

BORDER MANAGEMENT AND VISA POLICY INSTRUMENT PROGRAMME OF HUNGARY

**BMVI
2021-2027**

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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)

The BMVI programme (HU-P) takes into account the objectives of the **2022-2028 HU IBM Strategy** that is in line with EU strategies in the policy areas it covers and with the relevant EU legal acts, e.g. EU Internal Security Strategy, the EU Migration Strategy and Annex VI of its Communication on its implementation. The HU-P was established following a **broad national needs assessment** carried out in the area of border management and visa policy in 2019-2020 that served as a basis for the Gov. Decision 1218/2020 establishing the strategic guidelines and development orientations for the implementation of the 2021-2027 ISF, AMIF and BMVI programmes in HU. The development for more effective border control is planned on the basis of the HU IBM Strategy, the development orientations the capability roadmap of the EBCGA, the results of its risk analyses and vulnerability assessments, taking into account the EBCGA multiannual plans.

The HU-P prioritises **the adaptation to the expected evolution of the legal framework of the Schengen area** and to the development trends in the field (e.g. digitalisation of travel documents and strengthening of biometric identification at BCPs), and will ensure the management of threats at the external borders (in particular situations arising from the war between RU and UA) through continuous monitoring.

The **vulnerability assessment (VA) and the 2019 Schengen evaluation (SCHEVAL)**, the recommendations made by the COM (Programming Fiche PF) shaped the concept of HU-P. Out of the 27 recommendations of the 2019 SCHEVAL, 17 have been implemented by the end of 2021, 1 is under approval and 9 are planned to be implemented. All 7 recommendations with financial implications are reflected in the HU-P. The HU-P also puts strong emphasis on the implementation of the recommendations of the VA in particular HU10 and HU12. **HU plans to respond to any future recommendations.**

Lessons learned from previous programming periods (External Borders Fund - EBF and Internal Security Fund - Borders and Visa 2014-2020 - ISF-B) have been assessed and incorporated into the programme. The main objectives are:

Integrated border management

HU-P will contribute to the implementation of EU border management policy at national level, also supports the implementation of the tasks set out in Decision 2/2019 of the EBCGA Board of Directors on IBM's technical and operational strategy. Border management activities will comply with the Schengen acquis, including the Schengen Borders Code, in particular regarding fundamental rights and related EU law instruments.

Border surveillance

HU remains a transit country on the international irregular migration route, with 3 inward irregular migration channels (TR-GR-SRB; TR-BG-RO; RU-UA) crossing our external borders. HU devotes significant national resources to the control of Schengen external borders, which will be complemented by the BMVI. Migration pressure on our southern and eastern borders will continue. Proportionately to the length and vulnerability of border sections, the largest number of border guards is deployed to the RO (447 km) and SRB (174.4 km) sections, followed by the UA (136.7 km) and the HR (344.8 km) sections. The availability of border security infrastructure and reconnaissance capabilities with different technical content has a major impact on the use of manpower. In addition to national resources, it is to build on previous developments to meet the technical needs for detection and response capabilities. In addition to the quantitative and qualitative upgrading of the land vehicle fleet, we will seek to complement the stable and mobile thermal imaging detection systems with new technologies. Integrating these assets into a single system can increase the effectiveness of border control without additional manpower. These are in line with the EBCGA technical and operational strategy, HU Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2020, SCHEVAL recommendations (SCHEVAL-Rs.).

Measures within the Schengen area

Illegal immigration offences are detected at border crossing points (BCPs) and in the immediate vicinity of external borders, also within the Schengen area. Therefore, the improvements should not be limited to the first 3 steps of the four-tier access control model. The aim is to **develop border police units capable of effectively detecting** those who do not fulfil the criteria to remain within the Schengen area. Specific technical equipment, vehicles and training of enforcement staff are planned, in line with the HU IBM Strategy.

Risk analysis

- **Improvement of cooperation between authorities and joint risk analysis:** irregular border crossers (2017: 9142; 2018: 4285; 2019: 13170 2020: 29643; 2021: 72787; 31/08/2022: 60390) are using new methods in a more organised way, and are being apprehended in greater numbers further away from the border. There is a need for **better cooperation between the authorities** concerned to allow for more effective action.
- **Building situational awareness: EUROSUR system** is a key element in developing a more accurate intelligence picture at the external borders. Despite the changing legislative environment in recent years, HU authorities have continuously tried to meet the requirements for its operation. Several developments took place both from national and ISF-B resources, NCC was set up, national data application development and connection is ongoing. HU implemented the 2019 SCHEVAL-Rs, which also concern EUROSUR. Actions in the HU-P shall ensure that all components of the system are implemented in accordance with the EBCGA Regulation. HU fulfils the requirements for the national situational picture, but there is a need to increase efficiency. In addition to the regional endpoints currently under development, the integration of the different border subsystems, the wider use of fusion services provided by EBCGA and the further development of the use of the CIRAM model are envisaged. **The developments will also ensure continued compliance with information exchange standards.**

Developing cooperation with the EBCGA and with other MS's and third countries

Operational cooperation: Cooperation with EBCGA and participation in its operations (reception and deployment) is significant (326 vehicles and 10 100 days of operations between 2018-2022). HU, through its experience in the management of external borders, actively participates in activities coordinated by EBCGA, joint operations. HU supports the coordination of EBCGA activities with other EU agencies, without prejudice to the competences of MSs. There is also a need to further develop operational cooperation with other MSs and directly with certain third countries, building on previous good practices and joint patrols.

Establishment of the Standing Corps: training and recruitment is a priority. A national capacity development plan, based on the EBCGA position on technical upgrades, will determine further directions and priorities for equipment procurement, which the HU-P will take into account as far as information is currently available.

Facilitation of legitimate travel and effective control of border traffic

BCPs

There are 32 road/highway, 12 rail, 3 waterway and 4 air border posts along the external border of HU. 10 temporary BCPs are operating in RO. By the end of the period, 2 new BCPs may be opened. The renovation and upgrading of the BCPs is ongoing, also based on the SCHEVAL-Rs, but essentially based on traditional control technology. To apply new technologies, HU is investigating the possibility of implementing border control at road BCPs with an automated system (ABC gate) in the framework of a pilot project. This is also justified by the need to maintain and increase the throughput capacity of the BCPs, as passenger traffic exceeded 61 m by 2019, with a growth rate of 5.6-7.8% in 2017-2019. Although border crossing restrictions in 2020-21 have significantly reduced border traffic (28-38 million persons per year), a renewed upward trend is already visible in 2022 (around 31 million persons by 31/08/2022). **Capacity development of BCPs** is a key element of the HU-P, so that in the next programming period, all BCPs on the EU external border will be subject to infrastructure development, in proportion to the volume of traffic and previous developments. These will range from complete

reconstruction (e.g. Záhony) to physical expansion of traffic lanes (e.g. Tompa) and technological upgrades to ensure faster and safer border crossing conditions.

Implementation of border checks: HU's border traffic is estimated to reach 80 million people by 2030 (3% growth per year). This will also pose an increasing challenge in screening out illegal immigrants who pose a threat to public/national security (e.g. foreign fighters). With the continued presence of various types of document forgery (in 2017: 1650; 2018: 1643; 2019: 1347, 2020: 1441; 2021: 2203; 31/08/2022: 1298), the method of identity exchange is on the rise (10-15% in 2019-2021). HU has set the goal of creating a "smart BCP" (automated systems and vehicle scanning) and of strengthening the technical basis for biometric identification to establish an EES-compatible border control.

Large-scale IT systems

Effective use of Entry/Exit System (EES)

HU aims that, following the introduction of EES, the IT systems facilitating border crossing operate in an interoperable and reliable manner without increasing the time required for border crossing. The development and testing of the EES core functionalities and the necessary capacity development has started, the development of the National Border Registry (N.HERR) is ongoing. Pilot parallel deployment of the new system has started at several BCPs to continuously correct errors. New border management processes will be developed relating to the implementation of the EES and the interoperability elements which requires technical and SW improvements (in particular 2019/817/EU; 2017/2226/EU). In parallel to the infrastructure improvements, which have been the subject of specific studies, additional technical equipment (fingerprint and document scanners, face recorders) will also need to be purchased.

The development of related IT systems, their operational conditions and interoperability (e.g. ETIAS, SIS II, AFIS, ABIS) is priority. The first milestone will be the implementation of the interoperability tasks of ESP and MID for N.HERR, SIRENE, AFIS, and other specialised systems (in particular 2019/817/EU; 2018/1240/EU; 1861/2018/EU).

Research and development

The technical modernisation of border control requires **development while** there has been no substantial development in the area of research and development in the past period. Therefore, and also to make use of the results of international security research projects, to modify and test the developed technical tools in a border-specific manner and to follow global trends, HU is planning to set up a **border police R&D facility**. The planned institutional set-up will be jointly funded by the ISF and the BMVI at the level of the MoI, and exclusively funded by the BMVI at the level of IBM implementation. A study has been carried out on the planned development. The HU-P will provide the opportunity to partially adapt the results of the **ROBORDER (H2020)** project and to support pilot projects for this purpose, similar to the development of **iBorderCtrl** in which HU was a partner. The former has also been partially integrated into the long-term development concept of the border surveillance system. The experts of the facility will also contribute to the **development of an equipment- and method-specific technical qualification procedure** to support national procurement procedures in order to adapt to the EBCGA equipment procurement standards currently being developed. Also response to VA recommendations have to be continuously integrated into the border security system. This will be facilitated by regular analysis and monitoring of specific technologies and processes.

Training

In line with the SCHEVAL-Rs, professional and language training for staff will be also supported. Taking into account the staff turnover less than half of the border control police staff received training from national and ISF-B resources in 2015-2019. Therefore further training needs to be continued and developed in the areas:

- promoting the setting up of a permanent EBCGA unit
- improvement of situation awareness (e.g. CIRAM)
- IBM
- use of new technologies
- fundamental rights (enforcement of fundamental rights, vulnerable groups e.g. minors, people with

disabilities, victims of trafficking, etc., remedies, non-discrimination, data management)

Common visa policy

The HU consular service carries out its tasks in 145 locations with 369 staff. In 2019 (as the last year before COVID), a total of 273 439 visa applications were lodged, of which 237 851 were uniform visa applications (87%). Compared to 2017-2018, the increase in the number of applications is small (1.5%), but the risk inherent in the range of applicants is constantly increasing. The 2020-2021 figures do not give a true picture. On the basis of visa representation agreement, HU represents other MSs at 83 locations and 62 locations receive visa applications on behalf of HU. HU supports the forms of cooperation other than visa representation, as identified in the Visa Code, which are operated in a variety of forms and locations to support the common visa policy and share best practices. External service providers are used to receive visa applications in 18 countries. **The implementation of the EU acquis on the regulatory and IT side of the common visa policy is in line with the relevant standards** (767/2008/EU; 810/2009/EU; 2018/1806/EU; 2019/817/EU). Additional needs, mainly related to interoperability, have been planned in the HU-P.

Efficient and customer-friendly services: given the **infrastructure** coverage and the expected digital generation shift in visa application (e-visa application and e-visa), HU does not plan to open additional consulates. The upgrading of the premises of the missions has been financed to the extent necessary by national funds. In view of the expected introduction of digital applications, only minor renovations of consulates are planned, reflecting the transition period and customer-friendliness. Renewal of IT infrastructure is essential. Efficient administration also requires the deployment of sufficient **consular staff** and the management of peak application periods.

Further development of a common understanding of visa policy: while maintaining the consular training system, quality assurance and sharing of experience are the main thrust of the HU-P.

Cooperation between MSs

Network of specialised diplomats: the consular service is supported by an average of 17 specialised migration diplomats, composed of nationally seconded specialised diplomats (7-10), visa advisers (3-7 from ISF-B) and document liaison officers (4 from ISF-B), whose main tasks are to provide expert support to visa procedures and to detect migration risks. The aim is to improve and continue the existing system.

Transfer of good practice: we plan to support study visits, exchanges of experience.

VIS and related specialised IT systems: digitalisation of visa application processing and the introduction of e-visas will be priority, also requiring the **development of VIS and related specialised systems**.

Ensuring interoperability: EU and MS IT developments require further development of both the border management system and the visa and related systems.

Complementarity and synergies between the BMVI and other forms of support: Point 2.3 of the PA explains that synergies can be identified with other funds, e.g. the Customs Funds, and that there are efforts to strengthen the HU R&D projects, in which case synergies will also be exploited. The Horizon Europe 2021-2027, EDIOP Plus and the National Fund for Research, Development and Innovation are linked to developments of HU-P. Support for infrastructure and equipment development and cooperation is linked to the EU Transport White Paper, ITOP, Interreg-IPA HU-SRB CBC Prg, Interreg V-A HU-RO Cooperation. Efforts have been made to align with the Digital Europe, the Danube Strategy, the National Development and Spatial Development Concept, the National Security Strategy and the Artificial Intelligence Strategy of HU.

MA (Ministry of Interior) has adequate administrative capacity and selects staff with high levels of expertise and relevant field experience. No weaknesses in administrative capacity were identified during previous audits. **The prevention of fraud and corruption will remain a priority.** The national legal base (*Government Decree 256/2021. (V. 18.)*) is common to all funds covered by the CPR, the framework of rules and obligations is common. This enhances legal certainty and helps to improve project implementation. The common IT system, developed by the **Prime Minister's Office as Central**

Coordination (CC), will serve as a tool to provide beneficiaries with the appropriate background for project implementation and the MA for monitoring. As in period 2014-20, MA has placed particular emphasis on continuing the training of beneficiaries, transferring experience and deepening knowledge, complemented by CC training.

To reduce the administrative burden for MA and beneficiaries, we would like to increase the use of simplified cost options (SCOs) in the settlement of costs with the beneficiaries under both SOs.

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"/>	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

1. Improving border control

1.1 Reinforcing controls at external borders (II.1.a.i). HU aims to strengthen border control by increasing staff awareness, facilitating legal border crossings and improving the management of the external borders.

Preparedness of border control staff

The aim of HU is to ensure that **the staff members involved in IBM**, but primarily staff responsible for border control are **well trained, motivated and have good communication skills**. In the period 2014-2020, 2 286 of the 3 511 police border control staff have received professional or language training using national or EU funding. In the years 2015-2019, 1464 staff of the border guard branch received ISF-B training, 762 received national training and 60 received ISF-B language training. The professional and language training courses are mainly held at the Border Police Training Base (Szeged) set up at the expense of EBF. **Based on the SCHEVAL-Rs (2019/4,5)**, taking into account operational needs and risk analyses at national, regional and local level and in line with the objectives of the national IBM Strategy, the level of knowledge and local awareness required by the strategy documents can be achieved mainly through **professional training in the field of European IBM and language training**.

In developing the **language training of staff**, the aim is to promote a variety of training methods (e.g. attendance group, training abroad, practice-oriented, etc.). Language training will primarily aim at mastering the **languages of neighbouring third countries** to the level required for the performance of the service and at developing communication.

The design of the training courses and their themes will take into account the alignment with the CCC.

Indicative list of activities:

- Training in the development or facilitation of European IBM (III. 1.c). Result: 3 250 persons trained in a professional capacity (training on fundamental rights, documentary knowledge, methodological training, etc.) and 280 persons trained in languages.
- Measures to enhance awareness of external border policies (III.1.j) Result: Conferences, workshops, exchanges of experience.
- Implementation and continuous incorporation of SCHEVAL-Rs on training with financial implications (III.1.g). Result: HU will be able to comply with Schengen requirements and implement SCHEVAL-Rs on a continuous basis (3 corrected recommendations).

Measures to facilitate legal border crossings: HU aims to facilitate legal travel by operating secure and passenger-friendly BCPs at external borders and by installing automated border crossing systems, in particular in connection with the introduction of the EES.

BCPs: Optimising permeability requires the installation of **automated or semi-automated border crossing systems**. The role of voluntary advance information from passengers is expected to increase that shall be facilitated by the creation of a passenger-friendly environment and the development of the infrastructure of BCPs. The developments will be partly financed by BMVI, partly by other EU funds (auxiliary facilities, road connections, etc.) and by national funds. The condition of the BCPs and the technological changes described above justify BMVI interventions at a total of **8 sites**. All BCPs of the HU-UA and HU-SRB border sections will be upgraded. **The improvements in 2021-27 will build on the infrastructure development projects of the 14-20 period (at Rösztke and Tompa) or based on the plans prepared there (at Kübekháza and Záhony).** All improvements will be **implemented following feasibility studies, which will address the recommendations of all EU and national strategy documents relevant for HU at the time of the launch of the projects.**

Enforcement of border checks: the development of automatic facial recognition is a solution for the effective detection of the identity switches mentioned in Section 1. Equipment and SW based on the verification of biometric data should be built in the process of checks in a separate location.

An early warning system based on risk analysis supported by analytical SW will also be implemented.

The planned activities will include study visits and exchanges of experience with other MSs, as well as the development of land and air BCPs, their uniform and passenger-friendly design and the response to SCHEVAL findings.

Indicative list of activities:

- Improvement of infrastructure, buildings and systems (III.1.a). Result: improvement of 8 BCP.
- Acquisition of equipment for effective and secure border control at border crossing points (III.1.b). Result: technical equipment, ABC gates, IT tools (689 IT tools, 61 ABC gates and 1 upgraded IT functionality)
- Implementation and continuous incorporation of SCHEVAL-Rs (III.1.g) Result: HU will be able to comply with Schengen requirements and implement SCHEVAL-Rs on a continuous basis (4 corrected recommendations).

Border surveillance: more effective control of border sections between BCPs: despite technical improvements implemented with national funding and under the ISF- B 2014-2020 projects, the number of infringements is increasing, as described in Section 1. HU invests significant resources in the establishment and maintenance of detection and signalling systems and in the provision of staff to guard the border. These efforts are well complemented by the planned BMVI improvements, as the secure control of the most heavily used border sections can only be maintained in the long term through further *technical improvements*.

Indicative list of activities:

- Measures to develop innovative methods or new technologies that can be transferred to other MSs, in particular deployment of the results of security research programmes (III 1.f; **Annex IV.7. 90%**). interoperable systems that can effectively support the fight against illegal activities. The aim is to **build a complex and partially automated border surveillance system** that will support, in addition to detection and command and control capabilities, the use of new and existing technologies in the system (automatic analysis of signals detected by technical means, risk classification, reinforcement with other sensors and then support for interception). It will require **the integration of electro-optical and other sensing devices into a system** with automated processes for data processing and cloud storage capacity. **The system will make maximum use of the possibilities offered by EUROSUR.** Result: application of new technologies in border surveillance (at least 2 innovations).
- Equipment and means of transport for effective border surveillance (III.1.b). Ensure an adequate **number of well-equipped patrols with new technology-supported vehicles with off-road capabilities** adapted to the task. This will be complemented by **autonomous or semi-autonomous ground and air reconnaissance capabilities** based on the experience of international security research projects. Result: purchase of specialised vehicles (244), purchase of UAVs (80).

1.2 In-depth checks: measures related to border control within the Schengen area (II.1.a.ii): effective law enforcement action against increasingly organised networks of people smugglers should rely on both the external dimension and the patrol system within the Schengen area, in addition to the external borders. In particular, in the period before the full accession of the HR and RO to the Schengen area, **professional training and specialised equipment should be provided for the staff involved in the screening of illegal residents within the Schengen area**, so that the last step of the four-step entry control model can be implemented with sufficient effectiveness. In the future, more and more specialised knowledge and technical tools will be needed to check whether the conditions for border crossing and legal stay are met, in particular for EES, e-visa or e-stamping.

Indicative list of activities:

- Purchase of specialised equipment and means of transport (III.1.b) - specialised vehicles and EES-compatible tools for border control, including e-visa checks. Result: purchase of specialised vehicles (14), mobile document and EES data verification equipment (71).
- Training in the development or facilitation of European IBM (III.1.c). - specific training for the units involved in the in-depth checks in order to enhance the security of the external borders and the compensatory measures intrinsically linked to it. Result: 250 persons trained.

1.3 Improving risk analysis capability and intelligence picture of the pre-frontier areas (II. 1.a.iii): The development of risk analysis capability and intelligence picture of the pre-frontier areas is planned based on two pillars:

improving cooperation between authorities and joint risk analysis: Improvements, also building on the results under ISF-B, to support the tasks of the units directly involved in border control in relation to smuggling of human beings, identification of victims of trafficking or detection of foreign fighters via exchanges of experience and training. As recommended by SCHEVAL and the IBM Strategy, there is a need to increase the effectiveness of information sharing between border and criminal justice personnel.

- **Creating adequate situational awareness and increasing risk analysis capabilities:**

Based on the SCHEVAL-Rs, there is a need to develop risk analysis capabilities at both central (National Coordination Centre) and regional levels. The development of the EUROSUR system started in 2020 using ISF-B. By making wider use of the possibilities and further developing central, regional and local capacities, relevant services can also gain a comprehensive intelligence picture of the areas outside the external borders. This should be accompanied by the modernisation of the IT system supporting on duty task to ensure a higher level of compliance with the requirements of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013.

Building on the CIRAM-related improvements made under ISF-B, the effectiveness of risk analysis can be further enhanced. To ensure continued compliance with the SCHEVAL-Rs and the objectives of the IBM Strategy, the development of semi-automated data analysis and decision support mechanisms and extensive information sharing will be required.

Indicative list of activities:

- Training in the development or facilitation of European IBM (III.1.c). Result: 186 risk analysts trained, conferences, meetings, workshops, exchanges of best practices.
- Improved quality of data stored in IT systems (III.1.h). Result: 1 IT functionality improved.
- Development of statistical tools, methods and indicators that respect the principle of non-discrimination (point III.1(k)). Result: 1 IT functionality developed.
- Acquisition of tools to support border control in an efficient and secure manner (III.1.b). Result: IT tools and software, including the development of data transmission channels.

2.To improve cooperation with the EBCGA and with other MSs and third countries and to strengthen cooperation between national authorities involved in the operation of IBM (II.1.b and c).

- **Operational cooperation:** enhancing cooperation with neighbouring third countries, and in particular with third countries involved in the management of migration routes in the Balkans and other transit and emigration third countries. This implies **continuing and maintaining established**

cooperation practices (e.g. participation of HU police contingents in border protection activity in SRB and MKD on the basis of separate agreement, planning joint patrols with neighbouring third countries) and developing new opportunities. Increasing the efficiency of information sharing, exchange of best practices and experience will contribute to effective cooperation with both third countries and MSs (in particular through joint operations, infrastructure and IT development of Joint Contact Points, support for meetings and study visits). The increasing involvement of the EBCGA will also require a greater participation of HU in these operations. Actions planned jointly with third countries will be implemented in consultation with the Commission, in accordance with the BMVI Regulation (Article 13(12)-(13)).

- **Establishment of a Standing Corps:** The necessary in-country development will be based on the training capacities built up from the EBF and ISF-B (mainly the provision of training and equipment).
- Joint training, conferences, study tours are planned to strengthen cooperation between national authorities involved in the operation of IBM and to share best practices.

Indicative list of activities:

- Actions to enhance awareness on external border policies (III.1.j) Result: 12 conferences, workshops, meetings
- Development of statistical tools, methods and indicators that respect the principle of non-discrimination (III.1.k) Result: 10 cooperation actions for exchange of information
- Exchange of best practices and expertise (III.1.e; IV. 2. 90 %) Result: 12 joint operations in 2 cooperation projects with third countries (SRB, MKD in particular)

3. Support for research and development and quality assurance (II 1.d).

R&D: The modernisation of border control is creating technical needs which need to be addressed through active R&D development. The search for and integration of state-of-the-art technologies in border control, as well as high quality analytical and evaluation work on a wide range of data related to the movement of persons, makes it essential to participate in international R&D projects and to establish and maintain a wide network of international contacts.

a) The EBCGA's standards for asset procurement require the development of an asset qualification procedure based on asset testing and asset upgrades as needed.

b) Building on the measures taken to date to screen a wide range of travel data, the establishment of an international centre of excellence.

c) Support for the establishment of an Innovation Hub to coordinate justice and home affairs R&D initiatives.

- **Quality Assurance:** the IBM Strategy objective is to integrate into the quality control mechanism the requirements to respond to the recommendations of vulnerability assessments, which will require collaboration and common procedures between IBM stakeholders.

Indicative list of activities:

- Actions to enhance awareness on external border policies (III.1.j) Result: 6 conferences, workshops, meetings.
- Exchange of best practices and expertise (III. 1. e) Result: 6 studies on the results of tool testing.
- Actions to develop innovative methods or new technologies transferable to other Member States (III.1.f) Result: 2 pilot projects on the applicability of new technologies for border control or the development of new functionalities.

4. Setting up and further development of large-scale IT systems in the area of border management

(EES, ETIAS, SIS II, AFIS, ABIS), ensuring interoperability (II.1.e).

The aim is to implement faster and more secure border crossings, fulfil HU's obligations regarding large-scale EU IT systems.

- The new border management processes and control technologies to be developed in the context of the *EES* are already partly covered by ISF-B projects but need to be continued and their results complemented, including the further development of N.HERR. HU aims to match the pace of development with the EU development schedule.
- Within the framework of the tasks resulting from the implementation of 2018/1240/EU (*ETIAS*), we plan to develop IT infrastructure and software for complementary and risk analysis, including the provision of software support. The development of the ETIAS National Unit, the ETIAS Central Access Point, the central hardware and software infrastructure for their operation and the application supporting the National Unit will be fully funded by the ISF-B 2014-2020.
- The progress of the development of the core system is largely dependent on the procurement of the necessary infrastructure and its expected delivery, as well as the availability of interface specifications to access the databases to be addressed.
- Improvements are being planned under the BMVI programme for the period 2021-2027 to implement the necessary elements for interoperability
- Carry out necessary improvements for the implementation of the *interoperability regulations* for SIS II, ETIAS, border management and visa systems and related specialised systems. The planned measures focus on the interoperability elements (ESP, BMS, CIR, MID) of the border management systems under Article 3 of Regulation No 2019/817/EU, as well as on the fulfilment of the obligations on data quality, uniform message format (UMF) and statistical data (CRRS) in accordance with the EU deadlines.
- The implementation of the technical (network development, IT infrastructure) and SW developments necessary for the further development of the *national IT infrastructure* of the EES, together with the further development of the end-to-end tools and network coverage of the BCPs (Annex III 1(a), (h) and (i)).

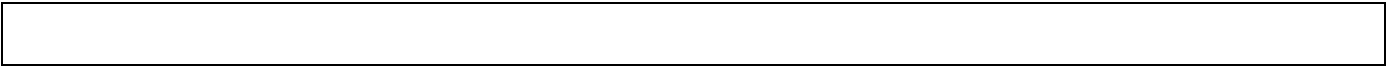
Indicative list of activities:

- Infrastructure and systems needed for the control at border crossing points (III. 1. a) Result: 5 IT functions developed (EES, N.HERR, SIS II, ETIAS, SIRENE MonDoc).
- Improved quality of data stored in ICT systems (III.1.h) Result: 3 upgraded large-scale IT systems (EES, ETIAS, SIS)
- Identification and fingerprinting improvements (III.1.i) Result: 99 IT tools purchased

5. Under the operating support for the implementation of IBM (II.1.1), the National Police as the authority being responsible for border traffic control plans to maintain and repair the equipment (technical devices and vehicles) used for border control (VII.a.2).

Beneficiaries of SOI:

Primary beneficiary: Police, as one of its core tasks is to maintain order at the State border and to carry out border control. The Police cooperate with other national authorities (e.g. customs and alien policing) to ensure the effective operation of the national IBM, but mostly carry out border management and illegal migration tasks independently. In order to implement the national IBM concept, cooperation between authorities at central, regional and local level will take place and other authorities may be involved in the implementation of projects. Potential beneficiaries: central and territorial and airport police services, specialised services and training institutions.



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	450	920
O.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	45	61
O.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	0
O.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	3	8
O.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	60	80
O.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	60	80
O.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	0	0
O.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	166	258
O.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	1,766	3,966
O.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	1,766	3,966
O.1.9	Number of joint liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
O.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	5	8
O.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	3	3
O.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	1	2
O.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	0	0

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: 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	165	number	MS/EBCGA report	Based on the number of items put at the disposal of the EBCGA
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	49	number	MS/EBCGA report	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021	2	number	project	
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2021	25,000,000	number	MS report	
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	-	
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months	number	0	share	2021	3,767	number	project	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training								
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2021	100,000	number	MS report	

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	25,227,176.76
Intervention field	002.Border surveillance - air equipment	4,000,000.00
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance - land equipment	12,289,285.71
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance - maritime equipment	0.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems	9,297,277.14
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance - other measures	0.00
Intervention field	007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control	956,955.00
Intervention field	008.Situational awareness and exchange of information	3,831,021.43
Intervention field	009.Risk analysis	125,421.43
Intervention field	010.Processing of data and information	107,142.86
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	0.00
Intervention field	014.European Border and Coast Guard development	0.00
Intervention field	015.Inter-agency cooperation - national level	107,142.86
Intervention field	016.Inter-agency cooperation - European Union level	289,285.71
Intervention field	017.Inter-agency cooperation - with third countries	120,342.86
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)	96,428.57
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - others	1,125,000.00
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) - Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	756,428.57
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)	0.00
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability	2,524,986.39
Intervention field	026.Operating support - Integrated border management	972,000.00
Intervention field	027.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	0.00
Intervention field	028.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	029.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of,their personal data, and to the retriCTION of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

The support to the common visa policy in the specific objective area HU contributes to the fulfilment of Article 3(2)(b) of the BMVI Regulation through a number of measures in line with the implementing measures set out in Annex II of the Regulation.

HU expects a **steadily increasing number of uniform visa applications** to be lodged at its diplomatic missions and consular posts during the programming period, with applicants no longer considering our country as a transit country but also as a destination country. This trend will be most pronounced for applicants from countries with a high security risk intending to travel for business, investment, business start-up, tourism or visit for a period not exceeding 90 days. On the basis of the European Commission's forecasts and recent visa liberalisation measures, it can be assumed that the countries with high visa flows (RU, TR, CN, VN) will remain subject to visa requirements together with the African countries.

In line with the EU ambitions, HU targets the **electronic submission, process of visa applications and the issue of visas**, supported by VIS, VIS-MAIL and other IT developments. **HU currently does not have an electronic platform to support the submission of visa applications.** In addition, the control of the legitimate use of visas should be facilitated by partially automated processes to prevent abuse. The increasing use of centralised databases, electronic registers including biometric data, as a result of interoperability processes, will allow for multiple biometric-based customer identification, which, together with the passenger data registers, will reduce the need for physical document verification.

At the same time, the emergence of e-visas does not eliminate the **decision making process prior to "visa issue"**, whereby the third country national subject to visa requirements is increasingly required to provide the necessary data, supporting documents (including security documents, copies thereof and other supporting documents) electronically. **The authenticity of the data provided by applicants and the documents** submitted can in many cases only be **verified by an expert. Therefore**, the involvement of **specialised document and visa advisers** in the first stage of the four-tier access control model mainly electronic verification, with enhanced content developed through cooperation, networking and, remains justified.

The positive experience gained in the previous programming period justifies the continuation of the system, as the impact of the seconded experts in the consulates has been positive not only in terms of time taken to process cases but also in terms of reducing abuse. **Liaison officers with document expertise seconded from the police and visa advisors seconded by the National Directorate General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)** have typically assisted consular decision-making for a period of 1-2 years. In busy periods requiring only consular expertise, missions may request the short-term secondment of consuls, typically for a period of 1-3 months. Short-term secondment prevents backlogs and increases the time taken to deal with cases at the station.

It is important that consular staff involved in visa issuance have up-to-date, region-specific information on document fraud and migration trends, complemented by best practices shared through the experience of the peer review of missions and consular posts.

The HU-P will support the provision of a customer-friendly environment and advanced security equipment at the consular sections of the missions and posts to support service and legitimate travel, anticipating that the introduction of e-visas will lead to a lower number of face-to-face applications. These objectives will be supported by a network of external service providers, covering third countries subject to visa requirements, which will ensure electronic access to visas for customers and the transmission of electronic identifiers to the authorities.

In line with global and European trends, HU does not plan to open new consulates in the medium term, but will instead serve the strategic objectives of the common visa policy through developments in the digital space and wider cooperation.

We expect that the number of visas issued at the border will decrease with the spread of visa facilitation and e-visas, and the visa application process will be simplified, so that the administrative time needed to

obtain a visa will be significantly reduced. The efficiency of issuing visas at the border will be increased by introducing electronic visa application and issuing, with a significant part of the data related to the visa application being carried out by the applicant independently through an on-line interface. Accordingly, there are no plans to improve the visa issuing capacity of the BCPs.

In the light of the above, HU plans to use the resources available to it, focusing on the following implementing measures:

1. Improving efficient and customer-friendly services for visa applicants (II,2.a) requires both an increase in the efficiency of visa application processing and the provision of an adequate number of consular staff. Increasing the efficiency of visa application processing, i.e. fast and customer-friendly visa application processing, can be achieved primarily through **the widespread provision of electronic visa application**.

- This requires not only the development of an **electronic application platform** for visa applicants and user interfaces for the processing agents, without prejudice to the smooth functioning of the EU online portal currently under development, but also a technical overhaul of the **risk analysis systems and quality assurance mechanisms** supporting the issuing of visas. The development of automated back-checking of visa applications at visa authorities will help legitimate travellers and prevent visa abuse.
- The support of biometric-based customer identification in visa procedures through **facial recognition and the possibility to use latent fingerprints** will be facilitated, which would mean the transposition of facial recognition in the issuance of Hungarian identity documents into visa issuing (and border control) technologies supported by other measures.
- In view of the expected digital revolution in visa procedures, HU will focus on the development of electronic applications instead of opening new consulates. However, this should not be without ensuring the operability of existing capacities and creating a **customer-friendly atmosphere** for procedural steps requiring personal presence.
- In anticipation of a steady decline in the role of personal appearance, the overall infrastructure development of consulates is not necessary, but the **deployment of consular officers** on a short-term basis to handle peak periods will be necessary to ensure adequate consular coverage and to optimise decision-making times and consular workload.

Indicative list of activities:

- Improvement of infrastructure and buildings for visa processing and consular cooperation (III.2.a) Result: 10 infrastructure improvements.
- Improvement of operational equipment and IT systems for visa application processing and consular cooperation (III.2.b). Result: 1 IT functionality improved.
- Development of a long-term concept including improvements for the introduction of e-applications and e-visas (III.2.i). Result: implementation of 2 projects for the digitalisation of visa applications.
- Support for the short-term secondment of consuls in the framework of the support in the area of visa issuance (III.2.k). Result: 21 short-term consular secondments.

2. The further development of a common understanding of visa policy (Annex II, points 2(c) and (d)) will be achieved by supporting training activities and exchanges of experience:

- **Continuing and expanding training of consular officials:** Several professional training programmes for consular staff have been developed using ISF-B resources. In addition to training on document security for a more effective control of documents presented at the time of visa application, regional training has been provided to ensure that the objectives of the common visa policy are best implemented in line with local specificities. This will allow consular staff from a given geographical region to learn about changing legislation, abuse trends and share their experiences in one place. The ISF funds were used to train 363 consular staff in specialised training (e.g. document security, region-specific migration skills, changes to the Visa Code). It is

planned to continue the successful training programmes and to add new topics on region-specific and more efficient use of VIS. In addition to the previous training agenda, the programme also focuses on supporting the trainings on fundamental rights and data protection.

- **Training of external service providers and national staff involved in visa procedures:** the role of external service providers will be enhanced with the introduction of electronic visa application and therefore their regular monitoring and training may be necessary. There is a need to develop cooperation with trusted travel agencies and large tour operators, including the organisation of training courses. While the use of external service providers is not mandatory, as they are the closest and most accessible partners to the client, it is considered essential to address their shortcomings. The activities to be implemented will build on the ISF-B's previous project experience (e.g. training of air carriers, airport training by outsourced document and visa advisor diplomats, etc.), but will require the development of a fundamentally new methodology.
- **Screening, quality assurance mechanisms to standardise visa issuing practices:** the standardisation of visa procedures at each diplomatic mission and consular post, where possible in line with local specificities and different supporting document lists, is particularly important to give effect to the objectives of the common visa policy. The further development of the screening methodology developed using ISF funds, the incorporation of lessons learned into consular training and the quantitative improvement of screening is envisaged (35 pcs). The screening will give priority to the follow-up of the recommendations of the future SCHEVAL report. The role of external service providers will be enhanced with the introduction of electronic visa application and regular monitoring and quality assurance screening of external service providers is therefore essential.
- **Learning from best practice in other Member States:** This will include support for visits, study visits and exchanges of experience.

Indicative list of activities:

- Training of consular staff (III.2.c) Result: 300 persons trained
- Transfer of best practices (III.2.d) Result: Support for study tours, professional meetings, conferences.
- Quality assurance and monitoring (III.2.e) Result: 35 Delegations screened
- Implementation of future SCHEVAL-Rs (III.2.g) Result: Focus of HU-P resources on improvements related to the implementation of recommendations.
- Awareness raising activities on visa policies among stakeholders and the public (III. 2. h) Result: 1 information campaign

3. Developing cooperation between Member States (II,2.b and d)

- The management of the workload during peak periods for visa applications (e.g. periods preceding holidays, vacation periods) and **the development of expert capacities** in missions and consular posts with a high risk of migration will also be supported. The network of document advisers and visa advisers working on behalf of several MSs under visa representation agreements and other forms of cooperation under the Visa Code has been built up with the help of ISF-B resources. Police document advisers are deployed in 4 locations (currently Istanbul, Cairo, Ho Chi Minh City, Abuja) selected on the basis of a risk analysis. The aim is to maintain this network and improve the training and technical equipment of the experts seconded.

The visa adviser specialists will provide visa expertise to support consular work in a number of locations adapted to the migration risks (currently: Istanbul, Nairobi, Islamabad, Ankara, Algiers, Shanghai, Ho Chi Minh). Their deployment is more dynamic than that of document advisers, following the needs of the

missions and therefore ensuring in-country training and immediate availability of experts is a priority. HU does not plan to deploy Joint Liaison Officers in support of integrated border management, so the seconded specialised diplomats will also play an important liaison role in the first and second stages of the four-tier access control model. In our assessment, the experts seconded to support visa procedures and who also cooperate between MSs also perform the activities described in Annex II, point 1(d).

- ***The extension of other forms of cooperation under the Visa Code*** will also be supported by exchanges of experience and study visits, which will allow experts already seconded or planned to be seconded to learn from good practices in other MSs.

Indicative list of activities:

- Exchange of best practices and experts (III.2.d) Result: Support for study visits, workshops, conferences.
- Support for the long-term secondment of document advisers and visa adviser specialists in the framework of support in the area of visa issuance (III.2.k). Result: 24 secondments.

4. Setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems in the field of the common visa policy (including interoperability between these IT systems – II.2.e) HU also used ISF-B resources to ensure the continued operation of N.VIS and to prepare the tasks resulting from the interoperability regulations. These latter tasks are substantially addressed in the present HU-P.

- In addition to ensuring the continuous and reliable operation of **VIS**, they also include the introduction of new functionalities, the extension of the use of **VISMAIL**, the centralisation of consultation and representation functions and the training of user staff. Overall, these will support the reduction of decision-making time while enhancing security and contribute to the standardisation of the visa application processing practices. The development of a reporting and statistical system based on **VIS** data and the automation of certain processes would lead to more reliable data provision and improved cooperation between MSs in consultation cases and information exchange (statistical data provision).
- In order to ensure the continuous **development of the VIS national sub-systems** and their endpoints (NIS-CIS) in line with EU development orientations, the action will also support the development of new functionalities and the acquisition of tools to support data and risk analysis.

Indicative list of activities:

- IT systems for visa application processing and consular cooperation (III. 2. b; IV. 7. and 12. 90 %) Result: 2 IT functionalities developed.
- Tasks related to the development and upgrading of large-scale IT systems (III.3.d; IV. 7. and 12. 90 %) Result: 1 large-scale IT system developed.
- Measures to improve the exercise of a data subject's rights to information, access to, and rectification and erasure of, his or her personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof in large-scale IT systems (III. 3 h) Result: 1 IT functionality developed.

HU is not planning to use the **operating support for the implementation of the common visa policy**, given the development needs resulting from the technological generation change in visa application.

Maintenance of the IT systems supported by the programme is provided by HU from national funds.

The potential beneficiaries of the specific objective include the National Directorate General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP), which, as of 1 July 2019, as a body responsible for law enforcement, will perform the central visa administration tasks as defined in the VIS Regulation, the Visa Code and the legislation on aliens. The NDGAP is an autonomous budgetary body under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade coordinates the issuance of visas at diplomatic missions and consular posts. The visa consular service, which operates in 97 locations worldwide, receives and processes visa applications for entry to the EU and to other MSs under visa representation agreements.

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	1	2
O.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	150	300
O.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	150	300
O.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	15	45
O.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	15	45
O.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	2	4
O.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	1	1
O.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
O.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	5	10
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	10	number	project	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2021	10	number	project	
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	project	
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2021	810,000	number	MS report	
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2021	3	number	project	
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	285	number	project	

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	3,848,571.43
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	776,785.71
Intervention field	003.Document security / document advisors	3,857,142.86
Intervention field	004.Consular cooperation	3,992,142.86
Intervention field	005.Consular coverage	182,142.86
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)	1,144,285.71
Intervention field	007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes	411,428.57
Intervention field	008.Operating support - Common visa policy	0.00
Intervention field	009.Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	010.Operating support - Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	011.Issuance of visas with limited territorial validity	0.00
Intervention field	012.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.2. Technical 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

The Central Coordination (CC) will provide the IT background and training for the collection and storage of data in accordance with the uniform requirements for all the MAs for the period 2021-27.

The storage of the data related to the previous period and the provision of training, data collection and IT support for specific needs not covered by CC in the current period will be covered by the Technical Assistance envelope. The following are planned:

- Development of professional knowledge through participation in information events, conferences, events, professional training courses, publications, books and other tools organised by the European Commission, Member States or other institutions, abroad or in the country, and the production of training materials for the MA's staff.
- Preparation, organisation and delivery of **training workshops and events to assist beneficiaries to meet their commitments and comply with relevant EU law**.
- Maintaining and developing computer systems to support data storage and collection, purchasing related software licences and tools.

Ensuring a more effective delivery of the MA's functions by:

- Maintaining and, where necessary, reinforcing the staff of the MA and the Audit Authority.
- Ensuring the availability of the necessary expertise (technical expertise, procurement expertise) for project selection and implementation.
- Operating monitoring committee.
- Preparing, organising and carrying out on-the-spot checks and audits carried out by the MA in the context of its programme management tasks.
- Maintaining and developing computer systems and acquiring the necessary equipment to support the effective management and control system
- Recourse to external expertise for the preparation of evaluations/(mid-term) reviews.

To ensure visibility, information and communication requirements for assistance from the Funds:

- Preparation, organisation and implementation of information events in the framework of the information tasks related to the programme, measures or projects in line with the description under Section 7.
- Provision of information tools (promotional items with logos, brochures, etc.).

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	456,230.37
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	3,193,612.61
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	456,230.36
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	456,230.37

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
Total								

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	50,030,531.76	16,676,843.92	16,676,843.92	0.00	66,707,375.68	75.0000000000%
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	982,129.25	109,125.48	109,125.48	0.00	1,091,254.73	89.9999993585%
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	9,084,805.71	1,009,422.86	1,009,422.86	0.00	10,094,228.57	89.999999703%
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	972,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	972,000.00	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	756,428.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	756,428.57	100.0000000000%
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total						
Total European integrated border management			61,825,895.29	17,795,392.26	17,795,392.26	0.00	79,621,287.55	77.6499566792%
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	12,656,785.72	4,218,928.58	4,218,928.58	0.00	16,875,714.30	74.999999704%
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total	1,555,714.28	172,857.15	172,857.15	0.00	1,728,571.43	89.9999995950%
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Common visa policy			14,212,500.00	4,391,785.73	4,391,785.73	0.00	18,604,285.73	76.3936880258%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			4,562,303.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,562,303.71	100.0000000000%
Grand total			80,600,699.00	22,187,177.99	22,187,177.99	0.00	102,787,876.99	78.4145965072%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds¹

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

¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management¹

Instrument	Transfer Amount
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¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

4. Enabling conditions

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

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143	Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the Directives referred to, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System. The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, providing the data collection and analysis required for monitoring.
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System . The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, The BI module provides the collection and analysis of the data.

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>Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p>https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</p> <p>14/2018. (VII. 3.) MvM Instruction on the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Prime Minister's Office</p> <p>https://njt.hu/eli/v01/UT/2018/MVM/14</p>	<p>Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the said Directive, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation. The BI module was activated in spring 2021.</p> <p>In the BI module of the Electronic Public Procurement System the collection and analysis of the data is insured.</p> <p>The Public Procurement Monitoring Department of the Prime Minister's Office was established in 2020, and the professional capacities required for monitoring, processing and analysing statistical information are still provided by the Department.</p>
		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>Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p>https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</p>	<p>Article 194 (3) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the publication of the results of monitoring, and Article 195 (8) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the regular publication of statistical data collected in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System.</p> <p>The IT development to ensure the public publication of the statements produced with the BI module (indicators of the Single Market Scoreboard and indicators related to the eligibility criterion "Effective monitoring mechanisms for public procurement market", point 2) is ongoing.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		<p>5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.</p>	Yes	<p>Paragraph (4b) of Article 46 and paragraph (2)-(3) of Article 36 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p>https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-143-00-00</p> <p>Act LVII of 1996 on the Prohibition of Unfair Market Practices and Restriction of Competition (Tpvt.) Chapter IX.</p> <p>https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/1996-57-00-00.58</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 36 (2) and (3) of the Public Procurement Act, contracting authorities and the Minister responsible for public procurement or the use of EU funds are obliged to send a report (notification or complaint under the Public Procurement Act) to the Hungarian Competition Authority if they suspect an agreement restricting competition. According to Article 519(1) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May 2021), the functions of the Minister responsible for public procurement in respect of the Home Affairs Funds shall be performed by the Minister of the Interior.</p>
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	Yes	General Guide to Calls for Proposals	<p>The central coordination will publish the Charter of Fundamental Rights on the central website.</p> <p>The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls for proposals) used in the support mechanism will stress the importance of compliance with the Charter. The checklists used for the relevant procedural steps in the implementation of the rights set out in the Charter will be completed in order to verify compliance with the Charter.</p> <p>Provide training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Charter of Fundamental Rights (CPR Articles 9 and 73) will be incorporated into the basic training. - "Ensuring the application of the Charter in EU funding" e-learning training. <p>The MAs are required to employ a</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>fundamental rights officer who is responsible for coordination within the MA, collects good practices, provides professional support to staff observing the compliance with the Charter, prepares the report on fundamental rights for the MC meetings.</p> <p>Complaints are investigated by the MA, and if necessary, irregularities are investigated, which may lead to the recovery of the support.</p>
		<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>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Government Decree No 256/2021 (18 May 2021) on the rules for the use of certain EU funds in the 2021-2027 programming period.</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 33 (2) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18.V.), the MC discusses the measures taken in relation to notifications concerning the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, based on a decision or report on a fundamental right, concerning EU development policy.</p> <p>The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Charter in the Programme - Results of the investigation and handling of complaints concerning the Charter. <p>The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of the project, which basic right is concerned,) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure) and their progress.</p> <p>The Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office is invited to the MC.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Yes	<p>A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <p>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	Yes	<p>http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=34535.376996</p> <p>http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=110932.266681</p> <p>https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-1432-30-22</p> <p>https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2008-1065-30-22</p> <p>https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2011-111-00-00</p> <p>https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/01620/01620.pdf (60.64. o.)</p> <p>https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/00520/00520.pdf</p> <p>https://kormany.hu/dokumentumtar/testulet-i-szerv</p> <p>https://www.efiportal.hu/jogok/</p>	<p>National Disability Programme [Parlament Resolution 15/2015 (IV. 7.)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim evaluation was carried out halfway of the Programme (submitted to Parliament on 05 7 2022), - Implementation is supported by action plans (AP), which anchored the Programme objectives with concrete measures, - The Government Decision 1187/2020 (AP) completed with indicators, proposal made for indicators on exclusion and on the access of disabled people to the labour market. - The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights carries out the independent mechanism tasks, the legislation submitted to the Parliament and the Disability Advisory Board (DAB) representing civil society, assists the work of the independent mechanism. <p>The DAB's materials available at kormany.hu and efiportal.hu</p> <p>By the amendment of Government Decree 256/2021 the policy officer will use disability data of the National Statistical Office in the design and implementation of programmes.</p>
		<p>2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.</p>	Yes	<p>Act XXVI of 1998 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Ensuring their Equal Opportunities</p> <p>https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/1998/26</p> <p>Call template 2.4</p>	<p>The partnership will be implemented through the Hungarian social consultation process and relevant information will be published on the central website, accessible to the public and in an accessible version. 467 partner</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>General Guide to Calls 11.2 General Terms and Conditions Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May) Training material on the basics of cohesion policy Disability in the European Union and Hungary - e-learning training material Implementing the equal treatment requirement - e-learning training material</p>	<p>organisations have been invited by separate letter, 12 of which are relevant professional organisations. The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls) developed by the Central Coordination and used by the support mechanism highlight the importance of compliance with the Convention and their use is mandatory. During implementation, the managing authority will monitor compliance with the horizontal aspects and equal opportunities commitments on the basis of a checklist criterion.</p> <p>Several relevant training courses are available in the training system.</p> <p>The person in charge of basic rights in the MAs promotes the mainstreaming of accessibility policies, legislation and standards in the implementation of the programmes, prepares reports for the MC meetings, ensures that lessons learned are incorporated into the institutional system.</p>
		<p>3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Act CXXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities Act CLXV of 2013 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2013/165 CL Act 2016 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2016/150 XCII Act 2007</p>	<p>The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the treatment of non-compliant projects - the investigation and handling of complaints submitted in relation to the Convention <p>The Commissioner of Fundamental Rights will be invited to participate in the MC meeting.</p> <p>The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2007/92</p> <p>Office of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner</p> <p>http://www.ajbh.hu/jelentesek-inditvanyok-allasfoglalasok</p>	<p>the project, which point of the Convention is violated) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure, on-site inspection), their progress, findings.</p> <p>Complaints handling:</p> <p>If a non-subsidy holder wishes to complain about non-compliance with the Convention, he or she may submit a complaint to the MA Fundamental Rights Officer and to the Commissioner of Fundamental Rights. MA will proactively cooperate in the investigation and liaise with Commissioner of Fundamental Rights. The Commissioner of Fundamental Rights or its separate department, the Directorate General for Equal Treatment, carries out the investigations in accordance with the administrative authority procedure.</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	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu
Audit authority	Directorate General for Audit of European Funds	Balázs Dencsó	Director	balazs.dencso@eutaf.gov.hu
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu

6. Partnership

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

In order to make partnership - the close cooperation between public authorities, economic and social partners and civil society organisations at national, regional and local level - as effective as possible, the MA has produced a *"Guide to the partnership process and public consultation in the implementation of the Home Affairs Funds 2021-2027"*. Given that the European Union has not yet developed a new European Code of Conduct on Partnership for the period 2021-2027, the Guide has been developed on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) No 240/2014 on the European Code of Conduct on Partnership in the European Structural and Investment Funds (Code of Conduct).

The Guide is an internal document approved by the State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and contains specifications for the MA. It aims to regulate the implementation of partnership tasks throughout the whole programme cycle, covering the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. The guide details the regulatory background (EU and national) to the partnership; the stages of the partnership process (programming, programme implementation, including both the development and evaluation of calls for proposals, monitoring, evaluation) and the description and timing of the tasks to be carried out in each stage; how partners are identified; and the channels for consultation (website, presence and online partnership events, expert working groups, individual interviews, letters).

The guidelines set out the principles for the selection of partners, which are:

-The partners should be selected to be the most representative stakeholders in terms of the relevant disciplines.

-Ensure transparency in the selection process.

-The partners should be public authorities, economic and social partners and organisations representing civil society, which are able to exert a significant influence on the programmes or which may be significantly affected by the implementation of the programmes.

Particular attention should be paid to groups who, although they may be affected by the programmes, have difficulty in influencing them, such as persons with disabilities etc.

In the selection of partners, we have taken into account the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the CPR as well as the national horizontal regulation.

Compliance with the requirements of the Code of Conduct has been made difficult by the fact that in Hungary the management of the fields covered by the Home Funds are highly centralised for administrative and legal reasons, so that relevant regional, local and urban partners cannot be involved, or only to a limited extent. On the other hand, the existence of umbrella organisations in the sector, organisations representing policy and civil society organisations at national level and regional actors is not relevant in the field. At the Commission's suggestion, civil society organizations representing people with disabilities were also invited to participate in the Monitoring Committee. Also, the partnership includes all organisations that have contributed to the implementation of the 2014-2020 national programmes of the Home Funds.

Partnership in programming

The draft programmes were developed in partnership with **expert working groups** appointed by the MA on a fund-by-fund basis. When organising the public consultation of the programming documents, we aimed to achieve national coverage and maximum social outreach. To this end, a summary of the draft programme was published on www.belugyalapok.hu in February 2021 for better accessibility. In order to maximise the number of comments, we invited comments from key partners by direct mail and from the general public through a communication on www.kormany.hu. Numerous comments and suggestions were received from central and regional bodies subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, as well as from other organisations involved in the proper functioning of the integrated border management. The substantive comments received and the MA's position on them are also published on

www.belugyalapok.hu. Many of the suggestions and comments are reflected in the final technical content of the programme document.

The list of priority partners (public administration and law enforcement agencies, universities, research institutes, NGOs, economic operators) includes the organisations that have contributed to the implementation of the Internal Security Fund National Programme 2014-2020.

It is a specific feature of the Hungarian development policy system that the MA sets out the schedule for the use of programme resources in the so-called **Annual Development Framework** (ADF). This document contains the title of the measures to be supported, the budget, the selection procedure, the expected date of publication of the call for proposals, so that it is clearly visible what development funds will be available in the next year. The content of the ADF will be drawn up with relevant experts in the field, predominantly representatives of potential applicants, and the draft will be subject to the opinion of the **Monitoring Committee** of the Home Funds (MC). The involvement of the MC in the opinion on the ADF is a legal obligation of the MA.

Partnership in the implementation of the programme

The participation of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes will be ensured through the proper functioning of the **monitoring committee (MC) of the programmes**. HU is planning to establish a single MC for ISF, BMVI and AMIF for the 2021-2027 programming period. Monitoring sub-committees may be set up in the framework of the MC to review the progress towards the objectives and challenges in key areas.

The composition of the Monitoring Committee and the sub-committees will be based on the actors listed in the Partnership Code of Conduct for civil society organisations, so that relevant civil society organisations, including those responsible for the rights of persons with disabilities, social partners and the Commissioner of Fundamental Rights, alongside governmental actors will be included in its membership, in line with Art 8 of the CPR taking into account the specificities of the Fund. The members of the Monitoring Committee representing civil society will be selected based on an objective assessment of their expertise and merit. The selection of each organisation will take into account the experience of the 2014-2020 period Monitoring Committees and will seek to involve partners who can contribute their expertise and knowledge to the implementation of the Programme.

The European Commission Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs will participate in the work of the MC in an advisory and monitoring capacity.

The final MC will be established and its members will be appointed after the adoption of the programmes.

A 10-day public consultation period on draft **calls for proposals** prepared under the ADF is also a legal obligation. The MA will finalise the draft call for proposals in the light of the comments received. This can be followed up on the website. Calls for proposals will be published on the central website www.palyazat.gov.hu at least 30 days before the deadline for submission of grant applications to allow applicants to familiarise themselves with the requirements of the call. The publication of calls for proposals and any amendments thereto will be the subject of a notice.

Similarly to the previous programming period the **MA will organise regular information sessions** on the submission of grant applications, **training sessions on the implementation of successful projects** and on the fulfilment of reporting obligations, and **events to share good practice**.

Partnership in evaluating the implementation of programmes

The **MA will carry out evaluations** to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value **of the Home programmes**, with the aim of improving the quality of design and implementation. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the evaluations, **an evaluation plan will be prepared** within one year of the approval of the programmes by the Commission, which will include a mid-term evaluation to be carried out by 31 March 2024 and an evaluation to be carried out **by 30 June**

2029 to assess the impact of the programmes. The draft evaluation plan will be submitted for public consultation and will be amended in the light of the comments received and submitted to the Monitoring Committee, which will decide on its approval. The approved evaluation plan will be published on the central website www.palyazat.gov.hu. If necessary, the evaluation plan may be amended. The modification will follow the same procedure as the original plan. The MA intends to entrust the evaluations to independent experts in their field of competence, who will be provided with the necessary procedures to produce and collect the data required for the evaluations. The final evaluations carried out will be published on the website.

Both in the implementation of the programme and in the evaluation, **the aim is to involve the specific groups that may be affected by the programme.** e.g, taking into account the needs of people with disabilities when crossing borders and when applying for visas can add a lot of value to the success of the BMVI programme. The MA also wishes to approach the group of legal travellers who commute daily between two countries for their jobs. To this end, it explores the possibility of involving the local territorial cooperation established under other programmes in the evaluation of the implementation of the programme.

7. Communication and visibility

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

The communication activities of the HU-P is the responsibility of the MA and will be implemented using earmarked Technical Assistance resources with the technical and organizational support provided by the Central Coordination (hereinafter: CC).

The MA appoints a joint communication officer for all the three Home Funds. The communication officer will participate in the operation of the Member State Communication Network, will report at its meetings on the communication activities implemented and planned by the MA and will discuss the possibility of coordinated communication in the case of links with other programmes and the RRF.

Objectives:

To present and explain BMVI's development objectives and achievements inform the public about the results of the programme in way that is understandable to both the general public and professionals, thus increasing the visibility and recognition of the strategic objectives of the programme and the use of EU support.

Targeted information on the main lines of intervention, development opportunities and results for the population concerned by the measures defined in the HU-P.

Promotion of HU-P related EU direct funds, transfer of information using the MA network.

To provide potential applicants with full and continuous information on the HU-P enabling them to access and use EU funds and on the specific calls for proposals, and to mobilise applicants.

Informing programme beneficiaries of the communication obligations concerning their project and providing ongoing assistance to ensure that they fulfil their communication duties as defined in the CPR in a regular and effective manner (e.g. by highlighting the origin of EU funding in accordance with the Beneficiaries' Information Obligations Manual (hereinafter: BIO manual) prepared by the CC.

To present the annual progress and achievements of the HU-P through various communication tools.

Dissemination of technical and other information material produced in the course of the implementation of the programme.

Tools, channels:

Branding: as the provisions of the CPR also apply to the HOME Funds, instead of the visibility elements used in 2014-2020, the MA will use the common branding elements designed by the CC in compliance with the regulations of the CPR to ensure a unified image in the new financial period and further highlight the importance of EU contribution.

Events: the MA intends to organize (virtual or in-person) professional events, conferences, information days for professionals, potential applicants and beneficiaries. Furthermore, in order to reach the widest possible range of target groups, we plan to participate in events organised by the CC relevant to BMVI and other joint communication activities (campaigns, events, audiovisual tools).

Social media: the MA plans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the social media platforms operated by the CC to promote the achievements of EU contribution, and will support the project-level presence of beneficiaries on different social media platforms.

Printing, graphics: brochures and info materials, roll-ups, etc. Taking into account cost-efficiency and environmental considerations, whenever possible digital publications are given priority to reach the target audience.

PR, creative: videos and short films published on relevant channels (website, social media), promotional items distributed at various events.

Website: to ensure a uniform flow of information, the main communication and visibility channel will be the central website (www.palyazat.gov.hu), within that the sub-site dedicated to BMVI, accessible and

optimized for disabled users. The central website will be available within 6 months of the decision approving the programmes under the CPR, until then the current website of the Home Funds operated by the MA (www.belugyalapok.hu) will be used to communicate up-to-date programme-related information required under Article 49 of the CPR.

Press and other media coverage: press events, press releases.

Target group

the general public,

potential applicants and beneficiaries,

relevant representatives of national and international professional organisations and institutions.

Source:

The costs incurred in implementing the above objectives will be financed from the Technical Assistance budget. The planned activities will be detailed in the annual communication plans.

Monitoring:

The progress of the following programme-specific communication objectives will be presented at the MC meeting, with the values being refined in the annual communication plans:

Events: 5 events / year, 50 participants / year

Press and other media coverage: 3 in the programming period

Website, social media: minimum 1 000 hits in the programming period.

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

Procedure reference		Programme version			Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)3163 - 19 May 2022 - 1		1.2			Accepted		
Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action		
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		982,129.25		BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/014 -Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework” under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. Hungary implements the second aspect including a training element.		
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			58,927.75		TA		

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021HU65BVPR001 1.2	Snapshot of data before send	7 Dec 2022		Ares(2022)8503671	Programme_snapshot_2021HU65BVPR001_1.2_hu.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65BVPR001_1.2_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65BVPR001_1.2_hu_en.pdf	7 Dec 2022	