Sub-programme: Strengthen institutional and administrative capacity

Title: Development of a horizontal anti-fraud structure – Phase 1

Location: Poland, Warsaw

Beneficiary: Customs General Inspection Services (CI) Ministry of Finance

Objectives:

General objective:
Strengthen the administrative capacity of Poland in the area of the fight against fraud by the development of an efficient administrative structure to combat financial fraud and help protect the Community's financial interests both in the areas of expenditure and own resources.

Immediate objectives:
Put in place in a first phase a specialised independent multi-disciplinary inter-ministerial structure in the Customs Inspectorate General to help Poland combat fraud against the Community's financial interests.

- Establish direct co-operation between the Commission (OLAF) and the Customs Inspectorate General for effective protection of own resources and Community trade policy.

- Set up via this structure operational co-operation between the Commission (OLAF) and the services responsible in Poland for expenditure so as to be able to help Poland protect the pre-accession funds from serious misappropriation or from the threat posed by criminal organisations.

- Promote the Community anti-fraud approach and assist Poland in transposing the Community body of law on protection of financial interests into national legislation.

- Help Poland to develop databases on frauds and irregularities harmful to the Community budget and set up the appropriate networks to ensure the exchange of data between competent bodies.

Wider objectives:

- Prepare the next phase beginning in the year 2000 in which the structure of the CI would itself be reinforced and additionally strengthened at the Eastern Border of Poland.

- Prepare a comprehensive programme of training and 'know-how' transfer for the CI so as to develop its institutional capacity, especially with respect to collaboration with the anti-fraud services of the EU.

Compatibility with the priorities in the accession partnership (AP) and the NPAA:

- AP: Medium term objectives (4.2); development of an anti-fraud unit
NPAA has indicated that the financial control systems required by the EU for the effective use of aid will be put in place (Chapter 6 Institutional Changes)

**Project Description:**

**Basic reflections and justification**

In the framework of the preparation for enlargement of the Union, it is essential to put in place favourable conditions to help Poland in the protection of European finances. A level of protection of financial interests and Community policies equivalent to what exists in the Community today should be ensured in the enlarged Community from the first day of accession. This was emphasised by the ECOFIN Council of 23 November 1998. In the area of protection against fraud it is not possible to allow candidate countries to have transitional arrangements for taking on the Community body of law by means of an "act of accession".

The progressive removal of the border between the Community and Poland and the redrawing of the Union's external border to the East calls for a strengthening of co-operation, especially in customs matters (revenue and commercial policy). The expected increase in pre-accession aid to Poland necessitates both a strengthening of traditional spending controls and of the controls against organised misappropriations. The beneficiary departments exercise the sole control on the proper utilisation of such funds.

Experience gained by the Commission in this area must be put to good use immediately for the benefit of Poland. This experience has shown that major fraud against the Community budget may be effectively countered by multi-disciplinary structures made up of police officers, financial analysts, tax experts, customs officers and magistrates.

It is from now on particularly important to develop, without changing the existing control structures, an initiative aimed at helping Poland establishing an effective anti-fraud service by putting in place a new horizontal structure as well as by selecting and training specialist staff capable of co-operating on the ground with the services of the Commission and the Member States and therefore forming an expert interface both at legislative and operational level.

**Project Components**

The project, financed by Phare under the 1999 budget, is the foundation or Phase I of a multi-annual initiative in which the objectives described above will be achieved by means of the following actions:

- **The establishment of a new multi-disciplinary inter-ministerial structure in the Inspectorate General of Customs, the counterpart of the Commission OLAF**

This structure must be able to carry out its mission independently with regard to the authorities responsible for the management of programmes financed by pre-accession funds. In this task it must be able to co-operate fully with the Commission in the area of protection of the Community's financial interests and commercial policies. The Commission (OLAF) will proceed initially to detach 4 officials (through mutual agreement contracts) from different key disciplines recruited from the Member States. These officials would form the core of a team which when complete should preferably have the training and experience of a magistrate, a police officer, a customs officer, a tax expert familiar with the Community's direct expenditure policy as well as a specialist on organisational questions (including cost/effective use of funds and human resource management). One of these officials will be nominated as the co-ordinator of the Community team. These Community experts will be assisted by 4 Polish officials.
(selected by both parties in common agreement) able to provide interpretation and general assistance.

Given the limitation in the competence of the Inspectorate General of the Customs for the "trade in products" aspect, agreements on "pre-accession expenditure" must be concluded with the Polish authorities coming under other ministries and who have legislative and operational competence for checks on expenditure and the fight against corruption and any other form of crime linked to misappropriation of public funds.

Moreover, raising awareness and co-operation with regard to the future organisation of the protection of the EUR with the competent bodies in Poland will be developed. These authorities will participate in the exchange of information and co-operation in the area of counterfeiting of money.

These agreements will be drafted under the responsibility of the co-ordinator of the Community team. Their finalisation and implementation shall be arbitrated in the event of difficulties as a last resort under the authority of the Prime Minister.

The Polish authorities will also nominate for the new structure officials from the ministries concerned who shall have the task of assisting the MS experts on questions for which they have responsibility. These persons will be acting as the operational counterparts of their MS colleagues.

**Equipment for the new structure**

The new structure should, at an initial stage, be provided with new equipment and material for 20 persons. The Anti-Fraud Unit would include an intelligence collection function and assist in carrying out operational exercises.

This equipment shall include: all the furniture, computer hardware (fixed and portable computers, printers, modems, networks and software packages), office material, telephone, while Poland will undertake to finance, where necessary, the renewal and upgrading of the part of the building in which the new structure will be housed. Poland shall undertake to complete this phase in accordance with an agreed timetable which will be a prerequisite for the start of the project.

For its operational mission it will need surveillance and tracking cars specifically equipped to Community standards.

**Creation of databases and communication network**

The effectiveness of an anti-fraud service depends to a large extent on the coherence and quality of the information concerning fraudulent and irregular operations. This information must be able to be transmitted and exchanged with all the competent national authorities as well as with the Commission by applying the most advanced standards of security. Access to international databases (Lloyds, Dun and Bradstreet, ..) must be ensured. To this end, anti-fraud databases must be set up in the new structure. These bases will also provide the technical means whereby Poland will meet the notification demands included in the Community body of law in this area.

**Selection of agents, training, placements and studies**

Being an extremely sensitive area, it is important to foresee and organise recruitment on the basis of strict criteria.
The specific nature of the Community approach in the area of the fight against fraud requires very rigorous selection of Polish agents as well as a considerable transfer of knowledge and experience.

The definition of the profile and the recruitment must consequently be organised. This type of selection requires the organisation of recruitment on the widest possible basis so as to select the best candidates for these sensitive tasks.

Specific training must be given to each of the services with which the new structure will have to co-operate via agreements (cf. first action).

More advanced training will be given to the Polish counterparts of Community officials in the new structure. This will include study visits, traineeships at the Commission and in the Member States and participation in seminars and courses in this area. Also language courses will be given to officials (Polish and Community) of the new structure. In addition, 6 Polish agents will have to be specifically trained in surveillance and tracking operations and the use of specific material.

Also, raising awareness on the Community approach to protection of the EUR and counterfeiting of money will be organised.

**Outputs**

This Phase I project has been designed to establish the foundation for the setting up of the anti-fraud capacity required by Poland during the accession period and at accession. The output will provide therefore for an institutional analysis of the current and developing capacity within Poland and will lay out in co-operation with the Polish authorities the phased, mile-annual development plan required to attain the complete structure.

In the final structure, the institutional and administrative capacity of the Polish government will have been strengthened to combat fraud, corruption and any other criminal action by criminal individuals and organisations whose actions harm not only the Community's financial and economic interests but also the interests of Poland, in particular as this structure will provide better protection of pre-accession appropriations.

The proper functioning of this new structure equipped with appropriately trained staff will strengthen the confidence of Polish and Community citizens in the national control system put in place as well as its capacity for sound management of funds and therefore taxpayer's money. This structure will ensure effective co-operation with the services concerned in the Member States and the Commission's anti-fraud service.

It will participate and/or will carry out anti-fraud investigations concerning the Community budget at the request of the latter.

The new structure will help that, prior to the actual accession of Poland in the European Union, the Community body of law concerning protection of financial interests will be brought into national law. It will therefore have to maintain the necessary contacts with the services of the central administrations of the ministries concerned as well as with the Commission.

Moreover, this project will provide an example for the other accession candidate countries which is fully in line with the Commission's 1998-1999 anti-fraud work programme and will facilitate appreciably in future the Commission's co-ordination role in the anti-fraud area.
In order to attain these objectives, an initial budget is funded in 1999. This will be followed by complementary funding in the year 2000 aiming to strengthen the structure of the CI and its operational capacity.

**Institutional framework**

In Poland, the Customs Inspectorate has the particular task of:

- identifying, preventing, detecting and fighting fraud in commercial foreign trade
- controlling after customs clearance the origin of products
- recovering customs duties due on smuggled goods and collecting administrative fines.

It may carry out checks on natural and legal persons. It has not only an operational task but also a role in collecting and analysing information related to commercial trade. The officials of the Customs Inspectorate shall be authorised to apply coercive measures (stopping cars and other means of transport).

The Inspectorate General of Customs is already at present an appropriate partner to cooperate with the Commission services in the area of trade in products.

The competencies to be attributed to the new anti-fraud structure in particular in the area of expenditure cannot, according to current legislation, all be filled by the Inspectorate General of Customs.

This is why agreements with the other services concerned must be concluded under the control of the Prime Minister's office. In this way, the setting up of a single body within the Polish administration responsible for protection of the Community's financial interests can be met during the course of the programme.

The Polish government will examine how the effectiveness and independence of the new structure could be strengthened.

**Counterpart services identified within the Polish government**

The Anti-Fraud Unit will establish relations with the Polish services as follows:

*immediately operational*

- Ministry of the Interior – in particular the Police and Border Guard;
- Ministry of Finance – in particular the Audit Services and Customs authorities
- Ministry of Justice – in particular the Department for Organised Crime;

*managers of EU resources:*

- Agricultural accession funding SAPARD
- Structural Funds accession funding IPSA
- Phare funding

**Budget (million EUR)**
### Implementation arrangements

The Inspectorate General of customs is shown as the service responsible for implementation of the budget.

Although the 'know how' will be provided by the Member State officials and their remuneration be guided by the approach established for 'twinning', the 'operational arrangements' (equivalent to the convention within 'twinning') is to be concluded in close co-operation with OLAF.

In addition, the experts will also have from the beginning an operational role to carry out co-ordinated investigations into Community frauds.

The Commission will therefore have the duty, after consulting the Polish authorities, to recruit officials (through mutual agreement contracts with the relevant Member States) with the required profile from the competent national administrations to work on detachment in Poland following a period of training in the Commission's OLAF Task Force.

This project will be contracted directly by the Commission.

### Implementation schedule:

Start of tendering/contracting: September 1999  
Start of project activity: January 2000  
Project completion: December 2001

**Equal Opportunity:** The European Commission and Poland have agreed that all efforts will be made to provide equal access and opportunity to the results and activities of the project.

**Environment:** Not applicable  
**Rates of return:** Not applicable  
**Investment criteria:** Not applicable

### Conditionality

The Polish government has indicated its willingness to establish the organisational structures necessary for the national partner of OLAF – Anti-Fraud Unit.
The funding provided under this project is conditional upon the necessary implications of their intentions as follows:

- the internal structure of the General Inspectorate for Customs (GIC) will be adapted to include the anti-fraud unit and will undertake the necessary works to organise the accommodation of the project (foreign and Polish experts) to enable the mobilisation of the project;

- the necessary covenants with all relevant line ministries will be established that will empower the unit to be operational on all parts of public/EU expenditure in Poland.

- the operations related to the Community budget will be initiated by the MS experts, in close consultation with OLAF, and carried out by the Anti-Fraud Unit jointly with the MS-team under the responsibility of the GIC;

- the necessary personnel both as assistants and counterparts will be made available by the Polish authorities;

- after the twelve month launch phase, the Polish government will take on financial responsibility for the operational costs of the Anti-Fraud Unit (excluding the costs of MS experts, their assistants and counterparts) – under the national Polish Budget for the year 2000;

- operational conventions will be signed between OLAF and the counterpart services of the Polish government including GIC;

- the Anti-Fraud Unit would initially work within the structures and statutes of the GIC provided that these allowed for operational inter-service working but in the mid-term after a period of two years operational service an independent body with its own statutes and responsibilities would be established as a condition for qualifying for 'follow-on' funding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wider Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the administrative capacity of Poland in the fight against fraud</td>
<td>Decision of the Prime Minister to establish service</td>
<td>The Accession Partnership and Progress Report on Poland’s Application for Membership of the European Union</td>
<td>Polish government dedication to prepare Poland to rapid accession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of the Community's financial interests.</td>
<td>Decision of the General Inspectorate of Customs to operationalise PM decision</td>
<td>National Programme of Preparation for Membership to the EU</td>
<td>Current pace of the integration process unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative arrangements by GIC</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Immediate Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish direct cooperation between OLAF and GIC</td>
<td>Administrative arrangements by GIC</td>
<td>Independent experts’ reports</td>
<td>Government policy in relation to the accession unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up cooperation between OLAF and Polish administration</td>
<td>Cooperation agreements with Polish services</td>
<td>Information of the institutions involved</td>
<td>Transfer of valuable know-how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help Poland to transpose Community acquis regarding fight against fraud</td>
<td>Legal basis for anti fraud</td>
<td>Commission's Regular Report</td>
<td>Difficulties in recruiting sufficient skilled staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake investigations and develop databases on frauds and irregularities</td>
<td>Data bases and investigations</td>
<td>Official publications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational anti-fraud service at the end of the project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inputs:** Pre-Accession advisors, legal advice, ad hoc experts, training, study visits, equipment, educational material
Annex 2 Detailed Cost Breakdown (million EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the project</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicative Costs and financing plan of the 4 actions
The following figures have been used to calculate the costs of the project:

1. Establishment of new structure
4 officials recruited from the Member States
- 3, recruited for 24 months (3 x 2 x 0.2 million EUR)
- 1, recruited for 28 months

assistance to the MS experts
- 4 assistance officials / interpreters recruited in Poland
- costs for Community investigations including translations, interpretations, insurance and operational costs
- allocation for pool of short term experts

Budget 2.40 million EUR

2. Equipment for new structure
When fully operational the structures would be equipped with the following equipment of which a sub-set will be provided under Phase I.
- office material: desktop / portable computers, network, server, printers and software
- normal surveillance cars standard Community equipment – tracking cars equipped with standard Community equipment
- surveillance van equipped with audio-visual material and standard communication equipment,
- tracking and complementary surveillance equipment

Budget 0.5 million EUR

3. Establishment of databases
When fully operational the structure would be equipped with the following tools for which under Phase I preparatory work will be done in order to start the installation of the necessary equipment.

- Feasibility study (carried out by short term experts)
- Installation of database (including maintenance and technical assistance contracts)
- Connection to AFIS network (Antifraud Information System) and access to specialist databases
- Security of database and communications

**Budget 0.3 million EUR**

4. **Training, traineeships and studies**

Indicative list of possible projects from which the most cost effective mixture will be provided in Phase I

- training in OLAF of detached officials (4 x 3 months)
- training of 6 Polish officials in use of specialist surveillance and tracking material by Community instructors during short term mission (2 instructors, 2 x 12 months)
- training and assistance in database management
- training for expenditure and revenue control services (foreign experts, material, interpreters)
- seminar for the Polish services responsible for counterfeiting of money
- study trips
- traineeships at the Commission or in Member States
- specialised language courses
- other short term missions by foreign experts

**Budget 0.3 million EUR**

*Total of the programme: 3.5 million EUR.*
### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROGRAMME

**ANNEXE 3**

**Programme Title:** Development of a horizontal anti-fraud structure Phase 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule (Quarters)</th>
<th>Budget Allocation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Projects</td>
<td>PLANNED</td>
<td>Cost Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare financed components</td>
<td>D D/C C/I I I I I I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- **D** = design of sub-projects.
- **C** = tendering and contracting.
- **I** = contract implementation and payment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Projects</th>
<th>Expected cumulative Contractual Commitments</th>
<th>Budget Allocation Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLANNED</td>
<td>Million EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare financed components</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL PHARE SUPPORT</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.5</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
## DISBURSEMENT (PAYMENT) SCHEDULE

### ANNEXE 4a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Title</th>
<th>Development of a horizontal anti-fraud structure Phase 1</th>
<th>Date of Drafting</th>
<th>Planning Period</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>March 99</td>
<td>09/99 –12/2001</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Expected cumulative disbursement (Payment)</th>
<th>Budget Allocation Cost Estimate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Projects</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare financed components</td>
<td>0.3 0.7 2.0 2.5 2.7 2.9 3.2 3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL PHARE SUPPORT</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Million EUR
ANNEXE 5

RELATION OF PROJECTS WITH PREVIOUS PHARE ACTIVITIES AND WITH ONGOING PROJECTS FINANCED FROM OTHER SOURCES (INCLUDING GOVT. BUDGET)

This is an entirely new project for Poland and no previous activities financed from Phare or any other sources have taken place before.

ANNEXE 6

Relation to Feasibility studies

Not Applicable
ANNEXE 7
List of relevant Laws and Regulations

POLISH ACTS

Act on Customs Inspection of 6th June 1997 (Official Journal no 71, ref. 449)—full text in English language presented in Annex 9

Executive Acts to the Act on Customs Inspection (reference to the relevant article in the Act on Customs Inspection in italics):

1997

Executive Acts published in the Official Journal:


ART.37, POINT 2: ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1997 REGARDING THE MODEL AND MODE OF PRESENTING PROPERTY DECLARATIONS BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND CUSTOMS INSPECTION EMPLOYEES.

Art. 6, point 1: Order of the Minister of Finance dated 22nd December 1997 regarding the statute given to General Customs Inspectorate. Vacatio legis - since 1st January 1998 (Official Journal of Finance Ministry no 30, ref. 137 dated 30th December 1997).

1998

Executive Acts published in the Official Journal

Art. 23, point 4: Ordinance of Ministry of Finance dated 30th December 1997 regarding protection, reproduction and usage of proofs registered with sound and vision devices as well as magnetic media.

Art. 12, point 2: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 7th April 1998 describing kinds and detailed circumstances as well as the way of direct coercive measures usage by Customs Inspection and the mode customs officers are equipped with the measures in question. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 50, ref. 312 dated 22nd April 1998).

Art. 29, point 7: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 28th April 1998 regarding the mode and detailed rules of co-operation between Customs Inspection, State Security Office, Police and Border Guard with regard to assistance given by persons non-employed by Customs Inspection. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 60, ref. 384 dated 16th May 1998).

Art. 2, point 4: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 7th April 1998 regarding identification cards and signs as well as uniforms of Customs Inspection officers and identification of Customs Inspection vehicles. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 61, ref. 390 dated 18th May 1998).
Art. 6, point 2: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 12th May 1998 specifying premises and territory for Regional Customs Inspectorates. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 63, ref. 408 dated 26th May 1998).

Art. 30, point 4: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 19th May 1998 concerning kinds of posts for Customs Inspection officers and the amount and mode of month inspection bonus to be given to officers in question. Vacatio legis - from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 65, ref. 419 dated 29th May 1998).

Art. 28, point 4: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 20th May 1998 specifying the secret supervision of movement, storage and turnover with objects coming from offence is conducted and documented by Customs Inspection. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 66, ref. 435 dated 1st June 1998).

Art. 13, point 3: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 30th June 1998 regarding detailed circumstances and the way of treating fire arms as well as the mode Customs Inspection officers are equipped with the fire arms. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal no 89, ref. 564 dated 15th July 1998).

Art. 9, point 3: Ordinance of Cabinet dated 30th June 1998 specifying the mode of checking the identity of persons, detaining vehicles and other means of transport, entering some flats and putting customs seals by Customs Inspection officers (Official Journal no 89, ref. 565 dated 15th July 1998).


Art. 36, point 2: Order of Finance Minister dated 10th July 1998 describing the way additional budget income received as a result of control conducted by Customs Inspection and income from confiscation of objects coming from offence detected by Customs Inspection are disseminated, rules bonuses for Customs Inspection officers who had direct contribution in getting additional budget income or in detecting offences are granted and the kinds of income regarded as additional ones. Vacatio legis - 14 days from the date it has been published (Official Journal of Finance Ministry no 15, ref. 57 dated 29th July 1998).


Executive rules to the Customs Inspection Act of 6th June 1997 under preparation

Art. 29, point 6: Ordinance of Finance Ministry specifying principles and the mode enforcement fund covers compensation granted in the case of death, health loss or property damage during the assistance is given to or in connection with this assistance granted to Customs Inspection officers is paid. Project prepared to be presented to Finance Minister.

ANNEX 8
Project’s relation to Government plans

The objectives of the project derive directly from the short- and medium-term objectives of the Accession Partnership. The project will contribute to the implementation of the following AP objectives:

Short-term:

Reinforcement of institutional and administrative capacity: in particular improvements in the areas of customs, State aid controls, justice and home affairs ministries and services, financial control, veterinary and phytosanitary controls (particularly as regards facilities at the external borders), environment, taxation and regional policy.

Justice and home affairs: develop more effective border management and control systems in particular of the borders with Belarus and the Ukraine and align visa regimes with the Union.

Medium-term:

Reinforcement of institutional and administrative capacity: development of anti-fraud unit and State audit office, strengthening of financial control capacity; improved operation of the judicial system; training for the judiciary in Community law and its application; reinforcement of justice and home affairs institutions (ensuring sufficient and properly trained personnel, in particular police, border guards, ministries and courts), strengthening of parliamentary law-making procedures, improvement of tax-gathering capacity, reform of customs and tax administrations to ensure readiness to apply the acquis, the reinforcement of food controll administration.

Strengthening of the Customs Inspection will also be beneficial in implementation of some elements of other AP priorities:

Short-term: enforcement of the intellectual property measures aligned due to provisions in the Internal market priority

Medium-term: “efficient enforcement of (…) external frontier control” according to the priorities within the Internal market, “fight against organised crime (in particular money laundering, drugs and trafficking in human beings) and corruption” stipulated in the Justice and home affairs priority.

The above mentioned priorities of Accession Partnership have been reflected by the following items of the Government’s National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis:

Priority 8.8 Financial sector – Money laundering prevention

Priority 9.1 Strengthening of the customs administration – Development of the customs infrastructure

and other priorities connected with law enforcement according to the European regulations and budgetary incomes control, including Priority 18.1 – adaptation and implementation of intellectual property rights and priority 20.6 – preparation to the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy.