SFC2021 programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI funds

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# 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy options

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

|  |
| --- |
| The Schengen area of free movement is increasingly used by criminal groups. Smuggling of synthetic drugs, cannabis and heroin is currently booming in this north-eastern European region. The three Baltic States and the Kaliningrad exclave form a north-eastern hub from which criminal activities spread in all directions. Latvia (LV) is at the crossroads of illegal immigration and, consequently, transit routes for drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.The latest statistics show that in 2021, compared to 2020, the number of crimes has decreased in all categories of recorded offences, but the most stable situation is observed in intentional serious (-11% in 2021) and intentional (-17% in 2021) personal injuries, road accidents with victims (-12% in 2021) and rape (-18% in 2021).Since July 2021, Latvia (LV) is experiencing an increase in migration pressure at its borders. Third-country migrants (TCM) from Iraq, Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen/Eritrea arrive via BY in large groups, suggesting an organised process. As the geopolitical and humanitarian situation in Europe continues to destabilise after the RU invasion of Ukraine (UA), the flow of TCM migrants from the UA, who are mostly UA nationals, has also increased rapidly in Latvia after February 2022. These developments could create a new transit route for criminal groups and affect the level of terrorism, creating a new source of insecurity in the EU.According to the Global Terrorism Index 2021, which measures the impact of terrorism[1] in countries, the impact of terrorism in LV was low in 2021. Religious or ethnic tensions are more closely linked to terrorism in less developed countries. In contrast, politically motivated violence, physical violence and the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment or training are more strongly associated with terrorism in more developed countries such as the EU. Traditional organised crime activities have been identified as sources of funding for terrorist organisations. Inadequate protection of human rights is also linked to terrorism. Given the increase in migration pressure at the EU's borders, the risk of terrorism may increase.The above risk factors, which require special attention by national security authorities, are becoming more difficult threats to manage due to the continuous improvement and development of information and other technologies.**LV National Development Plan 2021-2027:**The overall national security objectives are set out in the National Development Plan 2021-2027[2]. The objectives will be implemented according to the list of "actions" in the list of "directions". The ISF 2021-2027 will pursue a **SAFETY AND SECURITY** direction, which deals with threats to the physical security of LV and the provision of critical functions, but not with military defence issues.**Objective:** People rely on public services to protect their safety and security. The country maintains a safe environment and promotes awareness of risk prevention/mitigation. Public safety and law enforcement are provided by professionals. National defence is comprehensive and relies on partnerships between public authorities and on society's preparedness to cope with threats.**Measures to be taken:*** Strengthening the response capacity of public security and law enforcement services. Maintaining the infrastructure and capacity of law enforcement and security services. Physical training, the fight against crime, joint training, new competences to meet new challenges, the use of modern technologies.
* Ensuring the effectiveness of the law enforcement system. Capacity building, improving cooperation, simplifying legal processes (cooperation between authorities - digital, coordination platforms, exchange of best practices, joint training, research and expertise). Improving support and protection systems for vulnerable people and victims.
* Improving the child protection system.

The direction is subordinate to a list of more focused policy development documents, but the key priority remains the same: **adequate capacity** of national security institutions is a key element in responding to threats.In the light of the above, **the ISF 2021-2027 will address the following strategic priorities in the area of information exchange** between law enforcement and other competent authorities and the bodies of the European Union (EU), as well as with third countries and international organisations **in combating and preventing crime and terrorism** (including **cross-border joint operations** between and within law enforcement and other competent authorities):* Strengthening the capacity of public officials/law enforcement/law enforcement authorities (excellent skills and knowledge, professional qualifications and training, up-to-date services and facilities, adequate equipment, material support, digital solutions/equipment, cooperation),
* Ensuring fast and secure exchange of information at national and international level (criminal intelligence system, information and radio communication systems, IT solutions to fight cybercrime),
* fighting serious and organised cross-border crime, combating and preventing drug and human trafficking, international cooperation, civil protection
* participation in international counter-terrorism operations and implementation of international cooperation, strengthening cooperation between national counter-terrorism institutions, preventing radicalisation and the security of terrorist targets, and preventing the financing of terrorism,
* Promoting support for victims of crime.

**Past experience and progress:**The results of the ISF Work Programme 2014-2020 have been taken into account for the development of the new ISF Work Programme 2021-2027 and some of the actions will be continued. **The ISF 2014-2020 has made the following progress:** **Capacity building:*** law enforcement authorities are provided with modern tools to strengthen their capacity to investigate and detect crime and respond to potential security risks (attack prevention),
* Strengthening the capacity of the State Police (SP) and the Passenger Information Unit (PIU) to combat and prevent transnational cross-border and organised crime using modern methods to ensure effective cooperation at European level,
* In the area of technological disasters and accident risks and crises, disaster management involving CBRNE substances has been improved by strengthening the technical capacity of the State Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and through successful participation in the ATLAS network. To strengthen the capacity to respond to CBRNE threats, the action will continue.

In line with the ISF 2014-2020 and the EU Action Plan, the LV has taken the following measures to implement the **EU acquis:****Information systems:*** Enhancing the benefits of existing information systems (IS): connection to the European Criminal Records Information System (**ECRIS**); i.n accordance with Regulation 2019/816 of the European Parliament (EP) and of the Council of 17 April 2019, interfaces are being developed to connect to the ECRIS-TCN system to identify TCNs and stateless persons who have been convicted,
* Ensuring the interoperability of the EU IS in the areas of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration in accordance with Regulation No 2019/818 of the EP and of the Council of 20 May 2019 ensuring the systematic use and interoperability of the EU IS in order to create a single search interface for law enforcement and automated data checks,
* measures to collect statistics on cybercrime in accordance with Directive 2019/713 IS of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019,
* Directive 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 July 2016 (and related actions): The LV authorities have successfully implemented an efficient and robust PDR system, however, in view of the decentralisation of the EU PDR, the LV sees a need to further improve the circulation and interoperability of PDR information.

**Exchange data and other information with EU Member States and third countries:*** Phase 1 of the development of the National Criminal Intelligence Model (NCIM) and the Technical Solutions and Analytical Network (NCIM (AFIS, SIENA, nSOCTA)) for law enforcement and security agencies (SA and State Border Guard) has been secured and is planned to be available to all LV law enforcement and security agencies. The National Crime Reduction Council's Operational Strategy 2021-2026 [3] defines the role of NCIM in crime reduction. Building on the activities carried out during the previous ISF period, it is planned to use the **ISF 2021-2027 to further develop the NCIM** in order to connect the necessary IS in line with international standards and requirements for the exchange and processing of information on cross-border crime and security. NCIM will also facilitate better coverage of secure workstations to connect SIENA.
* LV has put in place an efficient PDR system that processes passenger data (services can analyse passenger data to detect and prevent serious crime, including terrorism) in line with national and EU legislation. Given the dynamic security situation in the EU and the improvements in standards in the aviation sector, **the PDR system needs to be further developed.**

All of the above actions are aligned with the EU's security policy, but there are certain actions that directly build on the **EU acquis under** the IDF 2021-2027:* The radio system infrastructure is being upgraded to integrate 112's ability to communicate with users working on the public network, regardless of their location in the EU,
* Improvements to ensure the exchange of information in the Passenger Name Record, in particular between PIU and authorities and information systems in line with the General Data Protection Regulation.

**Schengen acquis**The ISF 2014-2020 helped prepare for the Schengen evaluations on police cooperation, which took place in 2018. It is planned to continue the good practice of using the new period funds to prepare for the 2023 evaluations as well as to implement action plans to address the shortcomings identified in the Schengen evaluations (in terms of improving information exchange, etc., see section 2).**Complementarity:**The actions implemented under the ISF will build on the progress made in the implementation of actions under the ISF 2014-2020 (ISF 2021-2027 foresees further development of NCIM, PDR) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 2014-2020 (ISF 2021-2027). In the period 2021-2027, the ERDF, ESF+ and the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism (RRM) will be complemented by the disaster management, IT, quality improvement of training systems and the implementation of the anti-drug tools in LV. As the ability to use various modern analytical and digital tools is essential to strengthen disaster management and response capacities (with a particular focus on emergencies), the digital component of the ANM, in synergy with the ERDF climate objective for the 2021-2027 planning period, plans to strengthen response and prevention by developing and implementing warning, monitoring and analytical tools that will provide citizens with rapid, high-quality and spatially targeted information, as part of the reform to strengthen disaster management. Disaster management also includes the management of security incidents as referred to in ISF Specific Objective 3. The second most important complementarity is the EEA project "Support to the State Police for accelerating and improving the quality of economic crime investigations in Latvia", which provides for an eligible activity for the ISF 2014-2020 project No VP/IDF/2019/1 "Development of National Criminal Intelligence Infrastructure and System". The project is starting work on the development of a criminal intelligence information storage and circulation system with state-of-the-art information analysis capabilities, strengthening the capacity of analytical services, developing methodologies for priority work areas and information analysis, and developing an education system.LV Barnahus model pilot project identified the need for better support for victims, especially children[4]. The aim of the project was to develop a system of cooperation in cases of sexual violence against children - the so-called "Children's House" or "Barnahus" model, in which child victims of sexual violence are interviewed in one specialised location. The model puts the rights and best interests of the child at its core and provides integrated and multidisciplinary support, with a particular focus on the importance of one-off interviews with child victims to ensure better investigation and judicial involvement in cases of child sexual abuse. The SP, through the ISF, will improve the interrogation methodology as well as the mechanism to support child victims in the investigation process, and it is important to note that Barnahus is fully implemented by the European Economic Area Financial Instrument, under which the Ministry of Welfare (MoW) is implementing Barnahus in LV.[5]In order to reduce the risk of double financing, the Ministry of the Interior, as the managing authority for ISF 2021-2027 and the responsible authority for ISF 2014-2020, will coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, as the managing authority for ERDF and ANM, and the Central Finance and Contracting Agency, as the co-financing authority for ERDF and ANM, in each other's EU Fund Monitoring Committees. In addition, the EU Funds Management and Control Framework uses the Double Financing Risk Control Matrix developed by the Ministry of Finance.**Results in 2021-2027:*****KM 1:**** more efficient exchange of information between EU and national law enforcement and other competent authorities (common criminal intelligence system based on AFIS, SIENA, nSOCTA),
* improved capacity to prevent and fight cybercrime,
* improved security and sharing of intelligence information (biometric data continuity, PDR),
* more secure and faster exchange of data on electronic communication (radio communication system) events and actors between LV and EU national law enforcement authorities,
* improved capacity to fight cybercrime, e.g. through training, development or adaptation of tools, cooperation (between law enforcement authorities and with other stakeholders) and by using available Europol capabilities (which may require training and technical connections),

***KM 2:**** improved capacity to prevent and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime by improving officers' knowledge/skills in risk detection and investigation in the area of illicit drug trafficking and human trafficking.

***KM 3:**** specialised training and modern equipment (including IT) for law enforcement officials to prevent and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime, as well as on topics stemming from EU policies (including civil protection),
* enhanced capacity for threat assessment, cooperation and information exchange between relevant law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat radicalisation,
* ensuring public safety (preventing attacks) against terrorist threats by improving operational procedures, providing modern equipment (including a frequency control system for radio signals) and training (including transnational) for law enforcement agencies,
* enhancing the capacity of LV law enforcement by improving operational procedures, providing modern equipment and training to strengthen forensic and drug-trafficking capabilities,
* assistance in criminal proceedings - for victims of crime and particularly vulnerable people, especially children.

**Simplification measures:** The management and control system will be reviewed to maximise administrative capacity, efficiency and introduce simplification measures. Good governance is ensured by the Managing Authority and the ISF Monitoring Committee.**Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination:**The management and implementation of projects under the measure will promote equal opportunities and ensure non-discrimination on grounds of age, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, etc. for all groups of persons, in particular children and persons with disabilities.The content of training for professionals will integrate equal opportunities, non-discrimination and fundamental rights issues, including improving support and protection systems for vulnerable persons and victims, taking into account the specific needs and risks of persons at risk of discrimination, in particular children and persons with disabilities.The provision of public information about the event will ensure that its content is accessible to people with functional disabilities through multiple sensory (sight, hearing, touch) channels, as well as to senior citizens and people with different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds.[1] https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/GTI-2022-web-09062022.pdf[2]LV National Development Plan 2021-2027: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/309647-on-approval-of-the-national-security-concept[3] National Crime Reduction Council Law: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/83440-noziedzibas-noversanas-padomes-nolikums[4] About project: https://www.norden.lv/en/projects/social-welfare-and-security/barnahus-model-and-childrens-rights |

# 2. Specific objectives and technical assistance

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

|  Selected | Specific objective or technical assistance | Type of activities |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [x]   | 1. Exchange of information | Regular activities |
| [ ]   | 1. Exchange of information | Special activities |
| [x]   | 1. Exchange of information | Annex IV activities |
| [ ]   | 1. Exchange of information | Activity support |
| [ ]   | 1. Exchange of information | Emergency assistance |
| [x]   | 2. Cross-border cooperation | Regular activities |
| [x]   | 2. Cross-border cooperation | Special activities |
| [x]   | 2. Cross-border cooperation | Annex IV activities |
| [ ]   | 2. Cross-border cooperation | Activity support |
| [ ]   | 2. Cross-border cooperation | Emergency assistance |
| [x]   | 3. Preventing and combating crime | Regular activities |
| [ ]   | 3. Preventing and combating crime | Special activities |
| [x]   | 3. Preventing and combating crime | Annex IV activities |
| [ ]   | 3. Preventing and combating crime | Activity support |
| [ ]   | 3. Preventing and combating crime | Emergency assistance |
| [x]   | TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Article 36(5) of the CPR) |  |
| [ ]   | TA.37. Technical assistance - not cost-related (Article 37 of the CPR) |  |

## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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| **Financial priority: Information exchange:** The potential escalation of the situation at the border, which could create a new transit route for criminal groups, calls for effective technological solutions for the **exchange of information between and among law enforcement and other competent authorities.**At the same time, new requirements on Member States need to be further met to ensure full and coherent implementation of the **EU acquis** on security information exchange and effective cooperation with all international police organisations (Interpol/Europe) and networks. It is important that all infringements are dealt with as quickly as possible and that the competent authorities have legitimate access to the necessary national and international databases. Interoperability of relevant information systems (IS) and databases should be developed, taking into account information security measures and ensuring effective monitoring/enforcement.**The problems identified in the Schengen evaluation recommendations addressed to LV:*** Establish a round-the-clock operational capability in the Department for International Cooperation, including appropriate access rights to receive and send SIENA reports in a timely manner,
* Extend access to the SIENA system to designated competent authorities in all relevant law enforcement agencies outside the Department for International Cooperation, such as the State Police (SP) Main Criminal Police Administration, customs authorities, the State Security Service (SSS) and the State Border Guard (SBG),
* in the context of improving the exchange of information provided for in Title III of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, make effective use of the Europol IS by placing relevant information in the system and making it widely accessible,
* develop a common case management system in the Department for International Cooperation.

In order to ensure the above and **to achieve the objectives of KM 1, the LV will pursue the following objectives:**- **Criminal Intelligence System Development:** in order to meet the standards/requirements for information **flow/processing on cross-border crime** and security, the national criminal intelligence infrastructure and system put in place in the SP/SBG should also be implemented in all LV law enforcement and security agencies (including workplaces/equipment/infrastructure); important to ensure uninterrupted processing of biometric data.**- Increasing efficiency in the fight against cybercrime**: to speed up the exchange of information with Europol/other law enforcement authorities, a secure and efficient police-to-police information exchange tool and a connection to Europol's secure information exchange tool SIENA, including the infrastructure to use the tool's platform, should be established.**- Improvement of IT systems: t**o meet EU requirements, further development/improvement of the **national SIS II/SIRENE** is needed to improve its functionality and usability and ensure interoperability, improvement of the criminal intelligence system and processes by introducing quality management system elements and interfaces with other information systems. Apart from SIS II/SIRENE, the first phase of the project - Implementation of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS - TCN) for third-country nationals in Latvia - will be implemented in a similar way in the improvement of IT Systems.**- Development of the radio communication system infrastructure:** innovations/additional interfaces to the radio communication system infrastructure equipment and software must be used to ensure integration with the 112 (emergency system) resource management system and the ability to communicate with users, regardless of location (LV or another Member State), in order to fight cybercrime.**- Development of the PDR system:** to be continued in line with the security situation in the EU/developments in the aviation industry. Current trends in EU security policy call for much greater interoperability of national PDR systems - more efficient exchange of information between EU Passenger Information Units/competent authorities/PDR and external information systems. Further development of PDFR software and technical infrastructure would improve the interoperability functions of the PNR system and the circulation of passenger data at national level.**Expected results/outcomes:*** **Improved common criminal intelligence** within the domestic system, with the possibility to connect to other law enforcement agencies,
* Ensuring the continuous processing of biometric data,
* **Improving the effectiveness of the fight against cybercrime by enhancing** the knowledge and capabilities of the central unit/IT capabilities of the regional units,
* Enhancing resources/functions of the **national SIS II and SIRENE traffic information systems,** enhancing related national IS, including, as a priority, complementing ISF activities also with the implementation of future recommendations of future Schengen evaluations related to these IS,
* **Radio system infrastructure (equipment/software/interfaces) developed** to ensure integration with the 112 (Emergency Response System) resource management system, interfacing with users working on public networks (LV/EU),
* **Interoperability of PDR system with other Member States:** software/technical infrastructure provides enhanced interoperability functionality with PDR registries of other Member States and related international IS (including PIU.NET, SIENA, SISII, ETIAS, REIS, EES, carrier reservation/registration systems), capacity and operational processes of the Passenger Information Unit developed,
* as a priority complement to the ISF, activities related to the **implementation of the recommendations of future Schengen follow-up assessments in the area of police cooperation.**

**Implementation measures:*** 1.(a) Ensure the uniform application of the Union acquis in the field of security by supporting the exchange of relevant information (e.g. through the Prüm Decision, the EU PDR and SIS II), including by implementing recommendations contained in quality control and evaluation mechanisms such as the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism or other quality control and evaluation mechanisms;
* 1.(b) develop, adapt and maintain EU and decentralised security-related information systems, including ensuring their interoperability, and develop appropriate tools to address identified gaps;
* (d) support appropriate national measures, including the interconnectivity of national security-related databases and their interconnection with Union databases, where this is provided for in the relevant legal bases and where it is essential for the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 3(2)(a).

**Examples of measures:*** (a) the development, adaptation and maintenance of ICT systems that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation, training in the use of such systems and the testing and improvement of the interoperability components and data quality of such systems;
* (i) cooperation with the private sector, for example in the fight against cybercrime, to build trust and improve coordination, situational planning and the exchange and dissemination of information and best practices between public and private actors, including with regard to the protection of public places and critical infrastructure;
* (k) financing of equipment, vehicles, communication systems and security-related facilities.

**Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination:**The management and implementation of projects under the measure will promote equal opportunities and ensure non-discrimination on grounds of age, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, etc. for all groups of people.The provision of public information on the implementation of the event, including on the web, will ensure that its content is accessible to people with functional disabilities through multiple sensory (sight, hearing, touch) channels, as well as to senior citizens and people with different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds. |

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### 1. tabula. Outcome indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Milestone indicator (2024) | Target indicator (2029) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O.1.1 | Number of participants in training events  | number | 20 | 330 |
| O.1.2 | Number of expert meetings/seminars/studies attended.  | number | 0 | 30 |
| O.1.3 | Number of ICT systems developed/adapted/maintained | number | 1 | 21 |
| O.1.4 | Number of equipment purchased | number | 20 | 280 |

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### Table 2 Result indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Reference value | Units for baseline | Reference year(s) | Target indicator (2029) | Unit of measurement of the target indicator | Data source | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R.1.5 | Number of ICT systems made interoperable between Member States / for security-related EU and decentralised information systems / with international databases | number | 0 | number | 2021-2026 | 2 | number | project reports |  |
| R.1.6 | Number of administrative units that have established new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidelines for exchanging information with other Member States/EU agency/international organisations/third countries | number | 0 | number | 2021-2026 | 1 | number | Not applicable |  |
| R.1.7 | Number of participants who find the training useful for their job | number | 0 | share | 2021-2026 | 201 | number | project reports |  |
| R.1.8 | Number of participants who reported using the skills and competences acquired three months after the training | number | 0 | share | 2021-2024 | 75 | number | project reports |  |

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.3. Preliminary breakdown of programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

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

#### Table 3 Preliminary breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Preliminary amount (EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of activities | 001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment) | 6 442 081,75 |
| Type of activities | 002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations | 444 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 003.Joint Investigation Groups (JIGs) or other joint operations | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 004.Appointment or secondment of experts | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 005.Apmācība | 232 500,00 |
| Type of activities | 006.Exchange of best practices, seminars, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 008.Aprīkojums | 3 196 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 009.Transportlīdzekļi | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 010.Buildings, objects | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 011.Implementation of research projects or other follow-up | 0,00 |

## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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| --- |
| **Financial priority: Combating and preventing drug and human trafficking:**Organised criminal groups (OCGs) are profiled in various criminal offences. The LV OCG is establishing contacts with OCGs in other European countries and moving from the local to the international dimension, while the OCG is strengthening its conspiracy by using the latest technologies.Training and the acquisition of profiling and Darknet monitoring equipment would make the prevention and combating of organised crime more effective and create the right conditions for the fight against organised crime in line with national development and planning documents (Drug Control Plan 2018-2020, Human Trafficking Prevention Plan 2021-2023, Crime Prevention Council Action Plan 2021-2026).In order to ensure the above and to **achieve the objectives of KM 2, the LV will pursue the following objectives:*** **Strengthen the capacity of the specialised units of the SP** involved in complex investigations in the field of trafficking in drugs/psychotropic substances and trafficking in human beings against cross-border and domestic elements of organised crime.

**Expected results/outcomes:*** **Capacity building of specialised units of the SP: equipment, training** (including training on analysis/detection/prevention of the Darknet environment and public internet resources/organised criminal groups involved in drug/psychotropic substance trafficking and human trafficking crimes, training on criminal investigation), **research** on trafficking in human beings with a focus on "labour exploitation";
* as a priority complement to the ISF, activities related to the **implementation of the recommendations of future Schengen follow-up assessments in the area of police cooperation.**

**Implementation measures:**2.(a) Increase the number of law enforcement operations involving two or more Member States, including, where appropriate, those involving other relevant actors, in particular by promoting and improving the use of joint investigation teams, joint patrols, instant pursuit, covert surveillance and other operational cooperation mechanisms in the context of the EU policy cycle, with a particular focus on cross-border operations;**Activity examples:**(g) Supporting thematic or cross-cutting networks of specialised national teams and national focal points to build mutual trust and improve the exchange and dissemination of know-how, information, experience and best practices by pooling resources and expertise in common centres of excellence;**Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination:**The management and implementation of projects under the measure will promote equal opportunities and ensure non-discrimination based on age, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity and respect for fundamental rights.The content of the training will integrate equal opportunities, non-discrimination and fundamental rights issues, taking into account the specific needs and risks of persons at risk of discrimination and human trafficking, in particular children and persons with disabilities.The provision of public information on the implementation of the event, including on the web, will ensure that its content is accessible to people with functional disabilities through multiple sensory (sight, hearing, touch) channels, as well as to senior citizens and people with different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds.In studies on trafficking in human beings, all data will be disaggregated by sex, age and other characteristics wherever possible.**Need for equipment:**﻿In order to ensure further cooperation with Europol in the investigation of a crime of an international nature, the State Police of the Republic of Lithuania requires a Squarhead TEAM-144-uSPU-Kit audio and video surveillance equipment. In addition to the fight against serious and organised cross-border crime, training on the analysis of narcotic drugs/psychotropic substances and policies to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs/psychotropic substances and to combat human trafficking is foreseen in cooperation with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training. As such, the technical tools - a chromatograph and at least six portable spectroscopes - are also designed to accurately identify narcotic drugs, including new psychoactive and unclassified substances, on the illicit drug market. This information will facilitate cross-border cooperation through the EMCDDA early warning system on new psychoactive substances.The equipment will also be used in 2 specific activities to be carried out under Specific Objective 2 (Fight against Excise Crime in the Baltic Region and CCH - European Operational Team Costa del Sol). |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### Table 1. Outcome indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Milestone indicator (2024) | Target indicator (2029) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O.2.1 | Number of cross-border operations | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.1.1 | Of which number of joint investigation teams | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.1.2 | Of which - Operational EU Policy Cycle/EMPACT actions | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.2 | Number of expert meetings/seminars/study visits/joint events | number | 6 | 10 |
| O.2.3 | Number of equipment purchased | number | 19 | 21 |
| O.2.4 | Number of vehicles purchased for cross-border operations | number | 0 | 0 |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### Table 2 Result indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Reference value | Units for baseline | Reference year(s) | Target indicator (2029) | Unit of measurement of the target indicator | Data source | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R.2.5 | Estimated value of assets frozen in connection with cross-border operations | Summa | 0 | euro | 2021 | 0 | Summa | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.1 | Seizures of illicit drugs in cross-border operations - cannabis | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.2 | Seizures of illicit drugs in cross-border operations - opiates, including heroin | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.3 | Seizures of illicit drugs in cross-border operations - cocaine | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.4 | Seizures of illicit drugs in cross-border operations - Synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.5 | Seizures of illicit drugs in cross-border operations - new psychoactive substances | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.6.6 | Quantity of illicit drugs seized in cross-border operations - Other illicit drugs | kg | 0 | kg | 2021 | 0 | kg | not applicable |  |
| R.2.7.1 | Number of weapons seized in connection with cross-border operations - Weapons of war (automatic firearms and high-calibre firearms (anti-tank weapons, rocket launchers, mortars, etc.) | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | not applicable |  |
| R.2.7.2 | Quantities of weapons seized in cross-border operations - Other short-barreled firearms: revolvers and pistols (including fireworks and acoustic weapons) | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | not applicable |  |
| R.2.7.3 | Number of weapons seized in cross-border operations - Other long-barrel firearms: rifles and shotguns (including fireworks and acoustic weapons) | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | not applicable |  |
| R.2.8 | Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidelines for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 2 | number | project data |  |
| R.2.9 | Number of staff involved in cross-border operations | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 60 | number | project data |  |
| R.2.10 | Number of Schengen evaluation recommendations implemented | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | percentage | not applicable |  |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.3. Preliminary breakdown of programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

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

#### Table 3 Preliminary breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Preliminary amount (EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of activities | 001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment) | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 003.Joint Investigation Groups (JIGs) or other joint operations | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 004.Appointment or secondment of experts | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 005.Apmācība | 2 680 865,20 |
| Type of activities | 006.Exchange of best practices, seminars, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities | 300 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments | 75 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 008.Aprīkojums | 480 790,00 |
| Type of activities | 009.Transportlīdzekļi | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 010.Buildings, objects | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 011.Implementation of research projects or other follow-up | 0,00 |

## 2.1. Specific objective: 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

|  |
| --- |
| **Financial priorities:** In recent years, organised crime has evolved to find easier ways to abuse or trick people into obtaining the right to stay in the LV/other Member States. For example, several cases have been identified where persons from third countries have obtained LV entry visas by invitation and used them to travel to other EU Member States for other purposes. At the same time, organised criminal groups from other countries (e.g. the Middle East due to the political situation) bring people into the EU illegally. The threat level of organised crime in LV is high and growing - a possible escalation on the Latvian-Belarusian and Latvian-Russian borders due to migration pressure could create a new transit route for criminal groups and increase the threat of **terrorism, drug/people trafficking** and other types of **crime**.The most significant terrorism risks in LV have been radicalisation of individuals, contacts with extremist or terrorist organisations abroad and members of the Muslim community in LV who have previously travelled to Syria/Iraq to join the Daesh terrorist group. The SSS monitors the activities of such persons. Radicalisation in the online environment is particularly high, reinforcing the need to strengthen the IT capabilities of counter-terrorism authorities, including in digital forensics, evidence gathering and other activities related to the fight against online terrorism, redicalisation and criminal content. Facing new and increasingly unconventional risks also requires, in the view of the counter-terrorism authorities, a high level of preparedness in the general field of CBRNE, which in the ISF context is linked to the fight against crime and terrorism.According to the National Security Plan approved by the Saeima on 26 September 2019, cyber threats are considered to be another major threat to national security and are systematically increasing. Action is needed on two fronts: prevention to reduce the likelihood of criminal activity and effective crime-fighting. Currently, **security authorities do not have the latest technology** and need to upgrade the skills of their staff. IT capacity building has a wide added value in the field of counter-terrorism, for example by contributing to the implementation of Regulation No 2021/784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021. The envisaged IT actions will help to streamline the process of identifying and handling online content of a theoretical nature, preventing and facilitating investigations into such content in a timely manner.Physical, technical/theoretical capacity and cooperation between law enforcement authorities to fight/prevent crime/terrorism must be improved. Currently, t**he practical and theoretical training environment (including equipment, technical tools) f**or all types of crime prevention is fragmented and outdated. An appropriate training environment is essential for the development of practical skills (tactics, shooting, **forensics/forensic science** and other areas) of the SP/SSS officers. The SP has a learning environment but it is outdated and in need of significant improvement. It is also important to i**mprove general theoretical skills** (including **curricula** and the necessary technical tools for the SP College) and to ensure **exchange of experience** (e.g. control of drug distribution and use, protection of the interests of juvenile victims in criminal proceedings).National security authorities involved in counter-terrorism lack a common training environment and **interactive tools** to simulate different situations (e.g. **terrorist attacks)**. There is also a need to improve the training environment for civil protection (e.g. **civil protection emergencies)** (SFRS).Changes in the security situation/technological developments/structural/regulatory changes require new knowledge/continuous upgrading not only of professional skills, but also of IT and technological infrastructure in investigations and other areas of work of the SP, SSS. In order to effectively combat serious/organised crime, cybercrime, etc., it is essential to have **up-to-date systems** (e.g. for radio frequency control) and appropriate technical tools/equipment (e.g. equipment to retrieve data from the device, etc.).The overall **management/administration of cross-border operation**s, crises (technogenic/refugee/epidemiological/terrorist) and mass events also requires the use of modern communication, control and coordination technologies. Existing resources (e.g. the **Mobile Operational Control Centre)** do not meet modern IT requirements to coordinate police resources in the event of mass incidents, crises and operations both within the territory of the LV and, upon invitation, in other EU Member States.Proactive communication with the public would help law enforcement authorities to improve results. Ineffective **reporting mechanisms for emergency situations** (radicalisation/terrorism/crisis situations) create a situation where there is no single platform for the public to inform the security services of suspicious activities, attacks, etc. so that the security services can analyse them and prevent/mitigate the consequences.Prevention and combating of terrorism capabilities should be further strengthened in line with Latvia's Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2021-2026 and the EU Counter-Terrorism Programme. In order to ensure the above and **to achieve the objectives of KM 3, the LV will pursue the following objectives:**Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies (SP/SSS/SFRS/SP college) to combat and prevent crime and terrorism by:**-Establishing/expanding a single training centre for law enforcement agencies (SP/SSS) involved in counter-terrorism** to create a training environment to ensure that the fight against all forms of crime and terrorism is qualitative and effective. Ensuring the establishment of a tactical training environment (the training facility will allow emergency services to gain practical experience in different areas of firefighting and rescue, in particular in CBRN-E events as well as terrorism-related and man-made disasters) to meet the needs of law enforcement authorities in EN.-**establishment of a civil protection training ground (Phase 2),** improving the modelling-based response skills of the SFRS according to modern risk profiles of man-made (including criminal/terrorist) disasters, especially CBRNE, ensuring a coordinated emergency response, involving the SFRS, the SP, the National Armed Forces and the Emergency Medical Service, among others-**Modernisation of technical training facilities** and **upgrading** of staff qualifications (general training/forensics/investigations)**Improving the knowledge of the SP/other law enforcement agencies in the field of drug distribution/control/use****-Improving the material/technical capacities of the operational management units of the SP** to ensure the operational management of PSC resources in the event of large-scale events/crises/operations**-Upgrading of material/technical resources, knowledge/capabilities of the Special Operations Unit (SOU) and implementation of international training**SOUs as first responders in the event of a crisis at national level or at the level of the EU-wide Prüm Treaty (including in the event of a terrorist threat).-Strengthening the capacity of the Counter-Terrorism Unit (OMEGA) to fight organised crime and terrorism by improving infrastructure and training, as well as **introducing a radio frequency control system** for national security agencies (NSAs/NSAs) involved in counter-terrorism operations **to support counter-terrorism and special operations.****-Improve the counter-terrorism/response/cyber-security capabilities of the SSS** to ensure the effectiveness of the counter-terrorism system in accordance with Regulation No 2021/784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 on combating the online dissemination of terrorist content (institutional capacity to respond to terrorist incidents, accurate communication and early detection of threats by the services and public involved); further enhance the capabilities of the SSS in line with the EU Counter-Terrorism Programme, such as the establishment of the PREVENT initiative (RAN-type network) for best practice and information sharing, which will enable the SSS to optimise the receipt and handling of reports of identified terrorist content online, preventing and investigating the dissemination of such content and ensuring the necessary measures to prevent online radicalisation.-Promoting assistance to victims of crime and particularly vulnerable persons (especially children) in criminal proceedings to ensure that the interests of minor victims are protected.**Expected results/outcomes:**training for counter-terrorism at SP/SSS (e.g. training modules to develop tactical/combat skills, firing range, equipment)training/experience sharing (including personnel) provided by the SFRS (e.g. training/technical equipment/simulators/vehicle categories)Improved training infrastructure (e.g. tactical training ground/training facilities/equipment) at the SP College; exchange of experience/training programmes and material/technical support to educational programmesEquipment/software purchased for the Technical Explosion Hazard Centre (including equipment/devices) of the State Bureau of Forensic Examinations, database created; equipment of forensic laboratories upgraded; staff training/exchange of experiencemethodology/research on latent drug crime, prevalence of new drugs, risk and protective factors related to drug use/traffickingexchange of experience; development of models/programmes on innovative tools/approaches for drug control (including technical solutions)Establishment of a state-of-the-art response centre for OMEGA counter-terrorism unit training; provision of generic/up-to-date training technologies (e.g. interchangeable training modules, surveillance platforms, videoconferencing, infrared technologies)Equipment/training provided to the Special Operations UnitImproved material/technical resources/equipment of the operational management units of the SP (first responders), purchase of a mobile Operational Management CentreDevelopment of an electronic platform "Digital Emergency Information System" (to contribute to the fight against radicalised and terrorist content online, increasing the capabilities of the SSS in researching information sources and improving data/information exchange with other organisations involved in the fight against security threats, thus preventing and combating terrorism and radicalisation in LV and extending to the EU); integration into the SSS website; methodological/informative material developed; SSS unified communication programme developed; SSS operational/implementation database established, infrastructure set upEnhanced electronic evidence forensic capabilities of the SSS (e.g. IT examination equipment/software, training, IT examination inventory database)improved protection and respect for the rights of minor victims in criminal proceedings (e.g. ensuring uniformity and standard of premises for minor victims, methodological materials, training)**Implementation measures:*** 3.(a) increase training, coaching and mutual learning, specialised exchange programmes and the sharing of best practices within and between the competent authorities of the Member States, including at local level, and with third countries and other relevant actors,
* 3.(d) acquire appropriate equipment and establish or upgrade specialised training facilities and other essential security-related infrastructure to increase preparedness, resilience and public awareness and appropriate response to security threats.

**Activity examples:*** (f) activities to improve resilience to emerging threats, including illicit online trade, hybrid threats, misuse of unmanned aerial systems and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats,
* (h) education and training of relevant law enforcement and judicial staff and experts and administrative agencies, taking into account operational needs and risk analysis, to the extent possible in cooperation with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and, where appropriate, the European Judicial Training Network, including education and training on prevention policy, with particular emphasis on fundamental rights and non-discrimination and the LV is committed to seeking the right level of CEPOL involvement in training activities in order to maximise synergies and avoid duplication,
* (i) cooperation with the private sector, for example in the fight against cybercrime, to build trust and improve coordination, situational planning and the exchange and dissemination of information and best practices between public and private actors, including with regard to the protection of public places and critical infrastructure,
* (k) financing of equipment, vehicles, communication systems and security-related facilities.

**Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination:**The management and implementation of projects under the measure will promote equal opportunities and ensure non-discrimination on grounds of age, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, etc. for all groups of people.Participation in training, seminars, missions will promote equal involvement of women and men to promote gender equality and equal career opportunities.The curricula will integrate equal opportunities, fundamental rights and non-discrimination in their content, taking into account the specific needs and risks of persons at risk of discrimination, in particular children and persons with disabilities.As part of the development of the training environment for civil protection (e.g. **civil protection emergencies)** (SFRS), information on assisting persons with disabilities in emergencies will be included in the training content.Accessibility will be taken into account when designing platforms for the public to inform security services about suspicious activities, attacks, etc., to ensure that the platform can be used by people with functional disabilities, such as hearing or visual impairments. When conducting research on drug crime, the prevalence of new drugs, risk and protective factors related to drug use/trafficking, all data will be disaggregated by sex, age and other characteristics wherever possible.Providing information in the public space about the event, including on the web, will ensure that its content is accessible to people with functional disabilities through multiple sensory (sight, hearing, touch) channels, as well as to seniors and people with different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds. |

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### Table 1. Outcome indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Milestone indicator (2024) | Target indicator (2029) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O.3.1 | Number of participants in training events  | number | 27 | 700 |
| O.3.2 | Number of visits to exchange programmes/seminars/studies.  | number | 1 | 3 |
| O.3.3 | Number of equipment purchased  | number | 0 | 33 |
| O.3.4 | Number of vehicles purchased  | number | 0 | 13 |
| O.3.5 | Number of infrastructure facilities/security-related buildings/tools/mechanisms installed/delivered/upgraded  | number | 1 | 3 |
| O.3.6 | Number of crime prevention projects  | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.3.7 | Number of projects to help victims of crime  | number | 0 | 1 |
| O.3.8 | Number of victims of crime helped  | number | 0 | 0 |

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.2. Indicators

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

#### Table 2. Result indicators

| ID | Indicator | Unit of measurement | Reference value | Units for baseline | Reference year(s) | Target indicator (2029) | Unit of measurement of the target indicator | Data source | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R.3.9 | Number of de-radicalisation initiatives developed/extended | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 3 | number | project data |  |
| R.3.10 | Number of initiatives developed/expanded to protect/support witnesses and whistleblowers | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | not applicable |  |
| R.3.11 | Number of critical infrastructure sites/public spaces with new/adapted security features | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 21 | number | project data |  |
| R.3.12 | Number of participants who find the training useful for their job | number | 0 | share | 2021 | 375 | number | project data |  |
| R.3.13 | Number of participants who reported using the skills and competences acquired three months after the training | number | 0 | share | 2021 | 150 | number | project data |  |

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.3. Preliminary breakdown of programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

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

#### Table 3. Preliminary breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Preliminary amount (EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of activities | 001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment) | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 003.Joint Investigation Groups (JIGs) or other joint operations | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 004.Appointment or secondment of experts | 0,00 |
| Type of activities | 005.Apmācība | 8 647 501,37 |
| Type of activities | 006.Exchange of best practices, seminars, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities | 375 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments | 225 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 008.Aprīkojums | 3 385 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 009.Transportlīdzekļi | 825 000,00 |
| Type of activities | 010.Buildings, objects | 3 568 762,97 |
| Type of activities | 011.Implementation of research projects or other follow-up | 0,00 |

## 2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Article 36(5) of the CPR)

Reference: Articles 22(3)(f), 36(5), 37 and 95 of the CRR

### 2.2.1. Description

|  |
| --- |
| The objective of the technical assistance is to ensure efficient, transparent and sound implementation of the European Union funds in Latvia by co-financing the following supported actions, as well as to build the capacity of institutions involved in the administration of the European Union funds. Actions to be supported:a. Administration of European Union funds;b. Programming European Union funds;c. Providing evaluation, research on EU funds;d. Publicity and information measures for EU funds;e. Selecting and evaluating project proposals for European Union funds;f. Monitoring European Union funds;g. Ensuring post-monitoring of programming periods for European Union funds;h. Ensuring financial control and audit of European Union funds;i. Design, development, interconnection and maintenance of the electronic data interchange system, security measures and functionality;j. Providing policy coordination functions for horizontal principlesk. Training, conferences, seminars, committees, working groups and other events aimed at improving the professional competence of staff involved in the management of European Union funds;l. Other actions. |

2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Article 36(5) of the CPR)

### 2.2.2. Preliminary allocation of technical assistance under Article 37 of the CPR

#### Table 4. Preliminary breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Preliminary amount (EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Area of intervention | 034.Cooperation and communication; | 17 783,52 |
| Area of intervention | 035.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control | 936 843,46 |
| Area of intervention | 036.Evaluation and research, data collection | 17 783,52 |
| Area of intervention | 037.Capacity building: | 880 239,57 |

# 3. Financing plan

Reference: Article 22(3)(g) of the CPR

## 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

#### Table 5. Financial appropriations by year

| Type of allocation | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Initial allocation |  | 4 466 482,00 | 6 685 086,00 | 6 523 322,00 | 5 622 958,00 | 4 782 992,00 | 4 336 718,00 | 32 417 558,00 |
| Mid-term review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thematic mechanism WPI |  | 312 593,36 |  |  |  |  |  | 312 593,36 |
| Thematic mechanism WPII |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thematic mechanism WPIII |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Move (inwards) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Move (outwards) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 4 779 075,36 | 6 685 086,00 | 6 523 322,00 | 5 622 958,00 | 4 782 992,00 | 4 336 718,00 | 32 730 151,36 |

## 3.2. Total financial allocations

#### Table 6. Total financial allocation by Fund and national contribution

| Specific objective (KM) | Type of activities | Calculation basis for Union aid (total or public) | Union contribution (a) | National contribution (b)=(c)+(d) | Indicative breakdown of the national contribution | Total (e)=(a)+(b) | Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Public (c) | Private (d) |
| Exchange of information | Regular activities | Total | 10 314 581,75 | 3 438 193,92 | 3 438 193,92 |  | 13 752 775,67 | 74,9999999818% |
| Exchange of information | Annex IV activities | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Information exchange |  |  | 10 314 581,75 | 3 438 193,92 | 3 438 193,92 |  | 13 752 775,67 | 74,9999999818% |
| Cross-border cooperation | Regular activities | Total | 3 241 755,80 | 1 080 585,27 | 1 080 585,27 |  | 4 322 341,07 | 74,9999999422% |
| Cross-border cooperation | Special activities | Total | 294 899,40 | 32 766,60 | 32 766,60 |  | 327 666,00 | 90,0000000000% |
| Cross-border cooperation | Annex IV activities | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Cross-border cooperation |  |  | 3 536 655,20 | 1 113 351,87 | 1 113 351,87 |  | 4 650 007,07 | 76,0569854359% |
| Preventing and combating crime | Regular activities | Total | 17 026 264,34 | 5 675 421,45 | 5 675 421,45 |  | 22 701 685,79 | 74,9999999890% |
| Preventing and combating crime | Annex IV activities | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Preventing and combating crime |  |  | 17 026 264,34 | 5 675 421,45 | 5 675 421,45 |  | 22 701 685,79 | 74,9999999890% |
| Technical assistance - flat rate (Article 36(5) of the CPR) |  |  | 1 852 650,07 |  |  |  | 1 852 650,07 | 100,0000000000% |
| Grand total |  |  | 32 730 151,36 | 10 226 967,24 | 10 226 967,24 |  | 42 957 118,60 | 76,1926135334% |

## 3.3. Transfers

### Table 7. Transfers between shared management funds 1

| Resettlement fund | Beneficiary fund |
| --- | --- |
| AMIF | BMVI | ERAF | ESF+ | KF | EMFAF | Total |
| ISF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Cumulative amounts of all transfers made during the programming period

### Table 8. Transfers to instruments subject to direct or indirect management1

| Instruments | Amount to be transferred |
| --- | --- |

1 Cumulative amounts of all transfers made during the programming period

# 4. Enabling conditions

Reference: Article 22(3)(i) of the CPR

## Table 9 Horizontal enabling conditions

| Enabling conditions | Fulfilling the enabling condition | Criteria | Meeting the criteria | Reference to the relevant documents | Justification |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Effective public procurement market monitoring mechanisms | Yes | Monitoring mechanisms are in place covering all public procurement contracts under the Funds, in line with Union public procurement law. This requirement includes:1. arrangements to ensure the efficient and reliable collection of data relating to procurement procedures exceeding the Union thresholds, in accordance with the reporting obligations laid down in Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | 1) PPL (01.03.2017.)2) PSPPL (01.04.2017.)3) CoMR 28.02.2017. No 107 "Procedures for the conduct of procurement procedures and design contests"4) CoMR 28.03.2017. No 187 "Procedures for the Course of Procurement Procedures and Design Contests of Public Service Provide"5) CoM 28.02.2017 Regulations No 103 "Public Procurement Notices and the Procedure for Their Preparation"6) CoMR 28.03.2017. No 182 "Procurement notices of public service providers and the procedure for their preparation" 7) CoMR 28.02.2017. No 102 "Regulation on model forms for official statistics in the field of procurement and submission of forms " | Public procurement supervision is exercised by the PSB in accordance with the competences and supervision mechanisms set out in Chapters VIII, IX, XIV of the PPL; Chapters XI, XII, XVIII of the PSPPL ensuring:- monitoring of procurement in general (handling of administrative offence cases on the initiative of the PSB or on receipt of information),- monitoring individual procurement procedures (dealing with complaints about irregularities in procurement procedures)PSB collects statistics on procurement.Article 34 of the PPL, Article 40 of the PSPPL , CoMR No 103, CoMR No 182 regulate public procurement notices, their publication, content and the obligation of the PSB to verify the information contained therein. The notices are publicly available on the PSB website and the information contained therein is used to perform PSB functions and to compile statistics.Article 40(2) of the PPL, Article 45(2) of the PSPPL, CoMR No.107, CoMR No.187 require the publication of a procurement procedure report with certain content in the EIS after the award of the contract. Article 77 of the PPL, Article 83(1) of the PSPPL, and CoMR No.102 require the submission of statistical reports with certain content to the PSB.  |
| 2. procedures to ensure that the data cover at least the following elements: (a) the quality and intensity of competition: the names of the successful and original tenderers, the number of original tenderers and the value of the contract;(b) information on the final price on completion and on the participation of SMEs as direct tenderers, where national systems provide such information; | Yes | 1) CoMR 28.02.2017. No 103 "Public procurement notices and the procedure for their preparation"2) CoMR 28.03.2017. No 182 "Procurement notices of public service providers and the procedure for their preparation"3) CoMR 28.02.2017. No 107 "Procedures for the conduct of procurement procedures and design contests"4) CoMR 28.03.2017. No 187 "Procedures for the Course of Procurement Procedures and Design Contests of Public Service Provide" | CoMR No 107 and CoMR No 187 provide that the content of the report on the procurement procedure shall include information on the tenderer or tenderers who have been awarded the contract and information on the suppliers who have submitted tenders and their quotations. CoMR No 103, Annex 4 "Contract award notice" and CoMR No 182, Annex 10 "Contract award notice (public services)" include in the content of the notices a heading requiring information on the successful tenderer, the contract price, as well as information on the number of tenders submitted. The content of the notifications under CoMR No 103 and CoMR No 182 is intended to provide information on the number of offers received from SMEs. |
| 3. arrangements for the monitoring and analysis of data by competent national authorities in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | 1) PPL (01.03.2017.),2) PSPPL (01.04.2017.)3) CoM 28.02.2017 Regulations No 103 "Public Procurement Notices and the Procedure for Their Preparation"4) CoMR No 182 of 28.03.2017 "Procurement notices of public service providers and the procedure for their preparation"5) CoMR No 102 of 28.02.2017 "Regulations on the models of official statistical forms in the field of procurement and the procedure for submitting and filling in the forms" | See the table under point 1 for the monitoring mechanisms exercised by the PSB in accordance with the competences laid down in Chapters VIII, IX, XIV of the PPL and Chapters XI, XII, XVIII of the PSPPL.The PSB collects information from procurement notices published by the contracting authorities, annual reports on public procurement provided by the contracting authorities in accordance with CoMR No 102, quarterly reports on concluded food supply contracts, information provided by PSB departments on procurement supervision, obtaining information on procurements and concessions in the country, applications on violations of procurement procedures, executed deposit payments and administrative fines imposed for violations of procurement activities in accordance with the regulatory enactments on public procurement issued in the Republic of Latvia.This information, summarised by the PSB, is also used to prepare the monitoring report to be submitted to the European Commission and to perform other functions as required. |
| 4. arrangements for making the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with Article 83(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(3) of Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | 1) PPL (01.03.2017.),2) PSPPL (01.04.2017.)3) CoM 28.02.2017 Regulations No 103 "Public Procurement Notices and the Procedure for Their Preparation"4) CoMR No 182 of 28.03.2017 "Procurement notices of public service providers and the procedure for their preparation"5) CoMR No 102 of 28.02.2017 "Regulations on the models of official statistical forms in the field of procurement and the procedure for submitting and filling in the forms" | The PSB website provides public access to "Open Data" (https://www.iub.gov.lv/lv/atvertie-dati ), which is based on procurement notices published by contracting authorities, annual reports on public procurement provided by contracting authorities in accordance with Cabinet Regulation No 102, quarterly reports on concluded food supply contracts, and information on procurement monitoring collected by PSB departments. The data contain information on procurements and concessions in the country, applications for breaches of procurement procedures, executed deposit payments and administrative fines imposed for breaches of procurement activities in accordance with the regulatory enactments on public procurement issued in the territory of the Republic of Latvia. In the future, it is planned to publish the monitoring reports submitted to the European Commission on the PSB website. |
| 5. procedures to ensure that any information indicating possible bid rigging is notified to 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 | 1) PPL (01.03.2017.),2) PSPPL (01.04.2017.)3) Competition Law (01.01.2002.)4) Whistleblowing Law (01.05.2019.). | Article 6 of the Competition Law provides a general right for any subject (including, for example, the PSB, if necessary) to refer infringements of competition law to the Competition Council. Both the PSB and the Competition Council websites also publish guidelines on how to identify prohibited agreements and how to act and report suspected infringements of competition law. Available here:1) https://www.iub.gov.lv/lv/konkurences-tiesibas 2)https://www.kp.gov.lv/lv/iepirkumu-rikotajiem Section 3(1)(13) and (15) of the Whistleblowing Law provides for the right of a whistleblower to raise an alarm on infringements in the field of public procurement and on infringements of competition law. |
| 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"), including: 1. arrangements to ensure that programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation comply with the relevant provisions of the Charter; | Yes | a) Law on the management of the Internal Security Fund, the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund and the Instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy for the programming period 2021-2027b) Submissions Law;c) Law on the Ombudsman;d) Whistleblowing Law ;e) Guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of the horizontal principle "Equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and respect for fundamental rights" (2021-2027).f) Procedures for the Management of the Implementation of the ISF, AMIF and IFSBMVP Policies for the 2021-2027 Planning Period (Draft Cabinet of Ministers Regulation) | During the implementation phase, with the support of MoW:1) specific HP criteria set for the selection of project proposals;2) assessed compliance of the regulatory framework for the implementation of the programme with the HP, UNCRPD and the Charter;3) assessed compliance of the open call for tenders with the HP, the UNCRPD and the Charter;3) organised consultations, methodological support and information events for institutions, project evaluators, applicants and implementers.4) representative of the MoW responsible for coordinating the HP.The MoI will carry out checks on projects' compliance with the HP implementation conditions and will apply financial corrections or withdraw from the contract in case of non-compliance.Any person has the right to submit an application to the competent authorities concerning non-compliance with equal opportunities related to the implementation of projects, including the Ombudsman. |
| 2. the procedure for reporting to the Monitoring Committee on non-compliance with the Charter of actions supported by the Funds and on complaints concerning the Charter lodged in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 69(7). | Yes | a) Procedures for handling applications, complaints and proposals in state and local government institutionsb) Management Procedure for the Implementation of the Internal Security Fund, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Instrument of Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy for the programming period 2021-2027 (Draft Cabinet of Ministers Regulation);c) Guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of the horizontal principle "Equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and respect for fundamental rights" (2021-2027). | Obligation by interinstitutional agreement:1) Institutions involved in the implementation of the AMIF to report to the MoI on complaints and non-compliance in AMIF projects regarding HP, UNCRPD or the Charter;2) The MoI organises the examination of complaints and reports of possible non-compliance of AMIF projects with the HP, UNCRPD or the Charter, with the involvement of the MoW;3) MoW/MoW to provide information to the AMIF MC on complaints and non-compliance with HP, UNCRPD and the Charter on an annual basis. The reporting procedure, scope and content of the information are contained in (a) the Cabinet Regulations and (b) the Guidelines (the Report includes:1) the beneficiary whose project is the subject of the alleged non-compliance/complaint;2) project number and title;3) description of the possible non-compliance found;4) manner in which the alleged non-compliance was discovered;5) information on the rectification of the alleged non-compliance or the outcome of the complaint (fully rectified (indicating how rectified), partially rectified (indicating what is/is not rectified, reason), not rectified (indicating the reasons).)An agreement is reached with the Ombudsman on cooperation in the assessment of complaints and non-compliance with HP, UNCRPD and the Charter. |
| 4. Implementation and application of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC | Yes | A national framework is in place to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD, including: 1. objectives with measurable milestones; data collection and monitoring mechanisms; | Yes | 1. meeting criteria:1. Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2023 (approved by Cabinet Order of 17.08.2021, No 577) 2. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 381 of 20.08.2019 "Disability Information System Regulations" | 1) CoM 17.08.2021. The Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2023 (the Plan), which continues the gradual implementation of the principles set out in the UNCRPD, providing for the improvement of the disability determination system, the promotion of employment, measures to reduce the effects of disability, promote environmental accessibility and reduce stereotypes, as well as measures at intersectoral level to strengthen equal opportunities. The Plan has policy outcomes and performance indicators: expenditure on disability-related expenditure; proportion of adults with disabilities diagnosed as having a disability following a functional capacity assessment; employment rate of persons with disabilities.2) CoM Regulation No 381 "Disability Information System Regulations". The aim of the Disability Information System is to keep records of persons with foreseeable disabilities and persons with disabilities, which are necessary for granting social security payments and other state benefits, providing assistance to persons with disabilities, reducing the risk of disability and the consequences of disability, as well as to produce statistics |
| 2. arrangements to ensure that accessibility policies, legislation and standards are adequately reflected in the preparation and implementation of programmes; | Yes | 1)Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2023 (approved by Cabinet Order 17.08.2021, No.577);2)Construction Law3)CoM Regulation No 693 of 19.10.21 "Construction standard LBN 200-21 for general requirements for buildings"4)Standard LVS EN 17210:2021 L Accessibility standard for the built environment of the European Member States. Accessibility and usability of the built environment. Functional requirements.5)Website assessment against the accessibility requirements for the digital environment (WCAG 2.1 AA) https://pieklustamiba.varam.gov.lv/. | Accessibility requirements are set out in Latvian legislation, guidelines and standards. In 2022, the Latvian national standard LVS EN 17210:2021 L was approved to help understand the functional requirements for accessibility. MoW, as the responsible authority for disability policy, makes recommendations to public authorities on creating accessible and inclusive environments. At the planning stage, the MoW/MoI assesses the relevance of the programme to the HP, the UNCRPD and the Charter, where appropriate, encouraging the addition of actions reflecting the preparation and implementation of the programme.MoW provides seminars for beneficiaries of EU funding on environmental and information accessibility. MoW has developed an environmental accessibility assessment questionnaire, which is mandatory for public infrastructure projects.The MoEPRD is developing legislation and guidelines on web and information accessibility.The Plan for Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2023 sets out measures to make cultural life, electronic media content and multimedia content accessible to persons with disabilities. |
| 3. the procedure for reporting to the Monitoring Committee on non-compliance with the UNCRPD of activities supported by the Funds and on complaints concerning the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 69(7). | Yes | a) Management Procedure for the Implementation of the Internal Security Fund, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Instrument of Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy for the programming period 2021-2027 (Draft Cabinet of Ministers Regulation);b) Guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of the horizontal principle "Equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and respect for fundamental rights" (2021-2027);According to the Law "On the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" of 17 February 2010, the implementation of the Convention is coordinated by the MoW and supervised by the Ombudsman's Office. | See the explanation to criteria 1) and 2) of precondition 3. |

# 5. Programme authorities

Reference: Article 22(3)(k) and Articles 71 and 84 of the CPR

## Table 10 Programme authorities

| Programme authorities | Name of authority | Contact person | Position | E-mail |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Managing Authority | Ministry of the Interior | Dimitrijs Trofimovs | Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior | pasts@iem.gov.lv |
| Audit authority | Ministry of Finance | Nata Lasmane | Director, EU Funds Department | pasts@fm.gov.lv |
| Entity receiving payments from the Commission | State Treasury | Kaspars Āboliņš | Treasury manager | pasts@kase.gov.lv |

# 6. Partnership

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

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| In December 2021, a Fund Monitoring Committee (MC) was established with a core membership of representatives of national institutions involved in the implementation of the Fund to address technical implementation issues, and in 2022 an enlarged MC will be established, bringing in community partners such as civil society and human rights organisations to provide their views and expertise and to monitor the implementation of the ISF programme. The MC also ensures the implementation of the Internal Security Fund - Police 2014-2020 programming period. The main task of the MC is to ensure coordinated implementation and monitoring of the Funds.In accordance with the conditions set out in the preamble and in Article 38 of the Common Provisions Regulation, the Managing Authority will, after the programming documents have been approved, complement the MC of the Funds under its responsibility by involving, where appropriate, representatives of public authorities, representatives of cooperation partners and representatives of non-governmental organisations, covering the widest possible range of partners and identifying this as the main form of involvement of partners. The rules of procedure of the MC will be updated accordingly.In order to ensure greater public representation and closer involvement in the development of the Fund's national programme, a public consultation on the Fund's national programme was organised - in November 2020, April 2021 and October 2021, the Ministry of the Interior as the Fund's managing authority organised a public consultation on the Fund's national programme, inviting representatives of both public (non-governmental) organisations and economic partners to participate. The public consultation was attended by the Latvian Red Cross, the Latvian Trade Union of Internal Affairs Employees, the Latvian Federation of Security and Defence Industries, the Centre MARTA, society “I want to help refugees”, the Shelter "Safe House", the Public Policy Centre PROVIDUS, the Latvian Centre for Human Rights, the Latvian Association for Information and Communication Technologies and several economic partners - traders. These organisations are to be invited to join the enlarged MC.Coordination with each other and with EU and other foreign financial instruments is essential for the implementation of the Fund in order to ensure synergies and non-overlapping, therefore, both at the planning and implementation stages, coordination will be ensured in cooperation with line ministries, assessing the content and synergies of planned investments in order to avoid possible overlaps and, in case of complementary investments, to avoid the risk of duplication of funding.For the coordination and monitoring of complementary activities, it is planned to use the double financing matrix, which already covers information on financial investments from foreign instruments available to Latvia in several programming periods and is regularly updated and supplemented, while internal procedures at different levels need to check whether the same or similar supported activities are not planned to be financed from several financial sources.Given the scale of the objectives and the need to mobilise funding from a wide range of available sources, demarcation of investments and avoidance of overlapping risks are essential. Monitoring of demarcation is already ensured at the programming stage, taking into account the parallel orientation of the Funds' programming documents, and will be further ensured at the implementation conditionality stage. |

# 7. Communication and visibility

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

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| **Planning, monitoring and evaluation of Fund communication**Strategic communication objectives will be defined on the basis of past experience and EC recommendations.Based on the objectives defined in the strategy, the MoI as the Fund's responsible authority will develop communication plans with specific measures to inform target groups and raise awareness of the Fund's investments, in line with the guidance of the MoF as the national communication coordinator for the EU Funds.The new programming period will see the introduction of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategy's implementation. At the same time, an evaluation of the achievement of the performance indicators of the communication activities is planned. The performance indicators to be achieved are defined in the communication strategy and communication plans.**Communication objectives of the Funds**The overarching aim of the Funds' communication is to raise public awareness of the importance of the investments made by the projects implemented by the Funds.**Target audience for Fund communication**Ensuring quality and timely information for beneficiaries, the institutions involved in managing the Funds and the public at large is essential. The communication of the Funds is based on three main target audiences and sub-groups of target audiences:a) Specific target audiences:* Beneficiaries of EU projects;
* Potential applicants and beneficiaries of EU funding projects;
* Social and cooperation partners;
* Institutions involved in managing EU funds;

b)Society as a whole:* - Latvian population aged 16 and over;
* - Young people up to 15 years old;

c)Corporate (internal) audiences: staff of public administrations and institutions involved in the management of EU funds.**Communication channels used by the Funds.**The implementation of the Funds' strategy and annual communication action plans should make use of a wide range of communication channels that will provide objective and comprehensive information to all target groups and allow for feedback. Traditional communication channels will be used: the single programme website www.esfondi.lv (an updated website is planned to be launched in 2022), the website of the managing authority (Ministry of the Interior) www.iem.gov.lv and other websites of the institutions involved in the administration of the Funds, the media, information events (seminars, conferences, training, press conferences), environmental advertising, printed materials, as well as existing and new social media according to the target audiences.The Foundation organised discussions on an online platform (Webex):* 20.04.2021: MA presentation to NGOs on the main objectives of the Fund, approximate funding available, planned solutions, examples of activities, benefits for the home affairs sector and society;

The MoF, as the national communication coordinator for the EU Funds, in cooperation with the MoI, has developed a communication strategy for the EU Funds and programmes for the programming period 2021-2027 EN, which defines that the national communication coordinator will conduct an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of communication within the public opinion survey, where the main quantitative indicator is "Level of public awareness of the EU Funds with support measures in the areas of migration, borders and security", setting the indicator to reach 15% of the respondents by 2027. In addition, other evaluation indicators may be used, such as the number of visitors to the website, the number of social media outlets where the news is published, the number of subscribers, etc.**Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination**Providing information in the public domain, including on the web, will ensure that its content is accessible to people with functional disabilities through multiple sensory (sight, hearing, touch) channels, as well as to seniors and people of different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds.Equal opportunities will be promoted through outreach activities (seminars, conferences, trainings, press conferences) by providing measures for the inclusion of persons with disabilities - sign language interpretation and real-time transcription, individual induction loops for the hearing impaired, environmental accessibility of venues, etc.Environmental advertising, print and social media content will be carefully evaluated to prevent the dissemination of any offensive or prejudicial information to the public. |

# 8. Use of unit costs, fixed amount payments and flat rates and non-cost funding

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 of the CPR

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Use of Articles 94 and 95 of the CPR | Yes | No |
| From adoption, the programme will use reimbursement of the Union contribution on the basis of unit costs, fixed amounts and flat rates according to priority in accordance with Article 94 of the CPR | [ ]   | [x]   |
| From the adoption, the programme will use the reimbursement of the Union contribution on the basis of non-cost funding in accordance with Article 95 of the CPR | [ ]   | [x]   |

# Appendix 1. Union contribution based on unit costs, fixed amount payments and flat rates

## A. Summary of key elements

| Specific objective | Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation under the specific objective to which simplified costing options will be applied, % | Type(s) of covered activity | Indicator for reimbursement (2) | Unit of measurement of the indicator by which reimbursement is made | Type of simplified cost option (standard unit cost rates, fixed amount payments or flat rates) | Simplified cost option amount (EUR) or percentage (flat rate) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Code (1) | Description | Code (2) | Description |

1) This applies to AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations Annex VI code

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

Appendix 1. Union contribution based on unit costs, fixed amount payments and flat rates

## B. Details by type of activity

## C. Calculation of standard unit cost rates, fixed amount payments or flat rates

#### 1. Source of data used to calculate standard unit cost rates, fixed amount payments or flat rates (who prepared, collected and recorded the data; where the data are stored; boundary data; validation, etc.)

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#### 2. Indicate why the proposed method and the calculation based on Article 94(2) of the CPR are appropriate for the type of activity.

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#### 3. Indicate how the calculations were made, in particular any assumptions made regarding quality or quantity. Statistical data and criteria should be used where appropriate and, where necessary, presented in a format that can be used by the Commission.

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#### 4. Please explain how you ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard unit cost rate, fixed amount payment or flat rates.

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#### 5. Assessment by the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements for ensuring data verification, quality, collection and storage.

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# Appendix 2. Union contribution based on non-cost funding

## A. Summary of key elements

| Specific objective | Amount to be covered by non-cost funding | Type(s) of covered activity | Conditions to be fulfilled / results to be achieved upon which the Commission will make reimbursement | Indicators | Unit of measurement of the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved, upon achievement of which the Commission shall make a reimbursement | Method of reimbursement envisaged to reimburse the beneficiary(ies) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Code (1) | Description | Code (2) | Description |

1) Applies to AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations Annex VI code

2) Refers to the common indicator code, if applicable

## B. Details by type of activity

# Appendix 3.

## Thematic Mechanism (Article 11 AMIF Regulation, Article 8 BMVI Regulation, Article 8 ISF Regulation)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Procedure reference | Programme version | Status | Date of acceptance/rejection | Notes |
| C(2021)8460 - 26 Nov 2021 - 1 | 1.1 | Confirmed | 24 August 2022 |  |
|

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific objective | Type of receipt | Type of intervention | Union contribution | Pre-financing rate | Description of the event |
| 2. Cross-border cooperation | Special activities |   | 294 899,40 |  | The objective of this specific action is to develop complex and long-term EMPACT activities and actions, laid down in the operational action plans (OAPs) and implementing one or more common horizontal strategic goals (CHSGs) contained in the EMPACT multi-annual strategic plan (MASP) designed for the EMPACT cycle 2022-2025 (reference: Council document 10109/21 of 23 June 2021 (EU LIMITE). ISF/2022/SA/2.2.1/012 EMPACT EUR 54.000 - Spain is carrying out the project CCH - EUROPEAN OPERATIONAL TEAM Costa del Sol, mainly related to EMPACT CCH (Cannabis/Cocaine/Heroin), but also to EMPACT HRCN (High-Risk Criminal Networks), covering strategic goals n°1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. The project partnership is composed of Spain, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Serbia, UK, USA, Frontex and Europol. The Pilot Project is meant to establish a European Operational Team (EOT) in the Spanish region ‘Costa del Sol’, to develop and implement a joint investigative and operational strategy against the main criminal organisations and related High Value Targets (HVTs) affecting the EU Member States from the region. The activity of the EOT will be primarily aimed at identifying, investigating and dismantling HVTs and related organised criminal networks. The selection of HVTs and the establishment of related Operational Task Force (OTF) will be carried out in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure developed jointly by the EU Member States and Europol. ISF/2022/SA/2.2.1/001 EMPACT EUR 240.899,40 - Estonia is carrying out the project Tackling Excise Crime in the Baltic Region, related to EMPACT Excise fraud, and covering strategic goals n°2 (mainly) but also n° 3, 4 and 6. The project partnership is composed of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The project is led by the Estonian Tax and Customs Board (ETCB). It aims at reducing excise criminality and excise tax gap in the Baltic region and EU overall, by increasing the efficiency and capabilities of the participating authorities in fight against shadow economy (illegal tobacco, fuel, alcohol) in the EU/Baltic region. |
| TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Article 36(5) of the CPR) |   |   | 17 693,96 |  | TA |

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# DOCUMENTS

| Document name | Type of document | Date of document | Local number | Commission reference | Files | Date of dispatch | Sender |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme snapshot 2021LV65ISPR001 1.1 | Summary of data before transmission | 20 October 2022 |  | Ares(2022)7262623 | Programme\_snapshot\_2021LV65ISPR001\_1.1\_lv.pdfProgramme\_snapshot\_2021LV65ISPR001\_1.1\_en.pdfProgramme snapshot 2021LV65ISPR001 1.1 - Machine Translated | 20 October 2022 | ZVILNA, Janis |