for SBG territorial boards and border guarding sections
- transmission of the national situation picture to Frontex and integration in EUROSUR system
- high video data flow transparency among SBVSS objects provided
- 8 marine surveillance objects upgraded.

<b>National objective</b>	2 – Information exchange
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<b>National objective</b>	3 – Common Union standards
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**21. ABC gate installation in Riga International Airport**

Examples of the actions:

- purchase and installation of 8 ABC gates

Desired outcome:

- development of an automated system to ensure faster and more efficient border checks process in accordance with the new rules on the Schengen regulatory framework for systematic border checks

After establishing of the ABC gates it is planned to link the ABC gates with REIS system. This activity is foreseen within the framework of the action „REIS modernization” under national objective 6 “National capacity”. It is planned to use this system within the framework of the new EES. When implementing ABC gates, Latvia will use the Guidelines for ABC gates developed by Frontex in close cooperation with the Member States.

National objective	4 – Union acquis
National objective	5 – Future challenges
National objective	6 – National capacity

#### 4. Development of a new SBG REIS

Examples of the actions:

- development of a new SBG electronic IS (REIS) (including integration with the planned EU Entry/Exit system and the foreseen smart border control solutions (e.g.ABC gates etc.));
- development and implementation of the EU Entry–Exit System (EES). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

Desired outcome:

- reliable, modern and sustainable national Entry/Exit system created

#### 5. Development of N.SIS II and SIRENE

### Examples of the actions:

- elaboration of N.SIS II AFIS
- further development of SIRENE IS
- further development of N.SIS II
- improvement of SIS/SIRENE server and storage infrastructure

### Desired outcomes:

- operational SIS II AFIS
- improved SIRENE IS processing speed and upgraded user interface

## **6. Modernisation of technical means intended for border control**

### Examples of the action:

- to modernise border control equipment for the border control
- to modernise equipment required for combating of organized cross-border crime
- to train experts to work with the new equipment
- purchase, installation and configuration of the SBG frontline biometric equipment for operation with national BDPS and Eurodac

### Desired outcomes:

- improved transmissivity indicators of person verification at border crossing places
- SBG frontline units capable of adding new biometric (fingerprint) data associated with the irregular entry to national BDPS system, Eurodac

## **7. Improvement of SBG mobility**

### Example of the action:

- purchase of land vehicles

### Desired outcome:

- SBG capabilities to control border regime along the external land border and sea border increased

## 8. Purchase of special vehicles under SA 2 "Frontex equipment"

### Example of the action:

- providing additional amount of funding for purchase of special vehicles under SA 2 "Frontex equipment"

### Desired outcome:

- additional amount of funding provided

## 9. Establishment and further development of ILOs activities

### Example of the action:

- contribute to prevention/combating of illegal immigration in accordance with the Regulation 377/2004 requirements
- improve quality of risk analysis, gathering supplementary information for comprehensive operational picture

### Desired outcomes:

- action/activities managed/developed in order to implement obligations of ILO's in accordance to the Regulation 377/2004

<b>Specific action</b>	2 – FRONTEX equipment
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## 10. Purchase of the Mobile land and coastal surveillance vehicle

### Example of the action:

- purchase of 2 vehicles that are equipped with thermal cameras, land and coastal surveillance radars, special optical equipment, as well as secure radio communication and data transfer equipment.

### Desired outcome:

- surveillance and control missions are carried out from the stationary positions
- missions can be carried out also in reduced visibility conditions (including smoke, fog, rain and snow) during the daytime and night-time.

Total budget: EUR 500 000, including EUR 450 000 EU cofinancing.

With the Mobile land and coastal surveillance vehicle SBG will be able to:

- to move along and outside roads in specific border zone conditions
- to detect objectives of interest in the area, using real-time passive detection principle
- to present objective images in real time
- to communicate by radio with the Command Center, patrols and intervention elements
- to record and demonstrate images
- to record operator verbal comments on happened at the site in real time and later – during video records time viewing
- to ensure electrical power needed to operate the equipment / systems for surveillance and control.

Mobile land and coastal surveillance vehicle will be used in Frontex joint operations in accordance with Article 3.3b of the ISF-B regulation.

## **10`. Purchase of costal patrol boats**

### Example of the action:

- purchase and equipping of 3 costal high-speed patrol boats with out-board engines and with appropriate equipment (e.g. rescue, mooring, navigation, communication and video surveillance equipment)

### Desired outcome:

- capable of carrying out search and rescue activities
- missions can be carried out also in reduced visibility conditions (during the daytime and night-time)

Total budget: EUR 2 100 000, including EUR 1 890 000 EU cofinancing.

With costal patrol boats SBG will be able to:

- contact aviation equipment
- perform video surveillance
- take on board people while search and rescue operations, as well as at least 1 additional person – liaison officer for technical means
- move at a higher speed – 22 knots or more
- transmit real time position data to Frontex (integration with Frontex Positioning System)
- to provide longer deployment period (at least 30 days)

Such equipment is to be put at the disposal of the EBCGA, in accordance with article 39 (14) of the EBCG Regulation and as further detailed in the pledging exercise.

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>3 – Operating support</b>
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<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>5 – Preventing and combating crime</b>
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In 2015 Latvia as the presiding state of the European Union chose secondary victimization and the fight against cybercrime as its priority in EUCPN. That is reflected in the National Police operational strategy. EU Drugs strategy and EU Drugs Action Plan reveals the scope of problems related to drug offences and outlines actions that member states need to take. In order to fulfil these actions capacity of the FSD needs to be improved and strengthened as it is the main institution responsible for this area in Latvia. This will be done by implementing ISO/IEC 17020, acquiring new forensic equipment and conducting training for the experts. Decision of EC 2009/960/IT has set the simplification requirements of information and intelligence exchange for law enforcement agencies of EU.

Implementing of NCIM would comply with the necessity to integrate the EU Policy cycle on the national level to combat effectively serious and organized international crime and to reach unified standards applied to all processes in this model.

Increase of efficiency would allow to tackle crime more efficiently thus saving resources for prevention of and fight against serious crime, organised crime and for work on other priorities set by the European Commission. Implementation of the ISO/IEC 17020 standard would also be in compliance with aforementioned decision. One of the goals outlined in strategy of the Ministry of Interior of Latvia for 2014 – 2016 is to improve the skills and professional capacity of the officers. Security in the region is expected to increase by organizing joint theoretical and practical training at all levels of the police.



Government action plan is set to contribute to the European and global security by participation and support in the fight against terrorism, by establishing and implementing the PNR system. PNR system further development will improve passengers air transport security, border control measures, strengthen national security, public order and security by processing air passenger data to prevent, detect and prove crime, as well as to prevent national security, public order and security threats.

One of the priority areas of the Ministry of Interior is development and implementation of the:

- continuous crime prevention policy, including organized crime, human trafficking, child crime;
- complex continuous counter-terrorism measures, which includes fully operational PNR system and further strengthening of the capacity of PIU.

All examples of actions are funding priorities.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - C - prevention and combating
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## 12. Capacity building of the Forensic services

Examples of action:

- performance of internal and external audits of CSI processes
- purchase of:
  - o specially equipped cars for the work of CSI
  - o new equipment for ballistic, drugs, DNA, fingerprint, tool-mark, firearms and fire scene examination
  - o specialized equipment, work stations and software for the gathering and analysis of electronic evidence
- implementation of:
  - o new methods for drug analysis and strengthening the exchange of information on new psychoactive substances
  - o ballistic information exchange system
  - o indoor ballistic laboratory according to standards
- training for the staff on the latest techniques and methods used in forensics and CSI.

Desired outcomes:

- improved quality of forensic examinations
- raised awareness on the importance of CSI processes in the FSD and police

- the international quality standard requirements implemented for high level crime scene investigations
- quality and credibility of expert reports in drug analysis improved
- drug analysis performed in a shorter time
- investigations carried out faster
- FSD connected to the Interpol IBIN system to exchange the ballistic information
- trained staff.

### **13. Capacity building to prevent and fight against cybercrime.**

#### Examples of action:

- to purchase equipment, work stations, software for client server
- to train staff and to establish joined cooperation mechanism with CERT.LV.

#### Desired outcomes:

- awareness raised in the society regarding cybercrime activities
- developed cooperation with CERT.LV.

### **14`. Strengthening the capacity to fight against serious and organized cross-border crime**

#### Examples of action:

- capacity building to organize activities related to prevention and combating of cross-border crime in regions of Latvia where crime rates are high, especially near the border with the Russian Federation and Belarus
- facilitation of operational activities related to combating of cross-border crime
- improvement of equipment required for combating of cross-border serious and organized crime.

#### Desired outcomes:

- purchased specialized surveillance technique sets for Regional Departments of the State Police
- planned, coordinated and implemented joint cross-border and international operations and investigations.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - C - exchange of information
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## 15. Implementation of NCIM and integration in the EU policy cycle

### Examples of action:

- development of analytical network by joining in one system all subjects involved in the NCIM
- setting up secure technical network infrastructure
- setting up joint standards and expansion of the NCIM on law enforcement bodies and security agencies on the national level.

### Desired outcomes:

- developed and implemented model and standards of cooperation and criminal intelligence within the framework of the Inter-Institutional NCIM expert group to ensure its compliance with the EU Policy cycle and priorities, unified methodology for analysis of criminal intelligence data and developed unified methodology for the working out of the National Serious and organized crime threat assessment (SOCTA)
- effective acquisition and processing of criminal intelligence and protection of personal data, secret and top secret information, while enabling to perform a secure data exchange between local authorities and Europol
- established a training system for the involved personnel of the law enforcement institutions in the framework of NCIM and EU Policy cycle.

## 16. Improvement of the IIS for automatic data exchange with the ECRIS

### Example of action:

Improvement of the functionality of national Integrated Interior IS (IIS) for automated exchange, as well as better processing and analysis of conviction data obtained via ECRIS by the national authorities, by:

- ensuring automatic data import/export from ECRIS to the IIS and vice versa
- giving competent agencies on-line access to the data received via ECRIS
- providing precise and current conviction information, allowing national courts and prosecutor's offices to use it for making informed and relevant decisions.

### Desired outcomes:

- established automated data exchange between the IIS and ECRIS
- on-line access to the data received via ECRIS by competent authorities, prosecutors and courts (data received via ECRIS to become available in IIS within 1 working day)

- cessation of the manual data processing between ECRIS, IIS and IIS sub-systems (shortening response times by at least 50%).

## 16`. Further development of PNR and PIU

### Examples of action:

- PIU staff further training
- PIU further cooperation with the national competent authorities and foreign partners
- PIU technical capacity and infrastructure building in the field of PNR maintenance and development etc.

### Desired outcomes:

- PIU staff further trained in the field of processing and security of passengers data
- Efficient PIU and national competent authorities and foreign partners cooperation model developed
- PIU technical capacity is developed and knowledge acquired in the field of PNR maintenance and further development.

<b>National objective</b>	3 – C – training
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<b>National objective</b>	4 – C – victim support
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<b>National objective</b>	5 – C – threat and risk assessment
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<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>6 – Risks and crisis</b>
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Pursuant to the National Civil protection plan institutions involved in disaster management, according to their competences, ensure preventive, preparedness and response measures. Thus, in case of terrorism threats, CBRNE threats and the threats of mass destruction weapon distribution, SFRS in cooperation with other institutions has the competence to ensure response measures. Therefore to stand against CBRNE threats it is necessary to strengthen the appropriate capacities of SFRS, including professional capacity of first responders.

The Strategy 2014–2016 of the Ministry of the Interior sets the direction for implementation of internal affairs policy in the work of SFRS. In order to implement an efficient and high-quality training process, tactical skills, acquisition of new fire-fighting technologies and equipment (including in the field of CBRNE), it is necessary to solve the issue on the creation of a training ground.

Pursuant to the *National Defence Plan* functions of the counter-terrorism Unit OMEGA are to plan and prevent threats of terrorism, to rescue hostages, to neutralize improvised explosive devices, to fight direct and serious organized crime, to plan and carry out operational activities and special operations. In order to successfully carry out these tasks the Unit requires specialized gear and equipment as well as special training for the officials involved. OMEGA is the member of EU Counter-Terrorism Association ATLAS whose sole purpose is the prevention of threats of terrorism.

All examples of actions are funding priorities.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - R - prevention and combating
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**18. Improvement of performance capabilities of the OMEGA for the situations of emergency as well as capacity building of personnel.**

Examples of action:

- purchase of specialized gear and equipment
- theoretical and practical training for the staff on the use of equipment
- construction and equipping of tactical training ground for the officials of the OMEGA in order to develop skills and improve professional capacity for special operation activities in real environment
- organisation of national and international tactical training to build the capacity of the OMEGA and to contribute in improvement of international cooperation in counterterrorism field.

Desired outcomes:

- 10M boat with 2 outboard gas motors, navigation and communication systems
- a trailer for the boat
- a multifunctional truck that's able to launch, retrieve and carry the boat and act as a support and command centre for the special operations on water and on land
- special boarding equipment
- 8 sets of diving equipment
- staff training
- 1 tactical training ground, including:
  - o training space module for use of battle munition in 360 degree
  - o tactical training module for battle mountaineering
  - o vertical barrier overcoming
  - o special shooting range
- improved knowledge and practical skills of OMEGA officials
- improved cooperation capacity of the OMEGA in the ATLAS network.

<b>National objective</b>	2 – R – exchange of information
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<b>National objective</b>	3 – R – training
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<b>National objective</b>	4 – R – victim support
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<b>National objective</b>	5 – R – infrastructure
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## 20. Improvement of CBRNE response skills of operative services and capacity building of personnel

### Examples of action:

- purchase of CBRNE technologies and special equipment (elaboration of procurement specifications, announcement of a procurement procedure, performance of a procurement, supply)
- building a training ground (arrangement of the territory pursuant to the planned infrastructure of the ground), as well as creation of a stadium and climbing tower (integrated hose drying system)
- complex building of practical training simulators (purchase and installation/construction of training simulators (extinguishing simulators, operative headquarters simulators, smoke gas simulators, labyrinth simulators, chemicals tank-truck simulators and railway tank- simulators), arrangement of equipped training places (road traffic accident elimination construction, open water extraction place and a construction for rescue works at collapsed structures), purchase and installation/construction of railway passenger carriage and tram carriage), etc.

### Desired outcomes:

- 6 rescue trucks with equipped with CBRNE technologies and special equipment;
- 12 trailers with CBRNE technologies and special equipment;
- 1 training ground and its equipment with practical training simulators, etc.

<b>National objective</b>	6 – R – early warning and crisis
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<b>National objective</b>	7 – R – threat and risk assessment
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## INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 – Support a common visa policy	NO1 – National capacity	1	Improvement of NVIS	2015	2016	2022
SO1 – Support a common visa policy	NO1 – National capacity	2	Purchase of NVIS technical equipment	2017	2020	2020
SO1 – Support a common visa policy	NO1 – National capacity	3	Creation of a consulting centre	2015	2016	2018
SO1 – Support a common visa policy	NO2 – Union acquis	1	Training of consular officers	2017	2017	2022
SO2 – Borders	NO1 – EUROSUR	1	Implementation of EUROSUR	2016	2016	2022
SO2 – Borders	NO1 – EUROSUR	2	Modernisation of marine surveillance system	2016	2016	2017
SO2 – Borders	NO3 – Common Union standards	1	ABC gate installation in Riga International Airport	2018	2018	2019
SO2 – Borders	NO6 – National capacity	1	Development of a new SBG REISSBG REIS	2018	2019	2020
SO2 – Borders	NO6 – National capacity	2	Improvement of the national SIS II and SIRENE	2016	2016	2019
SO2 – Borders	NO6 – National capacity	3	Improvement of SBG mobility	2020	2020	2021
SO2 – Borders	SA2 – FRONTEX equipment	1	Purchase of the Mobile land and coastal surveillance vehicles	2016	2017	2019
SO2 – Borders	SA2 – FRONTEX equipment	2	Purchase of Coastal patrol boats	2017	2018	2019
SO5 – Preventing and combating crime	NO1 – C – prevention and combating	2	Capacity building of the Forensic Service Department	2016	2016	2018
SO5 – Preventing and combating crime	NO1 – C – prevention and combating	3	Capacity building to prevent and fight against cybercrime	2017	2017	2018
SO5 – Preventing and combating crime	NO2 – C – exchange of information	1	Implementation of NCIM and integration in EU policy cycle	2018	2018	2022
SO5 – Preventing and combating crime	NO2 – C – exchange of information	2	Improvement of the IIS for automatic data exchange with the ECRIS	2016	2016	2019
SO5 – Preventing and combating crime	NO2 – C – exchange of information	3	Further development of PNR and PIU	2017	2018	2020
SO6 – Risks and crisis	NO1 – R – prevention and combating	1	Improvement of performance capabilities of the OMEGA	2016	2016	2019
SO6 – Risks and crisis	NO5 – R – infrastructure	1	Purchase of CBRNE technologies and special equipment	2016	2016	2018
SO6 – Risks	NO5 – R –	2	Creation of a CBRNE	2018	2018	2021

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
and crisis	infrastructure		training ground and complex building of training equipment			
SO6 – Risks and crisis	NO5 – R – infrastructure	3	Creation of an OMEGA training ground	2018	2019	2021



## 5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1 – Support a common visa policy</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 – Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 – Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	784.00	Projects
C2.2 – Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	560.00	Projects
C3 – Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.1 – Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	32.00	Projects
C4.2 – Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	64.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 – Borders</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1.1 – Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C1.2 – Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2 – Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	8.00	Projects
C3.1 – Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	4,300,000.00	Projects
C3.2 – Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	30,800,000.00	Projects
C4 – Number of national border surveillance infrastructure	Number	0.00	24.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 – Borders</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR				
C5 – Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	21,000.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>5 – Preventing and combating crime</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 – Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects
C2.1 – Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	590.00	Projects
C2.2 – Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund	Person days	0.00	30.00	Projects
C3.1 – Number of projects in the area of crime prevention	Number	0.00	3.00	Projects
C3.2 – Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention	EUR	0.00	3,334,869.00	Projects
C4 – Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>6 – Risks and crisis</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 – Number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member	Number	0.00	19.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>6 – Risks and crisis</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
States in all sectors of the economy				
C2 – Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C3 – Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects

## **6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE**

### **6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme**

The preparation of the national programme consisted of written consultations and meetings with the competent public authorities. The Ministry of Interior as a Responsible Authority consulted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, State Police, State Border Guard, State Fire and Rescue Service, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, Information Centre of Ministry of Interior (No consultations with non-state actors took place.).

Funding priorities were discussed based on the policy dialogue as well as based on the current needs and previous funding experience. During consultation process and agreement was reached on the funding priorities between among public authorities under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and other ministries. After the consultation process the national programme and funding priorities were officially consulted and approved by the Monitoring Committee of the Fund.

Monitoring Committee shall be chaired by the Head of the Responsible Authority. Members of the Monitoring Committee are: high-level representatives of the key institutions involved in the Fund implementation and a representative of the Audit Authority who perform consultative function and is empowered to give advisory opinion.

### **6.2 Monitoring committee**

Monitoring Committee was established on 23.01.2015 by order of the Ministry of Interior and it operates in accordance with Monitoring Committee Regulations approved on 09.02.2015. Monitoring Committee shall be chaired by the head of the Responsible Authority. Members of the Monitoring Committee are high-level representatives of 8 institutions Representative of the Audit Authority perform consultative function and are empowered to give advisory opinion.

The Monitoring Committee shall take decisions by a simple majority of vote, either in person or in written form.

The key responsibilities of the Monitoring Committee are:

Approval of the planning documents;

Supervision of the objectives and results mentioned in the planning documents;

Monitoring of the complementarity of Fund objectives and results and its overlapping with other EU financial instruments;

Approval of the project selection criteria and approval of projects submitted using an open call for proposals procedure selection regulations.

Approval of the Fund National Programme Implementation Plan;

Approval of the Fund Reports.

### **6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework**

Two RA units shall be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the Fund.

While performing the monitoring the 1st unit shall be responsible for conclusion of grant agreements, amendments and collection of indicators. The unit will also be responsible for the organisation of the evaluation process. The results and indicators of the implementation of approved grant agreements will be summarized through the data and indicators acquired from the project progress reports and final reports. Outsourcing will be used while the evaluation and evaluation documentation will be coordinated by the Monitoring Committee. The Responsible Authority will organize centralized evaluation process, including the integration area.

While performing the monitoring process the 2nd unit will be responsible for the inspections and control of concluded grant agreements, including checks before the procurement is carried out.

An information management system of the Fund shall be set up to monitor and count project data and indicators.

### **6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme**

The process of preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme is carried out according to the national programme implementation plan and through written consultations and meetings with

the competent public authorities – RA and public authorities under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and other ministries. During the consultation suggestions and proposals of partners will be taken into consideration. After the consultation process is concluded the respective documentation regarding implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme is approved by the members of the Monitoring Committee of the Fund. Direct involvement of the partners is ensured by their participation in the process of consultations and direct meetings, as well as in the annual information events, covering all phases of the programme implementation. In all phases of the process, the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination against all partners will be respected.

## 6.5 Information and publicity

National programme, information about the announced competitions, approved projects and the progress Latvia has achieved in the implementation of the national programme will be published on the official home pages of the. The RA will prepare an annual publicity plan and will organize information activities with the participation of the representatives of all institutions involved in the implementation of the Fund in order to provide the information on the launch of actions approved for receiving financing within the Fund, the amount of financing allocated for the implementation of the actions etc. Expenditures related to the annual information activity will be covered from the financial means of the technical assistance. By implementing projects within the framework of the Fund, the beneficiaries of the grant agreements will be obliged to provide information regarding the publicity and visual identity measures undertaken while the use of the Fund allocations. The requirements for all beneficiaries of the grant agreements on publicity and visual identity measures to be applied depending on the specifics of the project. The guidelines for publicity and the visual identity measures will be part of the agreement concluded between the RA and each beneficiary of the grant agreement.

## 6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

In order to avoid overlapping or double financing, the following mechanisms that are being applied in the different stages of management of the Funds will be established in Latvia.

- Planning stage:

Monitoring Committee established by the RA will take part in the elaboration of planning documents of the Funds by submitting the proposals on the action to be supported under the Fund taking into account the requirements

of respective field and also compatibility of these actions with other actions that are being implemented in this field from other source of financing (other EU Funds and programmes and EU external relations instruments). Members of the Monitoring Committee (representatives of different institution) will be asked to express their opinion regarding the double financing. Representative from the Ministry of Transport is also a member of the MC with voting rights. One of the MC's obligations is monitoring of the complementarity of the Fund objectives and results and its overlapping with other EU financial instruments.

- Projects' selection stage:

When preparing the project application, project applicant is obliged to fill in the information on the project that have already been implemented, are being implemented or are planned in this or connected. When submitting the project application to the RA, project applicant should confirm that he has not received/does not intend to receive the financing from the other EU funds for the activities foreseen in the this project application.

In order to check absence of overlap with similar projects carried out before/currently and ongoing/planned, MoI has created internal data base for EU financed projects which contains data on:

- Projects administrated by RA or Intermediate Body and realized by institutions of Ministry of the Interior and other institutions;
- Projects realized by the institutions of Ministry of Interior under the EU funds administrated by other ministries.

Mentioned data base is being updated regularly, so RA possesses information on projects carried out before/currently and ongoing/planned in the respective field and compares it with the received projects applications.

In the project applications' evaluation process one of the criteria that will be checked is overlapping with similar projects carried out before/currently and ongoing/planned. Therefore the evaluation team will be responsible for provision of the assurance to the RA that respective actions and projects that will be approved for receiving financing from the Fund will not overlap with other projects and actions financed by other financial instruments.

- Project's implementation controlling stage:

There is a requirement to the Final beneficiaries to maintain analytical accounts and visibility of EU funding for the EU financed projects. During the on-the-spot verifications RA will check whether the respective expenditures

are correctly registered and whether there is a double financing.

## 6.7 Beneficiaries

### 6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

State authorities (OCMA, SBG, SP, MFA, MOI IC, SFRS, LSP).

### 6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

State authorities might be allocated funds directly (without a call for proposals) due to the *de jure* or *de facto* monopoly. State Authorities have *de facto* and *de jure* monopoly in case of the following actions:

- **OCMA** – Use and development of NVIS
- **MFA** – Provision of regional training to consular officers on EU common Schengen visa issuance policy
- **SBG** – Improvement of SBG mobility, etc.
- **IC** – Development of N.SIS II and SIRENE, etc.
- **MoI** – Capacity building of the Internal Investigation Office
- **SP** – Capacity building of the Forensic services, etc.
- **SFRS** – Improvement of theoretical and practical knowledge of State Fire and Rescue Service officials for the purpose of eliminating consequences of CBRNE accidents, etc.
- **LSP** – PNR further development

The justification shall be approved by the MC.

Where there is no such justification for the projects to be carried out on the basis of call for proposals.



## 7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

**Table 1: Financing plan ISF–Borders**

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO1.NO1 National capacity	3,302,976.75
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	375,219.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	
<b>TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>3,678,195.75</b>
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	
<b>TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>3,678,195.75</b>
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	5,843,417.80
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	1,500,000.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	
SO2.NO6 National capacity	11,801,229.25
<b>TOTAL NO SO2 Borders</b>	<b>19,144,647.05</b>
SO2.SA2 FRONTEX equipment	2,340,000.00
<b>TOTAL SO2 Borders</b>	<b>21,484,647.05</b>
<b>TOTAL SO3 Operating support</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Technical assistance borders	1,276,085.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,438,928.00</b>

The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 6 412 600 to be spent in accordance with Article 64(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2226. This specific allocation can support 100% of those costs (including costs of operating the system) and is provided exclusively for this purpose. It cannot be used to cover other needs/costs, including those referred to in subparagraphs a) to g) of article 64(2) and article 64 (3). This specific allocation shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation that determines the percentage of funding that may be used to finance operating support, according to Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.

**Table 2: Financial Plan ISF–Police**

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO5.NO1 C – prevention and combating	3,420,867.75
SO5.NO2 C – exchange of information	7,029,850.50
SO5.NO3 C – training	0.00
SO5.NO4 C – victim support	
SO5.NO5 C – threat and risk assessment	
<b>TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime</b>	<b>10,450,718.25</b>
SO6.NO1 R – prevention and combating	1,987,895.80
SO6.NO2 R – exchange of information	
SO6.NO3 R – training	
SO6.NO4 R – victim support	
SO6.NO5 R – infrastructure	5,692,423.50
SO6.NO6 R – early warning and crisis	
SO6.NO7 R – threat and risk assessment	
<b>TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis</b>	<b>7,680,319.30</b>
Technical assistance police	1,164,791.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,295,829.00</b>

**Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (in €)**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ISF-Borders	0.00	3,729,396.00	3,487,421.00	4,473,423.00	7,699,784.99	4,244,414.33	2,804,488.68	26,438,928.00
ISF-Police	0.00	3,820,295.00	3,254,448.00	5,105,686.00	2,371,800.00	2,371,800.00	2,371,800.00	19,295,829.00

**Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations**

N/A

## Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
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## Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Info		Programme version has been validated.
Warning	2.15	New EC decision is required for versions > 1. New EC decision is required when fields belonging to the EC decision are modified/added/removed. These fields are all fields except those used in the Authorities section and the Management and Control System field. For the Financial Plan, amounts within a Specific Objective can be modified without the need for a new EC Decision, as long as the total per Specific Objective stays the same.