1. Basic information
1.1. CRIS Number: 2002/000-580-03-07
1.2. Title: Fight against crime III
1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.4. Location: Poland

2. Objectives
2.1. Overall objective
Reaching compliance with priorities included in ‘Accession Partnership’ and ‘National Programme of Preparation for Membership’ regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.

2.2. Project purpose
- Improving efficiency in crime combat
- Creating the basic infrastructure for co-operation with SIS and Europol
- Further development of criminal analysis programme in Poland
- Rendering the radio communication more efficient

2.3. Compliance with objectives and priorities stated in AP and NPPM
AP: Adopt and implement a strategy to combat organised crime (from prevention to prosecution); combat trafficking in human beings; adopt and implement a national anti-drugs strategy; including the establishment of a National Drugs Focal Point to cooperate with EMCDDA; effectively address money-laundering and economic crime. Improve the internal co-operation within the police, with other law enforcement agencies and with the judiciary in particular to strengthen the fight against organised crime and eliminate overlapping investigations. Ensure that the pre-requirements to the conclusion of a co-operation agreement with Europol are met.

NPPM: Justice and Home Affairs (priority 24): adjustment of state border control system to the European Communities requirements – (priority 24.3) – especially the records within point I.1 (Intermediate objectives) and II.3; fight against organised crime (24.4);

2.4. Contribution to the National Development Plan – n.a.

2.5. Cross-border impact – n.a.

3. Description
3.1. Background and justification
Background:
The below information give the general outlook on Polish Police co-operation with other law enforcement bodies which is going to be improved by the direct investments in Police equipment. The Polish Police co-operates with the other institutions involved in combating crime on the basis of the Memoranda of Understanding signed with State Protection Office, General Fiscal Control Inspectorate, Border Guard, Central Board of Customs, Customs agencies and General Customs Inspectorate. These Memoranda describe principles and framework of co-operation on the following fields: prevention, operational activities, joint investigations and training, the exchange of information. Polish Police have indicated the advantages of the co-operation with other law enforcement bodies and institutions, especially in the area along western border - for example in the material referring to the fulfilment of the CBC 2000 project fiche conditionalities. Furthermore, the Polish Police is to be included in the Financial Intelligence Unit twinning 2002 project (General Inspector of Financial Information, Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the employees from GIFI will participate in Police twinning 2000 (Sub-component: Money Laundering). Additionally, legal act on co-operation exemplifies multi-institutional character of implementing the National Crime Prevention Programme: Minister of Interior and Administration Decision from 11 January 2001 on establishing task group to initiate projects aimed to limit the crime rate and monitor crime risks in connection with the realisation of the National Crime Prevention Programme.

Police attainments within implementation of Phare and its own restructuring programmes: apart from the legal and structural adjustments General Police Headquarters is in the process of implementation of tasks, included in Technical Modernisation of the Police Force, which constitutes one of the chapters of the governmental document “National Crime Prevention Programme” (part II of Security and Public Order in Poland from June 2000), focusing on IT and communication. The aforementioned programme sets the main directions of Police preparations in terms of communication and IT upgrade - in the view of whole National Crime Prevention Programme. Furthermore, the Police also accomplishes “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004” set by the Police Commander-in-
Chief which brings in detail further expansion of Police IT and communication. The criminal analysis the Polish Police is developed in compliance with the document “Programme of implementation of criminal analysis in the Police units”. In April 2001 there was “Information for European Union experts on criminal analysis” prepared.

The tasks set in the “National Crime Prevention Programme” (second part of the report on “Security and Public Order in Poland”) for the year 2000 for the Police have been successfully carried out and final report produced.

Connection of the investment fiche with the European integration and the recommendations of the EU: In the frame of twinning 2000 preparation of police staff to the achievement of tasks related to the European integration are foreseen (component no.3). The recommendations of twinning’s 1998 report have been taken into consideration in the process of preparation the investment fiche – for example purchase of criminal analysis equipment one of the elements of creating the safe data transmission system in Police and will lead to improvement of horizontal and vertical exchange of information. In order to make the best use of the EU Twinning ‘98 experts’ recommendations, a schedule concerning methods of realisation of accepted conclusions was prepared. Following Chief-Commander’s decision, the realisation of the recommendations are verified in special reports. Also the report from the Second Assessment Mission in the Fields of Justice and Home Affairs in Poland have been taken into consideration, for example in the area of interconnecting the different information systems and creating the necessary infrastructure for the implementation of the Schengen Information System, fulfilling the task of controlling the eastern border.

Justification:
Polish Police Force adjusts its activities to the EU Member States standards, defined in *acquis communautaire* (Titles IV TEC and VI TEU). The preparation to SIS access is one of the most important tasks to fulfill by Polish Police forces. Almost 60% of means allocated under PNP 2002 (6,5 MEUR out of 11,0 MEUR) was decided to be spent on SIS preparations. The 40% left was decided to cover the radio-communication needs (fully in compliance with stipulations made under NPPM, 24.4.) and further development of the criminal analysis system. This allocation of resources was backed up by EU experts as the shortages in the field of IT and communication are the most severe ones constituting the huge gap between the Polish Police forces and those ones within EU MS. Choice of Phare subprojects was preceded by the debate of Polish Police supervisors with regard to necessity of supporting the whole range of domains, which influence both accomplishment of EU standards and international co-operation. That is why, this project includes three following sub-projects (limiting the number of sub-projects to be finances within Phare 2002 is a deliberate action aimed at concentrating on the most-effective elements required for accession what was advised by the EC while commenting the previous version of the project):

**Co-operation within the limits of Schengen. The purchase of radio communication equipment. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis.**

Ad. Co-operation within the limits of Schengen


This sub-project concentrates on developing access infrastructure to National Police Information System (NPIS), that will allow the access to Schengen Information System for 500 basic Police units – police stations.

The project is in full compliance with Polish Schengen Action Plan. Police must prepare its systems to exchange information with SIS through the development of central systems, creation and modernisation of national access infrastructure. For the last few years, Polish Police has been modernising the telecommunication systems based on a technology ORACLE. Simultaneously, the access infrastructure has been enlarged. Over 90% of data (articles 95-100 Schengen Convention) is introduced and processed in Police information systems which means, that the Polish Police have to possess IT infrastructure countrywide. Information within articles 97-100 of Schengen Convention is introduced in the very first stage to the National Police Information System (NPIS) from all basic access posts within Police. Needs in the area of access posts to SIS were defined in the documents “Technical Modernisation of the Police Force” and “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004” – which state, that the Polish Police must purchase 2.000 such devices each year (10.000 up till 2004). Currently, there are 2127 access posts assembled in all the Police units. In years 2002-2003 it is planned to purchase ca. 1000 access posts. Therefore, realisation of the project PNP...
2002 should increase number of access posts in the Polish Police by ca. 15%. It will enable the basic units of the Police to fulfill daily tasks with the assistance of IT equipment, and to fulfill the requirements of European Union in this area.

Equipment, purchased within the framework of this subproject, will enable to connect basic units of the Police to the National Police Information System. After launch of SIS II, information will be processed from those Police units to National Police Information System, and in turn it will go through this national interface to SIS II. Before SIS II (2005-2006) is launched, this equipment will provide the Police units with access to NPIS.

Purchased equipment will be assembled in the Police posts, which:
- do not have access to National Police Information System;
- cover the widest territory;
- have most numerous personnel

Purchase of 500 printers completes the purchase of 500 access posts to NPIS (computer and printer constitute one set of access post).

The Polish Police has also taken into account the document Communication from the Commission to the Council and the E.P – Development of the Schengen Information System II (dated December the 18th, 2001). It mentions (but does not determine) issues on the choice of new system’s architecture, choice of teletransmission medium (or operator), organisation of system’s administration, etc. Moreover, this document does not refer to the aspect of organisational and technical adjustment of CCs. The analysis of the Council Decision (2001/886/JHA) and Council Regulation (EC) No 2424/2001 of 6th December 2001 on the development of the second generation SIS (SIS II) also confirms it. Therefore, the European Commission Statement does not result in the necessity of modifying the aforementioned project. IT and Communication Bureau of Polish Police HQ reckons that at the present stage of preparation for Schengen co-operation, both Police and other services responsible for state security, entitled to exchange information within SIS, should assume responsibility for adjustment and maintenance of their own central resources operating within the new tele-information technology, which will enable future integration with the external systems.

Ad. The purchase of radio communication equipment

This sub-project is compatible with the task of “Conventional systems of the UKF radio-communication”, defined in the aforementioned “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004”. Dynamics of criminality and necessity to match the offenders in the area of technology results in wider range of investments. Radio-phones are the basic instrument of policeman’s communication, enabling data exchange, informing, co-ordination of activities. Purchase of base stations, transportable stations (radio handsets portable radio-phones; and car radios mobile radio-phones) is a priority, because those devices constitute basis of Police communication systems, built in frames of conventional radio networks. Radio-phones provide establishment of contact with field units and allow for immediate action in cases of violation of security and public order. Since 1995 the Police has been realising the project entitled Radio II, which aims at designing a new plan of radio waves division from the channel frequencies reserved for JHA sector connected with the implementation of new frequency net on the channels of 12,5 kHz frequency and a new users structure in the so far exploited frequency channels. The first stage of regrouping and launching radio communication on the 12,5 kHz channels is being currently realised. At the moment the Police numbers c.a. 100.000 policemen and 18.000 civil workers. Enormous needs in the area of equipment cause, that Police still has to purchase equipment, already provided within the framework of previous Phare projects.

The scope of this projects in complementary to the purchases under Phare CBC (see: linked activities) programmes from 97', 99', 2001 which focused on the western part of Poland and COP’97 targeting eastern border. Because CBC purchases are directed strictly to western border present project attempts to reduce the differences in the area of radio-communication equipment possession between western Voivodships and other Police units.

Ad. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis

This sub-project is compatible with the task of "Development of the IT equipment for the services combating organised crime and drug abuse ", defined in the aforementioned “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004”. Criminal analysis is used to solve complex criminal cases involving large number of incidents, persons, objects; it enables to find significant elements, connections, by the means of IT equipment, based on specialised software. It is a brilliant instrument used by criminal section, including Central Investigation
Bureau. The equipment has nothing in common with forensic science or forensic laboratories or any labs. Criminal Analysis unit within General Police Headquarters accomplishes the programme called „Implementation of criminal analysis in Police units“. Currently the Police strive for setting up the national system of criminal analysis, which would meet the EU requirements and allow for simultaneous work of ca. 500 users (from Central Investigation Bureau, Criminal Services Bureau and criminal services of the Voivodships Police Headquarters). European Union supports the development of criminal analysis in Poland financing highly professional trainings provided by Great Britain and Netherlands in frames of consecutive editions of twinning ( ’98, ’99, future 2001 project). Both European Commission’s acceptance of the investment (COP’97, PNP 2000) and reports of EU experts confirm adequacy of adopted direction. Thanks to the Phare funds, the implementation of the activities set in „Programme“ will be completed on time and the constant and gradual development of criminal analysis system is possible - both by advanced training under successive twinings as well as the purchased hardware. Such approach enables Polish Police to seize the opportunity of using the obtained know-how in practice – working with the equipment contracted within Phare. The undertaking is also compatible with the Berlin Declaration from 1994 on O.C. combat (UE and CEECs. Subsequent stages of implementation of the criminal analysis programme (both in the area of equipment and trainings) are based on the achievements of previous stages. In that case, gradation of the purchases and trainings is most appropriate, and it is impossible to complete this process within one fiscal year of Phare. The difference between two types of equipment, purchased within this subproject (working station and individual, separate post of criminal analysis), is explained below:

**Working stations are part of the system ALERT, which allows to:**
- collect and process data in the frame of multiple cases of different nature in a format and a depth pre-defined in detail,
- link subsequent objects to written information on facts which has already been collected/stored,
- automatic update of the diagrams with newly added objects,
- co-ordinate points of interest with a range extended to all cases,
- access to the full system resources, extended to all cases,
- have a full analytical capacity, including the possibility to analyse the content of notes, both in character-only and graphic environment, extended to all cases,
- simultaneously work of multiple working stations.

**The individual, separate (autonomic) posts (workstations) of criminal analysis /SSAK/ allow to:**
- collect and process information concerning one case in a format and depth created by the analyst,
- co-ordinate the points of interest within one case,
- access full information resources within one case,
- have a full analytical capacity, without the possibility to analyse the content of notes, both in character-only and graphic environment, within one case,
- perform the work on one workstation.

Upon the European Commission request, the Polish Police resigned from the purchase of projectors, camcorders, laptops and scanners – although those purchases (as was stated earlier) were highly justified, considering the development of criminal analysis system in the Polish Police. Instead, the Polish Police decided to increase the amount of purchased working stations and individual, separate posts for criminal analysis.

Considering the fact, that the Police is planning to undertake vast training activities in the area of the criminal analysis (training on the managerial level, training for the criminal analysts and officers of the criminal intelligence units, training in the area of criminal analysis databases for the Police officers, officers of the Border Guard and other law enforcement agencies), individual, separate posts for criminal analysis would be directed to the Police Higher School in Szczytno, which is the main training centre in the area of the criminal analysis.

Because of the intensified activities of the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) and Criminal Services Bureau (CSB) in the area of complex, multi-plot crimes – individual, separate posts for criminal analysis and working stations would be also directed to field units of the CIB and to the CSB.

In order to develop voivodships units of criminal analysis and CIB field units, working stations would be also directed to the Voivodships Police Headquarters (2 stations for each of the 17 VPH) or to the VPH (1 station for each of the 17 VPH) and the field departments of the CIB.

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Purchase of working stations include the acquisition of the relevant software and associated licenses.

3.2. Linked activities
Phare 2002 project is a continuation of EU support programmes addressed to Polish services responsible for combating crime (particularly O.C.), border protection, and implementation of Polish visa policy.

- Programme LORD – financed from 1993 budget – completed.
  4.5 MECU for Police for equipment and training.
  3 MECU for Police communication (establishing an integrated structure of communication system), computer equipment and criminal analysis training equipment (training equipment for analysts to be; 12 units).
- Eastern Border Management and Infrastructure Programme II – financed from the 1998 budget – programme has been implemented.
  3M€ for Police tele-communication (telephone exchanges).
- Extension of AFIS system – to be financed from 1999 budget – in progress. Co-operation with SAGEM.
  2M€ for communication equipment (computer networks for quick exchange of data), 2.5M€ for transmission infrastructure at the eastern border, 4M€ for modernisation of telecommuting systems, 2.5 M€ for criminal analysis equipment (the Police received from the Phare 2000 funds for adaptation and modification of currently possessed equipment and programming, purchase of 98 working stations and central server), 0.5 M€. for drug analysis equipment
- Phare CBC Programmes for Polish western border.
  From the CBC’97 budget – 2 MECU was allocated for Police and Border Guard for purchasing communication equipment and vehicles, translations as well as support for two language & training centres (equipment and major overhaul).
  From the CBC ’99 budget – 1M€ for Police for purchasing radio communication equipment.
  From the CBC ’2000 budget – 1 M€ for off-road cars, modernisation of Police Network for Data Transmission, continuation of two linguistic & training centres modernisation, exchange of experience with German Police.
  From the CBC’2001 budget - 1 M€ for radio communication equipment for Police units operating along western border.

In the year 2002 there will be also Police Twinning realised – “Fight with organised crime in the view of European integration”. One component out of this project is directly connected with the activity provided in the investment project “Fight against crime III”: “Criminal analysis” – training of criminal analysts and superior personnel that would supervise the work of criminal analysts’ units.

3.3. Results
1. The IT SIS infrastructure embracing local Police units established (500 police stations equipped with 500 access posts with implemented security mechanisms enabling the identification of equipment and user, that allow to incorporate those devices in system of authorisation and authentication used in Police (working stations).
2. Purchase of telecommunication or network (routers) equipment for 500 police stations will allow to incorporate them in data transmission system
3. Purchase of local network LAN equipment – hubs and other network accessories will enable organisation of local network in 500 police stations,
4. Development of central resource’s computational power in the area of hard disc memory and operational memory will enable the enlargement of access to those resources for at least 500 users.
5. The exchange of information within SIS enabled, the SIS access enlarged (the number of the access posts to SIS will increase by 15 %).

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6. Police units in central and eastern border equipped with compatible radio - communication equipment in accordance with the standards of the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI) (inter-channel distance from 25 to 12.5 kHz).

7. Establishing the criminal analysis system, enabling the Police analytical units to perform the criminal analyses in compliance with the EU standards.

3.4 Activities
Carrying on tenders; purchase of equipment:

Ad. 1. Co-operation within the limits of Schengen

NPIS
Purchase of the following equipment:
- purchase of 500 access posts with implemented security mechanisms enabling the identification of equipment and user and purchase of 500 printers,
- purchase of telecommunication or network (routers) equipment for 500 police stations,
- purchase of teletransmission equipment for 500 police stations,
- purchase of local network LAN equipment – hubs and other network,
- purchase of power supply sustaining devices – UPS – for 500 police stations,
- building of basic computer network in 500 police stations basing on hard joint UTP,
- purchase of post licences,
- incorporating 500 police stations to Police Data Transmission System – costs resulting from development of telecommunication nodes in superior units, allowing to connect those police stations,
- development of central resource’s computational power in the area of hard disc memory and operational memory.

Financial means, provided within the framework of joint co-financing will allow also for purchase of: central architecture devices for processing the information within articles 97 – 100 of the Schengen Convention and giving the access to them by local Police units (development of the central server – replication mechanisms for data exchange with SIS, creation of contact with NSIS net and security mechanisms); modernisation of the vast police teletransmission network (creation of the inter-voivodships networks), modernisation of the equipment and software for managing and monitoring the network.

Ad. 2. The purchase of radio telecommunication equipment
Purchase of 400 base stations units, 3000 car radios units, 500 radio handsets.

Ad. 3. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis
Purchase of 35 units of individual, separate workstations for criminal analysis: 45 working stations
- 20 individual, separate workstations for criminal analysis would be directed to the Police Higher School in Szczytyno,
- 10 individual, separate workstations for criminal analysis and 8 working stations would be directed to field units of the CIB; 5 individual, separate workstations for criminal analysis and 3 working stations would be directed to the CSB
- 34 working stations would be directed to the Voivodships Police Headquarters (2 stations for each of the 17 VPH) or to the VPH (1 station for each of the 17 VPH) and the field departments of the CIB.

4. Institutional framework
4.1. The Police operate under the supervision of the Minister of Interior and Administration. The Police structure is decentralised excluding aforementioned Central Investigation Bureau of General Police Headquarters dealing with organised crime and drug related crime. The project will be supervised and co-ordinated by the Ministry of Interior and Administration. General Police Headquarters will be responsible for the realisation of the project.

Units responsible for realisation of the particular components:
1. Co-operation within the limits of Schengen: Communication and IT Bureau, GHQ of Police.
2. The purchase of radio communication equipment: Communication and IT Bureau, GHQ of Police.
3. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis: Communication and IT Bureau, GHQ of Police.
Substantial support from Criminal Service Bureau.
Institution responsible for preparation and carrying on the tenders, monitoring and co-ordination of the project is the Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme. Equipment will be delivered to the General Police Headquarters and to the voivodeship Police commands. All purchased equipment will belong exclusively to the Police.

4.2. No particular institutional changes are assumed, except for the effect of purchase of criminal analysis equipment which will enhance the establishment and development of new criminal analysis teams. Also the sub-project on preparing the tele-information infrastructure for co-operation within SIS will enhance proper operation of Police units for co-operation within SIS and influence the structuring of the data flow for SIS purpose.

5. Detailed Budget (€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-projects:</th>
<th>PHARE Support</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>Total Phare (=I+IB)</td>
<td>National Contribution*</td>
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<td>2. The purchase of radio communication equipment: Communication and IT Bureau, GHQ of Police</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>3. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>-</td>
<td><strong>11.000.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.670.000</strong></td>
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*The co-financing funds for the project implementation will be available.

6. Implementation arrangements
6.1. Implementing agency
PAO: Mr Zenon Kosiniak-Kamysz, Under-Secretary of State in MIA, ul. Batorego 5; 02-591 Warsaw, Phone: +48 (022) 621 03 91, Fax: +48 (022) 849 52 13, e-mail: wydzei@die.mswia.gov.pl

Tenders and contracts for investment will be provided by Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme, Ms Grazyna Weclewksa, Director, ul. Krucza 36; 00-522 Warsaw, Phone: +48 (022) 695 99 10-11; Fax: +48 (022) 695 99 12-13, e-mail: Phare@wwpwp.it.pl

6.2. Twinning
Twinning is foreseen in a separate project fiche prepared for Police (1M€).


6.4. Contracts
1. Co-operation within the limits of Schengen, (Phare budget – 6,5 M€), joint co-financing from Polish budget (2,17 M€);
2. Purchase of radio communication equipment: Communication and IT Bureau, GHQ of Police, joint co-financing (Phare budget – 3.0 M€ + 1.0 M€ from Polish budget)
3. Purchase of equipment for criminal analysis, (Phare budget - 1,5 M€), joint co-financing (+ 0,5 M€ Polish budget )

7. Implementation schedule
7.1. Start of tendering  2nd quarter 2003
7.2. Start of project activity  1st quarter 2004
7.3. Project Completion till the end of year 2005

8. Equal opportunity
The Project is suited to European Parliament requirements in the area of “equal opportunity” as equality between men and women will be respected during its implementation.


10. Rates of return n.a

11. Investment criteria
11.1. Catalytic Effect: The project will be implemented by several years. Phare funds will allow organise more effective co-operation with services involved in counteraction the rapidly evolving crime such as Border Guard, Central Board of Customs, Tax Authorities and General Customs Inspectorate and will effect the interagency co-operation as well as let the Polish Police sources be allocated in more concentrated way.

11.2. Co-financing: The budget of the Police or the means from the state budget purpose reserves will be the source of co-financing - with 25% of financial participation in the project.

11.3. Additional sources: The aid provided from the Phare budget will constitute an important supplement to the Police budget and a reason for the intensification of the fight against crime what will make possible limitation of incomes of so-called "grey zone of the economy".

11.4 Project Readiness: The locations for the installation of purchased equipment belong to the State or to counties and are under the Police protection. The technical requirements will be ready by the end of 1st quarter of year 2003.

11.5. Permanent results of the project: The project is a durable solution for the problem of joint action and the equipment of services in charge of the fight against crime.

Sustainability of investment: financial means for the operation of the equipment are ensured by the budget of the Police.

11.6. Compliance with the European Treaty on the State assistance: The European Treaty on the State assistance will be fully respected during the process of the project implementation.

11.7. Competition: All actions undertaken within the framework of the project will be executed in respect of the regulations on competition concerning European Contracts. The contractors will be chosen in an international tender.

12. Conditionality and sequencing
A detailed project and tender documents will be ready before the signing of the project financing agreement.

The project will be financed in compliance with realisation schedule within the frame of the budget of the Polish Police or by the allocation from state budgetary reserve.

Annexes:
1. Logframe Planning Matrix for the Project
2-3 Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedule
### Overall objective

reaching compliance with priorities included in the Accession Partnership and the NPPM regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- approach to the EU norms and standards,
- included in the Accession Partnership and the NPPM regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.

### Sources of Verification

- reports of the EU representatives and the EC experts, reports of the Police

### Project purpose

- Improving efficiency in crime combat,
- Creating the basic infrastructure for co-operation with SIS and Europol,
- Further development of criminal analysis programme in Poland
- facilitation of solving most complicated criminal cases by means of criminal analysis
- Rendering the radio communication more efficient,
- decrease of criminality in specific types,
- increased quality and quantity of data exchanged between law enforcement bodies,
- acceleration of data exchange,
- reports of the Polish government institutions, beneficiary’s reports, reports of local authorities on criminality in places where the program take place, specific analysis, statistic data.

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- changes in legislation and policy of Poland and EU on fight against crime, new legal solutions will be enacted,
- the Polish authorities commitment in fight against crime maintained,
- financial obligations by the Polish government and EC will be kept on time,
- professional preparation of services involved in the implementation of the project.

### Assumptions

- the proper strategy of employment policy and staff training,
- professional preparation of services involved in the implementation of the project.

### Results

- The IT SIS infrastructure embracing local Police units established (500 police stations equipped with 500 access posts with implemented security mechanisms enabling the identification of equipment and user, The exchange of information within SIS enabled, the SIS access enlarged
- Police units in central and eastern border equipped with compatible radio - communication equipment in accordance with the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI) standards (inter-channel distance from 25 to 12,5 kHz)
- Establishing the criminal analysis system, enabling the Police analytical units to perform the
- % of all police stations prepared to SIS (NPIS access)
- the share of the newly purchased equipment in central and eastern Poland: 14% in base stations, 31% in car radios, 5,5% in portable radio-telephones
- the increase of modern equipment (12,5 kHz) in base stations, in car radios, in portable radio-telephones.
- Police units equipped with radio communication equipment,
- number of the Police analytical units equipped with the analytical instruments
- increase of number of analytical equipment in the particular Police analytical units
- amount of the conducted analyses, increase (%) of the number of analyses conducted in particular Police analytical

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- % of all police stations prepared to SIS (NPIS access)
- the share of the newly purchased equipment in central and eastern Poland: 14% in base stations, 31% in car radios, 5,5% in portable radio-telephones
- the increase of modern equipment (12,5 kHz) in base stations, in car radios, in portable radio-telephones.
- Police units equipped with radio communication equipment,
- number of the Police analytical units equipped with the analytical instruments
- increase of number of analytical equipment in the particular Police analytical units
- amount of the conducted analyses, increase (%) of the number of analyses conducted in particular Police analytical

### Sources of Verification

- credit bills, contractors' reports, receivers' reports.

### Assumptions

- Financial, logistical and human resource commitment of beneficiaries of the project,
- efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts,
criminal analyses in compliance with the EU standards.

- units with help of the purchased analytical equipment
- increase of speed of the analyses' realisation (%) on basis of the purchased analytical equipment
- amount of information and increase (%) of the amount of information introduced into the IT system within the process of criminal intelligence;
- rate of utilisation and increase (%) of the rate of utilisation of the criminal intelligence information, gathered in the IT system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out of tender proceedings, purchase of equipment, distribution of purchased equipment between relevant police services, beginning of use the equipment by officers of the Police.</td>
<td>Delegated experts, Delivery, settling on, constructing and testing of installations and services for beneficiary, Staff training, Premises and services delivery for proper providing of training, translation of documentation.</td>
<td>Precise TORs and specifications, equipment delivered according to specifications and within deadlines, financial Memorandum signed, Phare funds available</td>
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### Annex No 2-3 Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedule – 03.07 Fight against crime III

<table>
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<th>Date of Drafting</th>
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<td>February 2002</td>
<td>2003-2005</td>
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#### PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (QUARTERS)

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<th>III'05</th>
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<th>Budget Allocation Cost Estimate in M€</th>
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Legend: D = design project; C = tendering and contracting; I = contract implementation and payment