1 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 CRIS Number: HR2006/018-113/6/1
1.2 Title: “Blue Border Surveillance”
1.3 Sector: 15130
1.4 Location: Croatia
1.5 Duration: 36 months

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall Objective(s)
Further strengthening of overall capacities of MoI in order to fulfil the requirements of Schengen Acquis.

2.2 Project purpose
Preparation of the Border Police for efficient surveillance of state border at the sea.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPIEU priority
The project is in line with the Accession Partnership (AP) priorities concerning border management. Sectors 3.1 and 3.2 of the AP specifically refer to the need to strengthen border management, reinforcing in particular the surveillance of the blue border; increase investments in technical equipment and infrastructure; and strengthen specialised training for border officers. Corresponding priorities are set in the chapters 3.24.1, 3.24.6 and 4.24.4 of the “National Programme for the Integration of Croatia into the European Union 2005” (NPIEU) on border management.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)
Not applicable.

2.5 Cross Border Impact
Not applicable.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background and justification
The Border Police within the Ministry of the Interior, together with Customs and some other state agencies (e.g. the veterinary and phytosanitary inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture) are in charge of managing the flow of persons and goods over Croatia’s state border. The responsibilities of the Border Police are state
border surveillance and control. Their competences and tasks are regulated in the Law on Police, State Border Protection Act, Aliens Act, Act on Arms and a number of other laws and regulations.

In order to accomplish the strategic goal of becoming a member of the European Union, which has been set by the Government of Croatia, and the obligations deriving from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) and the Accession Partnership (AP), the Border Police has to undertake a series of complex adjustments which should bring a comprehensive, successive adoption of EU standards in all areas relevant for border management. The ultimate objective envisaged is the full alignment with the Schengen acquis and its accurate implementation.

The reorganisation process of the Border Police started in the year 2002/2003 with the establishment of the Border Police Directorate within the General Police Directorate of the Ministry. The structure at national and regional level and the personnel concept was developed in assistance with the German and Slovenian Border Police, partner under a CARDS 2001 Twinning project. The main focus of this project was to build and strengthen the institutional capacity of the new established Border Police Directorate.

The “Ministry of the Interior Programme Guidelines for the period 2004 – 2007”, based on the Government priority to join the EU, clearly stress the need for the Border Police to continue the reorganisation at regional and local level according to Schengen criteria. It is stated, that the reorganisation requires, amongst others, an increase of Border Police staff, and the provision of adequate equipment. But foremost, it requires elevating the professional and educational level of the Border Police staff by providing necessary training.

The “Development Strategy of the Border Police of the Republic of Croatia”, which was adopted in April 2005, outlines the planning of the Border Police for the period 2005 to 2009. The strategy is intended to be a guideline for the reorganisation of the Croatian police with the goal of adopting European standards and best practises, which should guarantee, that the Border Police will be able to securely guard EU’s external borders upon accession. It contains planning for all main areas, reaching from legislation, personnel organisation, training to technical equipment/means for work.

According to mentioned Strategy, for the work of surveillance at the land border, a total of 6 610 police officers would be engaged (currently 2 365), and for the work of the maritime and airport police, 1 656 police officers would be engaged (currently 892). Also, taking into account existing situation of the police fleet, the necessity arises itself for it’s quickly reconstruction in the total number of 47 vessels as follows:

- 6 vessels type"A" (length over 14.5 metres),
- 9 vessels type"B" (length from 8 to 14.5 metres)
- 32 vessels type"C" (length up to 8 metres).¹

Specific sea border surveillance

Apart from the green border, the blue border deserves some special attention. Various JHA expert assessments and the Accession Partnership stressed the need to strengthen the surveillance of the blue border. Due to the long blue border (950 km) and over 1000 islands, the surveillance is a challenging task for the Maritime/Border Police, which demands a thorough explanation.

The authorities of the maritime police are defined by the Regulation of the Police Act, State Border Protection Act, Alien Act, Maritime Code, Fishing Act, Penal Act, and many other legal regulations from the framework of secure navigation, maritime fishing etc. (see Annex 4: Reference list of legislation.)

Official duties of the maritime police (based on regulations from the domain of home affairs, maritime navigation and secure navigation, maritime fishing, tourism, protection of the environment and cultural heritage etc) cover the basin of the inner maritime waters, territorial waters of the Republic of Croatia (area 31, 757.62 km2) and on the protected ecological belt (area approximately 25,000 km2). As for the control of the border crossings, police officials of the maritime police perform their duties on 30 border crossings on the coast, and out of those 30, 11 are seasonal. They also perform the surveillance and protection of the maritime state border that is approximately 950 km long. Duties of the maritime police are performed in 7 police stations on the coastal area inhabited by one third of the total population of the Republic of Croatia.

The service is directed towards the surveillance that covers:
   a) Territorial sea and protection of the state border at sea- area that covers the exterior part of the Croatian basin 12 NM wide calculating from the starting line for measurement of the width of the territorial sea.
   b) Inner maritime waters, islands and coastal area
   c) Protected ecological and fishing belt.

There are several state bodies which have legal obligation to fulfil different tasks on the sea (incl. MoI, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Traffic and Development, Ministry of Finance, to mention just the most important ones). With the purpose of coordination this activities, the Government of the Republic of Croatia in October 2004 brought a decision on establishment of Coordination for harmonization of execution of the works of surveillance and protection of the inner maritime waters, territorial sea and protected ecological and fishing belt.

The experiences with this coordination are very positive, as the number of joint activities increased by three times and the individual resources were used in a more efficient manner, which resulted in a better surveillance and an increase of security. The future structure of the Croatian Coast Guard based on such interagency cooperation model is suggested, but so far, is not officially established.

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2 The decision of the Croatian parliament, from the 3rd of October 2003, defines the contents of the exclusive economic belt concerning the sovereign right of research and exploitation protection and ownership of live natural aquatic wealth outside of external borders of the territorial sea, as well as the jurisdiction of scientific research of the sea and protection of the maritime environment.
Blue border surveillance implies fighting against all kinds of the crossborder criminal activities. This is the main task of the maritime police. Efficient performance of the state border surveillance demands constant training of the maritime police officers. Based on reports from the field, necessity for the training of police officers on the vessels, to perform diving tasks at the open sea and in all kind of weather conditions has been noticed. Namely, the divers which are currently at disposal for this tasks, are the members of the others police forces – special police forces or intervention police forces – and because of that; they can not be permanent on the duty on the vessels. Because of that, immediately police response in many cases was impossible, and led to inefficient performance of surveillance duties.

The situations/criminal activities which require diver tasks are the following:

- Trafficking narcotics by the method “dope on the rope” using commercial ships in passage trough the Croatian territorial sea;
- Inspection of the underwater parts of the vessel and boat search, at the state border or border crossing point area, due to maintaining safety level of the international maritime traffic and suppressing different kinds of smuggling;
- Trafficking in firearms (e.g. a case of trafficking of substances susceptible for making of weapons for mass destruction on Boat “Boka Star”, confiscated in 2002);
- Trafficking in goods, drown out from the sea bed on archaeological sites near the state border;
- Inspection of sea harbors for international maritime traffic in the purpose of harbor’s safety, according to ISPS code, which defines safety measures in international maritime traffic;
- Search and rescue on the sea.

Better efficiency of above mentioned tasks could be achieved by providing already existing vessels crew with education for diving tasks and supplying with adequately equipment. We want underline that equipping vessels with diving equipment doesn’t mean increased number/new employment of police officers on the vessels. Within this project, we are planning to train 72 police officers, what cover 2 shifts on 18 vessels type A and type B. Centre for training of MoI’s divers already exists on island Mali Lošinj and it is planed to be used for training purpose in this project.

Preliminary list of technical specification for this equipment is attached in annex 6.

In addition to lack of equipment of Maritime Border Police needed for the monitoring of the sea border and the traffic of vessels in the real time, an efficient radar system remains an important tool. A suitable solution for the access of the Maritime/Border Police to this data will still need to be realised. The fact is that the Croatian Border Police had plans on linking to existing radar system of the Navy.

After considering comments and recommendations of the PHARE programming mission, that any solution which includes military component can not be financed through the EU funds, Ministry of the Interior made a letter of intention to the Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Traffic and Development, with the aim of linking on their radar system. Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Traffic and Development supported
such interagency cooperation. Namely, within the PHARE programming, Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Traffic and Development proposed the project “Maritime Safety: Enforcement of Administrative Capacity - Monitoring and Management of Vessels – PHASE 2”, which is from the Commission considered as a priority for Croatia. After a project approval, Ministry of the Interior is initially proposing a new joint project in the scope of linking on this civil radar system, which would be in the possession of the Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Traffic and Development.

Furthermore, strengthening of human resource capacities is another activity planned in this project. That includes specialised training of the Maritime Police; elaboration of operational manuals and supporting equipment. Equipping the classroom, which would be suitable for 10 trainees, should contain 3 PC units, 3 printers, software for navigation and radar performance simulation, 1 flip-chart and 1 LCD projector.

3.2 Sectoral rationale
Not applicable.

3.3 Results
Result 1: Guidelines and manuals on blue border surveillance procedures and interagency cooperation (in relation with the results of CARDS 2001 Twinning Project “IBM – border police” on New personnel organization concept) produced.

Result 2: Increased capacity of human resources (police officers on duty on vessels) in line with EU rules and standards in relation with the results of CARDS 2001 Twinning project “IBM – border police”, as well in the line with Development Strategy of Border Police.

3.4 Activities (including Means)
- Analysis of current situation regarding procedures and service planning for the sea border surveillance, including human resources needs, investment needs, scope of cooperation between state bodies and exchange of information.
- Production and establishing a guidelines for improved strategic planning on blue border surveillance and improved interagency cooperation
- Assessment of the existing levels of education for maritime police officers
  - Basic police training
  - Additional courses for border police officers
  - Training for maritime police ranks (in line with international STCW Convention on maritime ranks and relevant legislation of the Republic of Croatia on maritime ranks on public vessels).
- Elaborate a Concept of new Program of in-service training.
- Delivery of training according the new in-service program for police officers
- Training police officers of maritime police for “train the trainers” programme
- Equipping of the classrooms for the training activities performance in each Maritime police station (Pula, Rijeka, Zadar, Šibenik, Split, Dubrovnik)

3.5 Linked Activities
In 2001 and 2002, within the framework of the Stability Pact, the so-called “National Action Plan for the Republic of Croatia with a View of Development and Long-Lasting Stabilisation of the Areas Pertaining to Asylum, Migration and
State Border Surveillance” was produced in cooperation with the partner countries Germany, Austria and Slovenia.

In continuation of this partnership established, the first Twinning Project for the Croatian Border Police was implemented in 2002 and 2003 as part of the CARDS 2001 "Integrated Border Management" Project. The Twinning partners were the Federal Border Police of Germany and the Border Police (General Police Directorate) of Slovenia. Through this Project, a detailed status assessment of the Croatian Border Police was conducted and necessary prerequisites for the continuation and further development of the Croatian Border Police were produced, with regard to legislation, general organisation and human resources, technical equipment and IT structure, as well as training and education of the border police. The documents established under the mentioned Twinning Project formed the first strategic basis, not only for the further development of the border police, but also for the nomination and implementation of future projects financed by the EU. Based on that, the Border Police has, along the lines of the Slovenian model, drafted the Border Police Development Strategy.

Besides this Strategy for the Development of the Border Police, a National Strategy for Integrated Border Management was produced in the framework of the CARDS 2001 Project "Integrated Border Management – Interagency Cooperation". This strategy envisages to better coordinate the work of all agencies with a competence at the state border. Along with the strategy, an Action Plan for its implementation was elaborated and is already under execution. The Border Police Development Strategy and the National Strategy for Integrated Border Management are harmonised with each other and were both adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia in April 2005.

The first Twinning Project for the Border Police under CARDS 2001 was followed by a second one under the CARDS 2003 Programme, with the title "Continued Support and Capacity Building for the Border Police Directorate". The project started in July 2004 and was concluded in October 2005. Both of these projects are aimed to strengthen the border police on its way towards reaching European standards.

Besides the above mentioned projects, the border police is involved in following CARDS Projects (which are at different stages of implementation):

**CARDS National Projects:**
- CARDS 2002 Twinning Project "National Border Management Information System – Phase I";
- CARDS 2003 Twinning Project "National Border Management Information System – Phase II";
- CARDS 2003 Twinning Project – "Capacity Building in the Area of Illegal Migration"

**CARDS Regional Projects:**
- CARDS Regional Programme “Support to the Development of Regional and National Strategies in View of the Establishment of EU Compatible Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks in the Fields of Asylum, Migration and Visa”.
- CARDS Regional Programme on “Integrated Border Management”
3.6 Lessons learned

The Croatian Border Police gained substantial experience by participating in the various CARDS projects, in particular by successfully completing and implementing the CARDS 2001 TW-Project, as well as the CARDS 2003 follow-up TW-Project, with the German and Slovenian partners. In line with the purpose of this project is CARDS 2001 TW-Project “Integrated Border Management – Enhancing of Interagency Cooperation: Development and Implementation of Integrated Border Management Strategy in the Republic of Croatia”, which was concluded on 31 December 2005.

The Border Police intends to use all the know-how gained in the context of the CARDS projects and other activities with foreign experts and use that knowledge in the implementation of this project.

4 Institutional Framework

The main beneficiary institution of the project will be the Border Police Directorate within the Ministry of the Interior. The Department for European Integration and Peace Missions is involved in its role as EU Coordinator within the Interior Ministry.

5 Detailed Budget (IN EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Public Funds (*)</td>
<td>Other Sources (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2006 - Investment support jointly co-funded</td>
<td>€ 292 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 2</td>
<td>€ 292 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment support – sub-total</td>
<td>€ 292 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
<td>€ 97 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total public funds</td>
<td>max 75 %</td>
<td>min 25 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year 2006 Institution Building support

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result 1, 2 – Twinning</td>
<td>€ 1 000 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>€ 1 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB support</td>
<td>€ 1 000 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>€ 1 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. All investment sub-projects supported by PHARE must receive co-financing from national public funds. Minimum requirement for co-financing from national public funds is 25% of the combined PHARE and national contributions to the overall investment support.

2. Many Institution building projects will also have a degree of co-financing – this should be quantified and included wherever possible.

3. Expenditure related to equipment (regulatory infrastructure or ESC-related) and to Technical Assistance supporting investment (e.g. prefeasibility study / supervision of works / technical specifications) should be considered as Investment support in the project fiche.

4. All co-financing must be provided on a joint basis. Parallel co-financing will, in a principle, not be accepted. Exceptions to this rule have to be agreed with the Commission in advance.

5. All co-financing should be clearly quantified, also the degree of certainty of such co-financing (i.e. for National Public Funds: is it already earmarked in local or national budget, for FIs Loans, private funds: are they already approved/under appraisal, etc.).

6. Where parallel co-financing is accepted and justified per exception to the normal rule it should be provided in monetary form. If this is not possible there should be clear criteria set out for the valuation of any non-monetary contributions (that should be quantified in the table).

7. If twinning is involved, clearly state the expected budget of the twinning covenant.

8. The financial engineering of the project should be closely monitored against actual delivery during implementation and against the objectives that were set in the project fiche so that corrective actions may be taken where required.

### 6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 6.1 Implementing Agency

The Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry of Finance will be the Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting, payments and financial reporting, and will work in close co-operation with the beneficiary.

**Programme Authorising Officer**  
Mrs Vladimira Ivandić  
Assistant Minister  
Ministry of Finance  
Katanciceva 5  
10000 Croatia

**Senior Programme Officer**  
Mr Filip Dragović  
Assistant Minister  
Ministry of the Interior
6.2 **Twinning**

**Twinning National Contact Point**

Mrs Ivana Kovačević  
Ministry of Finance, Administrative Office  
Katančićeva 5  
10000 Croatia

6.3 **Non-standard aspects**

The Practical Guide to contract procedures financed from the General Budget of the European Communities in the context of external actions (the PRAG) will be strictly followed.

6.4 **Contracts**

It is envisaged that the Project will be implemented through one twinning contract, with an indicative amount of 1,000,000 Euro and one supply contract, with an indicative amount of 390,000 Euro.

7 **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals: 3Q/2006

7.2 Start of project activity: 1Q/2007

7.3 Project completion: 1Q/2008

8 **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Specifically in relation to the issue of equality between men and women, Croatia’s population (2001 census) constitutes 51.87% women and 48.13% men, with those in active employment (based on Labour Force Survey statistics, conducted in accordance with ILO methodology, for the second half of 2002) divided 45.31% women and 54.69% men.

All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs (in days) and of trainees benefiting under the project (in days) as an integral component of all project progress reports.

9 **ENVIRONMENT**

Not applicable.
10  **RATES OF RETURN**
Not applicable.

11  **INVESTMENT CRITERIA (APPLICABLE TO ALL INVESTMENTS)**

11.1  **Catalytic effect**
The realisation of the project will have a positive effect by speeding up Croatia’s harmonisation with the EU.

11.2  **Co-financing**
The Twinning contract will not be co-financed, but the Government of the Republic of Croatia will secure 25% of the means for the investment parts of the project.

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

11.4  **Project readiness and size**
The project is ready to be launched and the Twinning-Fiche could be submitted to EU Member States as soon as the PHARE Committee approves the project.

11.5  **Sustainability**
During the implementation of the Project, the Border Police will be provided with many recommendations concerning the main topics of the project. The Ministry shall then provide for its effective implementation, which will guarantee the sustainability of efforts.

11.6  **Compliance with state aids provisions**
Not applicable

12  **CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING**
Projects implemented through twinning require full commitment and involvement on behalf of senior level officials of the beneficiary institution. Therefore, the leadership of the Ministry commits itself to provide adequate staff and support to the twinning partner as well as to introduce the institutional changes identified as needed for the successful implementation of the project.

During the work on the project, access of the twinning partners to all necessary management levels will be ensured.

Sequencing:
The Twinning can be tendered immediately, it is not dependent on any other project components.
ANEXES TO THE PROJECT FICHE
Annex 1 - Logframe
Annex 2 - Detailed implementation chart
Annex 3 - Contracting and Disbursement Schedule
Annex 4 - Not available
Annex 5 - Reference List of Legislation
**ANNEX 1: LOG FRAME FOR PHARE PRE-ACCESSION SCHEME PROJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>HR2006/018-113/6/1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project: Blue Border Surveillance</td>
<td>PHARE 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total budget:</strong> € 1.390,000</td>
<td><strong>PHARE budget:</strong> € 1.292,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Overall objective</strong></th>
<th><strong>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sources of Verification</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Further strengthening of overall capacities of MoI in order to fulfil the requirements of Schengen Acquis | – Sea Border surveillance is in accordance with the requirement of Schengen Acquis | – Regular EC and Croatian reports  
– PHARE monitoring reports |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project purpose</strong></th>
<th><strong>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sources of Verification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumptions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Preparation of Border Police for efficient surveillance of state border at sea. | – Increased level of compliance with Schengen standards and best practices  
– Increased number of both vessels and passengers | – MoI statistical data and annual report  
– Regular report of EC  
– PHARE monitoring reports  
– EU JHA Peer Review Expert Mission to Croatia, May 2005 | – Continued political willingness for closer political and economic integration with the EU. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Results</strong></th>
<th><strong>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sources of Verification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumptions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Guidelines and manuals on blue border surveillance procedures and interagency cooperation (in relation with the results of CARDS 2001 Twinning Project “IBM – border police” on New personnel organizational concept) produced.

2. Increased capacity of human resources (police officers on duty on vessels) in line with EU rules and standards (in relation with the results of CARDS 2001 Twinning project “IBM – border police”, as well in the line with Development Strategy of Border Police.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Guidelines and manuals on blue border surveillance procedures and interagency cooperation</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Analysis of current situation regarding procedures and service planning for the sea border surveillance, including human resource needs, investment needs, scope of cooperation between state bodies and exchange of information</td>
<td><strong>Twinning 1.000.000 €</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Production and establishing a guidelines for improved strategic planning on blue border surveillance and improved interagency cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Increased capacity of human resources</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Assessment of the existing levels of education for maritime police officers on duty on vessels:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Basic police training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Additional courses for border police officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Training for maritime police ranks (STCW Convention and National Legislation on maritime ranks on public vessels).</td>
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<tr>
<td>− Elaborate a Concept of new Program of in-service training.</td>
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<tr>
<td>− Delivery of training according the new in-service program for police officers on duty on vessels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>− Training police officers of maritime police for train the trainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Equipping of the classrooms for the training activities performance in each Maritime police station (Pula, Rijeka, Zadar,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− 250 (out of 500) maritime police officers trained according to the new in-service training program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Number of procedures adjusted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Official statistics of the Border Police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− MoI regular reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− PHARE monitoring reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Certifications of training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− Training modules supported by training materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Twinners report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>− “Schengen Action Plan”, as basis for further measures prepared by the Border Police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Trainees available to attend the training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Supply 390.000,00 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šibenik, Split, Dubrovnik)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEX 2 – DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Border Surveillance</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Building – Twinning Results 1, 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Support – Supply Result 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T = Tendering  
C = Contracting  
I = Implementation  
X = Closure
### ANNEX 3 – CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
BY QUARTER FOR FULL DURATION OF PROGRAMME (INCLUDING DISBURSEMENT PERIOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Border Surveillance</th>
<th>Cumulative contracting schedule by quarters in EUR (provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning – Contract 1 – Result 1, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment/Supply – Contract 2 – Result 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (EUR):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Border Surveillance</th>
<th>Cumulative disbursement schedule by quarters in EUR (provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning – Contract 1–Result 1, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment/Supply – Contract 2 – Result 2</td>
<td></td>
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ANNEX 5 – REFERENCE LIST OF LEGISLATION

Basic Acts:

- Police Act OG 129/00
- Penal Act OG 62/03
- Criminal Procedure Act OG 62/03
- Misdemeanor Act OG 88/02
- Rulebook on Police Conduct OG 81/03

Maritime Police Acts:

- State Border Protection Act OG 173/03
- Asylum Act OG 103/03
- Croatian Citizen Travel Document Act OG 77/99
- Weapons Act OG 46/97
- Identification Card Act OG 11/02
- Croatian citizenship Act OG 53/91
- Residence Act OG 53/91
- Dangerous Goods Transportation Act OG 97/93
- Rulebook on the Methods of Conducting State Border Surveillance OG 164/04
- Rulebook on Alien Travel Documents, Visas, Border Passes and Methods of Conduct Towards Aliens OG202/03

Other Regulations:

Regulations from maritime authority:

- Maritime Code OG 181/04
- Decision on the Croatian Parliament on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia on the Adriatic Coast OG 157/03
- Decision on the Amendments to the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia on the Adriatic Coast OG 77/04
- Decree on the Access, Passage and Stay of Foreign and Scientific Research Boats in the Internal Sea Waters and Territorial Waters of the Republic of Croatia
- Rulebook on the Conduct of Underwater Activities OG 47/99
- Rulebook on the Conditions for Conducting Archaeological Exploration of Cultural Artefacts along the Seabed or Sea Sub Terrain of the Internal Sea Waters and Territorial Waters of the Republic of Croatia OG 94/98
- Rulebook on the Conditions for Conducting Research in Specially Protected Areas of Nature along the Seabed or Sea Sub Terrain of the Internal Sea Waters and Territorial Waters of the Republic of Croatia OG 97/98
- Regulation on Establishing Prohibited Zones of Croatian Internal Sea Waters OG66/94
- Rulebook on Evading Collisions at Sea OG 17/96
- Rulebook on Placing Flag on Visible Place and Hanging Flag on Merchant Fleets of the Republic of Croatia and Distinguishing Symbols on Merchant Ships of the Navy of the Republic of Croatia OG 56/00
- Decree on the Conditions for the Entrance and Stay of Foreign Yachts Intended for Sports and Leisure in the Internal Sea Waters and Territorial Waters of the Republic of Croatia OG 2/05
- Rulebook on Small Boats and Yachts OG 27/05
- Rulebook on Occupations and Transcripts on the Qualifications of Sailors OG 91/05
- Rulebook on the Smallest Number of Members of Crew for Secure Sailing on Sailing Ships and Merchant Ships of the Republic of Croatia OG 8/02
- National Plan for the Search and Rescue of Humans at Sea OG 164/98
- Rulebook on the conditions and Manner of Keeping Order in Harbours and Other Areas of the Internal Sea Waters and Territorial Waters of the Republic of Croatia, and the Sailing Borders of Ships and Small Boats Outside Harbours OG90/05
- Intervention Plan in Cases of Contamination of the Sea of the Republic of Croatia OG 8/97

Directives within the Authority of Sea Fishing

- Fishing Act OG 46/97
- Order on the Protection of Fish and other Sea Organisms OG 101/02
- Rulebook on the Criteria for Determining Damages on Fish and other Sea Organisms OG 101/02
- Rulebook on Recreational Sea Fishing OG 137/05
- Rulebook on sports Sea Fishing OG 137/05
- Rulebook on Keeping the Logbook, Reports on Catches of Fish and Delivery of Data on Commercial Fishing at Sea OG 138/05
- Order on the Borders of Fishing Areas and Fishing Zones for Sports and Commercial Fishing OG 82/05
- Rulebook on Commercial Fishing at Sea
- Rulebook on Determining Level of Damages Inflicted on Fish OG 149/02

International Regulations:

- United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea OG IA 9/00
- Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Italy on Demarcation of the Epicontinental Belt between the two States
- Convention on Search and Rescue at Sea OG IA 14/96
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of Government of the Republic of Italy During Search and Rescue Operations on the Adriatic Sea OG IA 7/02
- International Convention on the Protection of Human Life at Sea (SOLAS) OG IA 4/00
- IOL Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 OG IA 3/02
- IOL Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 OG IA 3/02
- IOL Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926 OG IA 3/02