needs assessment

for

programme 2002/000-315-02.01
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1.) Project Description

1.1.) Project Purpose

As part of the preparation for the accession to the European Union, Hungary wants to implement the next phase of the preparation for membership with programmes realised from the sources available from the PHARE 2002 financial budget, and by creating the appropriate co-funding structure.

The provision of the set of conditions of the accession to the Schengen Information System (SIS) is a significant task related to the accession to the EU. This simultaneously means the further development and the integration of the specific Hungarian registers and information systems related to foreigners.

This Needs Assessment includes the descriptions of the programmes to be implemented from the PHARE 2002 budget in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs, taking into consideration the contents of the Project Fiche HU02XX-XX.

1.2.) Project Structure

In line with the structure of Project Fiche HU02XX-XX, the project includes three separate parts (the lettering A, B, C) in the Needs Assessment and is consistent with the structure of the Project Fiche.

A.) Providing the Hungarian conditions of the accession to the SIS

According to the budget defined by the Project Fiche, the activity includes an investment component with a budget of 882,000 EUR and an institution building component with a budget of 3,528,000 EUR. The details of the implementation and the incurred expenses are listed in section 5.A.), and in parts A1-A4 of Annex 2, respectively.

B.) Provision of Availability to the National Databases

According to the budget defined by the Project Fiche, the activity includes an investment component with a budget of 2,350,000 EUR and an institution building component with a budget of 1,630,000 EUR. The details of the implementation and the incurred expenses are listed in section 5.B.), and in parts B1-B2 of Annex 2, respectively.

C.) Enhancement of the IT System Security

According to the budget defined by the Project Fiche, the activity includes an investment component with a budget of 2,455,000 EUR and an institution building component with a budget of 155,000 EUR. The details of the implementation and the incurred expenses are listed in section 5.C.), and in parts C1-C2 of Annex 2, respectively.

In this document the names and abbreviations of the different Hungarian institutions and administrative bodies are used according to their official English versions. However, to facilitate the understanding of the document a short list of both, English and Hungarian names of institutions are listed in Annex 4.
2.) List of Relevant Laws and Regulations

The programmes defined by Project Fiche HU02XX-XX have a shared legal background. The complex set of conditions includes the acquis communautaire of the European Union on the one hand, and the effective Hungarian legal framework on the other.

The most important EU laws and regulations concerning the project are included in Annex 1. Until the date of accession to the European Union no significant change is expected in the Hungarian legal environment related to alien policing compared to the status on January 1, 2002.

Field-related most important Hungarian laws and regulations:

- Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship,
- Act CXXXIX of 1997 on Asylum,
- Act XXXIX of 2001 on the Entry, Stay in Hungary and Immigration of Foreigners,
- Act XVIII of 2001 on the Warrant for the Caption of Persons and Objects,
- Act XXXII of 1997 on Border Management and the Border Guard (BG) in line with the Decree No. 66/1997. (XII. 10.) on its Execution,
- Act LXIII of 1992 on the Protection of Personal Data and the Publicity of Data of Public Interest,
- Government Decree No 162/1999. (XI. 19.) on Establishing the Office of Immigration and Naturalisation (OIN),
- Government Decree No 170/2001 (IX. 26.) on the Execution of Act XXXIX of 2001 on the Entry, Stay in Hungary and Immigration of Foreigners,
- Minister of Interior Decree No 25/2001. (XI. 21.) on the Execution of Act XXXIX of 2001 on the Entry, Stay in Hungary and Immigration of Foreigners,
- Minister of Interior Decree No. 38/1999. (XI.2.) on the Tasks of Establishing and Operation of OoIN,
- Minister of Interior Decree No. 21/2001. (BK 8.) MOI on the preparation for the accession of Hungary to the Schengen Information System,
- Minister of Interior Decree 17/2001. (BK 7.) MOI on the adoption and practical implementation of the Schengen acquis.

3.) Current Situation

3.1.) PHARE projects implemented until now

The PHARE project of 2002 is integrally based on the realised achievements and objectives in the PHARE framework in the previous years (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001). Within the PHARE framework The Ministry of Interior (MOI) has participated in several „twinning” (co-operation with foreign experts) programmes (two in 1997, two in 1998, one in 1999 and one in 2001).
The 1997 PHARE programme of HU9703 with a budget of 4 million EUR, which was the first programme to be implemented on the field of justice and home affairs, provided assistance to the Hungarian implementation of mainly third pillar\(^1\) objectives. The programme of HU9805 was based on ANP\(^2\) and the achievements of the already implemented COP’97 programme. The budget of 8 million EUR of the COP’98 programme was mainly used to finance institution building purposes and the fight against organised crime. This programme included significant provision of IT equipment by the BG. The COP’99 programme included the provision of special border guard equipment and equipment to fight illegal migration and organised crime. The programme of 2000 had the objective of creating a Schengen-compatible border guard system with the provision of new equipment, whereas the programme of 2001 emphasised the fight against organised crime and illegal migration.

Previous PHARE projects and financial budgets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHARE programme</th>
<th>PHARE budget</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HU9805</td>
<td>8 M EUR</td>
<td>8 M EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU9907</td>
<td>13.3 M EUR</td>
<td>11.2 M EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU0005</td>
<td>5.26 M EUR</td>
<td>5 M EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU0103</td>
<td>5 M EUR</td>
<td>11.5 M EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.) Current IT Situation, General Description of the Systems in consideration of the Activities to be implemented

According to Act XXXIX of 2001, at the beginning of 2001 the new national visa register and the register of domiciliation and residence permits were established. These registers are already capable to manage the data of the applications and rejections. The face and signature images belonging to the documents may be a part of the biometric registers to be implemented in the future.

The following registers were also migrated on January 1 from the National Police Headquarters (NPHQ) to the system of the Ministry of Interior’s Central Office (MOICO):

- computerised register of the persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing purposes,
- register of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way in Hungary as well as those subject to alien policing coercive measures,
- register of foreigners applying for prolonged or temporary residence permits and domiciliation as well as those holding such permits,
- register of lost documents of foreigners.

There was no change in the temporary central alien policing personal register.

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1 The three pillars of the European Union are the following: 1. EC, 2. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), 3. Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)

2 National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
The data of the border traffic system allow increasing integration into the central visa register. The development of the refugees and firearms registers will be completed in the second half of 2002. The development of the latter system was defined already taking into consideration the accession to the SIS.

4.) Detailed Needs Assessment

The data structure based on the currently applied SIS standard – as well as the information system based thereon – is ahead of transformations; and the future SIS II standard and system are under planning and development. Therefore, the requirements defined in this section do not target the creation of the National Schengen Information System (N.SIS) itself. The objective is the development and completion of Hungarian databases and procedures, which prepare the future introduction of the N.SIS. The set of these activities includes the development of new registers, the harmonisation of the data content of the existing registers with the current SIS data content and the improvement of the access efficiency to the existing registers.

The SIS II system is under development, therefore Hungary, as a candidate for EU and Schengen membership has no detailed information about the content of the new system. According to the available information, compared to the existing (SIS) system, the new and extended (SIS II) system:

- state of the art technical solution (new and higher capacity data transmission system, increased storage capacity and processing performance),
- will allow the reception and management of more member states and new data contents (e.g. warrant of caption for objects of art and watercraft),
- will support more open data types (fingerprint, image and other related information) connected to the existing simple data structure.

The approach to the existing SIS can be considered as the preparation for the accession to the future SIS II, and it has to ensure the implementation of the shift to use SIS II with minimal time and financial costs after the accession.

4.A.) Providing the Hungarian Conditions for the Accession to the SIS

4.A.1.) Execution of the Alien Policing Application Integration

Precedents and present situation

The various alien policing registers, the alien policing related other applications and the query interfaces thereof show a heterogeneous picture. The reason is that the individual systems were designed and implemented at different times during the years and according to the currently defined requirements. This variety hinders the common management of the data stored in the different registers and the improvement and integration of the registers. Within the registers, the different management of authorisations also hinders the integration into a single and common alien policing frame system.

Currently the following related applications and databases exist or will be prepared until the beginning of the implementation of the PHARE 2002 programme:
• computerised register of the persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing purposes,

• register of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way in Hungary as well as those subject to alien policing coercive measures,

• register of foreigners applying for prolonged or temporary residence permits and domiciliation permit as well as those holding such permits,

• register of lost documents of foreigners,

• visa system,

• register of persons with residence and domiciliation permits and immigrants,

• register of warrants for caption of persons and objects,

• firearms register.

Project Purpose

The majority of the systems above require the development of appropriate connection interfaces to be able to connect to the central integration centre. Certain systems will only be developed and will replace the existing system in 2002 (e.g. development of the firearms register).

The attempt to create a uniform system described above has to be implemented by the application integration after the partial – relatively low-scale – transformation of the individual systems. This will allow the creation of the uniform data query interface. This integration supports the following tasks and processes:

• creation of a secure and easy to implement connection to other external (possibly new national registers or international) systems,

• creation of a uniform interface for the applications which will allow the creation of query interfaces which support the simultaneous management (e.g. query) of multiple registers,

• creation of a uniform interface for users using multiple applications simultaneously,

• centralisation of the common management of role-based authorisations,

• dynamic management of the process and data connection between the applications,

• the uniform handling of application logs,

• creation of the security, transparency and monitoring of the data flow between the applications.

On the one hand, the application integration will have to fully meet the requirements listed above; and on the other hand, it will have to provide an appropriate basis for the integration of the expected future improvement tasks and new systems connected hereto, on the levels of data flow and data exchange as well.

In addition to the integration tasks above, the improvement of the warrant system and the development of the uniform register of foreign persons are also required.

Warrant system

The system of warrants for caption is of outstanding importance from the point of view of SIS. The improvement and complete SIS compatibility of the existing system require the following main tasks:
• implementation of digital photo attachment in the case of warrant for caption of persons,
• implementation of the opportunity to access via the public network (Internet-based) [this means only access using a WEB browser by only authorized users and not public access to the data],
• structured description of wanted objects of art,
• connection of the border traffic systems to the warrant system and to the linked registers,
• implementation of an integrated, web-based search system allowing fine search options.

Uniform register of foreign persons

The solution to filter out the multiple entries of alien persons in different alien policing registers is the development of a central alien persons register connected to the central address register, and the connecting of the existing registers with the central alien persons register. The following systems and registers have to be connected:

• computerised register of the persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing purposes,
• register of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way in Hungary as well as those subject to alien policing coercive measures,
• register of foreigners applying for prolonged or temporary residence permits and domiciliation permit as well as those holding such permits,
• register of lost documents of foreigners,
• visa system,
• register of warrants for caption,
• refugee register,
• citizenship register.

In the system connected to the uniform register of foreign persons new query channels and interfaces have to be developed.

4.A.2.) Preparation of the Study on the SIS-compatible Data Communication Development of the Existing Hungarian Registers Related to Foreign Persons

Project Purpose

The reception of the existing SIS data content and the data supply to the SIS from the existing registers are basic conditions of our accession to the SIS. Therefore, a comprehensive study has to be prepared which should define the fine-tuning required in the specific registers and the potential development required for the SIS-compatible data communication. The study has to concern the following systems:

• computerised register of the persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing purposes,
• register of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way in Hungary as well as those subject to alien policing coercive measures,
• register of foreigners applying for prolonged or temporary residence permits and domiciliation permits as well as those holding such permits,
• register of lost documents of foreigners,
• visa system,
• register of persons with residence and domiciliation permits and immigrants,
• register of warrants for caption,
• register of firearms.

In addition to the registers above, the study also has to cover the principles of application integration.

4.A.3.) Implementation of the System Supporting the BG Procedure

Currently, the alien policing activity of BG does not receive any IT support and is performed in a paper and template based system.

Project Purpose

The new IT system supporting the alien policing activity of the BG has to be integrally connected to the procedure. The realisation of the BG’s Procedure Supporting System will make more efficient the BG’s alien policing activities, making faster the control and the administrative procedures. The digitalised, accelerated and more efficient procedure will contribute to the better control and faster administrative procedures at the future external borders of the EU. The BG’s System Supporting Procedure to be developed has to be adapted to the existing systems of the BG.

The background base and system based on form templates supporting the complex alien policing procedure beginning with the record of interrogation (warrant data sheet) allows decision-making, filing, the migration of the data produced by the decisions to the central database as well as the automation of the legally required notification of other administrative organs after the one-time input of the initial data. The procedure supporting system will manage the promulgated decisions, and on the basis of the written measures, the sending of the data to the central operator (e.g. returning, entry on fairness, rejection, deportation, detention, extension, termination, delivery of persons according to agreements).

4.A.4.) Implementation of the System Supporting the Procedure of the OIN

Project Purpose

After the survey of the administrative tasks of the OIN, it is required to model its alien policing related administrative tasks and to develop the IT system efficiently supporting these procedures. The new procedure supporting IT system has to be based upon the existing data and services of the various systems of foreign persons’ registration.

Precedents and present situation

Basically, the OIN performs the three following basic activities:

• refugee procedure,
• alien policing procedure, and
• citizenship procedure.

In the frame of the present Phare Programme the application would support only the Schengen relevant and alien policing related tasks of the OIN. The three different activities of the OIN are independent from each other, thus the development of an application supporting only the alien policing activities would not be an obstacle.

The data required for the execution of the alien policing procedure are located in several independent data stores, which are the following:

• data of the foreign persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary (“R” data store),
• register of foreign persons with prolonged residence permits and immigrated foreign persons (“T” data store),
• reporting system (data of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way as well as the data related to extraordinary events – JESZ),
• visa register,
• data of foreigners reporting the loss of travel documents,
• central person and address register,
• border traffic data store of foreign person entering with visas,
• alien policing register.

In 2002 a new filing program (based on Lotus Notes) was introduced to support the work processes of the OIN. The adaptation to the filing program of the system to be established might allow the replacement of the case management related to professional fields.

It is required to establish a new central database, where all cases related to foreign persons are on-line included in the system on the site of the case creation, and which database allows the up-to-date access, services and query of the data. It is necessary to establish a new database, which is based on all the data of foreign persons to replace the separate and independent registers.

The database will be accessible for the limited circle of users entitled to request data in a way that the information necessary for the specific tasks will be made available electronically, without agents, for the users with the appropriate level authorisation.

4.B.) Provision of Availability of National Databases

4.B.1.) Integration and Extension of the Existing Fingerprint Register

The proper personal identification is a problematic and critical field of both alien policing and refugee affairs. Neither of them can be based on birth register, therefore biometric information must be stored about the people registered, and they must be identified with such methods as well. Therefore, the existing central fingerprint registration and identification system must be extended, and the infrastructure that can allow the effective usage of this system for the Border Guard and the authorities involved must be established. The developments within the frame of Phare programme 2002 will contribute to the accession of Hungary to the EURODAC (fingerprint identification system storing the fingerprints of refugees in the European Union)
Precedents and present situation

- Within the frame of combating crime, from Hungarian resources and after the public procurement procedure, the Ministry of Interior concluded the contract on the establishment of the central AFIS (Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) on 5 July 2001. After the conclusion of the contract, the continuous expert work defined the registers to which the new system will be connected.

- In 2001, the digitisation of the initial ten-finger fingerprint sets with 500,000 samples was carried out and the sets were individually encrypted and included in a database by the contractor.

- In October 2001 the building of the location of the AFIS system of the NPHQ Dactyloscopic Department was completed and the related infrastructure was implemented.

- In November 2001 the AFIS system was installed and in December the system administrators, the operators and the dactyloscopic experts were trained.

- The dactyloscopic section was delivered at the beginning of March 2002.

The further development of the AFIS system to be realised in 2002 will ensure the remote access of the central fingerprint database for the OIN. To this purpose the necessary resources have been provided by the MOI. This development will include the installation of 13 workstations at the OIN organs. The current improvement of the AFIS system will allow taking fingerprints from the given person on a 10-finger print-sheet at the 13 OIN organisation units. Respecting the regulations concerning the protection of personal data the compressed and scanned image will be sent with a unique filing number and without personal data to the AFIS. The person performing the query will receive an automatic answer from the AFIS system as to whether the system has found the received fingerprint in the queried registers.

Project Purpose

The development of the AFIS system within the frame of Phare 2002 will contribute to the Hungarian accession to EURODAC.

The development of the Phare programme 2002 would ensure the remote access of the AFIS database for BG and the PHQ.

The development task to be implemented at the BG would allow searches by the fingerprints in the existing registers for persons involved in the fingerprint checking process performed during the secondary procedures of border control. In the system to be developed, the image of the fingerprint of the controlled person is sent from the remote BG workstation to the central system, which sends an automatic answer to the user performing the query as to whether the system has found identical features between the received data and the existing data stored in the individual registers. If the user performing the query has the appropriate authorisation, the system will be capable to send the personal data in the answer.

The PHQ remote access to the central AFIS system is absolutely justified, since the police can expel a citizen of a third country committing crime. The expulsion or an occasional warrant will appear in the SIS database through the SIRENE office.
The developments within the frame of Phare 2002 will be built on the central AFIS system realised in 2002 from Hungarian funds and on the remote access of OIN to be realised in 2002 also from national funds. The developments will, on the one hand, allow the significant increase of the efficiency of combating cross-border crimes; and, on the other hand, will create the basis of Hungary’s future accession to the EURODAC (fingerprint identification system storing the fingerprints of refugees in the European Union). The improvement tasks of the AFIS system have been based greatly on the action plan which was prepared by the experts during the Phare Refugee Affairs Twinning Workshop in November 2001 on the topic of the accession to the EURODAC, which includes the short and long term tasks to be performed in the field of electronic fingerprint management.

4.B.2.) Conversion of Foreigner-related Document Archives into Electronic Format

Precedents and present situation

On January 1 2002, the MOICO took over the different alien policing document archives (electronic and conventional paper-based) from the NPHQ. During the development of the alien policing application systems the procedure showed that the manual searches and registrations in the document archive made the administration dramatically time-consuming.

Project Purpose

The development to be implemented within the Phare 2002 programme serves the achievement of the following aims:

- digitisation of the documents stored in the alien policing archives defined in 5.B.2.),
- indexing of documents,
- synchronisation of the archives to be digitised within the frame of the project with the existing alien policing computerised databases, and
- creation of an application for the management of the digitised documents as well as the integration of this application into the alien policing system.

The digitisation of the archives related to foreign persons will provide direct access to documents, historical and prioritisation materials in the electronic archive for the users of the individual alien policing applications. This will allow the printing of the documents and file images managed in the archive as well as the necessary migration of the file-related information to the user’s own partial register.

4.C.) Enhancement of the IT System Reliability

Precedents and present situation

The end of the 1990s showed a dramatic development and change in the relationship between the field of interior affairs and information technology. These years saw the beginning of the accelerated operation, in many respects without paper-based connection and supported by IT processes and connections, of the real administration in the fields of law-enforcement, border guard and public administration registers (population, documents). In the field of border guard, entry permits are granted or denied depending on the answer of the IT system; the field of law-enforcement increasingly allows the query of the registers of wanted persons, vehicles, etc.; and in the issuing mechanism of the new security documents we can see the outstanding importance
of the IT connection between the agencies and the centre. As the result of the introduction of the police procedure supporting system (Robocop 2000), new decisions are made during the investigations solely on the basis of the information queried from the IT system.

The relationship with information technology, naturally, significantly changed the incurred risks. While in the mid-1990s the loss of data files would have meant a financial loss (expenses of repeated data recording, relative deceleration of processes), the systems operating at the beginning of 2000 will tolerate even serious administrational or law-enforcement operational failures. However, new threats have also arisen. While the risk of data manipulation used to be inconsiderable, now this risk also requires definite security protection.

4.C.1.) Enhancement of the IT System Security

We summarize in the section below the long-term security and availability / disaster recovery concept of the MOI’s and its bodies’. After this we discuss the goals to be implemented in this 2002-year Phare Program.

The security and disaster recovery concept of MOI

The security of the information systems is viewed from three different aspects:

a.) prevention of illegal access,

b.) data integration,

c.) 7/24 availability and prevention against destruction.

We will include the security enhancing solutions in the Information Security Policy, thus amending the existing policies. The save-recovery processes will be described in the operating regulation. There is an existing separate plan and another plan being prepared for the protection of the object.

The implementation of the first two items in the list above will take place by the application of the most sophisticated solutions used in information technology. The majority of these solutions already form an integral part of our existing systems, which means that we have the necessary experience in their application.

a.) prevention of illegal access

The prevention of the illegal access will include

- secure network and firewall systems,
- analysis of the logs of the active tools,
- creation of VPN (Virtual Private Network),
- line encryption,
- register of “authorised users” (Role Based Access Control),
- application of smart cards at the workstations,
- two-level authentication based on PKI (Public Key Infrastructure), and the introduction of SSO (Single Sign-On) when the conditions are created,
• hacking-prevention service with active IDS (Intrusion Detection System) tools,
• placement of the applications in double security zone,
• object protection and the application of entrance control system,
• internal regulation of nondisclosure,
• internal control.

b.) data integration

In order to retain the logical integration of the data, we will introduce several standards concerning the development and the operation of the alien policing system, according to the practice we have pursued in other systems. The database management is performed by independent database servers, which are connected to specific applications. Within the application, only specific modules can have database update authorisation. The correct status of the database is protected by constraints.

Before the new program versions are used in live operation, they have to go through a final quality control in a separate integration test environment, which has to simulate the same circumstances as those of the live operation. This quality control is performed jointly by a quality auditing firm, which is independent from the developers, and the staff members of the Ministry of Interior.

c.) 7/24 availability and prevention against destruction

The 7/24 availability and the physical protection of the data require the creation and consistent implementation of joint system construction guidelines.

The solution is based on three principles:

• application of failsafe configurations,
• task take-over by the background computing centre in the case of disasters,
• storage of the database backup copies at a secure third location.

These three principles are completed by the middleware software tool used for intersystem connection and system integration and which is capable of guaranteed message delivery, and by the software keeping the databases at the two locations parallel and synchronous.

Within the frame of the previous PHARE project, equipment capable of integration into failsafe environment was purchased. We will follow the same direction in the future.

The computing centres have been equipped, and in the future all will be equipped, with double electric power feed, and if necessary, diesel generators, standby capacity UPSs (Uninterruptible Power Supply) and halon fire extinguishing systems. The racks containing the computers will receive multiphase electric feed.

The network connections will be built with standby routes and the active elements doubled. Redundant solutions will also be applied in the internal LAN (Local Area Network).
During the server consolidation, we continuously aim to create an equipment park, where the applications are served by separate application servers with software responsible for not only the dynamic load distribution but also the replacement of the failing tool. The database servers operate in pairs and the switch assisting tools also have to be available (e.g. database managers capable of parallel management of HACMP). The equipment is under the continuous supervision of the system operator.

The management of the data is performed on high redundancy storage servers (Enterprise Storage System - ESS), which are accessed by the database servers on double Storage Area Network (SAN). The SAN is also connected to the file-saving tools, which can be accessed by the ESS’s without the application of the servers. The data and image information stored on the jukeboxes will also be saved on tape. The storage of small files and small computing centres will be solved with disc subsystems allowing the creation of clusters.

**Project Purpose**

The failsafe solution described above does not provide protection against disasters. Therefore, the existing largest computing centre and a new computing centre to be established at a secure location will be involved in a computing centre system which allows the replacement of either centre and also provides suitable disaster recovery service for the small computing centres. This will allow the secure operation of the N.SIS, the professional systems belonging to the N.SIS, including the alien policing system as well as the basic registers required for the work of the professional systems under disaster circumstances in the field of the Ministry of Interior.

We will install the N.SIS in the new computing centre operating under enhanced security circumstances.

Dedicated work is performed in all computing centres connected to the solution; load redistribution only takes place in the case of fire, explosion, flood, terrorist attack or other disaster events.

The background solution will be scaled to be capable of running the critical system components. In the case of less important components limited replacement will be performed.

The critical point in the operation of the computing centres replacing each other is the divertible network and the necessary security level. Therefore, the computing centres will be connected by a high-performance ATM ring, which allows two-way access preferably on two routes. The microwave backup will further increase the security level.

The security backups of the databases will not only be stored in the computing centres but also in underground storage places, which allows the protection of the high-value national data asset and the restart of the systems within foreseeable time after serious damage (e.g. simultaneous attack against several computing centres) is caused.

In the system development we aim to create systems, which are highly portable and which meet the requirements of failsafe and disaster-safe systems.

In the case of the systems, applications and databases directly or indirectly connected to the alien policing tasks, according to the step-by-step development and implementation plan only certain tasks, especially the enhancement of the availability of the data and systems, will be implemented within this programme.
According to the principle of gradual implementation, the parts concerning the SIS and the N.SIS will be the primary elements to be implemented in this programme. Therefore, the data communication, the local conditions and data storage infrastructural elements of the secondary site will be developed. In the first step, a one-route fibre-optical connection to the secondary site will be implemented and the data storage equipment of appropriate capacity and performance will be installed at the secondary site. The hardware and software connection of the equipment to the existing primary data centres as well as the data files and applications concerning the SIS and the N.SIS in the existing primary data centres will be mirrored at the secondary site.

4.C.2.) Enhancement of Availability of the BG Information System

Precedents and present situation

Within the frame of the contract no. 410-441/58-2000 concluded during the COP’98 IT (co-financing) development, along the border sections defined by the Government Decree 2013/2001. (I. 17.) the Border Guard implemented the most important uninterrupted power supply required for the development of the telecommunication infrastructure. The uninterrupted power supply (required for data security reasons) of the telephone exchanges, data transmission equipment, routers and UNIX hosts of the road crossing points was also part of the project. This service, however, - primarily for economical reasons – did not allow the continuous power supply of the workstations, terminal equipment and the active elements of the LAN at the border crossing points during the voltage fluctuations and the failures of the power supply system.

To solve this problem, the Border Guard planned to invest approximately gross HUF 56 million in 2002 in the extension of the uninterrupted power supply in order to ensure the undisturbed and secure control of passengers. This amount will be spent on the power supply of the eight most important crossing points on the Ukrainian and Romanian border sections.

Project Purpose

In order to ensure the uniform and appropriate level execution of the border control tasks defined in the Schengen Agreement and to enhance the availability of the BG information system the development of the uninterrupted power supply at further border crossing points and the continuation of the project are required.

The project will include the implementation of uninterrupted power networks at two new border crossing points on the Ukrainian and Romanian borders each, and at the important border crossing points on the Yugoslavian (5), Croatian (4), Slovenian (2) and Slovakian (3) borders. This will allow the continuous reliable operation of the IT equipment as well as the support of the secure and fast border control.
5.) Implementation Plans

5.A.) Providing the Hungarian Conditions for the Accession to the SIS

5.A.1.) Implementation of Alien Policing Application-Integration

Application integration

The different existing applications must be integrated by strengthening the switch-role of the central databases and by using modern application-integration middleware solution.

The first task of the integration process must be the modernisation and reorganisation of the administration tasks supported by IT, taking into consideration the increasing opportunities of integration. Therefore, for every application an interface layer must be developed, which allows process and data communication with the other related applications via the integration central system. In the applications relevant to this integration the authentication should be removed and put into the integration center. Similarly the journaling function should be placed from the applications to the integration center. On this way all relevant applications should send standardized messages to the integration center (including all the data of the journaling or authentication) and the integration center will execute and handle these functions.

The communication between the integration centre and the applications is typically asynchronous, but if necessary, it can be synchronous or even real-time. For the existing systems mainly asynchronous process and data connections will be required, therefore these systems must remain operable in offline mode, if problems occur in the data-transfer line. However, after the connection is resumed, the related systems must connect to the other systems, with the appropriate data contents and method for the proper administration procedures.

In these modern solutions, the integrated applications communicate with each other usually via a central system and its message transfer mechanism. The work processes and the data connections can be defined and controlled in this message centre. This centre must be highly reliable, both at the applied hardware infrastructure level and at the used software technology level. Therefore, redundant elements, cluster-technology and server-independent data storage must be applied. The solution applied must be scalable, thus the performance and structure of the technology must follow the changes in requirements. The communication centre must comply to the existing hardware devices and with the different communication methods towards different systems. The systems and the integration centre must be equipped with alternative and redundant communication channels and solutions in order to be operable in case of possible communication errors and failures.

During the work, the process and data connections of the existing systems must be evaluated and precisely documented and new appropriate interfaces must be developed. The existing direct system-to-system connections must be terminated and replaced by the new solution. The existing sincron connections and solution based on remote procedure calls will remain in the begining. The process and data connections required between the systems must be precisely defined; the integration of the user interfaces, and the user requests (mainly database queries) that affect more systems simultaneously must be specified. These requirements must be defined in the integration system, and they must be implemented and tested before the introduction. The training materials related to the administration systems must be elaborated.
After the implementation of the system (or during the solution of other tasks where a connection must be established to the integrated systems), all connections related to foreign affairs must be established via this integration application.

The provision of the integration is partially an infrastructure task (hardware and software platforms), and partially the development task of connection methods for existing and future applications. Therefore, an interface module must be developed for every application to be connected. After this, such applications will allow adaptation to previously defined automated work processes and the exchange of the appropriate data between each other.

The infrastructure development tasks required for the implementation are included in Annex 2.

**Warrant registry**

The improvement and complete SIS compatibility of the existing system require the following main tasks:

- attachment of digital photo for persons and objects,
- implementation of WEB-based user interface,
- structured description of art works,
- connection to the vehicle registry and to border guard system in the case of warrant for capture of vehicles,
- new integrated, WEB-based searching system with sophisticated search possibilities

**Uniform register of foreign persons**

The solution to filter out the multiple entries of alien persons in different alien policing registers is the development of a central alien persons register connected to the central address register, and the connecting of the existing registers with the central alien persons register. The following systems and registers have to be connected:

- computerised register of the persons prohibited to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing purposes,
- register of foreigners arrested, detained or restrained of liberty in any other way in Hungary as well as those subject to alien policing coercive measures,
- register of foreigners applying for prolonged or temporary residence permits and domiciliation permit as well as those holding such permits,
- register of lost documents of foreigners,
- visa system,
- register of warrants for caption,
- refugee register,
- citizenship register.

In the system connected to the uniform register of foreign persons new query channels and interfaces have to be developed, together with the connections to the registries with biometric data.
Schedule of the Application Integration

The individual phases allow parallel implementation with partial overlapping. The periods indicated below show the estimated time requirements of the individual sub-tasks. The activities might run parallel.

- survey of the different systems mentioned in 4.A.1 from the point of view of their connection to the application integration centre (interface) – approx. 2 months,
- survey of the data models of the systems above – approx. 2 month,
- survey of the existing process and data connections between the systems – approx. 2 month,
- definition of the process and data connections between the systems appearing as new requirements – approx. 2 months,
- preparation of system design for the further development of the system of warrants for caption, system implementation, testing and introduction – 6 months,
- preparation of the system design of the new functions (competence, logging, queries, etc) – approx. 3 months,
- purchase, installation and operation of the infrastructure of the developing system – approx. 1 month,
- preparation and testing of the interfaces in the individual systems according to the surveys – approx. 4 months,
- design and preparation of the new functions – approx. 4 months,
- development of the integration centre according to the surveys and the creation of the finalised processes and data connections – approx. 3 months,
- functional, load and availability testing of the developed system – approx. 1 month,
- training of the application integration centre personnel and the preparation of the appropriate materials for the operation – approx. 1 month,
- finalisation of the documentation of the new applications and the performance of the training courses – approx. 1 month,
- delivery of the complete system for operation and the development and implementation of the support functions – approx. 1 month.

Schedule of the Further Development of the System of Warrants for Caption:

- detailed survey of the functions to be extended and preparation of the system design – approx. 2 months,
- implementation and testing of the extended functions – approx. 4 months,
- integration of the new functions into the existing system and operation order – approx. 2 months.

Schedule of the Development of the Uniform Register of Foreign Persons:

- Technical preparation of the register of foreign persons of the MOICO for the connection to the other registers (development of new channels) – approx. 2 months,
- Analysis and preparation of the existing alien policing registers for the connection to the central register – approx. 4 months,
• Connection of each alien policing register one by one to the central person register – approx. 6 months,
• Testing of new functions and query interfaces – approx. 2 months.

5.A.2.) Preparation of the Study on the SIS-compatible Data Communication Development of the Existing Hungarian Registers Related to Foreign Persons

A study must be prepared which precisely assesses the data content of the existing and the future systems and the compatibility of the data with the current SIS, which future systems will be implemented in the second half of 2002 (e.g. firearms register). The further developed SIS (SIS II) is expected to improve this compatibility. The result of this study will be the precise documentation of the missing data contents, and how the existing data can be unambiguously assigned to the SIS data.

5.A.3.) Implementation of the BG Procedure Support System

The procedure support system has to support the following tasks and processes:
• Template-based processes beginning with the preparation of the record of interrogation (arrest data sheet) and supporting complex alien policing procedures.
• Registration of the prepared and promulgated decisions and written measures (e.g. returning, entry on fairness, rejection, deportation, detention, extension, termination, delivery of persons according to agreements).

In the following cases, the BG has the legal obligation to send a report to the OIN:
• Processes related to rejection cases including those related to the delivery of the persons according to re-acceptance agreements.
• Visa issuance and entry on fairness.
• Returning foreign persons with visa obligations.
• Identification procedure of foreign persons without personal documents.
• Management of persons seeking a refugee status at the border.
• Registration of the foreign persons accommodated in the BG alien policing prisons, and the registration of the related extraordinary events.

The replacement of the paper-based registration of the data included in the processes above by an integration administration system would allow the satisfaction of the comprehensive and fast data forwarding obligation to other authorities, as well as the preparation of comprehensive statistics and analyses, which would assist the more efficient work of the Border Guard.

The system development and infrastructure extension tasks to be performed in this phase assist the automation of the work processes defined above. The development of the system requires the procurement of dedicated workstations and printers (see Annex 2).

The workstations will be installed in offices at BG border crossing points (102), border guard offices (50) and regional directorates (10). The workstations are standard configuration (Pentium IV or compatible, 256MB RAM, 20 GB HDD, 17 inch monitor, …)
Schedule:

- survey of the related processes and tasks; definition of the administrative processes and the preparation of the relevant models – approx. 3 months,
- application development – approx. 4 months,
- purchase of the infrastructure of the new system, installation and operation – approx. 3 months,
- system test – approx. 1 month,
- training of operators and preparation of the appropriate documentation for the operation – approx. 2 months,
- preparation of the user documentation and training – approx. 1 month,
- delivery of the system for operation – approx. 1 month.

5.A.4.) Implementation of OIN Procedure Support System

The objective is the modelling of the OIN administration tasks, and according to the modelling, the implementation of the appropriate IT supporting system. As required, the system has to include the following information for the administration:

- visa administration,
- alien policing cases (letter of invitation, stay permit, alien policing coercive measure),
- residence administration,
- persons under criminal procedure, extraordinary events,
- administration related to the loss of travel documents,
- complex (comprehensive) information collection and prioritisation on the basis of the appropriate authorisation from the established central database.

The creation of the integrated alien policing data management and basic register satisfying the EU requirements as well as the creation of secure data recording are necessary with the applied software solutions. These results will approach the faster and more professional administration as well as the implementation of the uniform practice of the dispensation of justice.

The administration related to the foreign citizens entering, staying in Hungary etc. is the basic task of the Office and is a determining factor from the point of view of the accession of Hungary to the EU. The introduction in the OIN of the procedure supporting system allowing the modern, efficient and fast administration might convey to the foreign citizens the fact that the EU requirements have been implemented (in this field).

Schedule:

- surveys and preparation of system designs (administration, implementation and IT) – approx. 3 months,
- purchase and installation of the required hardware and software environment – approx. 3 months,
- development environment and implementation – approx. 4 months,
- testing and (centre) test run on the pilot site – approx. 1 month,
• rollout and installation for all users – approx. 2 months,
• training and documentation – approx. 2 months.

5.B.) Provision of Availability of National Databases

5.B.1.) Integration and Extension of the Existing Fingerprint Register

The implementation of the remote access to the central AFIS system has two parts:

a.) Providing dactyloscopic equipment for the BG (border crossing points, border guard offices and regional directorates), and for the Police:

120 remote fingerprint scanning and transmitting equipments with the necessary software will be installed on the selected workstations at the BG border crossing points, border guard offices and regional directorates. In order to meet the needs assessed by the BG, one or two dactyloscopic devices will be installed at the locations depending on the load differences.

Out of 22 remote fingerprint expert equipment 19 will be installed with the necessary software on the selected workstations at the CPHQ and 3 on the selected workstations at the BPHQ.

Due to the requirements set by the accession to the central AFIS system and the high-quality requirements of the fingerprints, the dactyloscopic devices to be installed will have to meet the following requirements:

• meet the EFTS (Electronic Fingerprint Transmission Standard) data transmission standard defined by the FBI CJIS (Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Service Division) as used by EUROPOL as well,
• the fingerprint image produced by the system has to meet the IQS (Image Quality Specification) requirements defined by the FBI CJIS as used by EUROPOL as well,
• support the Type-1, Type-2 and Type-4 image formats meeting the ANSI/NIST-CSL 1-1993 standard as used by EUROPOL as well,
• be capable to compress the image files with the WSQ (Wavelet Scalar Quantisation) compression procedure defined by the NIST (National Institute for Standards and Technology) as used by EUROPOL as well.

b.) Providing remote access to the central AFIS system for the BG and PHQ workstations equipped with dactyloscopic devices:

The queries from the BG, CPHQ and BPHQ workstations have to be received by an interface which meets the NIST standard. The interface to be developed will have to be capable to communicate with the existing AFIS system and provide remote access to it from the BG, CPHQ and BPHQ workstations. Therefore, the interface has to meet the NIST (National Institute for Standards and Technology) ANSI/NIST-CSL 1-1993 standard.

Schedule:

• survey, development, test – approx. 4 months,
• on-site installation of the pilot and test run – approx. 3 months,
• installation and training on all sites – approx. 6 months,
• delivery for operation and support – approx. 1 month.

5.B.2.) Conversion of Foreigner-related Document Archives into Electronic Format

Situation survey

The preparation of the implementation requires the survey of the alien policing document archives “R” (computerised sub-register of the persons forbidden to enter or stay in Hungary and of those registered for other alien policing reasons) and “T” (sub-register of foreign persons applying for or possessing prolonged or temporary resident permits or immigration permits), the related documents with other special alien policing consequence and the provincial document archives. The survey has to cover the factors influencing the processing execution:

• numerousness of the documents stored in the archives,
• types and quantities of the stored documents,
• data content in the document types,
• existing operating environment of the document archives with special regard to the existing computer supported document storage systems.

On the basis of the survey and preceding the digitisation process a test processing has to be performed, during which the operation of the workflow application developed for the support of the high-volume processing has to be controlled.

The test processing has to include the test recording (indexation) of the data related to the data registration of documents and to the document ID production.

Digitisation and indexation of archives

The highest volume part of the project is represented by the digitisation (scanning) of the documents, which has to be performed on the basis of the preliminary survey and according to the following aspects:

• The location of the processing has to be selected according to the existing and future storage location and method of the documents, taking into consideration the aspects of logistics,
• the order of the processing has to be scheduled in order to ensure the least possible disturbance of the data supply from the archives, and
• in order to complete the project within the shortest possible period the order of the processing has to be scheduled to allow the data recording (indexation) phase to begin already during the processing.

According to the preliminary surveys, the quantity of the documents in the archives to be digitised is 2000 linear metres.
Integration in the alien policing system

Simultaneously with the establishment of the electronic archive, the electronic document archive service system has to be developed, which allows the management of the digitised documents for the users with appropriate authorisation. In this phase the reorganisations incurred by the data supply electronic document archive system have to be performed. The service system has to be developed in a way to satisfy the requirements of the implementation of the integration in the system of the data supply needs based on document archive search and research as well as of the specific (scientific research) needs.

During the integration the following task series have to be solved:

- creation of a common integration interface and procedure between the alien policing register elements and the electronic archive system,
- integration of the alien policing applications and operator elements to the alien policing electronic archive system,
- view, search and research of the electronic document images,
- integration of the electronic archive information in the system of the alien policing sub-register,
- production of copies (printing) of the documents managed in the electronic archive system.

The estimated cost budgets required for the implementation of the project are included in the Annex 2.

5.C.) Enhancement of the IT System Reliability and Security

5.C.1.) Enhancement of the IT System Reliability

According to the needs defined in section 4.C), a data storage infrastructure must be established that can fulfil the following requirements of the solution:

- based essentially on international technological standards (ISO 17799),
- connect to any system infrastructure used in alien policing (or by extension in Government Administration) at hardware level. (Mainframes, UNIX systems, AS/400, Intel platforms running Microsoft server operating systems),
- support connectivity to cluster-servers,
- support connectivity to the systems above, using different technologies and protocols simultaneously (different SCSI versions, Fibre Channel, ESCON),
- storage units must be organised into Storage Area Network (SAN) architecture,
- SAN connectivity must be compatible with the products of leading Fibre Switch manufacturers, and with Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM) technology, if required,
- connect to central storage devices currently used,
- provide connectivity to tape backup units connected to server, network, SAN or directly to the storage device,
storage capacity and performance must be scaleable to meet the current and future needs, the system must allow modular structuring, and old and new technology must allow simultaneous use,

serve the data storage and data processing needs of the platforms above simultaneously, while the data integrated management must be system-independent,

fit to the applications and systems used in alien policing (or by extension in Government administration), its functions should support system operation,

provide software or hardware solutions (if necessary) to increase the integrity level of applications,

provide solutions to create fast internal backups (within the system) without servers connected, and to use the backed up data without the long restore processes,

support data exchange and mirroring between the primary and secondary sites (distance 10-50 km), without servers connected, using both synchronous and asynchronous data transfer modes,

support dark fibre point-to-point communication between the sites, and provide connectivity to telecommunication networks (ATM, E1/T1, E3/T3, private IP network).

Similarly to the requirements above, and according to section 4.C), an authorisation and data transfer security infrastructure must be established, which fulfils the following requirements of the solution:

- based essentially on international technological standards (ISO 17799),
- support major encryption standards,
- its access control must be essentially role based (RBAC),
- meet the SIS and N.SIS requirements of EU,
- based on secure network and firewall systems,
- analyse of the logs of the active tools,
- based on VPN (Virtual Private Network),
- have two-level authentication based on PKI and by the introduction of SSO as soon as the conditions are provided,
- have hacker prevention service supported by active IDS tools,
- the applications must be located in a zone with double security,
- use of Enterprise Management software.

Details are included in Annex 2.

Schedule:

- preparation of the complete synchronisation, backup and migration schedule – approx. 1 month,
- design of backup strategies – approx. 1 month,
- final selection of the secondary site – approx. 1 month,
- implementation of the fibre-optical data transmission connection between the primary site(s) and the secondary site – approx. 6 months,
• purchase of the data storage and backup devices and the related software products to be installed at the secondary site – approx. 2 months,

• installation of the data storage devices above at a temporary location (close by the primary site) for testing – approx. 1 month,

• creation of the fibre-optical connection between the data storage devices at the primary site to the data storage devices planned for the secondary site – approx. 1 month,

• synchronisation of the (primary and temporary) data stores at both locations according to the previously defined plan – 1 month,

• disaster tests of the data storage sites – approx. 1 month,

• implementation of the backup devices and strategy – approx. 1 month,

• backup and restore tests – approx. 1 month,

• performance tests – approx. 1 month,

• training – approx. 1 month,

• tests of the fibre-optical connections between the primary and secondary sites – approx. 1 month,

• migration of the new data storage and backup devices from the temporary site to the prepared secondary site – approx. 1 month,

• final disaster, backup and restore tests – approx 2 months,

• delivery for operation – approx. 1 month.

5.C.2.) Enhancement of Availability of the BG Information System

During the implementation of the uninterrupted power supply network the following parameters were considered:

• One terminal point means a maximum power consumption of 300 VA, considering 2 or 3 connection sockets,

• the UPS device has a 33% power reserve,

• one or more UPS devices can be planned according to the implementation conditions of the network, and

• the capacity of the UPS device is planned to provide a 5 to 10-minute temporary power supply until the diesel current generators providing a more continuous power supply are started.

Before the implementation of the UPS network, the individual (data transmission and network) devices and database servers are already connected to the separate low-performance UPS devices. After the implementation of the UPS network these small UPS devices will be relocated to the separate devices in remote buildings where the extension of the UPS network would be more expensive due to the long distances.
6.) Annexes

Annex 1 Alien Policing Related EU Laws and Regulations

Acquis Communautaire:

- The Schengen Agreement (1985)
- Convention on Implementing the Schengen Agreement (1990):
  - Title II, Chapter I (Crossing the internal borders).
  - Title II, Chapter II (Crossing the external borders) Articles 3, 5 - 8.
  - Title III, Chapter I (Police co-operation) Articles 40, 41, 44.
- Common Manual (on the control of external borders)
  - Section II Points 3.3, 4.1.: Special rules relating to different transport means at the border crossings.
- Schengen Manual on Police Co-operation in the field of public order and security.
- Decision of the Executive Committee of 16. September 1998. on setting up a Standing Committee on the evaluation and implementation of Schengen.
- Decision of the Executive Committee of 28. April 1999. where the use and operators of the unified digital radio telecommunication system are defined.
- SCH /Com-ex (93) decl 6
  Co-operation measures between authorities responsible for border controls
- SCH /Com-ex (94) 1 rev 2
  Adjustment measures aiming to remove the obstacles to and restrictions on traffic at road crossing points at internal borders
- SCH /Com-ex (94) 16 rev
  Acquisition of common entry and exit stamps
- SCH /Com-ex (94) 17 rev 4
  Introducing and applying the Schengen System in airports and aerodromes
- SCH /Com-ex (94) decl. 8
  External borders
- SCH /Com-ex (95) 20 rev 2
  The procedure for applying Article 2 (2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 19 June 1990.
- SCH /Com-ex (95) 21
  Swift exchange between the Schengen States of statistical and specific data on possible malfunctions at the external border
- SCH /Com-ex (98) 26 def
  Setting up of the implementing Convention Standing Committee
- SCH /Com-ex (98) 59 rev
  Co-ordinated deployment of document advisers
- SCH /Com-ex (99) 7 rev 2
  Liaison officers
- COM (2001) 720
  Development of the Schengen Information System II

The acquis relating to telecommunication situation

- SCH/Com-ex (99) 6
  The Schengen Acquis relating to Telecommunications
Accession Partnership:

Short term priorities (2000) on Justice and Home Affairs:

• “Border management: up-grade border posts and green border control; improve data and telecommunication infrastructure to enable full participation in the Schengen Information System”


• „Continue preparation for future participation in the Schengen Information System by developing national databases and registers”

Hungarian National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire:

Chapter 7. Co-operation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs.
7.3 Fight against organised crime; Police Co-operation

The long-term development objectives are defined in the Hungarian National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire. The implementation of these objectives are built upon the different projects in the consecutive Phare programmes of 1997 – 1999 and parallel to these the relevant authorities provide from their yearly budget the necessary or at least the available funds for the implementation of the tasks defined.

The entering into force of the Amsterdam Treaty – which made the Schengen Agreement compulsory for all candidate countries – brought qualitative changes by which this project is based on the Schengen requirements, such as the external border requirements and co-operation in the fight against organised crime.

European Union Common Position

Chapter 24: Co-operation in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs

“The EU emphasises the need for Hungary to improve its overall administrative capacity, in particular with regard to staffing policy, professional training, infrastructure, equipment and the co-ordination between relevant authorities.

The EU underlines the need for effective control of the EU Member States’ future external borders by specialised trained professionals. This is particularly important for combating illegal immigration and for preventing the trafficking of human beings and economic exploitation of migrants. The EU invites Hungary to take the necessary steps to ensure the necessary training, infrastructure, equipment and co-ordination between authorities and to co-operate closely with Member States on border control.”

COUNCIL DECISION
2002/87/EC of 28th January,
Council decision on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the accession partnership with Hungary
### Annex 2a Table of Estimated Cost Budgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Infrastructure (hardware, software licence)</th>
<th>Service (software development, assessment)</th>
<th>Total EUR thousand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phare</td>
<td>Co-fin.</td>
<td>VAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Alien policing application integration</td>
<td>Integration of registers, interfaces</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central server</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Middleware software</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>312</strong></td>
<td><strong>195</strong></td>
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<td>A2</td>
<td>Preparation of the study on the SIS compatible data communication development of the existing registers</td>
<td>Study to be prepared: SIS data content compatibility in the existing registers</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
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<td>A3</td>
<td>Border Guards processing system</td>
<td>Development of administration support system</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Workstations (180)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Printers (75)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Establishment of OoIN procedure support system</td>
<td>Development of procedure support system</td>
<td>436</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>436</strong></td>
<td><strong>291</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total &quot;A&quot; :</strong></td>
<td><strong>481</strong></td>
<td><strong>301</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Integration and extension of the current fingerprint registration system</td>
<td>AFIS interface development, workstation software customisation</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Dactyloscopic equipment for Border Guard (120) and PHQ (22)</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>801</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>801</strong></td>
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<td><strong>535</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total &quot;B&quot; :</strong></td>
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<td><strong>801</strong></td>
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<td>C1</td>
<td>Enhancement of the IT System Security</td>
<td>Training (4 technical maintenance courses for 2 people)</td>
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<td>Storage - 3.5 TByte mirrored + system software</td>
<td>630</td>
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<td>Remote site connection establishment</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Enhancement of Availability of the Border Guard Information System</td>
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Equipment paid under national co-financing is subject to custom charges and VAT. Phare financing is tax- and customs free.
### Annex 2b Table of Estimated Cost Budgets

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<th>HUF million</th>
<th>Services (software development, assessment)</th>
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<th>HUF million</th>
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<th>HUF million</th>
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**contract groups:**

- HW Supply hardware
- SP Supply special
- SD Service software development
- OT Service other
## Annex 3  SIS data content in Hungarian registers

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### Explanation of the Table

- **WP**: Warrant Register
- **WR**: Warrant Register
- **BN**: Banknotes
- **FA**: Firearms
- **BD**: Blank documents
- **ID**: Issued documents (passport, driving license)

### Hungarian Register Field Mandat.

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## Annex 4  List of Abbreviations

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