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# 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

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

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| The Programme covers a broad spectrum of actions proposed to be implemented. They will be a continuation of actions carried out under ISF 2014-2020 and new initiatives.The implementation of the ISF 2014-2020 provided for completion of a number of actions both in the area of the external EU border surveillance and visa policy, i.e. expand the EU perimeter border surveillance systems; improve border checks at the external EU border; modernise ICT systems used for border management; upgrade the infrastructure and equipment of field BG units; maintain and develop the BG's operational capacity; provide specialist training to BG officers; meet the *acquis* regarding border management and visa policy; enhance the capacity of the consular services; harmonise the visa issuance practice and ensure better consular coverage; complete works related to amending the Visa Code; eliminate deficiencies in consular services provided; modify the Visa-Consul system and the training infrastructure for the consular service.Despite intensive actions, the current experience shows that it is necessary to continue projects aimed to improve border management and common visa policy. Challenges are still encountered that require to be addressed properly.Actions planned for implementation as part of the Programme have been selected on the basis of an analysis of the country's needs regarding the management of the external EU border, migration management, common visa policy and on structured national strategies, including:* Strategy for Responsible Development up to 2020 (with the perspective up to 2030),
* National Security Strategy,
* Strategy for Integrated Management of the Polish State Border for 2019-2030,
* Concept of Border Guard Functioning in 2020-2022, with the perspective up to 2027,
* Strategic Concept of Maritime Security of the Republic of Poland,
* Strategy of Development of the National Security System of the Republic of Poland 2022,
* Cybersecurity Strategy of the Republic of Poland for 2017-2022,
* National Programme for Securing Critical Infrastructure,
* Strategy of the Polish Foreign Policy 2017-2021,
* Plan for adapting public administration authorities to cooperation with the modified large-scale EU information systems - MasterPlan.

Actions for the Programme were selected also on the basis of the multiannual strategic policy for European Integrated Border Management in accordance with Article 8(4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. **The Programme's objectives include ensuring cohesion with the application of the Union *acquis* on borders and visas and, where applicable, specific actions plans throughout the Programme's life.** The external EU border consists of the following sections: PL-RUS (232 km), PL-BY (418 km) and PL-UA (535 km), as well as the external border of the territorial sea (440 km) and international airports. The migration flows has shown an upward trend over the recent years. The total number of crossings in personal border traffic in 2021 amounted to 19,441,553 persons, compared to 18,000,547 in 2020. In 2021, the border traffic of means of land transport was recorded to grow from 4,757,849 in 2020 to 5,101,184 in 2021. In 2021, there were 10,458 people arrested for unlawful crossing of the State border, compared to 4,156 people in 2020. In 2021, there were a total of 4,460 people found to be using falsified documents for crossing the border/staying in the Republic of Poland, compared to 1,863 in 2020. The upward trends are influenced by the migration crisis at the PL-BY border, the war in Ukraine and migration in southern Europe. The migration pressure along the PL-BY border section grew in the second half of 2021 when **ca. 39,000 cases of attempts** to cross the green border into Poland were recorded. The threat of illegal migration at the border with BY will continue to be high. The strong migration pressure along the PL-UA border section is caused by Russia's armed aggression on Ukraine. **Since 24 February 2022, around 7 million people have left Ukraine, of whom 6.6 million were UA nationals (1.4 million UA nationals have been covered by temporary protection)**. The current war will give rise to numerous threats. There is a strong migration pressure in southern European countries (the Balkan route). Strengthening and temporary restoration of the checks at southern sections of the EU border may lead to a stronger migration pressure on the direction to/through PL.Development of various types of threats presents new challenges for the services responsible for the supervision, surveillance and control of the external EU border and leads to increase loads on the border infrastructure. There is a need to continue the expansion and modernisation of technical border surveillance both on land and sea. This applies also to the equipment used by the officers in their everyday work, including particularly replacement of worn out or outdated equipment, in order to ensure full readiness and effective response of the services. The increased border and illegal migration are followed by more frequent cases of using false documents to cross the border or receive international protection, including attempts to cross the border undertaken by undesirable persons or persons being a threat to the security of PL and EU. The services' capacity to conduct border checks should be enhanced based on modern IT and biometric technologies. There is a continued need to prevent and combat cross-border crime to keep up with the constantly changing methods of operation of groups involved in such crime. The current and future challenges faced by the Schengen area make it necessary to constantly develop EU information systems. This means the necessity to update those systems and install new ones, which is connected with the adoption of regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council.The fundamental challenges for the Schengen area include building and updating large-scale EU information systems. They are the continuation of actions carried out under the ISF 2014-2020. Taken into account in the process of developing the Programme have been the ongoing EU efforts to introduce changes regarding the SIS, VIS, Eurodac, and to build new large-scale information systems: EES, ETIAS, ECRIS-TCN, and to implement interoperability for these systems. The said changes are meant to improve the management of the external borders of the Schengen area and tighten the system, and to increase the level of security within the EU. This is a complex task for Member States, as they must adapt organisational and technical structures and legal frameworks to the planned changes. In Poland, the process of deployment of new large-scale EU information systems and modernisation of the existing ones is coordinated by the Government Plenipotentiary for Large-Scale EU Information Systems. Implementation of the Interoperability tools, which are meant to link the large-scale EU information systems, is the most complex and demanding task in this area. In the context of interoperability, it must be borne in mind that the interoperability will apply equally to the central and local layers of the large-scale systems (in all Member States).Maintaining zero checks at its internal borders is a challenge faced by the Schengen area. It requires effective checks at external borders and is a guarantee that border checks can be reintroduced only as a last resort and for a limited period. Therefore, steps must be taken to ensure effective control of the external borders. The Programme will indirectly contribute to achieving this objective through financing of tasks aimed to strengthen the external EU borders and increasing the effectiveness of border checks.The growing migration flows and threats related to illegal migration observed in the recent years have entailed the necessity to ensure modern visa policy. Appropriate implementation of the policy accompanied by the development of a new architecture of large-scale EU information systems is a fundamental element in addressing the aforementioned challenges. This is particularly evident in Poland, whose consular missions in many regions around the world are leaders in terms of the number of visa applications processed. For example, Poland issued more than 437,000 Schengen visas in 2019 (taking the 10th place among the 26 Schengen Member States). The current human resources at consular missions are inadequate to meet the load caused by the number of visa applications submitted (consular tasks are currently carried out by 521 consular officers, including 128 consuls of the Republic of Poland supported by more than 500 other employees). The effectiveness of visa processing must be increased through digitalisation of the process by means of supporting the development, operation and maintenance of the VIS and by ensuring its interoperability at national level. The workload caused by visa applications submitted requires adapting and expanding the premises and technical infrastructure of the competent Ministry as well as of the network of embassies and consulates of the Republic of Poland. A modern visa policy means consular personnel who are ready for the current challenges. By continuing the already started training programme, it is proposed to increase the competence capacity of the personnel involved in the visa process. **BMVI will therefore address challenges regarding:**1.Borders:* strengthening the system of surveillance of the external EU border and increasing the effectiveness of border checks,
* facilitating the prevention of and combating cross-border crime at external borders,
* prevention of illegal immigration and effective management of migration flows,
* increasing the efficiency of the BG's response in case of intensified threats or crisis on the external EU border,
* establishment, operation and maintenance of large-scale EU IT systems (EES, SIS, ETIAS, EURODAC – in the area of border management), ensuring their interoperability at national level,
* strengthening the capacity to conduct border checks based on modern IT technologies, including biometrics;
* ensuring integration of the BG's national IT systems with the EUROSUR system,
* strengthening the BG operating capacity in the context of obligations arising from Regulation 2019/1896 and repealing Regulations 1052/2013 and 2016/1624, which will be addressed as part of the EBCG capacity development planning (Article 9 of Regulation 2019/1896), in accordance with the National Capability Development Programme under preparation.

The BG intends to carry out tasks that will support the development of the national component of the EBCG. The mobile equipment purchased will meet the technical standards defined by Frontex and will be registered in the technical equipment pool. The equipment purchases will be accompanied by purchases of training packages for BG officers (also for the teaching personnel at BG Training Centres which provide training to BG officers and Frontex personnel) regarding the operation, maintenance and utilisation tactics.2.Visas:* increasing the effectiveness of the visa application handling process (digitalisation of the visa process),
* increasing the competence capacity of the personnel involved in the visa process,
* providing infrastructural reinforcement of the headquarters of the competent ministry and the existing consular facilities (adaptation and possible expansion of the network of embassies and consulates),
* supporting the further development, operation and maintenance of VIS, ensuring its interoperability at national level.

Poland is now at the phase of quarterly reporting to the EC and the Council of the EU on the addressing of the recommendations from the evaluations conducted within the 5-year cycle in 2019. The funds covered by BMVI will be dedicated to addressing the current and future recommendations from the Vulnerability Assessment and Sch-Eval, including:* Ensuring regular specialist training for the BG management staff at strategic, regional and local levels in the areas of border surveillance and regulatory changes;
* Increasing the availability and use of working dogs for the purpose of border surveillance;
* Improving the command of the English language, and Russian if required, among BG officers;
* Increasing the detectability of persons hidden in means of transport through *inter alia* providing appropriate equipment for first-line checks of lorries and other types of vehicles;
* Increasing the number of checks conducted in means of transport to detect persons who may be hidden inside to evade border checks.

Based on an analysis of needs and following consultations, it was decided that the **aforementioned challenges are of priority importance to Poland**. The actions respond to a number of needs and are planned to support various border management aspects as effectively as possible. Given the high demand for equipment and training, achieving such effects would not be possible only with the use of national funds, but they will be used to complement the basic needs. In the 2021-2027 perspective, it is planned to spend the border surveillance services' own funds to on *inter alia* actions involving continuous supplies of materials, equipment and services as necessary to carry out statutory responsibilities.**From the perspective of the scope of the proposed actions under the Programme and the characteristics of both institutions, the BG and Foreign Ministry play the leading role in border management and visa policy. Other competent bodies as regards management of border crossings include also Voivodes.**Implementation of projects under the Programme will contribute to effective safeguarding the EU border against cross-border threats to security, including illegal movements of people and means of transport. The actions in question will contribute to supporting the common visa policy, facilitating legal travel and preventing migration and security-related threats.The training actions selected for co-financing under the Programme are the continuation of the projects completed by BG training centres (*inter alia* under the External Borders Fund, the ISF 2014-2020, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism). This is a result of a strong demand for participation of BG officers in training to increase their professional competencies and the inability to meet that demand from own budget.Actions taken under the Programme will be complementary to actions financed under the following instruments: the ISF 2021-2027 (as regards SIS, cooperation with law enforcement agencies in matters of migrant smuggling and information gathering); specific actions; national funds (including *inter alia* the so-called Modernisation Act 2020-2025); the "Home Affairs" programme under the NFM; the PL-UA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme (support for BG units at the external EU border, the biggest support was concentrated on the border with UA). Complementarity and synergy between funds covered by the partnership agreement and other Union instruments is described in the *Partnership Agreement on the Implementation of the Cohesion Policy in Poland in 2021-2027*.The BMVI will be complementary to the CCEI. In Poland, border, passport and custom checks are conducted at border crossings.BMVI actions apply solely to checks on people. Equipment co-financed by the CCEI will be purchased for the purpose of checking goods. In this respect, the BMVI and CCEI are complementary and do not overlap.Actions taken under the Programme will be the continuation of investments at the external EU border covered from the ISF 2014-2020 and from the State budget.The cohesion between the Programme actions and actions under the National Capability Development Programme (NCDP) and the planned "roadmap" for the capacity development is confirmed by the establishment of the Capacity Development Contact Point which is responsible for preparing the NCDP and sending its final version to Frontex.The planned cooperation with Frontex will encompass two levels throughout the BMVI 2021-2027. Firstly, active participation of BG representatives in the work of the EIBM Working Group and CDN. In addition to representatives of Poland and Frontex, both fora include also representatives of the EC. Secondly, participation of the BG in Frontex operations in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 and the Agency's working plan – the Single Programming Document 2022-2024. **Poland does not intend to use financial instruments as an additional form of support.****Poland's border management and visa policy is consistent with the Union *acquis*.**Due to the increased allocation and new obligations imposed under Regulation no. (EU) 2021/1148, it is required to increase employment at the MA and IB. Experiences from cooperation with beneficiaries under the ISF 2014-2020 show that their administrative capacities raise no doubts. Experiences from the work on the Programme indicate improving the contacts with beneficiaries to eliminate problems in mutual cooperation through facilitating the communication or searching for new communication channels. The increase in allocation and number of projects compared to 2014-2020 may entail a slightly bigger load on the AA. Simplified cost options were available in the 2014-2020 perspective to the minimum extent. Introduction of this system requires prudence and caution because it is related to the risk of decreased quality and scope of services provided to third-country nationals. Simplified cost options will not be used for services provided to TCNs. |

# 2. Specific objectives and technical assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) of the Common Provisions Regulation

|  Selected | Specific objective or technical assistance | Type of action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Regular actions |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Specific actions |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Actions set out in Annex IV |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Operating support |
| [ ]   | 1. European integrated border management | STS |
| [ ]   | 1. European integrated border management | Emergency assistance |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Article 85(2) of the ETIAS Regulation |
| [x]   | 1. European integrated border management | Article 85(3) of the ETIAS Regulation |
| [x]   | 2. Common visa policy | Regular actions |
| [ ]   | 2. Common visa policy | Specific actions |
| [x]   | 2. Common visa policy | Actions set out in Annex IV |
| [x]   | 2. Common visa policy | Operating support |
| [ ]   | 2. Common visa policy | Emergency assistance |
| [x]   | TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Article 36(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation) |  |
| [ ]   | TA.37. Technical assistance – Financing not linked to costs (Article 37 of the Common Provisions Regulation) |  |

## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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| **Present status and current challenges:**Surveillance at the land border is provided by BG units which include BG posts, while the maritime border is protected by one BG unit composed on posts and squadrons. One post protects the land border with RUS along the Vistula Spit (850 m).The BG operates equipment which provides for 24/7 surveillance of the border. The land border is patrolled by foot and motorised patrols as well as aerial vehicles equipped with aerial surveillance systems and UAVs. The maritime border is protected by specialised personnel, vessels, aerial vehicles and the Automated Radar Surveillance System (*Zautomatyzowany System Radarowego Nadzoru*, ZSRN).The BG has ca. 14,000 officers (as of 31 December 2020) in 96 posts, 2 squadrons, 9 unit commands and the National Headquarters of the BG. 76 posts protect the external EU border. Border traffic takes place through 69 border crossing points, of which 33 on the land border, 17 at air crossing points, 18 sea crossing points and 1 river crossing point. The border with RUS has 7 crossing points, the border with BY - 13, the border with UA - 14; they are maintained by territorially competent Voivodes.The BG will build the perimeter system at the external EU border (1,121 km). 31 km of the system have been built along the border with UA (ISF 2014-2020), and an investment financed from national funds will secure the land section of the border with BY (202 km). 225 km of technical surveillance will be built along the water border with BY (SA BMVI) and 157 km along sections of the external EU border (BMVI). Construction of the rest will be financed from national funds, including under the Modernisation Act 2022-2025. The current needs for opto-electronics in 2022-2025 include (in items of equipment): 64 observation vehicles, 20 opto-electronic systems on watch towers, 100 portable thermal vision cameras, 250 thermal-vision monoculars, 200 pairs of night vision goggles. The purchases under the BMVI will include (in items of equipment): 25 observation vehicles (additionally 2 under SA BMVI), 6 opto-electronic systems on watch towers, 100 portable thermal vision cameras, 27 pairs of night vision goggles. The financing of the other needs will be provided from national funds, including under the Modernisation Act 2022-2025.Within the available funds, the BG proposed "Modernisation of the Central ICT Node (CWT) and Back-up ICT Node (ZWT) to ensure high availability of the National Border Infrastructure (KIG)", which is why it is not possible to implement large-scale systems within the current financial framework of the Programme. Their development was financed from the ISF 2014-2020. Actions regarding the construction of the perimeter system on the land sections of the border, construction and expansion of the border infrastructure, perimeter system on the water sections of the border with BY and along 157 km of the land section of the external EU border do not regard the construction of the physical barrier. The BG used complementarity when planning BMVI tasks.The task under the BMVI 2021-2027 continue the previous ones financed from either national or EU funds.The BG participates in research projects under Horizon 2020. Information about those projects is publicly available.The BG neither participated nor plans to participate in EFS+ projects.No actions set out in Annex IV to Regulation 2021/1148 are planned within SO1.**Implementation measures and actions:****In the perspective of needs and challenges, the Programme will concentrate in the integrated border management policy area on implementation measures and scope of support set forth in Annexes II and III to Regulation 2021/1148.** *IT Systems*All BG's systems are located in the CWT and ensure high availability and reliability of the architecture through the ZWT and SWD (Synchronous Access Node) blocks. The most important systems are built on the CSI SG platform (the Central Information System of the Border Guard). The platform includes systems for border checks, foreigner handling, investigation support and large-scale EU systems support. The BG is a leading institution in the EES, ETIAS, EUROSUR, and a main user of the SIS and VIS. The expansion of the respective areas contributes to reliability and availability of large-scale EU and national systems within the CSI. The objectives of building large-scale systems require adaptation of IT tools to: the changing requirements and threats, high availability of the CWT and ZWT, modernisation of the ICT platform and telecommunication system to provide services produced at the CSI SG based on the KIG. This will increase the volume of aggregated and stored information.The modernisation of the CWT, SWD and ZWT to ensure high availability of the KIG is a BMVI priority. It is a necessary element for the functioning of border and large-scale systems.The large-scale systems that will function within the KIG are being built. Delays on the central side (EU-Lisa) have postponed the date of implementation of the SIS Recast and EES. They affect the planned building of ETIAS, which will be deployed 9 months after the implementation of the EES.The Police operates the SIS via the unreliable and outdated STBS II (ICT System of the Sirene Bureau II). A new System for the Exchange of International and National Information (SWIMiK) must be built and implemented. This arises from the adoption of the SIS-recast in 2018. Europol and Frontex have become new users of the SIS. The efficiency and reliability of the SWIMiK must be enhanced.The BG does not raise any additional needs as regards actions to be financed under Article 85(2) or (3) of the ETIAS Regulation. This will be revised at a later date.No additional needs regarding maintenance, development and operation of the ETIAS have been identified. Shall the situation change, a proposal for including the costs to the BMVI will be submitted.The following actions regard actions for the functioning of the national IT infrastructure to ensure appropriate operation of large-scale ICT systems/interoperability.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.e and the scope of support 3.d**:* Continuation of ISF 2014-2020 actions in modernisation of the server and hardware/software infrastructure;
* Modernisation of the CWT and ZWT to ensure high availability of the KIG;
* Integration of the existing KIG and connecting it with the single national interface;
* SIS II recast - integration of biometric systems within the SIS with the common biometric matching service;
* Modernisation of the hardware and software infrastructure used by the Foreigners Department of the National Border Guard Headquarters (ZCU KGSG) in executing SIS recast tasks in the area of migration;
* EURODAC recast in border management;
* Building and implementing the new SWIMiK.

The actions will involve purchases of servers, ICT hardware, data transmission equipment, storage devices, network traffic equipment and IT infrastructure.*Perimeter systems along land sections of the border, and training*Following the trials in 2018-2019 (an ISF 2014-2020 project), the BG decided to deploy perimeter systems that reduce the physical surveillance of the border and provide for detecting and identifying threats, gathering evidence and taking actions to identify and prevent cross-border crime. In line with the Schengen evaluation recommendations and vulnerability assessment, the Frontex system will integrate the existing technical means of border surveillance (opto-electronic systems on watch towers and mobile perimeter systems) as well as other technical means (portable surveillance units, portable thermal and night vision devices, motion-activated security cameras). A priority will be given to means which address the deficiencies signalled in the past, present and future Vulnerability assesments/Sch-Evals. The section completed covers 31 km of the border with UA. The BG has planned to expand it ultimately along border sections of ca. 400 km (RUS-BY-UA).There is an imperative continuous professional development of SG officers in accordance with the Union *acquis* and national needs. Training will cover operation of European and national databases, use of modern tools which support border traffic controls, implementation and use of biometric technologies, and ensuring continued access to information. This will strengthen the BG capacity and security of the external EU borders, and counteracts the current threats.**The following actions are planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.d:****Scope of support 1.a:*** Automated surveillance systems – building and expanding perimeter surveillance systems;
* Automated protection systems – expanding opto-electronic and border surveillance systems;

**Scope of support 1.c:*** Training aimed at increasing the officers' proficiency in:
	+ operation of optoelectronic, perimeter, surveillance, check and control devices, border traffic control and border surveillance, verification of authenticity of documents, forensic analysis, driving technique and command of foreign languages, identification of and assistance to vulnerable persons with special needs, asylum law, non-refoulement guidelines, human trafficking and protection of children.
* Training and expansion of the training facilities for the purpose of integrated management of the external EU border:
	+ training of SG officers in traveller profiling during border checks/controls;
	+ increasing the national capacity in document fraud detection, with the participation of the EBCGA, CEPOL, Europol etc.;
	+ acquisition and training of sniffer dogs for the purpose of protecting the border, in areas where the technical surveillance system does not cover the entire section of the land border;
	+ increasing the number of interpreters to provide support in investigative activities related to migrant smuggling.

It is not reasonable to include in the Programme any training for BG standing corps officers (Cat.2, Cat.3) in EBCG standing corps under Article 62(6) of the EBCG Regulation. These matters represent an integral element of training which covers all SG officers.In order to maintain and strengthen its operational capacity in accordance with the requirements arising from Regulation 2019/1896, the BG conducts annual updates of the National Expert Pool (KRE) referred to in Article 147 of the Border Guard Act and meant for secondment under Articles 56 and 57 of the aforementioned Regulation. Under the national legislation, secondments are based on the consent of the person concerned, so it is necessary to update the list, increasing the human resources capacity.The BG will implement a programme of profiled training for members of the KRE. The initiative will be in line with Frontex support in the area of building the capacity of the EBCG standing corps in order to reduce the deficit of training projects in Member States by Frontex.*Development of the ZSRN on the maritime border and construction and expansion of the border infrastructure*The BG operates the ZSRN to ensure surveillance of the maritime border. The ZSRN has detected breaches of regulations and attempts to breach the maritime border. The deployment of the ZSRN led to changes in the organisation of service with the use of BG vessels. At present, those vessels are deployed in interventions in maritime areas in response to events identified by the ZSRN. Schengen evaluations of the blue border have so far gave positive assessments of the implementation and operation of the ZSRN. The construction of the ZSRN was financed under *inter alia* PHARE 2001-2003. The pilot sector, covering two Surveillance Posts at the border with RUS, has been in service since 2005. The ZSRN was implemented in 2013. The worn-out condition of the ZSRN and its importance to the surveillance of the State border have led to the imperative to build a new ZSRN 2.0, which will bring an added value through maintaining an appropriately high level of surveillance of the maritime border (including with RUS).225 km of technical surveillance will be built along the water border with BY (SA BMVI) and 157 km along the external EU border. The investments will cover: building technical surveillance along 382 km between border crossing points, IT and electrical infrastructure, and modernising the premises which house the surveillance centres.Work is under way to improve the throughput capacity of border crossing points managed by Voivodes (including by means of building new border crossing points). The scope of work depends on the funding (national and foreign).Within the framework of digitalisation of travel documents, pilot are being carried out regarding electronic documents which will replace traditional media. The move to electronic documents will entail the necessity to equip the BG with reading and verification devices and software.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.a.i and the scope of support 1.b:*** Automated surveillance systems–construction and expansion of the ZSRN in Polish maritime areas;
* Construction and expansion of the infrastructure and buildings at border crossing points and for the purpose of border surveillance between border crossing points, which are not a physical barrier;
* Equipping with mobile devices or proximity readers (in the case of desktop computers) for reading and verifying electronic documents;
* Acquisition of software for reading electronic documents.

*Inter-agency cooperation and EUROSUR*Inter-agency cooperation will encompass the EU level. The BG capacity to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in cases of migrant smuggling and information gathering will be increased, which will ensure streamlined checks at border crossing points as well as continuous and broad pre-border surveillance. In the context of development of various types of threats which present new challenges, the BG operates CIRAM to acquire information in order to reduce and minimise the risks and ensure efficiency of actions taken through targeting those actions. Planning and execution of border control tasks are based on risk analysis conclusions. The BG prepares products in accordance with CIRAM.Inter-agency cooperation projects will address challenges related to identification of persons and interoperability of large-scale systems with national systems and BG databases. They will increase the national capacity in detecting document fraud. Within the framework of the 2014-2020, the BG is carrying out projects aimed to equip the KRG for the EES purposes by purchasing devices which allow for biometric registration and meeting the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. The SG equipment must be supplemented with the relevant solutions.Designating, operating and maintaining a 24/7 national coordination centre (KOK) within the EUROSUR is a challange according to Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. The Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard is in responsible for tasks of the national coordination centre. KOK tasks are carried out by units of the National Border Guard Headquarters within their respective remits, and coordinated by the Analytical and Situation Bureau of the National Border Guard Headquarters (BAS KGSG). KOK tasks on the maritime border are carried out by the Maritime Unit of the Border Guard. Since the KOK operates continuously, the National Contact Point of the National Coordination Centre (KPK KOK) for EUROSUR was established within the BAS KGSG and duty hours set (at present, 7 officers serve in the shift system). The KPK's task is to cooperate with national coordination centres in other EU Member States, ensuring a 24/7 flow of information on illegal migration and cross-border crime. The KPK reports to EUROSUR in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/581. Reporting is based on the BG reporting systems (databases) via EUROSUR apps provided and administered by Frontex. Cooperation with the National Revenue Administration (KAS) is aimed to train KAS representatives in Frontex tools.To ensure access to EUROSUR at operational level, access stations are installed at BG units on the external border. Such stations are operated in the Maritime Unit of the Border Guard and the Bieszczady Unit of the Border Guard (the border with UA). The stations have access to classified information. It is planned to organise training for users. The evolution of software and IT infrastructure entails the necessity to take actions to meet the new standards of communication within EUROSUR.As regards confidentiality of information exchanged with/transmitted to EUROSUR, the reporting workstations have the status of classified workstations with security documentation approved by the ABW (up to the RESTREINT EU/ EU RESTRICTED level). Every user has the required security clearance regarding protection of classified information and has been familiarised with the provisions of the said security documentation regarding the operation of the workstation. All users have also been trained in using, protecting and applying means of workstation security.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.a.i and the scope of support 1.i:*** Modernisation of the AFIS;
* Modernisation of the ABIS, for the purpose of identifying persons on the basis of facial images recorded in the SIS.

**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.e and the scope of support 3.i:*** Design and development of the following technical elements: a European search portal, a common biometric matching system, a common ID repository, a multiple ID detector, ensured interoperability between all large-scale EU information systems in service with national domain systems and databases used by the BG;

**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.c and the scope of support 1.i:*** Increasing the national capacity in the area of document fraud detection, with the participation of the EBCG, CEPOL, Europol etc., including investments in equipping border crossing points with devices for checking biometric fingerprint data encoded in electronic travel documents;

**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.c and the scope of support 1.g:*** Ensuring the functioning of the national coordination centre in the 24/7 system (recruitment to fill the vacancies if required, internal training);
* Reporting events subject to reporting under Regulations 2019/1896 and 2021/58;
* Conducting actions, in cooperation with Frontex, aimed to automate the process of reporting data from the BG ICT systems directly to the EUROSUR app;
* Use of combined EUROSUR services, referred to in Article 28 of Regulation 2019/1896 on the EBCG and repealing Regulations 1052/2013 and 2016/1624;
* Including BG units into the EUROSUR area (first access to information, then participation in reporting).

*Land assets*The SG will address the lacks in its mobile equipment by means of *inter alia* off-road vehicles and observation vehicles which ensure a 24-hour access to the border. The equipment will be compatible with Frontex technical standards and will be registered in the technical equipment pool increasing the operational capacities of the EBCG.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 1.a. and the scope of support 1.b:*** Modernisation of the transport fleet (off-road vehicles, ATVs, motorcycles) in accordance with Frontex technical standards and registered in the technical equipment pool (as an example of strengthening the operational capacities in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 2019/1896).

**Operating support within scope of support 1.l:**1) TrainingQualifications and skills of persons responsible for international cooperation will be improved, and the quality of their contribution to the European exchange of information will be increased, e.g. through technical language training addressed to persons managing EU systems (SIS II). The BG will be the beneficiary.2) Support in maintenance of IT systemsPost-warranty equipment will be provided for the purposes of the SIS II, as well as additional remuneration connected with SIS II tasks. Persons involved in large-scale projects will be provided with training and salaries in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 2021/1148. The BG will be the beneficiary. **BMVI specific actions:**In Poland, they will cover the following projects:1. BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8 "Strengthening the surveillance of the external EU border against unforeseen irregular migration";
2. BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/017 "Support for the implementation of Interoperability in Poland";
3. BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/005 "A mobile system for detecting and locating low flying objects that have illegally crossed the state border using radar technology".
 |

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: Article 22(4)(e) of the Common Provisions Regulation

#### Table 1: Output indicators

| ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O.1.1 | The number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points | number | 0 | 5,807 |
| O.1.1.1 | of which the number of automated border control gates/self-service systems/passport e-gates purchased. | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.2 | The number of items of infrastructure maintained/repaired | number | 0 | 10 |
| O.1.3 |  The number of hotspot areas supported | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.4 | The number of facilities for border crossing points constructed/upgraded | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.5 | The number of aerial vehicles purchased | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.5.1 | of which the number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.6 | The number of maritime transport means purchased | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.7 | The number of land transport means purchased | number | 0 | 27 |
| O.1.8 | The number of participants supported | number | 220 | 3,420 |
| O.1.8.1 | of which the number of participants in training activities | number | 220 | 3,420 |
| O.1.9 | The number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.10 | The number of IT functionalities developed/maintained/upgraded | number | 0 | 4 |
| O.1.11 | The number of large-scale IT systems developed/maintained/upgraded | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.11.1 | of which the number of large-scale IT systems developed | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.12 | The number of cooperation projects with third countries | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.1.13 | The number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points | number | 0 | 0 |

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: Article 22(4)(e) of the Common Provisions Regulation

#### Table 2: Result indicators

| ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Baseline value | Baseline value measurement unit | Reference year/years | Target (2029) | Target measurement unit | Source of data | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R.1.14 | The number of items of equipment registered in the technical equipment pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 27 | number | Member State - projects | The value of the indicator covers, in addition to means of transport purchased under the BMVI Programme, also Specific Action BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/005.It does not cover BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8 Working package 2. Explanation is provided in the methodology. |
| R.1.15 | The number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border Coast Guard Agency | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 27 | number | Member State - projects | The value of the indicator covers, in addition to means of transport purchased under the BMVI Programme, also Specific Action BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/005.It does not cover BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8 Working package 2. Explanation is provided in the methodology. |
| R.1.16 | The number of initiated/improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the EUROSUR national coordination centres | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 4 | number | Projects | The indicator covers: modernisation of the ZSRN, the perimeter system, Working Package 1 from BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8 and 1 EUROSUR component covering BMVI Programme actions. Each action is counted as one component. |
| R.1.17 | The number of border crossings through automated border control systems and e-gates | number | 0 | participation | 2021 | 0 | number | N/A | N/A |
| R.1.18 | The number of addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 100 | percentage | Project | Measurement unit: percent.Recommendation regarding purchase and training of working dogs (100%) |
| R.1.19 | The number of participants who report three months after a training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training activity | number | 0 | participation | 2021 | 2,400 | number | Projects / evaluation surveys | It is assumed that the specified number of trained participants confirm within 3 to 6 months after a training activity that they are using the acquired knowledge. The specified number is 70% of the total number of participants. |
| R.1.20 | The number of persons refused entry by border authorities | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | N/A | N/A |

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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

Reference: Article 22(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation and Article 16(12) of the AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) of the ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) of the BMVI Regulation

#### Table 3: Indicative breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Indicative amount (in EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intervention field | 001.Border checks  | 1,460,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 002.Border surveillance – air equipment | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 003.Border surveillance – land equipment | 5,428,999.82 |
| Intervention field | 004.Border surveillance – maritime equipment | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 005.Border surveillance – automated border surveillance systems | 111,566,547.03 |
| Intervention field | 006.Border surveillance – other measures | 3,531,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 008.Situational awareness and exchange of information | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 009.Risk analysis | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 010.Processing of data and information  | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 011.Hotspot areas | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 012.Measures related to the identification and referral of vulnerable persons | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 013.Measures related to the identification and referral of persons who are in need of, or who wish to apply for, international protection  | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 014.European Border and Coast Guard development | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 015.Inter-agency cooperation – national level | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 016.Inter-agency cooperation – Union level | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 017.Inter-agency cooperation – with third countries | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 018.Joint deployment of immigration liaison officers | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 019.Large-scale IT systems – Eurodac for border management purposes | 6,413,869.50 |
| Intervention field | 020.Large-scale IT systems – Entry/Exit System (EES) | 6,413,869.50 |
| Intervention field | 021.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – others | 6,000,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 022.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 | 20,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 023.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 | 20,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 024.Large-scale IT systems – Schengen Information System (SIS)  | 1,000,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 025.Large-scale IT systems – Interoperability | 1,612,594.34 |
| Intervention field | 026.Operating support – Integrated border management | 500,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 027.Operating support – Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes | 500,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 028.Operating support – Special Transit Scheme | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 029.Data quality and data subjects’ rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof | 0.00 |

## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

|  |
| --- |
| **Present status and current challenges:**The network of Polish consular missions is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At present, consular tasks are performed by 521 consular officials (including 128 Consuls of the Republic of Poland), who are supported by more than 500 other employees. Most of their tasks involve visa-related activities. In 2019, Poland spent a total of over 437,000 Schengen visas (10th place among the 26 Schengen States). In many places around the world, Poland is among the Member States with the highest numbers of visa applications considered.The Schengen area still faces numerous challenges which regard ensuring an appropriate level of security and protection against illegal migration. Appropriate implementation of a modern visa policy is one of the primary elements which must be in place to meet those problems, and together with the development of the new large-scale EU information system architecture it is in line with the need to optimise the field of migration management.With the entry into force of the new Visa Code, a possibility has been introduced for central authorities of Member States to handle Schengen visa applications. Since Poland is faced with a strong interest in visas, works are under way to improve the Visa Decision Centre (formerly the Central Visa Authority), which will contribute to reducing the visa processing time and increasing the quality of the process. The development of the Visa Decision Centre will require expenditures on, mainly, the costs of infrastructure (e.g. the building, equipment), system (e.g. ICT equipment and tools) and personnel.The high quality of the visa process remains a fixed priority of the Polish policy, and the competencies of the visa application personnel represent a key element of that policy, directly affecting the security of the entire Schengen Area. The large number of Schengen visas issued in 2019 shows a significant interest in entering Poland on the part of third-country nationals (a total of 437,000 visas, 10th place among all Member States), and the multitude of visa representation agreements signed additionally affects the necessity to ensure an appropriate level of service (Poland issues visas on behalf of other Schengen Area States in 15 locations around the world).Since the visa policy in the area of short-stay visas falls under the exclusive EU jurisdiction, a particular attention should be paid to regular improvement of the consular personnel's qualifications in this respect. The recent dynamics in this area is tremendous (the amended Visa Code, the VIS modernisation, implementation of the EES and ETIAS, ensuring the interoperability of teh aforementioned systems etc.), thus the need to keep the knowledge held up-to-date is particularly urgent. The current migration situation indicates also a special necessity to include security threats and migration risk assessment in such training.Under Council Decision (EU) 15005/19, Schengen evaluation recommendations no. 2 and 3 indicate clearly that the training programme must be expanded. It is necessary to provide standard and regular training at central and regional level, on the one hand, and to monitor the practical use of the available knowledge at individual posts, on the other. The foregoing should be complemented by study visits and thematic conferences with the participation of representatives of other authorities and Member States, which would provide for exchanging experiences in key areas. The aforementioned obligations will be extended so that the Programme could contribute to meeting also the future Recommendations.In addition to the above, language competencies of the personnel involved in the visa process are also important. Analysis of documents filed by foreigners and interviews with them represent an essential element of the integrity of the entire process (visa applicants often speak only their native language.)There is also a need to modernise the existing consular post infrastructure, provide substantive support to the consular personnel and appropriately adapt and monitor the training process.Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic show clearly that it is necessary to continuously adapt the visa process to new circumstances, including to accelerate the work on its digitalisation. Not only will this contribute to streamlining the process, but will also allow maintaining all forms of security. In order to make full use of the possibilities offered by new digital systems, it is also necessary to train the consular personnel. Increasing the national potential in the area of efficient handling of visa applications ,and a gradual digitalisation of the entire process respond to the need to pursue a smart visa policy that contributes to economic growth.In order to make the visa policy more efficient, i.e. to increase the number of visa applications handled while ensuring high security standards, Poland intends to employ the new legal tools that were introduced in 2020 under EU legislation. Indeed, with the entry into force of the new Visa Code, a possibility has been introduced for central authorities of Member States to handle Schengen visa applications. This solution will clearly contribute to streamlining the visa process, particularly in places where visa demand is high.In order to create an effective and customer-friendly visa process, actions must also be undertaken to reinforce the posts by providing periodic staff support, modernising and/or purchasing new hardware and equipment, as well as developing better ICT solutions and helpful system tools. In this respect, one must take into account inter alia the requirements that will emerge upon implementation of interoperability between systems, certain online elements of the visa process and possible new EU solutions, such as a digital visa sticker. The new system tools could significantly accelerate the process of verification of information provided in visa applications, while the staff support actions would aim at tackling the prblems generated by the increased visa traffic and difficulties in providing timely foreigner service.Furthermore, it will be essential to reinforce the existing training facilities by ensuring maintenance and regular modernisation of appropriately equipped training rooms, purchasing teaching materials and equipment used in the training process, as well as taking actions to digitalise courses, including by establishing a modern e-learning platform. The existing training infrastructure does not provide for effective training of the consular personnel. Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic show clearly that it is necessary to achieve readiness to conduct training through e-learning/remote means.Such broadly understood infrastructural reinforcement has a direct impact on enhancing the visa efficiency while ensuring the highest possible quality of the visa process.No actions set out in Annex IV to Regulation 2021/1148 are planned within SO2.The share of the Programme budget meant for SO2 is lower than 10% due to the priority actions in SO1 related to the tense situation at the external EU border.**Implementation measures and actions:****In the perspective of needs and challenges, the Programme will concentrate in the visa policy area on implementation measures and scope of support set forth in Annexes II and III to Regulation 2021/1148.** *Large-scale information systems for the common visa policy*Efficient use of the available IT tools, VIS, and interoperability, represent an important element which allows appropriate migration risk estimation (the VIS records some 50,000 transactions per hour). In the light of Regulation 2021/1134, it is necessary to modify and update IT systems used for implementing the amended VIS Regulation and other regulations, such as the EES Regulation, to the extent that it bears on the visa procedure. Furthermore, the future harmonisation of standards implemented by all Member States will facilitate travel and interoperability.As regards the implementation of the VIS Recast, actions must be taken to ensure adaptation to the new VIS technical specifications and integration of CS-VIS and VISMail, especially for the purpose of automation of notifications and modification of the course of all visa processes. It is a challenge to ensure adaptation to the changes in the level of quality and volume of data processed by information systems as part of visa services, including biometric data and passport data pages.As regards the implementation of interoperability tools, actions must be taken to develop and implement tools for the management of yellow links and MIDs. Furthermore, the system of transmitting and managing rights of consular and large-scale systems must be reorganised due to the introduction of "ESP profiles". It is also necessary to rebuild the communication layer with large-scale EU systems and change the search methods in those systems. It is also important to develop new functionalities and user interfaces in the consular systems.Another relevant objective to be achieved is preparation of adequately secure and efficient hardware-software infrastructure on the part of the BG to streamline the visa process (verification, issuance).**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 2.e and the scope of support 3.d**:* Further expansion of the VIS and further expansion of tools that will introduce full interoperability of large-scale information systems;
* Providing Polish institutions with access to the modernised VIS;
* Actions related to interoperability of the VIS and EES;
* Implementation of the SIS Recast;
* Implementation of interoperability tools, in particular the ESP and MID/CIR;
* Launch of the process of rebuilding the CSI SG infrastructure, with a particular focus on the expansion of the ZWT;
* Replacement of the components involved in the communication process within the VIS.

*Digitalisation of the visa process*Consular information systems, especially the Visa-Consul system and also e-Consulate, which is used for contacting customers of consular missions, undergo continuous modernisation and expansion as a result legislative, organisational, technological and business changes. Furthermore, the system must keep up with changes in external systems. At present, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in the process of developing assumption for a new consular system which will replace Visa-Consul. Due to the high share of visa services in all consular services and in connection with the modernisation and expansion of large-scale systems, this area is among areas that require attention. The modernisation and digitalisation solutions planned in the visa area apply also to the Visa Decision Centre.In order to digitalise the visa process, actions must be taken to put in place a new communication module for exchanging EU VAP data and implement new functionalities in the area of large data storage, including scans of supporting documents and subsequent archiving. Modification and expansion of payment processing (on-line payments in EU VAP) and modules for the management of meetings with visa customers at consulates are challenges in this area. It is also essential to adapt the Visa-Consul system to cooperating with the improved SIS and EES. However, it must be emphasised that arrangements, particularly at EU level, will have a significant impact on the scope of future work related to digitalisation of the visa process.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 2.c. and the scope of support 2.b:*** Adaptation of consular systems (Visa-Consul) to cooperate with new and modernised systems as part of digitalisation of the visa process;
* Technological, organisational and procedural adaptation to cooperation with the EU Visa Application Portal (EU VAP – an EU-level initiative) and issuance of digital visas;
* Expansion of the Visa Decision Centre – development of tools which support digitalisation of visa processes, including in cooperation with external providers of visa services.

*Training for the personnel contributing to the implementation of the common visa policy and consular cooperation*The appropriate level of quality and effectiveness of the visa process can be maintained by ensuring the provision of necessary training. To ensure a fully effective accomplishment of this objective, training shall cover all personnel involved in the visa process: consular officials and local employees at consular missions (a 2019 Schengen evaluation requirement). As required under the new Visa Code, in order to ensure appropriate assessment of the migration risk and possible security threats, the personnel not only must have sound knowledge of the local circumstances in the countries from which visa applications come, but should also have appropriate command of the language necessary to analyse the documents submitted. Due to the broad scope of the training courses, they will be conducted not only by the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but also by external entities (e.g. Frontex, agencies subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration).**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 2.a. and the scope of support 2.c:*** Training for consulate personnel and other employees involved in the implementation of the common visa policy and consular cooperation;
* Training for the personnel of the Visa Decision Centre.

*Strengthening the infrastructure used in the visa process*The broadly understood infrastructural reinforcement has a direct impact on increasing the visa efficiency while ensuring the highest possible quality of the visa process. In places where visa demand is particularly strong, it makes it possible to streamline the process and optimise the customer service. It is also necessary to ensure a high level of travel document verification in terms of possible security threats. In this light, it is relevant to increase the efficiency of the visa process by enhancing the national potential in handling of visa applications and gradual digitalisation of the entire process.At present, in their everyday foreigner handling, the Border Guard use the ZSE6 app, which as part of border checks verifies visas issued in the VIS, and the SOC to issue visas in the VIS. The operator stations are equipped with All-In-One computers and document readers, fingerprint readers, photo/video cameras and printers for sticker personalisation. Strengthening of the visa process infrastructure is of key importance because it will have impact on the speed and quality of services provided to foreigners during border checks, including VIS verification and issuance of visas. In the near future, it is required, as planned, to change the manner of personalisation of visa stickers with the use of digital codes. The BG is involved in the process of handling visa applications through the National Consultation System. Effective implementation of those tasks requires taking actions to ensure interoperability at national level. Appropriate actions must also be taken to aggregate data from national registers. As a result, it will be possible to get quick answers, which will reduce the waiting time and subsequently have a positive impact on the entire visa process.**The following actions planned for the purpose of implementation measure 2.c. and the scope of support 2.b:*** Technical strengthening by providing the necessary equipment;
* Periodic replacement of used and worn out equipment;
* Replacement of all document readers and personalisation printers;
* Ensuring interoperability between the resources to compile a history of a foreigner for use in the visa process;
* Ensuring highly efficient infrastructure to obtain detailed information for the purpose of visa decisions.

**Operating support within the scope of support 2.j:**1) TrainingTechnical language training will be addressed to persons involved in managing the VIS and VISMail systems. The planned aim of these actions will be to enhance vocational qualifications and skills of the persons responsible for international cooperation, and to ensure efficient exchange of information. A regards the Central Node of Poland's Component (CWPK) of VIS, it is planned to train users in new regulations and IT solutions. The beneficiaries will include the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Polish missions abroad involved in visa handling and, indirectly, also customers who use visa services.2) Maintenance of IT systems and support for the personnel operating IT systemsIt is planned to provide a hardware post-warranty service for the CWPK VIS, CWPK VISMail NIS, and to ensure support regarding additional remuneration in connection with the performance of VIS tasks. The beneficiaries will include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and more specifically the personnel of the Ministry and Polish missions abroad. |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: Article 22(4)(e) of the Common Provisions Regulation

#### Table 1: Output indicators

| ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O.2.1 | The number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing | number | 0 | 4 |
| O.2.2 | The number of participants supported | number | 0 | 200 |
| O.2.2.1 | of which the number of participants in training activities | number | 0 | 200 |
| O.2.3 | The number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.3.1 | of which the number of staff deployed for visa processing  | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.4 | The number of IT functionalities developed/maintained/upgraded | number | 0 | 4 |
| O.2.5 | The number of large-scale IT systems developed/maintained/upgraded | number | 0 | 3 |
| O.2.5.1 | of which the number of large-scale IT systems developed  | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.6 | The number of items of infrastructure maintained/repaired | number | 0 | 0 |
| O.2.7 | The number of real estates rented/depreciated | number | 0 | 0 |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: Article 22(4)(e) of the Common Provisions Regulation

#### Table 2: Result indicators

| ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Baseline value | Baseline value measurement unit | Reference year/years | Target (2029) | Target measurement unit | Source of data | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R.2.8 | The number of new/upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | N/A | The indicator cannot be determined |
| R.2.8.1 | of which the number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for visa applicants | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | N/A | N/A |
| R.2.9 | The number of addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations in the area of the common visa policy | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 100 | percentage | N/A | Measurement unit: percent.The indicator cannot be determined at the moment, pending Scheval recommendation. |
| R.2.10 | The number of visa applications using digital means | number | 0 | participation | 2021 | 250,000 | number | Forecasts based on the current number of visa applications using electronic means. | N/A |
| R.2.11 | The number of initiated/improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing | number | 0 | number | 2021 | 0 | number | N/A | N/A |
| R.2.12 | The number of participants who report three months after a training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training activity | number | 0 | participation | 2021 | 160 | number | Member State - projects | It is assumed that 80% of trained participants confirm within 3 to 6 months after a training activity that they are using the acquired knowledge. |

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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

Reference: Article 22(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation and Article 16(12) of the AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) of the ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) of the BMVI Regulation

#### Table 3: Indicative breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Indicative amount (in EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intervention field | 001.Improving visa application processing | 1,210,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates | 600,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 003.Document security/document advisers | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 004.Consular cooperation | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 005.Consular coverage | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 006.Large-scale IT systems – Visa Information System (VIS) | 6,500,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 008.Operating support – Common visa policy | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 009.Operating support – Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes | 500,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 010.Operating support – Special Transit Scheme | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 011.Issuance of visas with limited territorial validity | 0.00 |
| Intervention field | 012.Data quality and data subjects’ rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof | 0.00 |

## 2.2. Technical support: TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Article 36(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation)

Reference: Article 22(3)(f), Article 36(5), Article 37 and Article 95 of the Common Provisions Regulation

### 2.2.1. Description

|  |
| --- |
| It is expected to use the entire allocation available under BMVI for the work relating to the preparation, management, monitoring, assessment and control of the BMVI. The Technical Assistance funds will be spent in the following types of intervention:* Preparation, implementation, management, monitoring and control of the fund as well as financial flows and payments, including financing of personnel salaries, administrative costs of units, costs of project monitoring and control, participation in foreign trips and meetings, organisation of training for the programme beneficiaries and partners; legal analyses;
* Information and communication, including financing of the production of information brochures and posters, promotion materials and maintenance of the website;
* Evaluation and studies, data collection, including evaluation of the programme, updates and development of the database;
* Capacity building through inter alia increasing professional qualifications of the personnel, participation in training and courses;
* Organisation of training/meetings for Applicants/Beneficiaries;
* Material support, including office appliances, office supplies and teaching aids.
 |

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Article 36(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation)

### 2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance under Article 37 of the Common Provisions Regulation

#### Table 4: Indicative breakdown

| Type of intervention | Code | Indicative amount (in EUR) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intervention field | 001.Information and communication | 807,000.49 |
| Intervention field | 002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control | 7,773,948.00 |
| Intervention field | 003.Evaluation and studies, data collection | 304,000.00 |
| Intervention field | 004.Capacity building | 311,664.32 |

# 3. Financing plan

Reference: Article 22(3)(g) of the Common Provisions Regulation

## 3.1. Financial allocations by year

#### Table 5: Financial allocations by year

| Type of allocation | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Initial allocation |  | 14,617,232.00 | 17,760,051.00 | 19,154,538.00 | 14,831,120.00 | 12,276,593.00 | 12,443,869.00 | 91,083,403.00 |
| Mid-term review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work programme under Thematic Facility I |  | 71,390,090.00 |  |  |  |  |  | 71,390,090.00 |
| Work programme under Thematic Facility II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work programme under Thematic Facility III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer (to a State) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer (from a State) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 86,007,322.00 | 17,760,051.00 | 19,154,538.00 | 14,831,120.00 | 12,276,593.00 | 12,443,869.00 | 162,473,493.00 |

## 3.2. Total financial allocations

#### Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national co-financing

| Specific objective (SO) | Type of action | Basis for calculation Union support (total or public) | Union contribution (a) | National contribution (b)=(c)+(d) | Indicative breakdown of national contribution | Total (e)=(a)+(b) | Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Public (c) | Private (d) |
| European integrated border management | Regular actions | Total | 76,077,738.68 | 25,359,246.23 | 25,359,246.23 | 0.00 | 101,436,984.91 | 74.9999999975% |
| European integrated border management | Specific actions | Total | 67,349,141.51 | 7,483,237.95 | 7,483,237.95 | 0.00 | 74,832,379.46 | 89.9999999947% |
| European integrated border management | Actions set out in Annex IV | Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| European integrated border management | Operating support | Total | 1,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.0000000000% |
| European integrated border management | Article 85(2) of the ETIAS Regulation | Total | 20,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20,000.00 | 100.0000000000% |
| European integrated border management | Article 85(3) of the ETIAS Regulation | Total | 20,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20,000.00 | 100.0000000000% |
| Total - European integrated border management |  |  | 144,466,880.19 | 32,842,484.18 | 32,842,484.18 | 0.00 | 177,309,364.37 | 81.4772985642% |
| Common visa policy | Regular actions | Total | 8,310,000.00 | 2,770,000.00 | 2,770,000.00 | 0.00 | 11,080,000.00 | 75.0000000000% |
| Common visa policy | Actions set out in Annex IV | Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| Common visa policy | Operating support | Total | 500,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500,000.00 | 100.0000000000% |
| Total - Common visa policy |  |  | 8,810,000.00 | 2,770,000.00 | 2,770,000.00 | 0.00 | 11,580,000.00 | 76.0794473230% |
| Technical assistance – flat rate (Article 36(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation) |  |  | 9,196,612.81 |  |  |  | 9,196,612.81 | 100.0000000000% |
| Grand total |  |  | 162,473,493.00 | 35,612,484.18 | 35,612,484.18 | 0.00 | 198,085,977.18 | 82.0217035618% |

## 3.3. Transfers

### Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds1

| Transferring fund | Receiving fund |
| --- | --- |
| AMIF | ISF | ERDF | ESF+ | Cohesion Fund | EMFAF | Total |
| BMVI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

1Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

### Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management1

| Instrument | Transfer amount |
| --- | --- |

1Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

# 4. Enabling conditions

Reference: Article 22(3)(i) of the Common Provisions Regulation

## Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

| Enabling condition | Fulfilment of enabling condition | Criteria | Fulfilment of criteria | Reference to relevant documents | Justification |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market | Yes | Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes:1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | Link to the Act:http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20190002019/U/D20192019Lj.pdf Link to annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system:https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/analizy-systemowe/sprawozdania-o-funkcjonowaniu-systemu-zamowien-publicznych | In accordance with the obligations under applicable directives, the PPO prepares, every three years, reports on monitoring of the public procurement system based on data provided by contracting entities in their annual reports on public contracts awarded, data from the e-Zamówienia Platform, data from the TED and information on findings of inspections conducted by the PPO President. |
| 2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a) quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b) information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information; | Yes | Link to the Act: http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20190002019/U/D20192019Lj.pdf Link to annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system:https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/analizy-systemowe/sprawozdania-o-funkcjonowaniu-systemu-zamowien-publicznych | The PPO has access to all data required within the framework of the basic conditionality (the data comes from the EC's TED database, from annual reports submitted to the PPO President by contracting entities, and from the Public Procurement Bulletin database). |
| 3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | Link to the Act: http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20190002019/U/D20192019Lj.pdf Link to annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system:https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/analizy-systemowe/sprawozdania-o-funkcjonowaniu-systemu-zamowien-publicznych | In accordance with the obligations under applicable directives, the PPO prepares, every three years, reports on monitoring of the public procurement system based on data provided by contracting entities in their annual reports on public contracts awarded, data from the TED and information on findings of inspections conducted by the PPO President. |
| 4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with Article 83(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(3) Directive 2014/25/EU; | Yes | Link to the Act: http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20190002019/U/D20192019Lj.pdf Link to annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system:https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/analizy-systemowe/sprawozdania-o-funkcjonowaniu-systemu-zamowien-publicznych | On its website, the PPO publishes annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system and periodic Information Bulletins. |
| 5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU. | Yes | Link to the Act: http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20190002019/U/D20192019Lj.pdf Link to annual reports on the functioning of the public procurement system:https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/analizy-systemowe/sprawozdania-o-funkcjonowaniu-systemu-zamowien-publicznych | If an inspection by the PPO raises any suspicions that there the procurement procedure could involve bid rigging, the PPO sends relevant information to the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK). The PPO and UOKIK have also signed an agreement on cooperation between the two institutions and exchange of information and experiences. Notwithstanding the foregoing, institutions and contracting authorities may contact the UOKIK directly if they suspect big rigging. |
| 3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights | No | Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ("the Charter") which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter; | No | None | The common procedure applies to verification of compliance with the CFR both at the stage of submitting an application for co-financing and during project implementation. Suspicions regarding non-compliance and/or actions of the Beneficiary or IB/IA/MA with the CFR are reported to respectively IB/IA/MA/EU Funds Officer (in the case of programmes financed under EMFF, AMIF, BMVI and ISF there is a relevant equivalent). The competent institution analyses the matter, takes verifying actions and decides whether the report is substantiated. If it is confirmed that the CFR has been breached, depending on the character of the matter, the competent institution transmits the breach notification to relevant services, i.e. Commissioner for Human Right, National Labour Inspectorate, Patient's Rights Ombudsman and/or relevant law enforcement agencies. The programme's MA is responsible also for conducting information policy in the aforementioned area. The Polish side believes that the requirement is met in accordance with the position dated 7 July 2022, but in the absence of the EC response to that position, the status of the requirement has been marked as not met. |
| 2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7). | No | None | The procedure involves the Programme MA's obligation to prepare annual summary information on all reports of project non-compliance with the CFR and complaints for consideration by the Programme MC. The MC decides whether any further relevant preventive actions need to be taken with respect to teh cases reported. The Polish side believes that the requirement is met in accordance with the position dated 7 July 2022, but in the absence of the EC response to that position, the status of the requirement has been marked as not met. |
| 4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC | Yes | A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms; | Yes | Link to the document:https://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/MP/rok/2021/pozycja/218 https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WMP20220000767/O/M20220767.pdf | The framework of the national policy for ensuring implementation of the UNCRPD is formed by the Strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 16 February 2021, which lays down the objectives and actions to be achieved within a specific period with indicators and entities responsible, as well as mechanisms for monitoring of the objectives and actions and data collection in this respect. Furthermore, as regards implementation of the process of de-institutionalisation of social services, including for persons with disabilities (PwDs), the relevant strategic document is also the Strategy for the development of social services, public policy by 2030 (with the perspective by 2035) adopted by the Council of Ministers on 7 June 2022 (SRUS). Therefore, adoption and implementation of the SRUS allows implementation of the objectives in the area of de-institutionalisation specified in the Strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030 and ensures monitoring of the implementation of the indicators regarding this area for PwDs. |
| 2. Arrangements to ensure that the accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes; | Yes | Link to the document:https://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/MP/rok/2021/pozycja/218 https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WMP20220000767/O/M20220767.pdf | The criterion will be met by way of requiring the MA to take the following actions: (1) indicate specific UNCRPD articles relating to the scope of support planned for teh programme,(2) ensure UNCRPD compliance of all processes and procedures at every stage of the programme implementation, i.e. programming, selection and implementation of projects, as well as project control, monitoring and evaluation, which will be reflected in *inter alia* the content of the procedures/guidelines/rules defining the manner of execution of individual processes relating to implementation of the programme,(3) evaluate projects in terms of the UNCRPD compliance criterion,(4) ensure application of accessibility standards by way of Guidelines setting forth accessibility standards for investments financed under the cohesion policy,(5) carry out information/awareness building actions relating to UNCRPD compliance,(6) introduce into the programme implementation system a procedure for reporting suspicions and complaints regarding non-compliance of interventions/actions with the UNCRPD. |
| 3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7). | Yes | Link to the document:https://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/MP/rok/2021/pozycja/218 https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WMP20220000767/O/M20220767.pdf | The criterion will be met by way of obligatory annual reporting of cases of non-compliance of interventions/actions with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding non-compliance with the UNCRPD to the Monitoring Committee.The MC will be informed about the character and number of complaints and cases of non-compliance of interventions supported by the programme with the provisions of the UNCRPD and about related actions taken by the competent institutions. In the event of systemic or recurring breaches, following the submission of a report by the MA, the MC may take a number of actions to prevent those breaches in the future.The scope of the MC's prerogatives in this respect will be defined in the MC rules based on the minimum powers defined for the MC of all programmes, including (1) the possibility of appointing a working group to investigate a given matter/problem identified, (2) continuation of analyses in order to prepare detailed recommendations regarding the most recurring breaches, and (3) intensification of awareness and information actions. |

# 5. Programme authorities

Reference: Article 22(3)(k) and Articles 71 and 84 of the Common Provisions Regulation

## Table 10: Programme authorities

| Programme authority | Name of the institution | Contact name | Position | E-mail |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Managing authority | European Funds Department, Ministry of the Interior and Administration | Maciej Kaczorowski | Director of the European Funds Department, Ministry of the Interior and Administration (MIA) | fundusze.kontakt@mswia.gov.pl |
| Audit authority | Head of the National Revenue Administration | Dominik Zalewski | Director of the Department for Audit of Public Funds, Ministry of Finance | sekretariat.DAS@mf.gov.pl |
| Body which receives payments from the Commission | Minister competent for public finance | Dorota Jaworska | Director of the Paying Authority Department, Ministry of Finance | sekretariatIP@mf.gov.pl |

# 6. Partnership

Reference: Article 22(3)(h) of the Common Provisions Regulation

|  |
| --- |
| As regards preparatory work, the Programme partners included a wide spectrum of entities, in particular the competent services and public institutions at national and provincial level. During the preparations, requests to submit proposed actions and comments were also sent to NGOs.The draft Programme was prepared by the Department of European Funds of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration on the basis of information received from key institutions - also ones which were involved in actions under the ISF 2014-2020, including the Police, the Border Guard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Voivodes and others. Due to its specificity, the Programme was subjected to public consultations by virtue of publication on the ministerial website dedicated to European funds together with a request for comments, which allowed non-governmental, intergovernmental and international organisations as well as other bodies to submit their comments and action proposals. This was meant to enable organisations which were potentially interested in conducting BMVI activities to provide additional/missing information/actions and comments. Subsequently, the document was transmitted for intraministerial and interministerial consultations. Following the stage of interministerial consultations, the document was submitted for approval to the Interministerial Team for the European Home Affairs Funds (hereinafter "the Monitoring Committee"). Having received a positive opinion of the Monitoring Committee, the document was transmitted to the European Commission.The good practice of consultations and cooperation with the bodies indicated in Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 will be continued during the implementation of the Programme.The 2014-2020 Monitoring Committee, responsible for two funds: the AMIF and ISF 2014-2020, included representatives of institutions of key importance for its operations, including the Ministries of: Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Family and Social Policy (with the responsibility for integration and legal migration in Poland), Development Funds and Regional Policy, Polish Border Guard Headquarters and National Police Headquarters, National Headquarters of the State Fire Service of Poland, Internal Security Agency and Office for Foreigners. The participation of different institutions in the Monitoring Committee 2021-2027, responsible for three funds: ISF, BMVI and AMIF 2021-2027, will ensure complementarity with other financial mechanisms in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. Furthermore, representatives of the third sector organisations concerned will be invited to take part in the Monitoring Committee as part of partnership in the implementation and subsequent evaluation of the BMVI Programme.Moreover, in order to ensure that the partnership principle is implemented more effectively, the Managing Authority plans to engage partners which are most representative for a given environment - adequately to the subject scope of a given programme. In accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR), invitations were sent to the following bodies/organisations: * Joint Government and Local Government Commission
* Social Dialogue Council
* Public Benefit Works Council
* International organisations – IOM Poland, UNHCR – Representation in Poland
* Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled Persons
* Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment
* Conference of Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland
* Main Board of Research Institutes.

The aforementioned bodies were asked to name at least one representative to be officially nominated as members of the Monitoring Committee. The Joint Government and Local Government Commission names a representative of regional/local public authorities. The Social Dialogue Council names a representative of the social/economic partners. The Public Benefit Works Council names a representative of the civil society to ensure representation in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. The Conference of Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland names a representative of academic schools. The Main Board of Research Institutes names a representative of research institutes. Depending on the subject range of the work of the Monitoring Committee, the representatives named can consult competent members of their organisations to provide relevant answers to issues raised. The rules and scope of cooperation with the partners will be laid down in the Rules of the Monitoring Committee. The Rules will be consulted with the Committee members and will also provide for the manner of involvement of the partners in the decision-making process.Participation of the partners under the partnership principle will be taken into account at all stages of implementation of the programmes. The participation involves also support for the Managing Authority at the stage of programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes for the years 2021 - 2027, in particular through:* participating in the work of the Monitoring Committee
* providing opinions on ISF, BMVI and AMIF programmes and on amendments to the programmes
* analysing the progress in implementing the programmes and achieving their objectives
* providing opinions and approvals regarding project selection criteria
* participating in the process of evaluation of the programme implementation
* analysing actions in the area of communication and visibility.
 |

# 7. Communication and visibility

Reference: Article 22(3)(j) of the Common Provisions Regulation

|  |
| --- |
| The BMVI 2021-2027 Communication Strategy comes as a part of the Communication Strategy For European Migration, Borders and Security Funds (hereinafter "the Strategy") and concerns the manner of communication with target groups for the purpose of supporting the Programme's visibility.The Strategy is in line with the national Strategy for Communication of European Funds 2021-2027 managed by the Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy (MDFRP), and it will be implemented in cooperation with the MDFRP.The BMVI Programme communication involves informing about the Programme's offering, results and impact on the country and EU development as regards:* support for the European integrated external border management;
* support for the common visa policy to facilitate legal travel and prevent migration and security-related threats.

The communication strategy for the European Funds for Migration, Borders and Security is set forth on an annex to the MA Procedure Manual. Communication actions are carried out by the MA, IB and beneficiaries.**Communication Officer**The MA has appointed the officer for Communication of European Migration, Borders and Security Funds who, in cooperation with the National Coordinator in the MDFRP, conducts actions to support the visibility and promotion of the funds. Within the INFORM EU network, the Officer is responsible for cooperation with the EC, attends meetings and training, and is responsible for the website content.**Objectives of communication actions*** informing about and encouraging to use the funds available under the Programme;
* informing the general public about the Programme actions and effects, including the positive impact of the Union support in the BMVI area;
* supporting the beneficiaries in implementing their projects;
* ensuring high awareness regarding country development activities supported by the European Fund and the role of the European Union.

**Target groups*** beneficiaries: institutions with the monopoly on border management and visa policy (Border Guard, Ministry of Foreign Affairs);
* potential beneficiaries: entities that use BMVI support and implement projects: other public finance sector units, Voivodeship Offices, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, recipients of direct support under projects implemented;
* general public: persons and entities that benefit from the effects of the projects implemented, whether consciously or not.

**Communication channels**Communication channels will be selected on the basis of their effectiveness and specific objectives. Examples of channels:* bilingual (Polish and English) websites dedicated to home affairs funds: www.fundusze.mswia.gov.pl and www.gov.pl/web/DFE-MSWiA;
* information and promotion events;
* European Funds portal (MDFRP);
* network of European Funds Information Points (MDFRP);
* social media: MIA and MDFRP.

The MA will ensure publication of information in accordance the requirements laid down in Regulations No. (EU) 2021/1060, excluding where either the EU of domestic legislation forbid such publication for reasons of security, public order, criminal investigations or personal data protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679.It will be important for communication to use the beneficiaries' communication capacities. Among materials prepared to support the beneficiaries in promoting the projects are a downloadable guide and graphic templates.Tools used in communication and individual target groups:* Beneficiaries: the MA's website, project supervisor, social media, the European funds portal, information and promotion events
* Potential beneficiaries: the MA's website, social media, the European Funds portal, EFIPs
* General public: social media, the MA's website, the European Funds protal

**Monitoring and assessment**The communication actions are subject to evaluation and monitoring in terms of their quality, relevance and effectiveness. Provisions governing the obligation to ensure visibility of EU financing will be included in agreements signed with beneficiaries and will be monitored.Monitoring and assessment indicators:Number of meetings for beneficiaries and applicants (unit: number)* Baseline value - 0
* Milestone value (2024) - 4 (including one joint meeting for the ISF, the AMIF and the BMVI)
* Target value (2029) - 13 (including three joint meetings for the ISF, the AMIF and the BMVI)

Number of visits to the MA's website covering the ISF, the AMIF and the BMVI (unit: number)* Baseline value - 0
* Milestone value (2024) - 115,200
* Target value (2029) - 241,200

Number of responses to inquiries about financing possibilities (unit: number)* Baseline value - 0
* Milestone value (2024) - 10
* Target value (2029) - 40

**Budget**Communication actions of the MA and the IB will be financed from Technical Assistance. The estimated BMVI communication and visibility budget is EUR 807,000.49, including for the following purposes:1. Organisation of training and information/promotion meetings for beneficiaries and applicants – 84%
2. Organisation of information meetings/conferences regarding all funds – 25%
3. Production of information materials - 11%

The budget will be updated depending on the results achieved. |

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

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 of the Common Provisions Regulation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 of the Common Provisions Regulation | Yes | No |
| From the moment of adoption onwards, the programme will use reimbursements of Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates in accordance with Article 94 of the Common Provisions Regulation | [ ]   | [x]   |
| From the moment of adoption onwards, the programme will use reimbursement of Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs in accordance with Article 95 of the Common Provisions Regulation | [ ]   | [x]   |

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

## A. Summary of the main elements

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

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

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

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

## B. Detailed information by type of operation

## C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

#### 1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data; where the data are stored; cut-off dates; validation, etc.):

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

## A. Summary of the main elements

| Specific objective | The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs | Type(s) of operation covered | Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission | Indicators | Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission | Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary or beneficiaries |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Code(1) | Description | Code(2) | Description |

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

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

## B. Detailed information by type of operation

# Annex 3

## Thematic instrument

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Procedure reference number | Programme version | Status | Date accepted/rejected | Comments |
| C(2022)3163 - 19 May 2022 - 1 | 1.1 | Accepted | 9 Nov 2022 |  |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific objective | Method | Type of intervention | Union contribution | Advance payment rate | Description of action |
| TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Article 36(5) of the Common Provisions Regulation) |   |   | 4,040,948.49 |  | TA |
| 1. European integrated border management | Specific actions |   | 67,349,141.51 |  | 1) In accordance with joint communication on state-sponsored instrumentalisation of migrants at the external EU borders of 23 November 2021 (JOIN(2021)32 final), the specific action BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8 funds will cover the additional needs for support related to the situation at the border with Belarus. The specific action complements the 2021-2027 BMVI programme and (they will) together enhance the protection of the external EU border. The allocation for this specific action will be used to finance to the extent possible Work Package 1 ‘Technical protection of the Polish state’s border (Construction of technical protection of the EU’s external border in wetlands, waterside areas and rivers along the Polish-Belarus border — 225 km)’ and Work Package 2 ‘Modernization of the radio communication system’ in the application BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.8.2) BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/017 EUR 1.612.594,34 - Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework” under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. Poland implements both aspects.3) BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/005 - A mobile system for detecting and locating low flying objects that have illegally crossed the state border using radar technology. The project foresees to equip the Nadbużański Border Guard Regional Unit with two off-road vehicles with a radar system and a day and night vision system aimed at detecting and locating low flying objects that have illegally crossed the state border. The devices will have early detection capabilities and take into account the need to monitor the state border by detecting and tracking flying objects, also in hard-to-reach areas of the state border, which is also the external border of the EU. |

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# DOCUMENTS

| Title of document | Type of document | Date of document | Local reference number | Commission reference number | Files | Date sent | Sender |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed self-assessment of the fulfilment of Horizontal Condition 4 regarding implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC | Supplementary information | 15 Nov 2022 |  | Ares(2022)7919698 | Detailed self-assessment of the fulfilment of Horizontal Condition 4 regarding implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC | 16 Nov 2022 | Dargiel, Katarzyna |
| BMVI Glossary | Supplementary information | 15 Nov 2022 |  | Ares(2022)7919698 | BMVI Glossary | 16 Nov 2022 | Dargiel, Katarzyna |
| Output and result indicators for the Polish Programme of the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy within the framework of the Integrated Border Management Fund 2021-2027 | Supplementary information | 15 Nov 2022 |  | Ares(2022)7919698 | Output and result indicators for the Polish Programme of the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy within the framework of the Integrated Border Management Fund 2021-2027 | 16 Nov 2022 | Dargiel, Katarzyna |
| Programme snapshot 2021PL65BVPR001 1.1 | Data preview before sending | 16 Nov 2022 |  | Ares(2022)7919698 | Programme\_snapshot\_2021PL65BVPR001\_1.1\_en.pdfProgramme\_snapshot\_2021PL65BVPR001\_1.1\_pl.pdfProgramme snapshot 2021PL65BVPR001 1.1 - Machine Translated | 16 Nov 2022 | Dargiel, Katarzyna |