1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: BG2003/004-937.08.04

1.2 Title: MOBILE UNITS FOR BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE ON THE BULGARIAN-TURKISH BORDER AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEST EU CONTROL PRACTICES IN THE BORDER AREA (“GREEN BORDER”)

1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs

1.4 Location: Bulgaria

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s)

Further strengthening of the border management in Bulgaria, through introduction of operational standards and requirements based upon the EU best practices of border control, as well as through modernisation of the equipment in compliance with the EU standards for external borders.

2.2 Project purpose

Further stimulation of the process of strengthening border control and management through introduction of surveillance equipment in the border regions of Elhovo (the border with Turkey) in order to fight effectively all forms of criminality that takes place across the Bulgarian state border.

Relevant European Community Law (Acquis Communautaire):

- Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement
- Common Manual on Border Traffic Control

2.3 Accession Partnership, Roadmap for Bulgaria and NPAA priority

Accession Partnership

- Implementation of effective border control and co-ordination between the agencies with a view of prevention of the illegal migration, high level of harmonisation with the Schengen Information System, implementation and application of the new legislation, related to the migration and border police co-operation.

Roadmap for Bulgaria

- “…with particular attention for the gradual modernisation of the border infrastructure and equipment.”
NPAA

Short-term priority

- Optimisation of the border control, provision of modern equipment for effective control at “green” border, intensification of the measures for combating the trafficking of people.

Medium-term priority

- Overall introduction and application of the Schengen standards and requirements for border control and management and achieving a border regime, corresponding to the requirements for external border of the European Union.

National Strategy for Establishing of External borders of R Bulgaria and Technical Assistance

- Enhancement of the border management, operational development and modernisation, to increase the operational capacity of Border Police in view of combating cross border crime

Concept for the Development of the National Border Police Service for the period 2001-2004:

- Design and development of modern border police management, providing for optimum realisation of the operational capacity of Border Police during the period of reconstruction and changes from military structures into modern police in compliance with all EU standards and requirements;
- Counteract all kinds of border illegal migration, smuggling in people, trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, false and counterfeited documents for illegal crossing of state borders, trans-border crime.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan

NA

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Bulgaria faces an ever-growing threat from cross-border crime, in particular illegal immigration, smuggling, drug trafficking and the proliferation of weapons and hazardous materials. The organised crime syndicates attempt to use the territory of Bulgaria as a transit route to penetrate the European Union.

In response, the Bulgarian Authorities, in particular the National Border Police Service make strong efforts to counter this threat. Bulgaria has developed a national strategy to combat organised crime and the National Border Police Service plays an important role in its implementation. A process of institutional reform is already under way, including new management structures and new methodologies and practices associated with professional law enforcement replacing the old systems of border control.

Most of the technical facilities used by the Bulgarian Border Police are still obsolete and not in compliance with the new operative strategies in spite of the technical equipment already
supplied under Phare Project BG 9911.01 - “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police” and Phare Project BG 0005.02 – “Modernising Border Police Equipment at the Turkish Border”. This deficiency was identified in Bulgarian National Border Police Service Equipment Feasibility Study completed in summer of 2002. The implementation of the Programme for gradual replacement of the military conscripts with professional border police officers will be completed until the end of 2002 and will lead to significant decrease of the operational personnel. Therefore, it is very important to timely compensate this outcome by introducing modern equipment.

This project seeks to address the above described considerations by introducing modern mobile surveillance and documents control systems in the border regions of Elhovo. These assets will allow the Border Police to deploy multi-faceted and integrated operational measures for counteracting border violations in this critical region.

Moreover, this project fits to the applied integrated border management approach encompassing three basic stages: integrated technical solutions at operational level in the border region, greater inter-agency co-operation on the border and co-ordinated approaches at national and international levels.

The project is an integral part of the Multi-annual Border Management Modernisation Strategy, which has been drafted by the Bulgarian National Border Police Service as a precondition for obtaining Phare support on a multi-annual basis. The project constitutes the first stage of the delivery of surveillance equipment and documents checking equipment for the future EU external borders; the new technical equipment will be located at the Bulgarian – Turkish border. The second stage will be delivery of similar equipment at the Black Sea border.

The project also corresponds to the objectives set out in the Concept for the Development of the National Border Police Service for the period 2001-2004.

The Project will significantly contribute to effectively implement the measures in the field of border control set out in the National Schengen Action Plan: in particular, combating cross-border crimes, smuggling and trafficking in people and illegal migration from and through the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; introduction of modern forms of police co-operation and guarding of EU common borders in accordance with EU/Schengen requirements and criteria, including the development of joint mobile units for checks in depth in the border areas; provision of technical facilities for border guarding. This project is also in line with the Roadmap for Bulgaria, which states under Chapter 24 as regards border management “ …with particular attention for the gradual modernisation of the border infrastructure and equipment.”

3.2 Linked activities

This project is linked to Phare 1999 Project – BG 9911.01 “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police” (3 MEURO); Phare 2000 Project – BG0005.02 “Modernising Border Police Equipment at the Turkish Border” (12 MEURO); Phare 2000’ BG0012.02 “Strengthening Control of the Bulgarian Black Sea Maritime Border”; Phare 2002-BG 0302.11 ”Further Strengthening of Border Management and Control of the Future EU External Borders /Blue Borders/ (7.07 MEURO) and Phare – CBC 2000 BG 0007.03.01 “Facilitation of Danube River Border Crossing” (3.15 MEURO). All Phare projects implemented by the Bulgarian Border police constitute a balanced programme of institutional building and investment in equipment.

The project constitutes the first stage of the delivery of surveillance equipment and documents checking equipment for the future EU external borders. The second stage, concerning the delivery of similar equipment at the Black Sea border, will be implemented under PHARE Programme 2004.
3.3 Results

The successful realisation of the present project will provide partly improvement of the border control and limitation of the migration flows and the violations on the “green” border.

**Subproject 1 – Surveillance Equipment**

Through:
- 8-9 mobile thermo-vision systems mounted on 8-9 all-terrain vehicles, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo
- 12-14 hand-held thermo-vision cameras, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo
- 88-95 night vision goggles, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo
- 88-95 night vision binoculars, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo

will be achieved the following results:

- Improvement of the surveillance and control of the Bulgarian-Turkish border
- Facilitation of the collection of operative information on the attempting and the committing of preparations of the State border
- Increase of the mobility and the effectiveness of the Border guard patrols and posts in the detection and apprehension of perpetrators of the State border in the conditions of reduced/bad visibility

**Subproject 2 – Documents checking equipment**

Through
- 3-4 mobile systems for documents checking, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo
- 30 field sets for documents checking, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo
- 4 video-spectral comparators, put into operation in RBS of Elhovo

will be achieved the following results:

- Improvement of the control in depth of the border zone
- Improvement and facilitation of the document checks of persons and vehicles

3.4 Activities

The concrete activities under this project will be:

**Subproject 1 – Surveillance Equipment**
- Procurement of 8-9 mobile thermo-vision systems mounted on 8-9 all-terrain vehicles in RBS of Elhovo;
- Procurement of 12-14 hand-held thermo-vision cameras in RBS of Elhovo
- Procurement of 88-95 night vision goggles in RBS of Elhovo
- Procurement of 88-95 night vision binoculars RBS of Elhovo

**Subproject 2 – Documents checking equipment**
- Procurement of 3-4 mobile systems for documents checking, for RBS of Elhovo
- Procurement of 30 field sets for documents checking, for RBS of Elhovo
- Procurement of 4 video-spectral comparators, for RBS of Elhovo
3.5 Lessons learned

The Bulgarian Border Police gained substantial experience having successfully completed the 1999 project and subsequent implementation of the 2 projects for 2000, which represent a balanced programme for institutional building and investment. Considerable support was also available by the appointed PAAs for the Border Police and the newly introduced scheme for self-monitoring.

4. Institutional Framework

The project beneficiary will be the Bulgarian Ministry of the Interior and in particular the Bulgarian National Border Police Service. The National Border Police Service has about 7,000 staff, dated 24.07.2002., working in the National Border Police Service Directorate in Sofia and 11 regional border sectors (RBSs) throughout the country.

The responsible Project leader of the Beneficiary will be the Head of “Legal and International Co-operation” Departament at NBPS.

Project implementation unit at National Border Police Service will be responsible for technical realisation of a project, for which the CFCU/IA provides administrative and financial implementation. Additionally, CFCU at the Ministry of Finance will work closely with the Border Police in order to ensure that all tenders are prepared in conformity with the stated requirements and Phare tendering procedures.

5. Detailed Budget (million Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveillance Equipment</th>
<th>Phare</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National co-financing (25%)</th>
<th>IFI *</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 1 – Surveillance Equipment</td>
<td>2.625 MEURO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.625 MEURO</td>
<td>0.88 MEURO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.505 MEURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 2 – Documents checking equipment</td>
<td>0.275 MEURO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.275 MEURO</td>
<td>0.09 MEURO</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0.365 MEURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2.9 MEURO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9 MEURO</td>
<td>0.97 MEURO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.87 MEURO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The national co-financing will be provided from the state budget by National Fund – Ministry of Finance. This project constitutes part of a phased approach and a further tranche of Phare funding is expected to be considered in 2004.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The CFCU in Sofia will be responsible as Implementing Agency (IA) for all the sub-projects and it will work in close co-operation with the beneficiary, the Ministry of the Interior and the Border Police, particularly the Border Police Project Implementation Unit.

The Border Police will elaborate the technical specifications for all the investment subprojects as required for tender procedures. Finally, the Border Police will provide the experts for the tender evaluation process, oversee the equipment deployment and its subsequent installation, field testing and operational evaluation.
6.2 Twinning

NA

6.3 Non-standard aspects

All sub-projects will be thoroughly managed according to PHARE procedures (Practical Guide for PHARE, ISPA and SAPARD).

6.4 Contracts

For the investment component are envisaged between one and seven contracts:

Mobile thermo-vision systems
Hand-held thermo-vision cameras
Night-vision goggles
Night vision binoculars
Mobile systems for documents checking
Field sets for documents checking
Video-spectral comparators

National co-financing will be arranged according the joint co-fining requirements, which means that each project element will be simultaneously co-financed and payments will be made simultaneously by the partners - 75% by Phare/ 25% by the Bulgarian National budget.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals – 2Q/2004

7.2 Start of project activity – 4Q/2004

7.3 Project Completion – 1Q/2006

8. Equal Opportunity

The Bulgarian Border Police is an equal opportunity employer.

9. Environment

The equipment will not have any bad influence on the environment

10. Rates of return

In this case no rate of return can be observed, due to the fact that the equipment supplied will have no market profits
11. **Investment criteria**

11.1 Catalytic effect: NA

11.2 Co-financing:

The Bulgarian authorities will provide as co-financing 25% of the total budget of the project through allocating 0.97 MEURO for the realisation of part of Sub-project 1 - Surveillance Equipment and part of Sub-project 2 - Documents checking equipment.

11.3 Additionally:

The Phare assistance will not replace other bilateral support in this area.

11.4 Sustainability:

The Bulgarian Authorities are fully aware of their responsibilities for maintaining the equipment provided under the project.

11.5 Compliance with state aids provisions: NA

11.6 Contribution to National Development Plan: NA

12 **Conditionality and sequencing**

The Bulgarian MoI is required to ensure that the BP has sufficient resources for project management.

The Commission will review the progress of this project through its regular Phare Review meetings. The effect on the reduction of illegal activity will be assessed in the Annual Progress Report on Bulgaria. Therefore the Border Police must provide full operational analysis of the statistics for the periods in question.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)

2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)

3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)

4. Reference to feasibility / pre-feasibility studies. For all investment projects, the executive summary of the economic and financial appraisals, and the environmental impact assessment should be attached (compulsory)

5. Information about the equipment delivered to the Bulgarian Border Police on PHARE Projects in the period 1999 - end of 2002 (optional)

6. List of relevant Laws and Regulations (optional)
Annex 1 - Phare logframe

Logframe Planning Matrix for
Further Strengthening of Border Management and Control of
EU Future External Borders (Green Borders) – Surveillance,
Documents Checking and Mobility Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name and number: BG03xx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracting period expires: November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement period expires: November 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total budget: 3.87 MEURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare budget: 2.9 MEURO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Further strengthening of the border management in Bulgaria, through the approximation of the operational standards and practices and modernisation of the equipment as per the standards required for the external border of EU</td>
<td>• Increasing of the level of compliance with the Schengen standards and best practices • Reduction of the level of the trans-border crime</td>
<td>• Regular reports by Bulgarian Border police and EU experts • Official statistics by the Bulgarian Border police • Field studies • Phare monitoring reports</td>
<td>• MoI fulfils obligations for co-financing • Levels of criminal activity increase faster than institutional response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Enhancement of the border control regime at the state green border, strengthening border control and management through introduction of surveillance and documents checking equipment in the border region of Elhovo (the border with Turkey) to contribute to countering all forms of criminal activity across the Bulgarian state border.</td>
<td>• Increase of the number of prevented perpetrations of the state border and the apprehended violators • Suppression of the trans-border crimes in the border region of Elhovo • Decrease of the check-time at the Bulgarian-Turkish state border preserving the efficiency of the control</td>
<td>• Regular reports by Bulgarian Border police and EU experts • Official statistics by the Bulgarian Border police • Field studies • Phare monitoring reports</td>
<td>• MoI fulfils obligations for co-financing • Levels of criminal activity increase faster than institutional response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Objectively verifiable indicators</td>
<td>Sources of Verification</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Subproject 1 – Surveillance Equipment**  
- Improvement of the surveillance and control of the Bulgarian-Turkish border  
- facilitation of the collection of operative information on the attempting and the committing of preparations of the State border  
- increasing of the mobility and the effectiveness of the Border guard patrols and posts in the detection and apprehension of perpetrators of the State border in the conditions of reduced/bad visibility | • Increase of the number of prevented perpetrations of the state border and the apprehended violators  
• Increase of the number of checks in depth of the border zone  
• Increase of the number of the border guard operations at day and night  
• Suppression of the trans-border crimes in the border region of Elhovo  
• Decrease of the check-time of documents | • Regular reports by Bulgarian Border police and EU experts  
• Official statistics by the Bulgarian Border police  
• Field studies  
• Phare monitoring reports | • The MoI should fulfil its engagements on the national co-financing  
• The Border Police are sufficiently trained to use the new equipment  
• The equipment fully meets the requirements of the Border Police operations  
• The levels of criminal activity rise faster than institutional response |
| **Subproject 2- Documents checking equipment**  
- improvement of the control in depth of the border zone  
- improvement and facilitation of the document checks of persons and vehicles | | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subproject 1 – Surveillance Equipment</strong></td>
<td>- Number of delivered mobile thermo-vision systems, cameras, night-vision goggles and binoculars at RBS Elhovo</td>
<td>- Regular reports by Bulgarian Border police and EU experts</td>
<td>- The MoI should fulfil its engagements on the national co-financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 8-9 mobile thermo-vision systems mounted on 8-9 all-terrain vehicles in RBS of Elhovo</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Phare monitoring reports</td>
<td>- The Border Police are sufficiently trained to use the new equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 12-14 hand-held thermo-vision cameras in RBS of Elhovo</td>
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<td>- The equipment fully meets the requirements of the Border Police operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 88-95 night-vision goggles in RBS of Elhovo</td>
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<td>- The levels of criminal activity rise faster than institutional response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 88-95 night vision binoculars RBS of Elhovo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subproject 2- Documents checking equipment</strong></td>
<td>- Number of delivered mobile systems and field sets for documents checking at RBS Elhovo</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 3-4 mobile systems for documents checking, for RBS of Elhovo</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Procurement of 4 video-spectral comparators, for RBS of Elhovo</td>
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## ANNEX 2

### DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR THE PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component - Investments</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D = Design,
T = Tendering,
I = Implementation,
X = Closure
# ANNEX 3

## CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

All figures in million Euro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4Q/03</th>
<th>1Q/04</th>
<th>2Q/04</th>
<th>3Q/04</th>
<th>4Q/04</th>
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<th>2Q/06</th>
<th>3Q/06</th>
<th>4Q/06</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Component</strong></td>
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<td>Contracted</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.322</td>
<td>3.483</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:**
1. *All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of the FM.*
2. *All disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM.*

**Note 1:**
*Investment Component, (sub-projects 1 and 2)*

**Note 2:** *The figures are cumulative and include the Phare financing component and the Bulgarian national co-financing*
ANNEX 4
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE EXISTING EQUIPMENT OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL BORDER POLICE SERVICE

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

BORDER MANAGEMENT:
AN OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

EQUIPMENT REVIEW:
INFRASTRUCTURE
PERSONAL EQUIPMENT
SURVEILLANCE
MOBILITY
COMMUNICATIONS
TRAINING EQUIPMENT
INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study is to assess the current state of the equipment of the Bulgarian National Border Police Service with regard to investment in equipment needs in the future, particularly through the Phare Programme. It is of great relevance to consider operational factors such as utility, serviceability and age. Emphasis is given to four main categories, namely personal equipment, surveillance, mobility and communications and IT support.

Border management is a key component of the Accession Partnership between Bulgaria and the European Commission but also a national and regional responsibility.

The National Border Police Service is a specialised security, operation and investigation service within the Ministry of Interior, protecting border security and keeping border control. The National Border Police Service, itself undergoing a major institutional reform process as it moves away from a Soviet-style military organisation to modern European border police structure based on the Schengen-model of border management. The threats it faces in terms of border security are immense and worryingly. The capacity of the National Border Police Service to adequately respond is hampered by serious shortages, including a decrease in manpower, the general obsolescence of its key equipment and a shortage of funds.

In all the main areas of equipment, the National Border Police Service is badly served. Most of the equipment is ex-Soviet and military. There is a persistent problem with shortage of spares for this equipment.

The most important asset for National Border Police Service is their officers, non-commissioned officers and men and therefore providing improved personal equipment is a priority. Basic items such as foul-weather clothing, life vests for naval staff and improved body armour would do much to enhance the physical safety and security of the men and contribute towards a general improvement in morale.

Nevertheless serious levels of investment are required to maintain current levels of activity and even more investment is required to enhance border management. The National Border Police Service need properly-equipped cross-country vehicles in order to patrol its extensive and topographically challenging border. On the blue border, it requires modern patrol boats capable of going to sea in all conditions and with an ability to observe maritime traffic at all times and in all conditions.

The concept of twenty-four hour activity is fully acknowledged by the Border Police but impossible without the procurement of surveillance systems. Active and passive sensor systems, thermal imaging devices and basic night optical devices are all required to sustain such a level of operation. Given that so many of the organised crime groups who operate in this region are well-equipped, then the National Border Police Service must be furnished with the means to meet their operational objectives.

The use of equipment serves three main purposes. It can be used to replace manpower, enhance the efficiency of the manpower and lastly, enhance the safety and security of the manpower. A significant investment in equipment would act as a force multiplier, increase the operational effectiveness and protect the lives of those who serve on the borderline.
BORDER MANAGEMENT: AN OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Bulgaria’s borders are difficult to manage. Topographically disparate, they would challenge the most modern of the EU’s border management agencies and therefore one must bear this in mind when assessing the capabilities of the National Border Police Service.

To the north of the country lies the Danube River, one of the most important economical and political features of the Balkan Region. Despite numerous economic embargoes and destruction to bridges in Yugoslavia as a result of the war in Kosovo, river traffic continues and therefore the safe passage of shipping and the interdiction of illegal traffic along the river will remain a prime concern.

To the east of the country, the blue border continues, stretching down the down the Black Sea coast from Romania to Turkey. Apart from the size of area to patrol, approximately 12,000 km, the weather is often severe and even in summer, extensive patrolling can be difficult. Furthermore, the region surrounding the sea, particularly to the north and east is volatile, with military or terrorist activities in southern Russia, Abkhazia and Georgia. The struggle against arms smuggling is a key National Border Police Service activity in this area. However, one must also not forget the critical economic role the Black Sea plays, especially in the transit of oil from Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan and increasingly therefore, National Border Police Service impact is focusing on maritime environmental protection.

The southern border of Bulgaria is with Turkey and Greece. With very cross-country terrain, border control in this region is far from simple. The region also has limited infrastructure and as such the National Border Police Service must be as self-contained as possible in order to operate, particularly in extreme winter conditions. Life for the National Border Police Service staff in very isolated posts is harsh in winter.

Bulgaria’s western border with Macedonia and Yugoslavia shares many of the same characteristics as the southern border with Greece and Turkey with one major difference, the residual threat of armed conflict.

As has been previously stated, border management in Bulgaria is far from simple. Geography has not favoured easy solutions and the National Border Police Service must continually manage scarce resources in order to maintain acceptable levels of border management on all borders and not merely on the future external borders of the European Union.

THREATS TO BORDER SECURITY

The threats facing Bulgaria’s borders today would be familiar to most border management agencies in Candidate Countries, namely illegal immigration, the smuggling of drugs, weapons and hazardous materials, stolen vehicles and of course traditional cross border illegal trading which in recent years has become larger, more organised and more violent. The statistics doesn’t always cover truly the full range of problems, but in 2001 5048 violators were detained when trying to illegally enter the territory of Bulgaria. For the first half of 2002 the number of the border violators is 1 731.

The Bulgarian-Turkish and Bulgarian-Greek borders are the most problematic areas as for the control and the guard of the state border of the Republic of Bulgaria. Most of the activity related to illegal migration refers to the attempts for illegal border crossing by persons from
countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iraq and Turkey, as well as from African
countries – Nigeria, Tanzania, Ghana and Sierra Leone. An activation of the attempts for
illegal border crossing by foreign citizens with destination from Bulgaria through Romania,
Macedonia, Serbia, Greece to Western European countries has been noticed since the
beginning of 2002.

The trafficking in people is a profitable business for organised criminal networks and the
Bulgarian National Border Police Service spends a great deal of time and effort to interdict
and defeat such activity. The two most popular channels for trafficking in people, which
cross Bulgaria are from CIS countries through Romania, Bulgaria to Greece, Macedonia and
the EU countries and from CIS countries through Romania, Bulgaria to Turkey.

However, to suppose that eventually this traffic will decrease is simply an illusion. The
potential for even greater numbers to seek passage through Bulgaria is all too obvious and as
long as traffickers can make sizeable profits and employ more modern and sophisticated
equipment with which to assist them, the National Border Police Service will always is in a
responsive mode.

As for the other forms of illegal cross-border activity, the most worrying trend is the rise in
drug and weapon smuggling. Given the volatile nature of the region, the illegal transfer of
weapons must give cause for concern. To date the majority of seized weapons have been
small arms but the suspicion exists that heavier calibre and more sophisticated weapon
systems have been moved undetected. With a paucity of detection means at their disposal,
particularly scanners for sea containers at ports and gates for trucks passing border check
points, the Border Police will have to continue to rely on good intelligence and diligent
detective work in order to succeed in the interdiction and seizure of weapons, drugs and
hazardous materials.

There is a real risk of transfer of polluted with cobalt-60 steel products, because according to
information of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Macedonia, there are produced
200 hundred tons of steel, 60 tons of which have been discovered in Italy and according to
information of the Emergency Centre of the Committee for Use of Atomic Energy for
Peaceful Purposes, such cases were detected in Germany and Belgium. An organisation of
work has been elaborated at the border crossing checkpoints for measuring of risky cargos
(including steel products), as for the period 12.02.-01.07.2002. 1347 checking were
performed with tool PP-55M. But definitely there is a strong need of modern equipment of
“pager” type for the staff, as well as stationary ones and training and certification of certain
officers for qualification for detecting of the illegal traffic of nuclear material and radioactive
substances.

Whilst the above should not be considered an exhaustive assessment of the nature of the
threats facing Bulgaria’s borders, it does, nevertheless, adequately demonstrate the scale and
diversity of the problems facing the Bulgarian Border Police.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES

There is no set method of border management but the Bulgarian Border Police are fully
committed to bringing their methods and practices into line with those adopted by EU MS
agencies and with an eventual aim of fully integrating into a Schengen border management
system.
This is an important commitment for the Bulgarians and reflects a significant shift away from the old Soviet-style methods to a more modern law-enforcement based posture. However, achieving this will take time and much more resources than presently available in Bulgaria. Indeed, in the short-to-medium term, the implications of a successful demilitarisation programme will be a significant reduction in Border Police manpower as conscripts are eventually replaced by professional officers. At the moment, the Border Police has a massive training bill in so far as it must provide existing staff with new skills whilst seeking to absorb new recruits, many from civilian life or transfer from other services.

However, from the clear management decisions taken over the last 18 months and in line with stated Bulgarian Government policy, investment in people is a priority. Equipment levels may, on paper, seem adequate for the task but in reality the bulk of the holdings are obsolescent and therefore only committed and dedicated staff can ensure that adequate level of border management can be attained.

The progress in institutional aspect is considerable. In October 2000 was opened the Centre for specialisation and professional training of border policemen in Pazardjik. A Draft Law on Border Guard was elaborated that administers the tasks, the general and special powers of the bodies of National Border Police Service as specialised police service of modern European type within the structure of the Ministry of Interior that is directly engaged in guarding and control of the state border. A Plan for Modernisation of Border Management was prepared. The final purpose of the latter is that for the control, the guarding and the management of the borders with each of the neighbouring countries there is per one responsible regional border police structure.

There is no doubt that the Bulgarian Border Police do have a system for border management. It may not be the most modern or effective but in relation to the scale of the problem and the level of resources available it has much to commend it. Indeed, given the limitations, it could be argued that the Bulgarian Border Police provide at least a thoughtful border management strategy, with an emphasis on considered responses to the varying levels of threats.

At the basic level, the Border Police try to maintain a visible presence on all its borders, in part to ensure the natural protection of sovereignty and facilitate safe and reliable transit but also to provide a visible deterrence to those who may seek to illegally enter the country. This is of acute concern on the green and blue borders and the Border Police make every effort to maintain an effective 24-hour operational patrol schedule. However, given the inadequacy of the equipment at their disposal and the challenging nature of the terrain and sea, which must be covered, full and effective coverage is currently impossible.

In recognition of this dilemma but also as a principle of strategy, the Border Police seeks to use statistical analysis and intelligence to form the second layer of border protection: analysis of cross-border incidents shows a picture of the critical areas of operation and it is henceforth covert surveillance operations in these sectors which seek to channel and direct mobile interdiction groups to their target. This is sound operational practice and the Border Police have demonstrated, at times visually, how successful and cost-effective this type of policy can be. Yet to be fully effective requires good communications, reliable day and night surveillance devices and mobility.

At the moment, the use of conscripts does allow for greater patrolling, albeit on foot. However, given the geography of the southern and western borders, such activity has real
value and well-concealed covert patrols, furnished with good intelligence can make significant inroads into illegal cross-border activity.

Nevertheless such optimism should not conceal the true picture which shows an increase in threats to the border at a time when Border Police resources are stretched to breaking point. Demilitarisation reduces manpower and replacement professionals costs far more. Replacing equipment is both costly and takes time and although the Border Police have increased support, including the purchase of new equipment, the scale of support is not in direct proportion to the problem.

Equipment by itself is no answer to Bulgaria’s problems. However, equipment aligned to a sound strategy and efficient procedure can make a difference. The introduction of new equipment will undoubtedly enhance efficiency but it will also act as a force multiplier at a time when manpower constraints may have a detrimental impact on the force and on border management.

EQUIPMENT REVIEW

INFRASTRUCTURE

Technically, one could argue that the issue of infrastructure should not feature in a study on equipment. However, given that manpower is the most important asset in border management and that modern equipment is there to enhance the efficiency of manpower, there is justification for including a brief statement on its relevance.

Whilst most of the border crossing points are reasonably constructed and maintained, the accommodation used by the staff on the green border is exceedingly basic. Most if not all of the facilities are over thirty years old and badly in need of refurbishment. The comfort and safety of the staff is of paramount importance when living in such far flung areas of the country and therefore basic improvements in accommodation and operational rooms is essential. It will be difficult to sell the concept of professional service in the National Border Police Service if basic conditions are not improved in the near to medium term future.

Additionally, if new equipment is to be introduced, particularly vehicles or surveillance devices, it is essential that proper storage and garage facilities be made available in order to avoid unnecessary wear and tear. Few of the National Border Police Service establishments are adequately provided with such facilities and therefore proper consideration should be given to improving this situation.

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

The average Bulgarian Border Police officer and conscript are reasonably well equipped in terms of personal equipment. He or she is issued with standard dress and field uniforms and heavy greatcoats for the winter. Additional operational protective gear such as body armour and protective helmets are also available in central facilities. However, for some personnel, the above is simply inadequate to the task.

Those officers who protect the green and blue borders, particularly in wintertime would benefit from special foul-weather clothing and footwear. Furthermore, the body armour and protective helmets are ex-Soviet style military issue and obsolescent. There is a clear need for the Border Police to possess and centrally locate adequate numbers of modern kevlar-
type body armour and helmets, certainly for the mobile groups but also for those officers who conduct snap vehicle check-points at night and in remote areas.

Given the need for checking persons and vehicles, the Border Police would benefit from improved flashlights, anti-personnel sprays and for the detention of vehicles, modern caltrop devices. Current holdings of all the items discussed are very limited or again very obsolete.

**SURVEILLANCE**

For the purpose of this study it was decided to include under surveillance all traditional technical means but also to enlarge the parameters by including scanning devices, CO2 probes and the electronic barriers.

Dated 2002, the following technical means are in use by the regional border sectors of Elhovo and Bourgas in order to provide the guard of the border:

- 6 units mobile systems for video surveillance. The systems use night cameras with electronic-optical transformers that are able to find human figure at a distance of 1000 m. in conditions of star sky light. In case of worsened transparency of the atmosphere, this indicator decreases considerably. The systems are mounted on old vehicles “UAZ” – soviet production;
- 37 units night-vision tools, produced in the 80ties. Through them one can find moving human figure at a distance of 200 m. in conditions of star sky light.

Under the Phare Project BG0005.02 National Border Police Service has received 10 units thermo-vision systems model Thermovision 2000 ECQ for guarding of the border with Turkey. The systems shall be mounted on all-terrain vehicles and put in the border guard activities up to 30.01.2003. 112 pairs of night vision goggles LUNOS, purposed to strengthen the border police patrols, shall be received until the end of 2002;

- 11 posts for technical and visual surveillance has been build along the Black Sea coast strip. Two of them are equipped with new coast radio-location systems (RLS) and eight posts are equipped with RLS, produced in the period 1995-1998. All RLS were bought with budget funds. The so built system for radio-location surveillance of Black Sea is not automated and the data are transmitted by means of speech information through the communication system of the National Border Police Service.

The radio-location system of the posts for technical and visual surveillance has distances for finding targets as follows:
- small targets – 5 nautical miles;
- middle targets – 12 nautical miles.

The RLS of the posts for technical and visual surveillance observe the targets entering/leaving the harbours, the targets with excise goods and such, abiding the peaceful passing through the territorial sea. The radio-location surveillance does not allow finding and tracking of small and targets along the whole length of the contingency waters, which are the most probable potential violators. the ships that are on roadstead when entering the harbours, the harbours piers and the small bays are surveyed by means of radio-location There is no built Vessel Traffic Management And Information System (VTMIS), that makes impossible the recognition of the type of the surveyed targets.
The statistics concerning the zones out of the border crossing check points pertaining to the regional border sectors (RBSs) of Elhovo and Bourgas for the first nine months of 2002 shows the following:

- detained violators of the state border – 730 persons, 516 out of them through technical means;
- not allowed to enter the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria – 1682 persons, 1568 out of them through technical means;
- observed targets, abiding the peaceful passing through the territorial sea – 29585 motor ships;
- ships, entered/left Bulgarian harbours – 5179 motor ships;
- ships with excise goods, entered/left Bulgarian harbours – 487 motor ships.

Taking into consideration these statistical data one can draw the conclusion that the operational situation in the zones of responsibility of RBSs of Elhovo and Bourgas is complicated and in order to secure a trustful guard of the border of the Republic of Bulgaria with Turkey and the Black Sea border, it is necessary to provide the most active destinations with additional quantity of mobile thermo-vision systems, hand-held thermo-vision cameras and equipment for the border police ships and border police patrols along the coast strip and the land border with night vision goggles and binoculars.

15-17 mobile thermo-vision systems are necessary for securing the guard of the 681 kilometres long section of the state border in the zones of responsibility of RBSs of Elhovo and Bourgas.

8-9 of the systems on the land border with Turkey (270km.) shall be used for:
- surveillance and guard of the sections, typical with relatively plain terrain;
- collecting operational information about coming violations of the state border that are process of preparation;
- operational management of the forces when realising a border police operation.

7-8 of the systems shall be used on the maritime border (470km.) for:
- tracking of small and middle targets along the contingency waters;
- surveillance of the sections falling under the so called radio-shade of the used RLS;
- control over the ships on roadstead and these, moored on the harbours;
- identification of unknown targets, found through RLS;
- management of the coast forces and the ships when realising a border police operation.

The mobility of these systems is of critical importance in order to react in good time of the dynamically changing operational situation.

17-18 hand-held thermo-vision cameras, with possibility to document part of the surveillance lead, are planned to be used for carrying out the tasks on border guarding of the cross-country sections.

The hand-held thermo-vision cameras shall be used for:
- increasing of the effectiveness of the border police patrols when guarding section of the land border;
- equipment of the border police ships for surveillance and documenting of actions violators of the state maritime border, the navigation regime and fishing in the inner sea waters and territorial sea;
- equipment of the mobile groups when carrying out border police operation.
The night vision goggles (170-200 pairs) shall be used for:

- increasing of the manoeuvre’s ability of the mobile groups and the border police ships;
- hidden movement of the border police foot patrols;
- increasing of the effectiveness of the groups for detention of violators;
- driving of vehicles in conditions of concealed movement in the night;
- movement of officers with service dogs.

30-35 of these goggles are equipped with additional magnifying object glass for surveillance by the night border police patrols of the ships that are on roadstead when waiting for entering the harbours, the harbours piers and the small bays.

The planned night vision binoculars (170-200 pairs) shall be used for:

- the night border police patrols for control and guard of separate directions of the state border;
- equipment of all posts for technical and visual surveillance along the Black Sea coast strip;
- equipment of all border police ships.

In respect to other forms of surveillance (or more accurately detection) devices, there is generally a mixed picture. The Border Police do have stocks of CO2 probes, on average 1 per checkpoint, two video-spectral comparators VSC – 4 and one video-spectral comparator VSC – 2000. These are relatively inexpensive and efficient devices and greater stocks of them should be held. The use of dogs also can be of great use.

**MOBILITY**

For control and guarding of the state border, the Bulgarian National Border Police Service use mainly vehicles of Soviet production - UAZ-469, VAZ-2121 – ‘Niva”, VAZ-2123 – “Niva”. A big part of them have been in exploitation since the period 1985-1990. These are all-terrain vehicles, capable to carry out tasks on black roads and off roads in bad environmental conditions. Due to their military purpose, the vehicles UAZ-469 does not offer comfort to the crews. The vehicles VAZ-2121 and VAZ-2123 the conditions for the users are improved, but the fact that they have only two doors creates grounds for delayed actions of bigger border patrols. As a result of the multi-annual exploitation on bad roads, their technical capacity decreased and they are able to obtain operational range of 120-150km. Other vehicles exist in the fleet of National Border Police Service, but they are designated to carry out other tasks such as the transport of mobile border police groups, transport of detained persons carrying out of border police operations or administrative-economic tasks.

The all-terrain vehicles, used in control and guarding of the border, have very consumption of fuel (from 12.5 to 17.5 litres per 100 kilometres run).

When financial means are available, Materials, consumables and spare parts are easy to be found for they are wide spread on the market. It is only due to the regular maintenance services on places and repair workshops that allow these cars to be used reliably in the control and the guarding of the border. However, these vehicles have difficulties to counteract and pursue modern cars, used by criminal groups.
In the period 2000 – 2002 National Border Police Service received under Phare Project BG9911.01 “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police” and Phare Project BG0005.02 – “Modernisation of the Equipment at the Bulgarian-Turkish Border” total number of 80 vehicles “Land Rover Defender 110 TDI SW”. The latter were by priority allocated on the Bulgarian-Turkish and the Bulgarian-Greek borders.

The conclusion that can be drawn from this review is the fact that the Bulgarian Border Police carry out the tasks on the control and the guarding of the sea and land borders at much less than the necessary limit of reliable all-terrain vehicles. This fact contributes to open new opportunities for illegal migration, smuggling and trafficking in drugs, arms and other hazardous materials.

To overcome these negatives a phased modernisation of the patrol car fleet is necessary, with the introduction in exploitation of both short-wheel and long-wheel based cross-country patrol vehicles.

The use of modern and reliable cross-country vehicles will allow the border patrols to carry out checks on small harbours, boat-piers, good for mooring places and namely in any point of the land border. Besides for transport of border patrols, the vehicles shall be used for mounting of surveillance and communication means on board. Thus, these means can be deployed in different points on the border and fulfil certain tasks and in case of need to be moved on other position.

Before leaving the question of mobility, one must also consider the question of maintenance for the vehicle fleet. Any fleet of vehicles must be backed up by a reliable team of mechanics with the necessary spare parts. The Bulgarian Border Police have the skilled mechanics but they work in old workshops with few modern tools and with symbolic financial provision.

The procurement of reliable and modern equipment will provide maintaining in good technical order and readiness for action both the vehicles, available at present and these ones that shall be delivered and used in future to control and guard the external borders of the European Union.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

For the successful and effective solving of the tasks on the guard of the border and the passport- visa control it is required building and functioning in the National Border Police Service a modern telecommunication system that meets the requirements and the standards of EU and of the Schengen Information System (SIS) for exchange of information and transmittal of data.

At this stage National Border Police Service have an autonomous telecommunication system, that is part of telecommunication system of the Ministry of Interior. The information exchange in Border Police is lead through communication means, which in their main part are produced in the 70ties of the past century and also morally and technically amortised. The restructuring of the communication system of National Border Police Service and the re-equipment with new modern technical means and the phased transition from analogue system to digital one are obligatory conditions to realise the exchange of information in real time.
As structure the system includes two main sub-systems – radio-communication and telephone one.

*Radio-Communication System*

Based on the tasks and the functions, carried out by Border Police, the priority should be put on the development of the radio-communication system. These strategy is grounded in the Concept for the Development of the National Border Police Service for the period 2001-2004.

1. Together with the realisation of the Phare Project BG 0005.02 “Modernising Border Police Equipment At The Turkish Border” in 2003, a digital mobile radio-communication system TETRA – 25 will be built in the regional border section of Svilengrad. With this project will start the transition from analogue systems to digital trunk-mobile radio-communication to change the analogue systems with digital trunk mobile radio-communication ones, approved by the European Telecommunications Standartisation Institute. The digital radio-communication system is purposed to a 70 km. long section of the Bulgarian – Turkish border in the region of Svilengrad. This system will do as a pilot project for building one common digital system within the frame of the MoI and other specialised state agencies and institutions as Customs Agency, Emergency, the Ministry of Forests, Rescue and Breakdown Services, carrying out tasks in crisis situations and other interested agencies. Such are the recommendations of the Federal Border Guard of the German MoI, that are grounded in the Framework Plan for Introduction of digital radio-system for the Bulgarian National Services and Other Security Services.

Based on the operational situation, the digital radio-communication system TETRA-25 in the area of regional border section Svilengrad should expand whole Bulgarian – Turkish land border, which is 268 km. long.

It is proper to build independent radiotelephone networks with modern analogue radio means in the rest of the sections of the land border for every regional border sector.

The following analogue radio means are necessary in order to re-equip the radiotelephone systems:

- Stationary radiostations – 90 units. They will be equipped in the regional operation duty centres of the regional border sectors, the regional border police sections and the groups for guarding of the state border;
- Mobile radiostations – 140 units, that will be mounted on the vehicles of the mobile groups for guarding of the state border for the needs of the operational-search activity, for the specialised vehicles for medical aid and for the vehicles of the break-down groups;
- Repeaters – 32 units, multi-channelled, scanning. 2 to 5 repeaters for each regional border sector will be provided, based on size and the relief of the section. The repeaters will provide possibility for reliable radio-connection between the border police patrols from any place for carrying duty on the border guard and the visa control.
- Telephone radio extensors – 15 units. The telephone radio extensors will provide possibility to use the radiotelephone networks also in telephone regime of operation on the most operational sections. The radiotelephone system is connected to the private access board exchange through the relevant interface. Thus, the communication opportunities increase and the possibility for connection with radio-subscriber of the telephone exchange.
- Short-wave radiostations – 12 units. The shortwave radiostations will be used for realisation of “SW” radio-connection between the operational duty centre of the Border
Police Directorate and these of the regional border sectors. This type of radio-connection will be used in the cases of basic connection channel are breakdown, crisis situations, disasters and failures.

**TELEPHONE SUB-SYSTEM**

This system provides a telephone exchange of information between the Directorate of National Border Police Service and its subordinated structures – the regional border sectors (RBS), border sections (BS), subsections (BSS) and border crossing checkpoints (BCCP). There is in use in the Directorate of National Border Police Service a digital telephone module that is connected to the digital telephone switch of the Ministry of Interior through commutation, that gives opportunity for a very good communication interaction with the rest of the structures of Maui. In the RBSs there are in use telephone operators/commutators of analogue type “Cross-point” from the sixties of the previous century, that are with low technical parameters, which inevitably leads to an interruption of the connections and to a bad quality of subscribers service. With purpose to provide telephone communications of good quality it is necessary to change on phases all analogue telephone switches with digital ones as follows:

- Digital telephone exchange with capacity of 150 posts – 8 units to equip the RBSs;

- Digital telephone exchange with capacity 6/60-55 units. The latter will be mounted in the border police sections and in the most operational border crossing check points.

**TRAINING EQUIPMENT**

The issue of equipment for training is often overlooked but in its own right it is an integral part of operations. Officers must be trained to operate their equipment in order to get the best from it. Admittedly, much of this can be done in basic training but with any service undergoing structural changes and equipment modernisation, the issue of providing adequate equipment for training should not be overlooked.

There is a Centre for specialisation at National Border Police Service that is located in Pazardjik. In this centre the initial and specialised training of sergeants is being lead. With the help of a Project 99.11.01 “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police Service” under the Phare Programme there we have equipped: specialised cabinet “Border Management”, specialised cabinet “Passport and Visa Control”, specialised cabinets in English, German and French languages – multimedia training. There are no equipped cabinets for language training in the regional border sectors. Certainly there are very few surveillance devices or communication training devices.

If the Border Police aspire to train professional officers to EU standards, then the level of teaching support equipment must increase dramatically.

National Border Police Service does not dispose with training equipment for the officers, responsible for control and guarding of sea border.

To that end it is necessary to build and equip training device for training of the navigation staff on ship steering, especially in risky situations and training of the operational duty units to collect, analyse and assess the information and manage the forces through automated system.
The training of the groups for board checks of suspect ships requires building and equipping of special hall for special and martial training in order to increase the skills when executing of specialised checks of ships of different type and project.

CONCLUSIONS

The picture that emerges from this study is of a border police force in transition but one which, nevertheless, has introduced a workable system which is being adhered to. Indeed, it is only due to the remarkable skills of the many officers and men on the borders that ensure that any of the current equipment still functions.

In terms of equipment, it would be fair to argue that the National Border Police Service are woefully equipped for modern border management. Obsolete machines and systems, most of it designated and designed for completely different tasks from the ones they carry out today cannot be maintained much longer and therefore there is a real danger that the existing border management system in such a key area may collapse from equipment depletion.

The answer lies in the complete modernisation of the equipment holdings of the National Border Police Service within an integrated approach to border management. This will not be cheap and will take many years to accomplish. Investment solely from the EC will not in itself be sufficient.

The National Border Police Service must therefore prioritise their requirements in such a way that they can target the phased introduction of equipment into the regions and areas, which are most critical in terms of illegal cross-border activity - this would have meant the southern and eastern borders of Bulgaria.
ANNEX 5

INFORMATION ABOUT THE EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO THE BULGARIAN BORDER POLICE ON PHARE PROJECTS IN THE PERIOD 1999- first half of 2002

Under PHARE Project BG9911.01 – “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police” – 3 MEURO total budget, out of which the investment part is 1.45 MEURO, the following equipment has been delivered:

- surveillance – 1 thermovision camera ? 25 night-vision goggles, realised training for the exploitation of the equipment
- all-terrain vehicles – 48 vehicles;
- computer equipment for a training centre – 31 computers, training equipment and software.

Under Phare Project BG0005.02 – “Modernising Border Police Equipment At The Turkish Border” 12 MEURO total budget, out of which the investment part is 8.5 MEURO, the following equipment has been delivered:

- 32 all-terrain vehicles

National co-financing, p. ??? – Digital maps:
- 4 – computers;
- 2 – laser jet printers
- 1 – ink jet plotters;
- 1 – colour specialised scanner format ?0;
- 2 – digital cameras;
- 1 – total station;
- 1 – full set geodetic GPSs;
- 1 – license for software ARC INFO;
- 1 – license for software ARC VIEW;
- 1 – software for calculation of radio coverage – in process of delivery and testing;
- 1 – geographic information system.
ANNEX 6

LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The legal basis of the activity on state border guard, the control on abiding the border regime and the legal powers of the Border Police officers are regulated by:

The Ministry of the Interior Act (MIA) and the Rules for its Implementation, in which the functions, the bodies and the legal powers of National Border Police Service (NBPS) – MOI are exhaustively described;
The Criminal Code, in which are incriminated the illegal border crossing, the illegal trafficking in human beings, the documentary crimes and other related to them actions;
The Aliens Act, which regulates the conditions and the order for foreign nationals entering, staying in, or leaving the Republic of Bulgaria and their rights and obligations as well;
The Rules for the Implementation of the Aliens Act, which clarifies the details of the conditions and the order for foreign nationals entering, staying in, or leaving the Republic of Bulgaria;
The Maritime Territories, Interior Waterways, and Ports of the Republic of Bulgaria Act, which regulates the legal regime of the maritime territories of the Republic of Bulgaria in the Black Sea, and on these territories the Republic of Bulgaria administers sovereignty, defined sovereign rights, jurisdiction and control;
The Refugees Act which regulates the order and the conditions for conceding a refugee status, the rights and the obligations of the refugees, the state bodies and their competencies on the protection of the refugees in the Republic of Bulgaria as well;
The Bulgarian Identity Documents Act, which regulates the conditions and the order for issuing, using and preserving of the Bulgarian identity documents of Bulgarian citizens and foreigners;
Ordinance of the Bulgarian Council of the Ministers No 213/15.05.1997, by which was adopted Regulation for the Border Control Check Points which defines the organisation, the activity and the run of the Border Control Check Points (BCCPs) and the interaction between the Border Control Bodies in the Republic of Bulgaria; regulating also the establishment of the Interagency Council on the BCCPs Issues;
Ordinance of the Bulgarian Council of the Ministers No 35/25.02.1999, by which was adopted Regulation for the conditions and the order for issuing of visas by the diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The legal provision, concerning the border management can be related to the most recent legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria and there is a striving to encompass all the aspects of the border control. In this connection has been defined the necessity for adopting Border Guard Law. The Draft Border Guard Law is now in process of elaboration together with German experts within the framework of the Twinning Project 99/IB/JH-01. By the new law will be regulated the public relations, connected with the control and guard of the state border of the Republic of Bulgaria and also the specific activity, realised by the Border Guard, concerning the combat against the smuggling, trafficking in human beings and the illegal migration from and through the Republic of Bulgaria.