

## SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

CCI number	2021EE65BVPR001
Title in English	BMVI programme 2021-2027 for Estonia
Title in national language(s)	ET - Piirihalduse ja viisapoliitika rahastu rakenduskava 2021-2027
Version	5.1
First year	2021
Last year	2027
Eligible from	1 Jan 2021
Eligible until	31 Dec 2029
Commission decision number	C(2025)7532
Commission decision date	3 Nov 2025
Member State amending decision number	
MS amending decision entry into force date	
Non substantial transfer (Article 24(5) CPR)	No
Clerical or editorial corrections (24/6) CPR)	No
Thematic facility (Article 11 AMIF Reg., Article 8 BMVI Reg., Article 8 ISF Reg.)	No
Approved by monitoring committee	Yes

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## 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

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

In Estonia, there has been a significant change in the national strategic planning process compared to the programming of the 2014-2020 period. All strategic planning of the national needs and their financing is central; there is no separate process for programming the EU funds. The planning is source-neutral; the mapping of important strategic goals is done without determining the source of budget. The funding is decided on a rolling basis during the yearly budgeting exercises. This fundamental change in process has also affected the compilation and structure of the BMVI programme.

The long-term umbrella strategy Estonia 2035 provides a coherent guidance for policy-makers. The objectives will guarantee that Estonians will remain wise, active, and healthy, the Estonian society will remain caring, cooperative, and open, and our economy will remain strong, innovative, and responsible. The focus is also on assuring that environment is caring, safe, and high-quality, and that our nation is innovative, trustworthy, and people-centered. All national strategies and action plans stem from the Estonia 2035.

The main national strategy covering the border management and migration goals is the Internal Security Development Plan (ISDP). The ISDP has been compiled in close partnership with all relevant partners and stakeholders. In Estonia, the responsibility for implementing border management and migration policies is intertwined between several ministries and areas of government. The ISDP 2020-2030 takes into account the respective EU policies and goals and is complemented by the Foreign Policy Development Plan, Estonian Digital Society Development Plan, etc. The ISDP consists of five thematic four-year programmes, the latest one covers the period of 2026–2029. Border management and visa policy related activities are described in the programmes: “Citizenship, Migration and Identity Management Policy”, “Strong Internal Security” and Prompt and Professional Assistance”.

Estonia ensures the surveillance of the Schengen external border. Border guards operate on the basis of the Schengen *acquis* and the principles of Integrated Border Management, important elements of which are patrols and risk analysis, border control, cross-border crime investigations in cooperation with other countries' internal security authorities, liaison officers in third countries and other international cooperation.

In addition to border guards, a big role in facilitating legitimate border crossings for *bona fide* travelers, while preventing irregular migration and security risks, is played by foreign representations of Estonia. Schengen visas are issued in accordance with the EU visa code ensuring the necessary safeguards and mechanisms to effectively protect the privacy and fundamental rights of travelers, particularly when it comes to their private life and personal data.

The **biggest challenges for border management and visa process** in Estonia are building up **border infrastructure at the Estonian-Russian land border**, ensuring **fluent but secure border traffic**; ensuring **interoperability and operation of the EU large-scale IT systems** (EES, ETIAS, SIS, VIS), upgrading EUROSUR and maritime surveillance system for effective protection of the EU external border.

The measures to address these challenges include developments and continuity of **information and communication technologies**, smart and innovative **technological tools**, increased **analytical capacity (artificial intelligence, CIRAM)**, **cooperation** within and between different parties and authorities as well as improved national capabilities incl. through **training** and purchase of **equipment**. **Staffing** the relevant units with sufficient number of skilled professionals is also a necessity.

In previous years implementing relevant EU *acquis* was mostly through national budget. As complimentary resources, the External Borders and Visa instrument of the Internal Security Fund (ISFB) funding also provided valuable aid.

The same logic is used for period 2021-2027 – although the BMVI scope foresees measures for the most of the issues in the area of border management and visa, it is not feasible to overcome all the current challenges solely with the help of the BMVI funding. This programme seeks to address these to the maximum extent possible while also leaving a degree of flexibility to be able to respond to future events and changing priorities, e.g. the programme can also cover measures benefiting the target population affected by the Ukraine war. The types of intervention matching the “0 EUR” amount in financing tables of the programme correspond to those for which possible future needs linked to the implementation of the

Thematic Facility are anticipated, in line with Article 22(4)(d) CPR. The actions to be financed will depend on the resources available and priorities at the time. The precise actions and the source of financing will be agreed during the implementation of the programme in accordance with national procedures. Synergies with other funds (e.g. AMIF, ISF, CPF, CCEI) and agencies' toolbox will be sought and overlapping avoided by the thorough communication between ministries, European Commission, agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

As the challenges remain mostly the same, the BMVI programme will focus on similar activities as those of ISFB in the period of 2014-2020. However, the implementation of the Pact on Asylum and Migration requires the support of new activities in line with the National Implementation Plan and new *Union acquis*, with particular reference to developments connected with the screening of Third-Country Nationals, but also in the area of EURODAC for border management purposes. These activities will be funded via the Pact Specific Action and will contribute in particular to Building Block 2 "A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders" and Building Block 1 "EURODAC" of the Common Implementation Plan. The support will be given in grants. The BMVI programme design and strategy takes into account the administrative capacity and governance rules for efficiency and wherever possible simplification measures will be implemented to reduce the administrative burden and enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and economy. The BMVI programme provides for a number of actions that support increasing the surveillance of the EU external borders and border control capabilities. The actions contribute to latest requirements set out in the EBCG 2.0 Regulation, the improvement of information exchange, ensuring control of the external border in accordance with the common standards of the EU and uniform application of the EU *acquis*. Priority is given to the measures that support either maintaining or expanding the national capability to manage external borders as well as contribute to solidarity. For the common visa policy, it is important to continue with regular training of consular staff to ensure harmonised application of Visa Code and VIS regulation. In parallel additional consular staff will be hired to enhance the capability to process visas. It is also important to continue to develop and implement digital visas and systems. Developments related to common Visa Information System of the EU is a priority.

Actions will be designed and implemented in line with the requirements of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. To ensure equal opportunities so that all people feel equally safe, regardless of their place of residence, language, gender, race, age, disability, etc target group needs are assessed. Activities which have or might have significant environmental impact are not financed from the BMVI.

Despite being less than 10% of the total budget, the BMVI programme allocation for specific objective: visa corresponds to all the needs expressed by all the potential beneficiaries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Police and Border Guard Board) to achieve this objective. Harmonized approach for the issuance of visas and to facilitate legitimate travel, while helping prevent migratory and security risks will be achieved in combination of BMVI, Structural Funds and national funding.

#### **State of play of implementation of EU *acquis* and action plans:**

##### **The Estonian National Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy**

IBM is a part of the Enhanced Border Security Program of the ISDP and is developed to fulfill the national obligation stipulated in the Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 on the European Border and Coast Guard. The IBM Strategy is accompanied with a specific action plan. The IBM Strategy and Action Plan are living documents, which are updated when necessary and brought in line with the respective European and Frontex strategies. National capability development plan is based on the strategic priorities in the national IBM strategy and other relevant strategies and programmes in the field of border management. The development of national border management capabilities will among other things be carried out in the framework of the EBCG capability development planning in accordance with the EBCG Regulation. Estonian Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB) is the main authority responsible for the development and implementation of the IBM in Estonia. The main partners are the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Tax and Customs Board, the Environmental Board, the Estonian Defense Forces, the Defense League and the Estonian Internal Security Service.

The national IBM takes fully into account the strategic objectives of the Technical and Operational Strategy for European Integrated Border management:

1. Reduced vulnerability of the external borders based on comprehensive situational awareness;
2. Safe, secure and well-functioning EU external borders;
3. Sustained European Border and Coast Guard capabilities.

## **Development of the national components of the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG)**

National border and coast guard team for supporting the EBCG is established in the PBGB. Technical equipment reserve is created. Equipment purchased will be in compliance with technical standards set out by Frontex. Operational assistance to MSs is provided under Frontex coordination, as necessary. The PBGB participates in Frontex joint operations, in border interventions and in return related interventions. Estonia participates in Frontex risk analysis, pooled resources and training standards development and in other working groups and training events. Deployment of Frontex-, CEPOL- and eu-LISA-trained and certified experts and advisers contribute to the further development of the Estonian capability to protect EU external borders. So far Estonia has fulfilled 100% of its obligations towards Frontex II- and III-category standing corps. Regular information sharing with Agencies is in line with the agreed format regarding FRAN, EUROSUR and vulnerability assessment. National Coordination Center (NCC) is responsible for effective information analysis based on CIRAM and information exchange with EU MSs and Frontex. The further development of national components of EBCG involve harmonized training of border guards in accordance with the Common Core Curricula for Border Guards and procurement of operating means, which are in accordance with Frontex standards.

### **EUROSUR**

EUROSUR was installed in the PBGB on 7 November 2012 by the information technology officials of Frontex. Since October 1 2014, NCC Estonia has been operating as the Single Point of Contact (SPoC) of the PBGB. The scope of EUROSUR will considerably evolve to cover all aspects related to information exchange. Implementation of EUROSUR in line with the new features of the new EBCG Regulation and in particular the following points will be implemented:

- The scope of EUROSUR which now includes systematic reporting related to checks at border crossing points, air border surveillance and the reporting of available information on secondary movement.
- Possible evolution of the national coordination centres with enlarged interagency cooperation to cover the new scope of EUROSUR.
- The evolution of the IT systems software and architecture to meet the new communication standards and allow machine to machine interconnection.
- The necessary recruitment and training of EUROSUR operators.
- Security evolution and the need to connect the communication network up to EU confidential which could impact both physical and IT security but also training and personnel.

### **Large-scale IT-systems and interoperability**

Estonia is committed to timely implementation of the smart border package (e.g. Entry-Exit System (EES), European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS), Schengen Information System (SIS), Visa Information System (VIS) and their interoperability. Estonia is ready to launch the EES. Central Access Point has been created and projects implementing new SIS and ETIAS regulations are advancing. While the National Access Point for EURODAC is funded under AMIF, the sectorial training and upgrade of national border and migration management IT-systems as well as capacity building, in particular the purchase of equipment that captures biometric data, will be supported via BMVI. Due attention must be paid to ensuring effective coordination between different national agencies and other relevant stakeholders and allocation of adequate human and financial resources, as well as timely execution of procurement and other administrative procedures. Estonia needs to adjust its workflows and requirement for providing specific training programmes, as the proper implementation of the IT systems alone is not enough to ensure the success of the new information architecture of the EU. Also, governance structures need to be in place, national implementation programmes adopted and working procedures changed.

### **Scheval recommendations and vulnerability assessment**

As of 2019, 4 vulnerability assessment recommendations were pending, all of which have been closed. Last recommendation (EE005 – CIRAM 2.0 training) was closed in July 5th 2021. The last comprehensive Schengen evaluation took place in 2023; 102 recommendations were made. Estonian priorities are measures addressing outstanding shortcomings identified in the Vulnerability Assessment/Scheval recommendations (i.e improvements of large-scale IT-systems and increasing land border surveillance capabilities). Measures that take account developments of legislative framework are foreseen.

The Schengen evaluations of Estonia's visa policy took place in 2018 and 2023. One 2018 recommendation funded from BMVI was related to the introduction of a new visa register and was completed in 2024. Another recommendation for the compliance of the visa register with the data protection requirements was completed in 2022. 2023 recommendations concerning the shortage of personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and access rights to the visa information system as well as issues with data protection will be tackled with the support of the BMVI.

#### **Screening Regulation and the independent monitoring mechanism**

As part of the Pact on Asylum and Migration, the Screening Regulation will enter into force in June 2026. It will apply to Third-Country Nationals apprehended crossing the EU external borders irregularly, disembarking following a search and rescue operation or applying for internal protection at the external borders. The Screening will also be applied to Third-Country Nationals found within the territory and having crossed the external border in another member state irregularly. The Screening includes preliminary health and vulnerability checks, identification and registration of biometric data into the relevant national and Union databases, security checks, the filling of a screening form and the referral to the asylum or return procedure. This new Regulation requires substantial investments related to IT developments, infrastructural developments as well as services costs which will be borne by the BMVI. This is an area where high synergies are envisaged with AMIF, which will bear the costs related to the subsequent asylum and return procedures, as well as those of migration management systems including developments of EURODAC.

The Screening Regulation also mandates Member States to establish an independent monitoring mechanism for the monitoring of fundamental rights that is equipped with adequate resources to carry out its tasks. Estonia commits to support the independent monitoring mechanism with national resources.

#### **Transfer**

Estonia transferred 5% of the AMIF initial allocation (1,112,731 €) to the BMVI in line with Article 26 (1) CPR. Estonia ensures that the objectives of the AMIF will be met also after the transfer of 5%. The 2021-2027 AMIF programme considers all the relevant needs of potential beneficiaries that were mapped during the preparation of national strategies compiled to implement relevant policies. The integration measures for the third country nationals are complemented and in large part funded by the ESF+. AMIF transfer in an amount of 1,112,731 € has been used as one additional source to finance surveillance technology at the EU Eastern border.

## 2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

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

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

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Estonian IBM model is built on four tiers: activities in third countries; cooperation with neighbouring countries; border control; and measures at the area of free movement.

The IBM strategy of Estonia is influenced by the 3rd countries in the neighbourhood, taking into account changes in their political, economic or security situation and the good connection between Estonia and other EU MSs. There is a high probability that changes in a neighbouring 3rd country will have a primary impact on the land border; affecting the passenger flow, increase the threats related to cross-border criminality and other border-related violations or non-traditional threats at the external border. Therefore, analysis of the IBM system, its functioning, and analysis of vulnerabilities for mitigating possible risks in every aspect of an identified threat is essential.

Border control measures are based on Schengen best practices. Systematic risk analysis products are developed using CIRAM. Logically arranged intelligence supports the planning of service and other border-related activities, with the optimal use of resources in accordance with identified threats, vulnerabilities and impact. For situational picture, Estonia maintains an effective cooperation in risk analysis, information exchange and in operational activities with international and EU Agencies, such as Interpol, EUROPOL, Frontex, EUAA, eu-LISA, etc. and with other states, organisations and bodies.

ISFB funding enabled the procurement of modern, state-of-the art equipment, such as patrol cars, special transport means, border control and migration surveillance devices, **technical capacity needed to check fingerprint biometrics**, multirotors, water crafts, ABC gates, etc. It helped to increase reaction capability, that has a direct link with the efficiency and quality of border control. Since the technology is rapidly evolving and vehicles acquired in 2015–2018 are reaching their end of a lifecycle, the BMVI funding will continue this practice.

The BMVI programme, in addition to other resources, will provide funding for following implementation measures in the area of border management to tackle the main challenges mentioned in the Section 1:

- **improving border control in line with Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896**

The length of the Estonian coast line is 3,794 km, sea borders 767 km and land borders, including the temporary control line between the Republic of Estonia and the Russian Federation, is 338.6 km. BCPs and BGSs, air squadron, fleet and surveillance systems perform border control at the EU's external borders in Estonia. To **ensure effective checks and surveillance activities at the external borders, prevent and detect cross-border crime**, maintain the border regime in the economic zone and perform migration surveillance tasks the border must be covered by technical surveillance.

Novel border control solutions based on biometric data, which will be introduced in the near and distant future, enable the use of new opportunities in border control but also, the risk of abuse of systems by criminal environment will increase. The PBGB in cooperation with partners should ensure the operability of systems and cyber security while at the same time mitigating the risk of abuse of these systems by intruders. New methods of smuggling have a direct connection with the future development of border and coast guard surveillance methods and technology. The use of drones and GPS lighthouses by wrongdoers is known to the PBGB. The development of technology and the identification of new methods is connected with overall developments in IT, radars and radiocommunication systems.

The PBGB is building up an external land border infrastructure, including establishing markers at the borderline. The project is mostly funded from the national budget. Under the BMVI, the **coverage of EU/Schengen external border close to 100% with technical surveillance** is a priority and a large part of initial BMVI allocation has been programmed to meet this goal. The results of the pilot project to find the most suitable surveillance technology funded from the ISFB are taken into account while purchasing surveillance cameras and the necessary infrastructure (poles, power cables, etc) will be procured with the help of the BMVI. Mobile autonomous surveillance solutions will be procured with the support of BMVI/2021-2023/SA/1.2.1. To improve the capacity to detect and intercept unauthorized cross-border unmanned aerial vehicles as well as to enable uninterrupted data flows and improved situational awareness

from the Eastern border 24/7, the funds of the Specific Actions BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/002 and BMVI/2024/SA/1.1.5/001 will be used.

Estonia has 46 international BCPs at its external border: 7 at land borders, 32 at sea/lake borders and 7 at air borders. According to the data, 66% (2017), 80% (2020) and 68% (2024) of the total number of passengers crossed the border at land borders, 25% (2017), 6% (2020) and 0.5% (2024) at sea and 9% (2017), 13% (2020) and 31% (2024) at air borders. Analyses provide that BCPs located at external land border bear the main traffic load. In 2017, 7.4 million, in 2020 1.3 million and in 2024 1.6 million travelers crossed the Estonian external land border. Almost 50% (2017), 63% (2020) and 69% (2024) of these border crossings took place in Narva-1 Road BCP. Therefore, it is important to **keep the balance between the fluent border crossing of travelers and the security of the state and the EU taking into account the likely development of the legislative framework.**

The current border security situation at the external borders is stable. As of 2020, the level of irregular immigration threat measured by its magnitude and likelihood remains moderate at external land and air borders and low at sea borders. In 2019 there were 228, in 2020 166, in 2021 303 and in 2024 179 irregular crossings. Nevertheless, the situation at the Lithuanian-Belarus border in 2021 and the war which started in February 2022 in Ukraine illustrate how quickly the situation might change, if unpredictable events occur. Until COVID-19 pandemic the passenger flow and cross-border trade were in an upward trend. In 2019 the number of regular crossings was 8,277,528, in 2020 1,585,775, in 2021 1,099,974 and in 2024 1,570,594. The increase is predicted again after the security environment stabilizes. To maintain fluent border crossing of persons and goods in conditions of increasing cross-border movement accompanied by evolving cross-border criminality, illegal migration and other changing threats that affect internal security require remarkable efforts from border management authorities whose resources and capacities are limited therefore **new technological solutions** needs to be sought and used (e.g. up-to-date ABC-gates).

In addition, in order to ensure preparedness to manage potentially high level of migration at the external borders, as well as comply with the Screening Regulation, Estonia needs to create capacity related to the identification, health and vulnerability assessment, security checks and registration in the relevant databases of Third-Country nationals. This will include the creation of capacity in multipurpose centres. Such capacity can be used, if need be, also by TCNs in the asylum and return procedures, including border procedures, with the support of AMIF.

Part of the Pact allocation will also be used for IT-developments to enable screening and to enable smooth and reliable data exchange between national authorities. This includes the development of the interconnectivity between ILLEGAAL and RAKS for automated document sharing, the creation of an interface between court e-File system RAKS and ILLEGAAL, development of a translation module which will be used by border guards and for all procedures related to the Pact.

**EUROSUR** system is in a continuous development. It should enable good inter-agency cooperation in data collection at the BCP level between customs and border guards as well as enhanced cooperation and information exchange with the Latvian, Lithuanian and Finnish border authorities in the future. Estonia participates in the development of systems for improving situational awareness at the EU level. At the national level, the focus is to develop IT systems jointly with different authorities and ministries, thereby supporting the exchange of information and cooperation between authorities. The development is foreseen to take place in line with the development of the Schengen Borders Code and other legal acts as regards EUROSUR, aiming at enhanced interoperability. While referred national IT-systems are mostly funded under state budget, BMVI is used to equip local control-centres (LCC) (e.g. monitors, control-desks).

As of October 1 2014, NCC Estonia operates as the Single Point of Contact (SPoC) of the PBGB. Additionally, besides NCC Estonia, it houses SIRENE Bureau, National Europol (ENU), INTERPOL (NCB), Prüm NCP, FRONTEX NFPoC and Internal Duty Service for other Police matters. Such solution allows access to the broadest range of relevant national and international law enforcement databases to efficiently manage direct information exchange between the competent national and international authorities. The SPoC unit operates according to the SPOC manual.

The NCC delivers the EUROSUR National Situational Picture (NSP)/ European Situational Picture (ESP) to all involved police units in the PBGB at all levels and to other national authorities such as the Tax and

Customs Board, the Estonian Internal Security Service, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Defense Forces, Europol and SIRENE Bureau. The renovation of the Luhamaa's LCCs will be covered by the state budget, BMVI support is used for the activities which are pre-requisite for construction works (i.e preparation of design document/blueprints).

- **enhancing inter-agency cooperation at national level among the national authorities responsible for border control or for tasks carried out at the border, and at EU level between the Member States, or between the Member States, on the one hand, and the relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies or third countries, on the other**

Estonia participates in Joint Investigation Teams and in operations focusing on cross-border crime in bilateral or multilateral forms or through EU Agencies. There is continuous cooperation with EU Member States, Frontex and other EU institutions at a required level and with the main national authorities responsible for border management such as the Tax and Customs Board, the Maritime Administration, the Environmental Inspectorate, the Estonian Defence Forces, the Defence League, etc. to ensure cost effectiveness, to avoid overlaps in tasks and to enhance the joint use of capacity in case of unpredictable situations putting external borders under pressure. Continuous training for Tax and Customs Board officials who perform I-level border control will be carried out.

The PBGB participates in EU Working Groups activities and cooperates with international organizations such as IOM, OSCE, UNHCR, and in other forms of inter-agency cooperation — BSRBCC (Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation), BSTF (Baltic Sea Task Force) and in the work of Senior Officials of Baltic Council of Ministers.

- **Setting up, operating and maintaining EU large-scale IT systems in the area of border management, in particular the Schengen Information System (SIS II), the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), the Entry-Exit System (EES), and Eurodac for border management purposes as well as including the interoperability of these large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information**

Cooperation for the implementation of EU large-scale IT systems is taking place with eu-LISA. Large scale IT systems (EES, ETIAS, SIS, IO) will build on and follow up on the progress made under Internal Security Fund. In addition to regular projects, BMVI/2022/SA/1.5.7/003 – BMVI/2022/SA/1.5.7/007, BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/008 and BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/001 will be implemented. While the National Access Point for EURODAC is funded under AMIF, part of the Pact allocation will also be used to ensure links of the relevant IT systems with EURODAC and purchase of equipment that captures biometric data will be supported via BMVI.

- **Developing the European Border and Coast Guard by supporting national authorities responsible for border management to pursue measures related to capability development and common capacity building, joint procurement, establishment of common standards and any other measures streamlining the cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency**

Participation in Frontex operations since 2006 has had an undeniable impact on improving the efficiency of border management and on ensuring the internal security of the state. Substantial future enlargement of Frontex requires readiness to allocate additional staff for participation in its activities. For better coordination of setting up the Standing Corps a SNE has been seconded to the Frontex. Training courses are organized for new officers replacing seconded officers of Category 2 and 3. All large scale equipment purchased under BMVI will be registered in the TEP and deployed by Frontex (e.g drones, 20 SUVs procured under BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/001).

- **ensuring the uniform application of the Union *acquis* on external borders, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control mechanisms such as the Schengen evaluation mechanism in line with Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013, vulnerability assessments in line with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, and national quality control mechanisms**

Border guard education will ensure interoperability and the high quality of professional competences

enabling proper implementation of the Schengen Acquis and ensures effective border management at national and EU external borders. PBGB experts participate in the development and updating joint curricula and training materials in Frontex (CCC, CCC for Mid-Level Officers, European Joint Masters on Strategic Border Management, CIRAM, IBM, etc.).

In their daily service, all border control officials follow the principles of the Code of Ethics for Officials approved on 11 March 2015. Continuous attention will be paid to those principles in trainings.

The modernisation of border control infrastructure, the introduction of innovative and beyond the state-of-the-art technology, increasing the electronic control of travellers and the extension of visa liberalisation regimes create new challenges for the training of staff and for the reliability of border control systems. In addition to internal trainings, possibilities offered by CEPOL, eu-LISA, Frontex will be used.

Quality control is vital to ensure that the performed services adhere to a defined set of quality criteria or meet the requirements of the Schengen evaluation mechanism and vulnerability assessment. BMVI funds (especially funds allocated after Mid-Term Review and SAC contribution) will be used in addition to national budget to eliminate deficiencies identified during the Schengen Evaluations.

#### **Indicative list of actions:**

- **Measures related to development of EUROSUR (e.g. purchase of equipment such as monitors, control desks, design documents/blue prints for construction works of LCC renovation)**
- **Measures related to interoperability package and EU large-scale IT systems (e.g. development of ETIAS, EES, SIS-Recast, EURODAC)**
- **Measures aiming at the development of the national components of EBCG (e.g. SNE secondment to Frontex)**
- **Border management trainings to implement IBM and ensure uniform Schengen acquis incl. courses on fundamental rights**
- **Investments to border surveillance equipment compliant with Frontex standards (e.g. patrol vehicles, UAVs, cameras, drones, drone detectors), priority will be given to investments for EE-RU land border surveillance system. All large-scale equipment will be put at Frontex disposal**
- **Investments to border control and migration monitoring equipment with technical support (document readers, biometric data technology, microscopes, etc.)**
- **Measures linked to Annex III 1(i) to establish screening capacity (renovation and transformation of current detention centre, purchase of mobile houses, provision of subsistence, accommodation and services for subjects of screening also via qualified and specialized personnel, IT-developments to enable screening and ensure interoperability with relevant IT systems etc.)**
- **Measures to ensure follow up of future Schengen recommendations insofar as the deficiencies identified and the action plan concerned identifies operational measures to remedy them that require funding**

**Results:** External land and sea border is covered by innovative, state-of-the-art, integrated border surveillance system. Border checks and border surveillance are supported by advanced, mobile and interoperable technical systems and solutions to guarantee more efficient and reliable border control. Enhanced capacity to develop and make the best use of the state-of-the-art technologies and large scale information systems (EES, ETIAS etc) in a unified and harmonized way. Border guards actions and IT systems are in line with Schengen *Acquis* and fundamental rights avoiding biased stereotypical decisions. The principles of data protection, gender equality and non-discrimination are respected and the special needs of vulnerable persons are taken into account. The control of third-country nationals crossing the external borders is strengthened. All third-country nationals subject to the screening are identified and checked against the relevant databases, receive a preliminary health and vulnerability assessment from

qualified and specialized personnel and referred to the appropriate procedure within the time defined by the Screening Regulation.

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### **Operating support:**

In Estonia the PBGB and the Development and IT Centre of the Ministry of the Interior (SMIT) are public authorities responsible for accomplishing the tasks and services which constitute a public service for the Union in the domain of borders and migration surveillance. The statutory tasks of the PBGB include the development and implementation of the IBM in Estonia. The statutory tasks of SMIT include development and maintenance of respective ICT systems.

To facilitate legitimate border crossings and to ensure a high-level protection of the external borders and necessary information exchange the use of relevant ICT-systems and modern technology are essential. All ICT equipment, also border control and surveillance tools need upgrades and regular maintenance to operate smoothly and securely. Estonia plans to use operation support for border and migration control ICT systems and equipment maintenance as well as repair costs as follows:

- **Maintenance and upgrades of automatic border control (PBGB)**

With the help of ISFB 16 ABC gates were installed in Tallinn airport and Narva -1 BCP in February 2021. 2 gates were installed in Saatse BCP. The maintenance and upgrades of the e-gates are included in the lease contract signed between PBGB and the service provider. The contract was funded from the ISFB until the end of 2022. Since 01.01.2023 the BMVI has been used for operating the e-gates. Part of the Mid-Term Review allocation will be used to renew the rental of the e-gates, as well as to increase their number by 2.

- **Operational management and maintenance of large-scale IT systems (EES; SIS; ETIAS) and their communication infrastructures, including the interoperability of these systems and rental of secure premises (PBGB and/or SMIT)**

National border and migration control IT-systems are connected to the National Unit Interface, secure EES data center is rented. As of 01.01.2023 the management and maintenance costs of EES, ETIAS, SIS and their interoperability will be covered from BMVI to ensure efficient operation of the systems.

- **Repair and maintenance costs of border control and surveillance systems equipment and infrastructure (PBGB/SMIT)**

With the help of the ISFB a number of border control and surveillance equipment has been purchased and is planned to acquire from BMVI. The licenses for tools such as document readers need to be renewed regularly. The operating tools are constantly in use and might need repairing from time to time. BMVI operating support is used for technicians' salary as well as repair and maintenance costs of surveillance equipment and systems.

Estonia complies with relevant Union acquis. There are no major pending issues.

**Financial instruments: Not applicable.**

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

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points	number	320	1,627
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e-gates purchased	number	18	20
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	1	8
O.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	1	1
O.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	26
O.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	26
O.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	0	0
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	0	33
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	347	662
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	347	650
O.1.9	Number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	4	25
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	4	4
O.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	1	1
O.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	0	0
O.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	96	256

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

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.14	Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021-2027	63	number	project reports, TEP	4 mobile surveillance solutions, 26 drones and 33 land vehicles
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021-2027	63	number	project reports, bilateral agreements	4 mobile surveillance solutions, 26 drones and 33 land vehicles
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	N/A	projects not planned
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2021-2027	2,200,000	number	IT-system ALIS, project reports	PBGB prognosis 40% of entries via e-gates
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	Scheval recommendations and vulnerability assessments	Recommendations will be tackled mostly with national budget. BMVI will contribute to 10 recommendations (No 18, 19, 21,

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	540	number	project reports, feedback sheets	22, 27, 28, 30, 79, 86, 87).
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2021-2027	12,800	number	IT-system ALIS	

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

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Border checks	2,775,524.96
Intervention field	002.Border surveillance - air equipment	143,692.94
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance - land equipment	20,340,931.40
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance - maritime equipment	0.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	22,776,411.60
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance - other measures	435,253.40
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 wish to apply for, international protection	18,718,310.38
Intervention field	014.European Border and Coast Guard development	300,000.00
Intervention field	015.Inter-agency cooperation - national level	0.00
Intervention field	016.Inter-agency cooperation - European Union level	300,000.00
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	0.00

Type of intervention	Code		Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	020.Large-scale IT systems - Entry-exit System (EES)		0.00
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - others		1,952,765.84
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240		750,000.00
Intervention field	023.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240		0.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SIS)		2,448,596.53
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability		3,997,129.25
Intervention field	026.Operating support - Integrated border management		8,357,260.70
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes		1,858,683.75
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

In Estonia the implementation of the EU visa policy is mainly a responsibility of the PBGB and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The EU visa policy makes it easier to travel to the European Union. At the same time, EU visa policy mitigates security risks and the risks associated with irregular migration to the EU. In an area without internal borders, strong and efficient checks on persons entering the EU are needed to detect anyone who may pose a security risk. To ensure that such persons do not pass the EU's borders unnoticed, decision makers need to have the right information at the right time to do their job of protecting EU citizens.

At the same time, visa application process must be efficient, client friendly and security measures must comply with data protection requirements.

To ensure harmonized approach with regard to the issuance of visas and to facilitate legitimate travel and, while helping prevent migratory and security risks, Estonia has decided to implement following measures funded from BMVI:

- **Setting up, operating and maintaining large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law in the area of the common policy on visas, in particular the Visa Information System (VIS) including the interoperability of these large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information**

To ensure that sufficient security information is available about persons travelling to the EU with a visa, the **Visa Information System (VIS)** needs an upgrade. Estonia joined VIS in 2011 and introduced the system in all of the foreign representations where visas are issued. VIS Mail, VIS Mail 2, VISA Code Plus and further development of the visa consultation system have been rolled out over time.

State budget, ERDF and ISFB funding was and is used to implement VIS. The specialized VIS developing team in the Development and IT Centre of the Ministry of the Interior is consistently making smaller adjustments to the system. The upgraded system needs to be fully interoperable with other EU information systems. Estonia has decided to finance next generation **VIS and its interfaces with other EU large-scale IT systems under BMVI as a priority.**

- **providing efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of the visa procedure, and fully respecting the human dignity and the integrity of the applicant or of the visa holder in accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas**
- **ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis on visas, including the further development and modernisation of the common policy on visas and**
- **supporting Member States in issuing visas, including visas with limited territorial validity as referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 on humanitarian grounds, for reasons of national interest or because of international obligations**

The MFA and the Estonian Internal Security Service have assessed that the representations of Estonia comply with security requirements and the environment is client-friendly. All investments regarding the infrastructure that might be needed in the future, will be funded from the state budget.

All round the world, there are 17 Estonian representations processing Schengen visas. Estonia represents 4 Member States (Lithuania, Finland, Sweden and Denmark) in processing Schengen visas in 3 countries.

In 2022 61 employees in Estonian MFA dealt with visa questions (32 consuls, 4 expat technical staff and 25 local technical staff). Due to budgetary constraints, the number of staff has decreased to 48 (22 consuls, 1 expat technical staff, 20 local technical staff and 5 persons in the Consular Department of the MFA). In 2024 12,125 Schengen visa applications were processed and 8,811 visas issued in the foreign representations of Estonia. In 2020 the respective numbers were 25 555 and 24,970 and in 2019 145,711

and 143,582. The decrease was stemmed from COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia's full-scale war in Ukraine and the related restriction. Should the environment change for the better, and free travel is possible again, there is a high possibility that numbers will grow.

Officials dealing with visa processing are trained regularly to ensure harmonized application of the Visa Code, the VIS Regulation, falsified documents etc. **Trainings and internship missions** were partially funded by the ISFB and this will be continued under BMVI.

In addition to training, new technological solutions should be created and used.

The European Commission initiated the transition to a **digital visa** procedure based on a proposal made by the Estonian Presidency. An analysis report was prepared in 2019 and a working group on digitization was convened. Eu-LISA and DG HOME worked on the project to develop and test a prototype of the EU online visa application portal. The prototype of the e-application environment was introduced in 2021. EE will implement the EU visa online application platform after its completion.

- **developing different forms of cooperation between Member States in visa processing**

The **exchange of best practices** and experts, including the secondment of experts, as well as boosting the capacity of European networks to assess, promote, support and further develop Union policies and objectives is important.

Since the beginning of 2021, Estonia is represented by 18 Schengen Member States (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland), in 100 countries.

Since 2011 Estonia has signed co-operation contracts with an external service provider in 19 countries. Under current contracts, 231 visa centers provide services in Australia, Belarus, China, Canada, Egypt, Fiji, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and in US.

Starting from 10 March 2022 Russian and Belarusian citizens can apply for visa only in exceptional cases: wishing to visit family members in Estonia, as well as on humanitarian grounds, e.g., serious illness or funeral of a close relative.

Estonia sees BMVI funding useful for enhancing consular co-operation between Member States. **Study visits** to embassies of the Member States representing Estonia in a third country could be organized. The Visa Code foresees the obligation to monitor external service providers. **Visa centers audits** performed in cooperation with other Member States could be financed. This form of cooperation is already in practice (for example in Austria and Germany, Germany, the Netherlands, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were planning to audit the visa center in Istanbul at the end of April 2020, but due to Covid pandemic it was postponed) and could be further pursued.

**Indicative list of actions:**

- **VIS related developments (priority)**
- **Development of digital visa and online application in cooperation with the Commission**
- **Consular staff trainings and internships**
- **External service providers audits**
- **Measures to ensure follow up of future Schengen recommendations insofar as the deficiencies identified and the action plan concerned identifies operational measures to remedy them that require funding**

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**Operating support:** Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will hire or deploy additional consular staff to Estonian representations processing Schengen visas, where the workload has increased to enhance capability to process Schengen visas and organize visa related work more effectively. Operating support will cover the personnel costs.

**Financial instruments** will not be used for visa objective.

**Results:** Visa officers are trained and provide harmonized client friendly service in line with visa code. Visa application process is efficient and secure. Border crossing for *bona fide* travelers is smooth and security risks and the risks associated with irregular migration to the EU are mitigated. Developments in digital visas and e-applications are accessible to people with special needs. Web-solutions comply with WCAG 2.0 requirements. When using the VIS, each competent authority shall ensure that it does not discriminate applicants and visa holders on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and fully respects the human dignity of the applicant or visa holder.

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing	number	2	2
O.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	70	90
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	60	70
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	0	3
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	0	3
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	1	4
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	1
O.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	1
O.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.2.7	Number of real estates rented / depreciated	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

### 2.1.2. Indicators

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

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of new / upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	No projects	No projects
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	No projects	No projects
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021-2027	100	percentage	project reports, scheme recommendations and vulnerability assessments	Recommendations will be tackled mostly with national budget. BMVI support will contribute to 8 recommendations (No 56, 60, 65, 67, 69, 71, 84 and 100).
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2021-2027	976,292	number	VIS	
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2021-2027	7	number	project reports	
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the	number	0	share	2021-2027	70	number	Project reports, participant feedback sheets	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	skills and competences acquired during the training								

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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

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

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Improving visa application processing	412,500.00
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	0.00
Intervention field	003.Document security / document advisors	0.00
Intervention field	004.Consular cooperation	97,500.00
Intervention field	005.Consular coverage	0.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	1,162,586.25
Intervention field	007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes	374,913.75
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	202,500.00
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	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 assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

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

### 2.2.1. Description

Technical assistance is the precondition that sufficient means and resources are available to achieve the objectives and indicators set in the BMVI programme.

TA is used for

- Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control
- Capacity building
- Evaluation and studies, data collection
- Information and communication

#### **Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control**

TA is used by the competent officials of Responsible Authority (RA) and Audit Authority (AA). In the Ministry of the Interior there are approximately 10 RA officials responsible for implementation of HOME funds and 2 AA auditors. The TA is used for the RA and AA personnel costs, training, participation in workshops and meetings, etc.

#### **Capacity building**

Consultation and sharing of best practices are key factors in successful implementation so that applicants and beneficiaries have the ability to prepare and implement projects. Therefore, the RA also ensures continuous training, counseling and guidance of applicants and beneficiaries funded by the TA.

To reduce the burden on applicants and beneficiaries, the TA is used for novel IT solutions of application, reporting and reimbursement. The SFOS information system will be introduced to simplify the technical procedures, reduce the workload of applicants, beneficiaries and administration, and thus contribute more to substantive activities. The principle of single entry is used as far as possible for electronic applications. In addition, the information system enables the RA to monitor the achievement of results, the progress of commitments and disbursements, the volumes and results of audits, administrative, financial and on-the-spot controls, irregularities and recoveries.

#### **Evaluation and studies, data collection**

It is important to ensure that objectives are met in time and resources are used efficiently. Therefore two evaluations are foreseen: the mid-term evaluation in 2024 and final evaluation in 2030. If needed, resources could be used for studies and data collection.

#### **Information and communication**

The TA is also used for communication and publication activities (see p 7.)

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

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

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	350,000.00
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	3,494,273.64
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	400,000.00
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	1,000,000.00

### 3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

#### 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Initial allocation	0.00	5,269,705.00	6,402,733.00	6,905,464.00	5,346,817.00	4,425,874.00	4,486,181.00	32,836,774.00
Mid-term review					1,797,063.00	1,797,063.00	1,797,064.00	5,391,190.00
Thematic facility WPI			3,693,023.10					3,693,023.10
Thematic facility WPPII			1,869,840.00	2,133,333.00	27,449,898.29	3,306,902.00	13,227,605.00	47,987,578.29
Thematic facility WPPIII								
Total transfer (in)			296,393.00	359,627.00	306,733.00	149,978.00		1,112,731.00
Non-Thematic facility transfer (in)			296,393.00	359,627.00	306,733.00	149,978.00		1,112,731.00
Thematic facility WPII transfer (in)								
Total transfer (out)								
Non-Thematic facility transfer (out)								
Thematic facility WPII transfer (out)								
SACs contribution						813,769.00	813,769.00	1,627,538.00
Total	0.00	5,269,705.00	12,261,989.10	9,398,424.00	34,900,511.29	10,493,586.00	20,324,619.00	92,648,834.39

### 3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(c)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	21,818,331.97	7,272,777.32	7,272,777.32	0.00	29,091,109.29	75.000000000086%
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	30,036,973.95	3,337,441.56	3,337,441.56	0.00	33,374,415.51	89.9999999730%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	3,615,000.00	1,205,000.00	1,205,000.00	0.00	4,820,000.00	75.000000000000%
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	10,215,944.45	3,405,314.82	3,405,314.82	0.00	13,621,259.27	74.9999999816%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	750,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	75.000000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
European integrated border management	Pact specific action	Total	18,718,310.38	2,079,812.26	2,079,812.26	0.00	20,798,122.64	90.0000000192%
Total European integrated border management			85,154,560.75	17,550,345.96	17,550,345.96	0.00	102,704,906.71	82.9118719619%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	2,047,500.00	682,500.00	682,500.00	0.00	2,730,000.00	75.000000000000%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	202,500.00	67,500.00	67,500.00	0.00	270,000.00	75.000000000000%
Total Common visa policy			2,250,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	0.00	3,000,000.00	75.000000000000%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			5,244,273.64				5,244,273.64	100.000000000000%
Grand total			92,648,834.39	18,300,345.96	18,300,345.96	0.00	110,949,180.35	83.5056501524%

### 3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management<sup>1</sup>

Instrument	Transfer Amount
	0.00

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

#### 4. Enabling conditions

##### Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes	<p>Public Procurement Register- <a href="https://riigihanked.riik.ee">https://riigihanked.riik.ee</a></p> <p>Public Procurement Act- <a href="http://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/505092017003/consolide/current">www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/505092017003/consolide/current</a></p> <p>Competition Act- <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/519012015013/consolide/current">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/519012015013/consolide/current</a></p> <p>Information from the MoF- <a href="https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riigihanked">https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riigihanked</a></p> <p>Public Procurement Register (PPR)- <a href="https://riigihanked.riik.ee">https://riigihanked.riik.ee</a></p> <p>Information from the MoF- <a href="https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riigihanked">https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riigihanked</a></p>	<p>Public contracts above the national threshold and procurement under EU procurement law are published and executed on the central e-procurement portal “Public Procurement Register” managed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in accordance with Reg (EU) 2019/1780. MoF is responsible for monitoring, reporting and consulting pursuant to Art 83 and 84 of EU 2014/24 and Art 99 and 100 of Reg (EU) 2014/25. Monitoring and reporting are based on data retrieved from the Central Public Procurement Register.</p>
		<p>2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:</p> <p>a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value;</p> <p>b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.</p>	Yes		<p>a. the names of the successful tenderers, the indicative number of tenderers and the contract value shall be published in the public procurement register in the form of a contract award notice in accordance with Commission Reg (EU) 2019/1780.</p> <p>b. After completion of procurement, the contracting authority will publish the contract-specific information on the final price in the public procurement register. Information on the participation of SMEs as direct tenderers is published in the scheme award notice – 100 % of e-procurement is carried out in a central procurement register.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		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	<p>Public Procurement Register (PPR)- <a href="https://riighanked.riik.ee">https://riighanked.riik.ee</a></p> <p>Public Procurement Act - <a href="http://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/505092017003/consolide/current">www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/505092017003/consolide/current</a></p> <p>Information form the MoF - <a href="https://www.fin.ee/en/public-procurement-state-aid-and-assets/public-procurement-policy/state-supervision">https://www.fin.ee/en/public-procurement-state-aid-and-assets/public-procurement-policy/state-supervision</a></p>	The authority responsible for state supervision (monitoring) and analysis is the Ministry of Finance. Monitoring obligations are laid down in the Public Procurement Act. 4 people are responsible for monitoring and 1 person is responsible for the overall analysis of public procurement data.
		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	<p>Public Procurement Register (PPR)- <a href="https://riighanked.riik.ee">https://riighanked.riik.ee</a></p> <p>Public Procurement and State Aid Department of the MoF: <a href="https://www.fin.ee/riighanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riighanked">https://www.fin.ee/riighanked-riigiabi-osalused-kinnisvara/riighanked</a></p> <p>Reports, data- <a href="https://fin.ee/riighanked-riigiabi-osalused/riighanked#riighangete-valdkon">https://fin.ee/riighanked-riigiabi-osalused/riighanked#riighangete-valdkon</a></p>	4. The yearly overview is published at website of Ministry of Finance.
		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	Yes	<p>Public Procurement Register - <a href="https://riighanked.riik.ee">https://riighanked.riik.ee</a></p> <p>Public Procurement and State Aid</p>	The Public Procurement Act provides that if circumstances that become known during supervision may give rise to suspicion of an offense that is not a misdemeanor as provided for in § 213–215

Enabling condition	Fulfillment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfillment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.  Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:  1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	<p>Department of the MoF: <a href="https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigibi-osalused/riigihanked">https://www.fin.ee/riigihanked-riigibi-osalused/riigihanked</a></p> <p>Information from the MoF - <a href="https://www.fin.ee/en/public-procurement-state-aid-and-assets/public-procurement-policy/state-supervision">https://www.fin.ee/en/public-procurement-state-aid-and-assets/public-procurement-policy/state-supervision</a></p>	<p>of the Public Procurement Act, or if the circumstances have the characteristics of a possible corruption case, the Ministry of Finance shall notify the investigating authority or the prosecutor's office of the circumstances known to it. In this sense, the Competition Authority is also an investigating authority and the competent authority for supervising compliance with the Competition Act (see § 54), which must be notified of violations. The website of the Ministry of Finance contains information that in the event of suspicion of possible cooperation between undertakings that harms competition, the Competition Authority must be notified.</p>
	Yes			<p>Constitution - <a href="http://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530122020003/consol">www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530122020003/consol</a></p> <p>Act on the Implementation of ESI and HOME Funds (ÜSS), <a href="http://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/11102022001">www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/11102022001</a></p> <p>UN Reports – Estonia - <a href="https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fCORE%2fEST%2f2015&amp;Lang=en">https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fCORE%2fEST%2f2015&amp;Lang=en</a>)</p> <p>Gender Equality Act - <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/106072012022?leiaKehtiv">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/106072012022?leiaKehtiv</a></p> <p>Equal Treatment Act - <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/1260420130">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/1260420130</a></p>	<p>To ensure consistency with the Charter Estonia has a mechanism established through national law and international agreements. Among others Section I of the Charter (dignity, § 1-5) in the Constitution § 10, 17, 18, 20, 29. Section II (freedoms, § 6-19) Constitution § 20, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 36-38, 40, 41, 43, 47, the Personal Data Protection Act and the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens. Section III (equality, § 20-26) § 12 and 28 of the Constitution, the Equal Treatment Act, the Gender Equality Act. Title IV (solidarity, § 27-38), § 27-29 of the Constitution, Employment Contracts Act. Title V (citizens' rights, § 39-46), § 3, 12, 34, 44, 46 of the Constitution, Administrative Procedure Act. According to § 7 (3) of the ÜSS, each Implementing Body centrally coordinates and monitors in its field how the supports enables to maintain the base principles of the strategy "Estonia 2035" (including the values of the Charter) and</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfillment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfillment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		<p>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).</p>	Yes	<p>097leiaKehitiv Chancellor of Justice - <a href="https://www.oiguskantslet.ee/et">https://www.oiguskantslet.ee/et</a> Monitoring Committee - <a href="https://siseministeerium.ee/seirekomisjon">https://siseministeerium.ee/seirekomisjon</a></p>	<p>contributing to the achievement of goals. The requirement of compliance with the Charter is foreseen in the horizontal project selection criteria. MA provides trainings on fundamental rights.</p> <p>The monitoring committee includes partners who monitor the implementation of the Charter and whose task is to present the consolidated vision and, if necessary, problems in their field to the monitoring committee (e.g. the Commissioner for Gender Equality and Equal Treatment, the Estonian Chamber of Disabled People, the Estonian Human Rights Centre).</p> <p>Upon request of the partner overseeing the implementation of the Charter, discussion point is added to the agenda. In accordance with the working procedures of the monitoring committee, which were approved at the first meeting, the representative of the Chancellor of Justice gives, if necessary, an overview of complaints submitted to him/her where the activities supported by the funds did not comply with the Charter or the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Secretariat of the Monitoring Committee makes a request to the Chancellor of Justice before the meeting and, in the case, there are complaints, the discussion point is added to the agenda. The monitoring committee has an e-mail address through which all members of the monitoring committee can open a discussion or propose agenda points.</p>
4. Implementation	Yes	A national framework to ensure	Yes	Wellfare Development Plan -	Ensuring the protection of the rights of

Enabling condition	Fulfillment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfillment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
<p>and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC</p>		<p>implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</li> </ol>		<p><a href="https://www.sm.ee/et/heaolu-arengukava-2023-2030">https://www.sm.ee/et/heaolu-arengukava-2023-2030</a></p> <p>Estonia 2035 - <a href="https://valitsus.ee/strateegia-eeesti-2035-arengukavad-ja-planeering/strateegia/materjalid">https://valitsus.ee/strateegia-eeesti-2035-arengukavad-ja-planeering/strateegia/materjalid</a></p>	<p>people with disabilities is divided between different strategies. The policy strategy for the protection of the rights of people with disabilities is set out in the “Wellfare Development Plan 2023–2030”. The challenges of the target group, policy measures and relevant indicators are described in the programmes of the same development plan. The umbrella strategy “Estonia 2035” also covers requirements of the UNCRPD.</p> <p>Statistics on the situation of people with disabilities are collected by Statistics Estonia through the Estonian Social Survey, the Estonian Labour Force Survey, the Working Life Survey and the Household Budget Survey, as well as relevant health, ageing and pension surveys. The Ministry of Social Affairs publishes regular social welfare statistics and, where necessary, conducts specific surveys.</p>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.</li> </ol>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Advisory Board for Persons with Disabilities - <a href="https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/et/puuetega-inimeste-n%C3%B5ukoda">https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/et/puuetega-inimeste-n%C3%B5ukoda</a></p> <p>Consumer Protection and Technical Surveillance Authority (CPTSA) (<a href="https://www.ttja.ee/ariklient/ehitised-ehitamine/ligipaasetavus">https://www.ttja.ee/ariklient/ehitised-ehitamine/ligipaasetavus</a>)</p> <p>Requirements for buildings arising from the special needs of people with disabilities (<a href="https://www.rigiteataja.ee/akt/131052018">https://www.rigiteataja.ee/akt/131052018</a>)</p>	<p>Accessibility is a strategic goal and fundamental principle of "Estonia 2035" within the meaning of Article 9 of the UNCRPD. In order to develop a comprehensive accessibility policy, the Government established an accessibility task force in 2019. The Equality Competence Centre provides advice to MA and beneficiaries on accessibility and equal opportunities and approves conditions of giving support and monitors the fulfillment of UNCRPD requirements.</p> <p>In 2018, the regulations “Requirements for buildings arising from the special needs of</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>055)</p> <p>Requirements for living space (<a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072015034?leiaKehtiv">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072015034?leiaKehtiv</a>)</p>	<p>people with disabilities” and “Requirements for living space” entered into force.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2019, the Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority (CPTRA) monitors the implementation of respective legislation on accessibility of the physical environment and the EU Accessibility Directive (EU) 2019/882.</p>
		<p>3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Monitoring Committee - <a href="https://siseministeerium.ee/seirekomisjon">https://siseministeerium.ee/seirekomisjon</a></p> <p>Advisory Board for Persons with Disabilities - <a href="https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/et/puuetega-inimeste-n%C3%B5ukoda">https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/et/puuetega-inimeste-n%C3%B5ukoda</a></p> <p>Chancellor of Justice - <a href="https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/">https://www.oiguskantsler.ee/</a></p> <p>Act of Chancellor of Justice - <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/%C3%95KS">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/%C3%95KS</a></p>	<p>As of 1 January 2019, the Chancellor of Justice (CJ) is responsible for promoting, protecting and monitoring the implementation of the UNCRRPD. In 2019, the Advisory Board for Persons with Disabilities was established under the CJ, with the aim of advising the CJ on the promotion, protection and monitoring of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Advisory Board is established under Article 33(3) of the UNCRRPD.</p> <p>For BMVI projects, the contact point is the monitoring committee (MC), which consists of the relevant umbrella organizations and, if necessary, the MA expands the list of partners. The Estonian Chamber of Disabled People, the CJ and the Commissioner for Gender Equality and Equal Treatment are invited to the meetings of the monitoring committee.</p> <p>Representative of the CJ provides, if necessary, an overview of the complaints at the MC meeting.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>Members of the MC may propose additional meetings or an additional agenda item if a case arises in which an activity supported by the funds does not comply with the UNCRPD.</p>

## 5. Programme authorities

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

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Estonian Ministry of the Interior	Tarmo Miilits	Permanent Secretary	info@siseministeerium.ee
Audit authority	The Internal Audit Department of the Estonian Ministry of the Interior	Tarmo Olgo	Head of the department	tarmo.olgo@siseministeerium.ee
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Estonian Ministry of the Finance	Marge Kajjas		marge.kajjas@fin.ee

## 6. Partnership

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

Preparation of the BMVI programme is based on the principle of transparency. All relevant stakeholders were given an opportunity to contribute to resolving Estonia's current and future challenges in implementing external borders and visa policy.

In Estonia all strategic planning of the national needs and their financing is central. There is no separate process (incl. involvement of partners and stakeholders) for programming the EU funds. The planning is source-neutral; the mapping of important strategic goals is done in the process of developing national strategies.

Planning for the 2021-2027 has been conducted hand in hand with preparing the long-term national umbrella strategy "Estonia 2035" and the "Internal Security Development Plan". An overview of compiling the strategies is found on following websites: <https://www.riigikantselei.ee/et/Eesti2035> and <https://www.siseministerium.ee/et/STAK2030>.

The process started in the spring of 2018. At the end of 2018 and the beginning of 2019, consultations with other ministries and umbrella organizations took place. Additionally, discussions were held in all counties. County Security Councils, other institutions related to internal security in the county, interest groups and representatives of civil society organizations, city and rural municipality leaders, and the county development centers were invited to the discussions. The discussions were summarized and used in the preparation of the "Internal Security Development Plan 2020–2030".

The development plan was submitted for public consultation through the dedicated web platform. The same system was used to get an approval from all ministries and the Government Office, and an opinion of the Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities.

The financing for meeting the goals set in strategies are decided during the annual discussions of national budget, which guarantees synergy with national and other resources and enables to avoid double financing.

The implementation of the Internal Security Development Plan is monitored by the sectoral committee which consists of representatives from relevant authorities, intermediate bodies and partners.

For the Pact National Implementation Plan the interministerial working group was established in June 2024 by decree of the Minister of the Interior. All ministries were responsible for involving relevant stakeholders in their field. The working Group meetings took place once a month, resulting in prioritized list of actions and financial needs regarding the Pact. In addition, a webinar for the stakeholder was held in April 2025 to which representatives of 10 stakeholders (including the European Migration Network, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Chancellor of Justice) participated.

There is a common committee to monitor the implementation of the BMVI, ISF and AMIF. This monitoring committee consists of the same parties which are members of the sectoral committees of the Internal Security Development Plan. In addition, bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination are involved.

## 7. Communication and visibility

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

The communication of EU funds aims to ensure target group awareness of EU support through comprehensive, open and relevant communication.

A single website portal providing access to all programmes covered by CPR will be established by the State Shared Service Centre (SSSC). The website portal will be made available in English and Russian as well, since surveys show that the Russian-speaking population is less aware of support measures.

The Ministry of the Interior ensures the continuation of dedicated website for the HOME funds covering the programmes' objectives, activities, available funding opportunities and achievements. Estonia will ensure transparency on the implementation of the national programme and publishes a list of actions supported by each programme.

Both the single website portal as well as HOME funds website are designed and constructed to comply with the WCAG 2.0 AA Accessibility Guidelines. This means that certain technical tools and content creation principles have been used to help consumers with visual, hearing, physical, speech, cognitive, language, learning, and neurological disabilities use the content of the website.

A Facebook page is used to communicate HOME funds' open calls for proposals and achievements of projects.

The communication coordinator in the SSSC will lead the national communication network to ensure central visibility, transparency and communication activities. Furthermore, it will hold a yearly national Europe Day in association with the European Commission Representation in Estonia.

A dedicated HOME funds communication officer is appointed within the Ministry of the Interior.

Technical Assistance is used for communication activities.

Indicators:

1. Audio storytelling through five (5) podcasts to rise awareness of the projects financed from the HOME funds during the new period. Podcasts will be part of the regular podcasts published by the Ministry of the Interior.
2. At least four (4) major information activities during the new period to present the achievements for the target audience.
3. At least four (4) digital media content created, including visual content such as illustrations and video materials to introduce the HOME funds in Estonia.
4. New social media channels (Facebook, Youtube) developed for the Home funds in Estonia to reach out to a wider audience. Creating new content and cross-referencing on other similar social media accounts to grow following.

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

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

### A. Summary of the main elements

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

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

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

Appendix 1 : Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates  
B. Details by type of operation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering 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(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

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

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

## B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3

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

Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 4		4.0		Accepted	26 Jun 2025	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Pact specific action		18,718,310,38		<p>Under this Specific Action, funding will mostly contribute to the implementation of Building Block 2 of the Common Implementation Plan for the Pact on Migration and Asylum “A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders” by supporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the establishment of accommodation capacity and horizontal running costs for the screening of third-country nationals. It will include both mobile houses as well as the renovation and transformation of a block of the Detention centre in Tallin. The capacity for screening may be used also for the border procedures if necessary</li> <li>- the hiring of staff to carry out horizontal tasks in the multipurpose centre,</li> <li>- the provision of support to third country nationals, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o accommodation with a standard of living which guarantees their subsistence, protects their physical and mental health and respects their rights under the Charter</li> <li>o a preliminary health check performed by medical personnel and vulnerability assessment performed by specialized personnel trained for that purpose from the Screening Authority</li> <li>o identification or verification of identity</li> <li>o the registration of biometric data and security checks as necessary</li> <li>o information, translation and support in the filling of the screening form</li> <li>o referral to the appropriate procedure</li> </ul> </li> <li>- the development of the national IT-system that are also used for border control purposes (i.e. multipurpose), including indicatively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o the development of ‘ILLEGAAL’ for screening purposes</li> <li>o the interconnectivity between ILLEGAAL and RAKS for automated document sharing,</li> <li>o the creation of an interface between court e-File system RAKS and ILLEGAAL</li> <li>o the development of a translation module which will be used by border guards and for all procedures related to the Pact.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Support to multipurpose ICT systems will inter alia contribute to Building Block 4 ‘Fair, efficient, and convergent asylum procedures’ and Building Block 5 ‘Efficient and fair return procedures’.</p> <p>Lastly, funding under this specific action will also contribute to Building Block 1 “A common migration and asylum information system: Eurodac”, via possible IT developments and capacity building, the purchase of mobile facial image capturing devices and document control equipment placed in BCPs and border guard stations at the external border.</p>	

TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,123,098.62		Technical Assistance for the specific action to support Member States in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum
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Procedure reference		Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 - 12 Dec 2022 - 3		3.0		Accepted	20 Feb 2025	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions	Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	22,776,411.59		<p>BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/002 - 'Comprehensive surveillance of the EE-RF border'</p> <p>The objective of the specific action is to enhance Estonia's capability to control the external border with Russia through state-of-the-art technology.</p> <p>Work Package 1 will concern the development and construction of a fiber optics communication network (OPTIC-COMM) aimed at ensuring operational reliability and undisturbed data flows between border guard stations at the external border and data centres.</p> <p>Work Package 2 will concern the development and construction of the Eastern Border Detection Unmanned Vehicle system (D-UAS Border), with the aim to ensure situational awareness of cross-border movement, including illegal cross-border use of low flying unmanned vehicles.</p> <p>Overall, the projects will reinforce capabilities for strengthened border surveillance at the external border.</p> <p>EUR 18,299,916.90</p> <p>BMVI/2024/SA/1.1.5/001 - 'Piloting of Multi-Layer Counter-UAS position'</p> <p>The specific action aims to test innovative technological solutions at the EU external border through the establishment of a counter-drone position, capable of detecting and intercepting flying objects near the Russian border, which will consist of a stationary position (mast equipped with sensors/jammers) and a container equipped with hard kill solution. The result of the projects will be shared with Frontex and the other Member States.</p> <p>EUR 4,476,494.70</p>	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate			1,366,584.70		BMVI/2024/SA/1.4.2/002 TA: EUR 1,097,995.01	



<p>TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)</p>				<p>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. ESTONIA implements both aspects EUR 982.129,25</p> <p>BMVI/2022/SA/1.5.7/003 - BMVI/2022/SA/1.5.7/007 - ISPoC+ analysis</p> <p>The objective of this specific action is to secure an effective implementation of the provisions of the Schengen Information System (SIS) Regulations and implementing acts. The scope of this project is SIRENE bureau business processes analysis and system analysis of the application. As a result of the project, SIRENE bureau processes are analyzed and documented. The possibilities for automation of business processes will be mapped, therefore the analysis serves as a base Document for further development of the system EUR 480,305.67</p> <p>BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/003 - Establishment of mobile autonomous remote surveillance capability. The aim of the project is to create a mobile and autonomously powered remote sensing capability at the external border of Estonia for situations caused by changing border security and preparedness and awareness of the general mass immigration situation at the external borders of other EU Member States. EUR 2 021 549.14</p>
		<p>3 114,879.04</p>	<p>TA Frontex EUR 105,840.00 Interoperability EUR 58,927,75 ISPOC EUR 28,818.34 Surveillance EUR 121 292.95</p>	

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Performance Framework 18.09.2025	Supplementary Information	18 Sept 2025		Ares(2025)7818335	Performance Framework 18.09.2025	18 Sept 2025	Leht, Uille
Summary of the proposed IV amendment of the BMVI programme	Supplementary Information	18 Sept 2025		Ares(2025)7818335	Summary of the proposed IV amendment of the BMVI programme	18 Sept 2025	Leht, Uille
BMVI programme version 5.1_TRACKED	Supplementary Information	18 Sept 2025		Ares(2025)7818335	BMVI programme version 5.1_TRACKED	18 Sept 2025	Leht, Uille
Horizontal Enabling Conditions - Long version	Supplementary Information	18 Sept 2025		Ares(2025)7818335	Horizontal Enabling Conditions - long version	18 Sept 2025	Leht, Uille
Programme snapshot 2021EE65BVPR001 5.1	Snapshot of data before send	18 Sept 2025		Ares(2025)7818335	Programme_snapshot_2021EE65BVPR001_5.1_en.pdf	18 Sept 2025	Leht, Uille