1. Basic information
   1.1. Désirée Number: PL0005.07
   1.2. Title: Twinning for the police services
   1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
   1.4. Location: Poland

2. Objectives
   2.1. Wider objectives
      1. Fulfilment by Poland obligations in the frame of Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.
      2. Reaching compliance with priorities included in ‘Accession Partnership’ and ‘National Programme of Approaching Accession’ regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.
      3. Fight against crime.
      4. Improvement of public security.
   2.2. Immediate objectives
      1. Reinforcement of institutional capacity of the Police services responsible for fight against organised crime.
      2. Reinforcement of institutional capacity of the Police services fighting against economic criminality.
   2.3. Compliance with objectives and priorities stated in ‘Accession Partnership’ and ‘National Programme of Approaching Accession’
      AP: Justice and Home Affairs - Short-term objectives:
      - Upgrade institutional capacity regarding the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking.
      Medium-term objectives:
      - Upgrade law enforcement bodies... to continue the fight organised crime, drug trafficking and computer crimes,
      - Reinforcement of institutions (in particular Police ...).
      NPAA: ‘Justice and Home Affairs’ - Priorities defined in section 3.7.1.
      - adjustment of state border control system to the EU standards (3.7.1.3.),
      - fight against organised crime (3.7.1.4.),
      - prevention and fight against money laundering (3.7.1.6.).

3. Description of the twinning
   3.1. Background and justification
   To reinforce the institutional capacity of Police responsible for combating crime in Poland it is necessary to provide ‘know-how’ transfer from the Member States in this field. This is in agreement of recommendations of the “General JHA expert mission to Poland, 22-26 June 1998”. This twinning will be continuity of the former twinnings from years 1998 and 1999. The recommendations, reports and experiences of these twinnings shall be also used in preparation of twinning 2000.
   Taking into account forecasts of development of organised criminality in 2000 and in the following years we should expect more and more greater activity of organised groups especially on financial market. Twinning activities are intended to become one of the main instruments by which Police’s knowledge about methods of fighting against crime will be improved.

3.2. Linked twinning activities
   PHARE ’98 Eastern Border Management and Infrastructure – project is being implemented:
   - Schengen: internal control of bodies, discipline and action to combat corruption in the Police, police cooperation in the Schengen framework, Police compensation measures,
   - Criminal Intelligence and Organisational Development: comprehensive institutional audit – incidence of serious and organised crime, criminal intelligence analysis training,
   - Forensic Science: DNA database, detection of drugs in the blood of drivers under the influence,
   - Police/Public Relations.
   PHARE ’99 Reinforcement of Home Affairs Administration and Border Management – phase of preparing Covenant:
   - development of a national automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS),
   - investigation of computer crimes,
   - forensic science in combating organised crime,
- money laundering and corruption,
- help for Crime Victims,
- “Open Police Stations” programme (continuation of Twinning’98)
- Criminal Intelligence and Criminal Analysis (continuation of Twinning ’98)

3.3. Results
PHARE 2000 Project provides assistance for training and seminars addressed to Police, which aim to:
- enable them to communicate instantly with relevant authorities in EU member countries and to understand the EU documents;
- increase the knowledge about modern equipment and systems applied in EU member countries in order to implement similar solutions in Poland;
- establish a system of criminal case analysis (crime detection analysis) according to EU standards.

3.4. Activities
The Polish Police officers for effective counteracting the organised crime are interested in vocational training and study visits (in brackets number of trainees) in the following topics:

I. **Combating organised crime**

**Corruption**
- Corruption in the government and local offices
  The administrative reform established recently in Poland has increased the independence of territorial authorities and has caused some changes according to functioning of central administration authorities. In many points, those changes were supposed to fit the structures to the models used in the EU countries. In the same time the reports of the Police and of Chief Board of Supervision alarm of the increasing phenomenon of corruption in the administrative structures. It is related to the fact, that the experience in that matters is just being gathered, and the only way to properly counteract the activity is to use the rich experience of the countries operating in the similar circumstances for a very long time.
- Corruption in the law enforcement agencies
  Last years, and the information of Organised Crime Bureau of the General Headquarters of the Police, show that there are attempts of the organised crime groups to co-operate with the representatives of the Police, Prosecution and the Courts to gather the pre-knowledge about the planned activities of the law enforcement agencies and also to put stress on the decision processes and jurisprudence (for example in the field of preventive measures, pledges, conditional release and the sentences). Because of the society specifics (law enforcement and justice organs), their tightness and professional solidarity, it is extremely difficult to implement the effective mechanisms of control and information gathering. The operations being performed bring some positive but not satisfying effects. Experience of the foreign Police forces in the field of combating the infiltration of the Police and justice society by the organised crime groups can be essential in counteracting this phenomenon in the Polish circumstances.

**Money laundering**
The money laundering is integral for the organised crime phenomenon. For the increase of that, there is a large influence of:
- Consecutive integration of Polish systems of non-cash payments with the systems already functioning in the financial sectors of the European countries.
- Permanent development of foreign banking sector in Poland with the increase of its services.
- Establishment of the new financial institutions that make easy the legalisation of financial means of undefined origin – including the newly established retirement funds and insurance companies offering the wide range of new services.
- Functioning of the companies registered in so-called “tax paradises” on the international economical market.

“Money laundering” procedure brings, except of building of economical fundaments for the organised crime, also some other negative phenomenon such as:
- Shaking of the financial stability of public-confidence institutions, such as banks, insurance and retirement funds.
- Corruption of officials responsible for the proper functioning and supervising of financial sector.
- Taking charge of the decision-making process by the criminal groups, in the field of supervising the finances of the financial subjects acting in the strategic sectors of national economy.

That is why, help, exchange of experience, and in some cases even the basic training from the twinning partners is so important in the field of:
- Money laundering, especially in the banking sector;
- Legalisation of profits originated in the criminal activity; mechanisms of detection of illegal financing sources of the pseudo-legal economical activity;
- Role of insurance companies in the process of money laundering and in other criminal activities.

Combating drug-related criminality

International (UN, Interpol, and EU) as well as Polish organisations and institutions combating drug abuse and drug related criminality, point out that the prognosis concerning development of drug related criminality in Central and East-European countries are unfavourable. Moreover, there is an increase of drug criminality involving citizens of the former Eastern Block – what is caused by the larger interest of international trafficking gangs in storage and trading drugs in those countries, and also in trading pharmaceuticals and precursors used in production of synthetic drugs. The picture of Polish drug criminality is consequently closer to the phenomenon observed in EU. All stupefaciens are currently available on the domestic market. The trade in narcotics in Poland is particularly intense in urban centres; it is also expanding in smaller towns, mainly those located near the border, and in tourist resorts. The offer includes both drugs traditionally used in Poland such as "kompot" – the poppy strew, marijuana, hashish, crystalline heroin ("brown sugar"), and products such as amphetamine, cocaine, LSD or ecstasy. The progressive increase in trafficking drugs and chemical precursors is being observed. Organised crime groups find producing and smuggling of drugs in that part of the world very lucrative, that is why so many drug-trafficking routes crosses the territory of Poland. The figures also show a significant increase in illegal amphetamine production; also on the increase was the smuggling of amphetamines, mainly to Germany and Scandinavia. Amphetamines are produced using various methods, including the traditional Leukart’s method, the low-sterol method, and the reductive amination method. The substrates for the production of narcotics are easily available and commonly used in the chemical, cosmetics and food industries, which makes any control over them extremely difficult. The introduction of new Act on counter-drug addiction in 1997, resulted in the radical increase in exposing drug related crimes, for example trafficking (161 %), and trade of drugs on the large scale (290 %). In spite of such expenditure of the Polish legislator’s work and huge effort focused on its solid and proper implementation by JHA Departments, drug-related crimes are still the fields to do a lot within. The reason of such a situation is the developing network of international connections used by organised crime groups and the lack of training of the Polish services involved in the fight against drugs.

Forensic analysis of narcotics (Central Forensic Laboratory)

In the Central Forensic Laboratory a database of tablets containing psychotropic substances has been created for three years. The goal is to create the database compatible with the databases of Police forces of other Europol countries, also in co-operation with ENFSI. Standardising of quantity and quality analysis of stupefaciens and psychotropic substances is one of the goals of Polish Police. Creation of that standards requires the workout or implementation of ready and used methods and procedures from other laboratories to our laboratory practice. The existing practice shows, that the above mentioned activities are realised most effectively through the direct contacts and training of experts and technicians.
- Analysis of tablets containing psychotropic substances;
- Creating and using of databases based on physical (logo, shape, colour, mass) and chemical parameters of the tablets;
- Quality and quantity analysis of psychotropic substances and stupefaciens.

Preferred one-week training in the forensic laboratories in EU for two persons.

Personnel selection for the services involved in combating organised crime.

There is a need of analysis of functioning of some personnel and training institutions that the adaptation of them would optimise functioning of our agencies responsible for combating organised crime. The Polish Police is particularly interested in the process of personnel selection for the agencies responsible for combating this kind of criminality (formulating of requirements for the candidates, methods and techniques of their gathering, training and assessment).
- Formulation of requirements concerning the candidates,
- Methods and techniques of candidates’ gaining,
- Training,
- Assessment.

Protection of intellectual property

In Poland, for the last few years, there has been observed a systematic increase of offences against intellectual property, particularly in the field of: Phonography, Industrial goods, Video products, Computer piracy.
In order to effectively combat this kind of criminality it is essential for the Police officers to have the specialist knowledge in the field of:
- competence in verification of forged products,
- proper markings and protections in the form of hidden signs describing the originality of the product,
- using of tools and equipment dedicated for detection of traces, showing that the product is forged.
Lack of trained Police officers, limits in the large degree the possibilities of combating dangers in the field of offences against intellectual property in Poland.
- Tactics and methodology of detection and investigation of “intellectual piracy” and violation of trademarks protected by law.
Preferred training and study visits for 24 persons.

IT criminality.
The danger of computer criminality in Poland is increasing, especially in those kinds, that involve usage of telecommunication networks and the Internet. The largest danger is particularly in:
- spreading of pornography and texts offending the national minorities and ethnic groups.
- offers of drugs sale, or sale of the objects obtained from crime, or forbidden or limited in the possibility of purchase.
- performing of attacks and burglaries into the stationary, cellular and satellite telecommunication networks.
That are the new and hard to detect problems, and there is a need for the Police officers to obtain specialist knowledge of computer technology, particularly in using of the Internet (especially finding out owners of the web sites, senders of e-mails, criminal process related gathering of criminal activity evidence). Actually, in the Voivodship Headquarters of the Police there are not enough Police officers trained, and the units combating this kind of criminality do not have the specialised computer equipment (computers, peripheral devices and tools) necessary for realisation of their tasks in that field.
- Tactics and methodology of detection and investigation of IT criminality;
- Legal regulations of EU, concerning IT criminality and the Internet.
Preferred training and workshops for approximately 24 persons.

II. Implementation, managing and effective usage of complex computer and communication systems, and of management support systems for the police forces, that are among others responsible for combating organised crime.
Realisation of the complex computer and communication activities requires the knowledge of effective methods of implementation and management of complex systems. This knowledge is essential to ensure the real effects of the usage of those systems, so to achieve the goals.
- Organisation of communication systems for the forces responsible of public safety, especially the Police in the states of permanent and crisis-oriented readiness (4 persons);
- CISCO computer networks: Designing Cisco Networks (5 persons), Managing Cisco Routed Interworks (5 persons), Cisco Internetwork Troubleshooting, Managing Cisco Network Security (5 persons), Introduction to Cisco Router Configuration (45 persons), Advanced Cisco Router Configuration (17 persons), IT Security – practical training (5 persons),
Preferred training cycles for the Police experts of different level.
- Systems of computer and communication structures and networks security
The security systems that will be build will have to be certified in accordance with the Law on the Classified Information. Knowledge gained during the training will help in creation of the independent security systems, that will not only comply with internal legal regulations, but also with the EU countries structures.
The Polish Police officers should obtain the certain level of knowledge about the security systems used by the EU Police forces, and about the methodology of project leading, related to the security issues. Obtaining of knowledge in that field will not allow to directly implement the solutions, because it is not possible, but it can help in building of own solutions taking into consideration the Polish circumstances.
- Creation of the security systems for the computer and communication structures and networks built and developed in the framework of the Project (7 persons),
- Rules and methodology of combining connections from the Police networks to the external networks in order to establish access to the databases that the Police is interested in (7 persons).

III. Preparation of the Polish Police to the EU accession
In General Police Headquarters there have been functioning units statutory responsible for providing and supervising of proper process of Polish Police’ pre-accession activities focused on integration of Poland to the European Union. Personnel of these units need experience connected to the co-operation with EU
authorities in the framework of institutional building analogous to the EU organisational solutions. It is highly recommended to enlarge the knowledge about the experiences of states lately accessed to the EU about the structure and tasks of these states’ officials within the police from the point of view of creation of good conditions for proper fulfilment of goals in this field.
Exchange of experience and personnel training in the field of activities connected with the anticipated accession of Poland to the EU structures in the context of institution building and twinning solutions (preferred training, study visits and practices for the Police officers involved in the European integration).

4. Institutional framework
The project will be supervised by the Ministry of Interior and Administration of the Republic of Poland. Police Headquarters is responsible for the realisation of the project.
Units responsible for realisation of the twinning:
Bureau of Communication and Computers of Police Headquarters.
Department of Police Information of Police Headquarters.
Central Forensic Laboratory of Police Headquarters.

5. Total budget

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total PHARE</th>
<th>National Cofinancing</th>
<th>Total</th>
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The Polish authorities have assured that the Government cofinancing is available either through the reserve budget foreseen specifically by the Ministry of Finance for this purpose each year, or directly through the budget of the relevant Ministry.

6. Implementation arrangements
6.1. Implementing agency
PAO: P. Samecki, Undersecretary of State at the Office of the Committee for European Integration
Al. Ujazdowskie 9, Warsaw. Tel.: 4822 694 75 42, 4822 694 7195, 4822 694 6064. FAX: 4822 694 7194, 4822 625 0380. CFCU: Foundation “Cooperation Fund”, 6/12 Nowy Swiat St., 00-400 Warsaw.
The CFCU is responsible for handling tendering, contracting and payments of contracts on behalf of the Ministry of Interior and Administration which itself shall be responsible for preparing projects and managing their technical implementation.

Twinning: This will be a twinning project, with a PAA and short-term experts as described above. The PAA post is expected in the frame of twinning. The successful candidate for PAA should have sufficient experience in the above mentioned matters and management skills and be fluent in speaking and reading the Polish language. The PAA will be involved in:
- securing the effective co-ordination and implementation of the twinning project’s objectives and the delivery of planned outputs by day to day management of the project;
- consultation with relevant representatives of EC, the Polish authorities and the twinning partners looking to secure necessary support and back-up required to implement the project;
- assisting the Polish Ministry of the Interior and Administration to define and implement its strategic objectives, esp. connected with fight against crime.
The PAA will be placed in the MIA for 12 month period.
6.2 Twinning
Beneficiaries of the twinning: Police officers involved in fight against organised, drug and economic crimes, and staff of Central Criminal Laboratory of General Police Headquarters in Warsaw.
6.3 Non-standard aspects: n.a.
6.4 Number of contracts: 1 - Value: 2,00 MEUR

7. Implementation schedule
Start of tendering (covenant signing): Q1 2001
Start of project activity: Q2 2001
Project completion: Q4 2002
8. **Equal opportunity**
The Project is suited to requirements in the area of “equal opportunity” as there are both women and men engaged in its implementation.

9. **Environment:** n.a.
10. **Rates of return:** n.a.
11. **Investment criteria** not applicable
12. **Conditionality and sequencing:** n.a.
## ANNEX 1: LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Nr.</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
<th>Sources of information</th>
<th>Assumptions and risks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wider objectives</td>
<td>- fulfilment by Poland obligations resulting from the EU acquis included in the Titles IV TEC and VI TEU,</td>
<td>- reports of the EU representatives and EC experts,</td>
<td>- the Polish government commitment into fight against organised crime and sealing of the future external EU border will decrease,</td>
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<td>- reaching compliance with priorities included in the Accession Partnership and the NPAA regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU ,</td>
<td>- reports of the Ministry of Interior and Administration, including the Police reports,</td>
<td>- changes in legislation and policy of Poland and EU on border protection among EU member states,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- fight against crime,</td>
<td>- statistic data,</td>
<td>- new law will be enacted.</td>
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<td>- improvement of public security.</td>
<td>- specialised analysis.</td>
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<td>Immediate objectives</td>
<td>- approach to the EU norms and standards,</td>
<td>- approach to the EU standards,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- diminishing in number of criminal groups as well as their members,</td>
<td>- reports of the EU representatives and EC experts,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- increase of crime detection,</td>
<td>- reports of the Ministry of Interior and Administration, including the Police reports,</td>
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<td>- decrease of criminality.</td>
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<td>Outputs/results of project</td>
<td>- increase of crime detection,</td>
<td>- reports of the Polish government institutions,</td>
<td>- the Polish authorities commitment in fight against crime including organised crime will be diminished,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- decrease of criminality,</td>
<td>- beneficiary’s reports,</td>
<td>- financial obligations by the Polish government and EC will not be kept on time,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- rationalisation of information exchange,</td>
<td>- reports of local authorities on criminality in places where the program take place,</td>
<td>- the proper strategy of employment policy and staff training,</td>
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<td>- specific analysis,</td>
<td>- professional preparation of services involved in the implementation of the project,</td>
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<td>Inputs</td>
<td>- technical assistance in place within the deadlines,</td>
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<td>- training carried out,</td>
<td>- contractors’ reports,</td>
<td>- efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts,</td>
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<td>- qualified staff,</td>
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<td>- precise TORs and specifications,</td>
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<td>- translated documents.</td>
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<td>- delays.</td>
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<td>- trained staff stays at the beneficiary institutions.</td>
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<td>Implementation schedule</td>
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<td>Disbursement schedule</td>
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Legend: C = covenant signing; I = covenant implementation and payment