1. Basic Information
1.1. CRIS Number: 2002/000-605-03.04 Twinning number: PL02-JH-03
1.2. Project title: Twinning - Fight against organised and economic crime
1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.4. Location: Poland

2. Objectives
2.1. Overall objectives
Fulfilment by Poland obligations in the frame of Titles IV TEC and VI TEU. Achieving compliance with Schengen standards, stated in the Protocol to the Amsterdam Treaty.

2.2. Project purpose
Adjustment of law enforcement to the EU standards and acquis communautaire.
Reinforcement of administrative and institutional capacity of Police to fight organised and economic crime through the know-how transfer from the EU countries.
Facilitation of Polish Police co-operation with the police services from EU - tightening mutual ties.

2.3. Compliance with objectives and priorities stated in ‘Accession Partnership’ and ‘National Programme of Approaching Accession’ for JHA.
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.
NPAA: fight against organised crime, strengthening of Polish Police structures, fighting economic crime, strengthening the co-operation with Europol.

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

2.5. Cross-border impact: n.a.

3. Description
3.1. Background and justification
The proposed order of sub-components is based on the hierarchy of importance. That means that there is the most significant demand for training by EU services in the field of economic crime. Some of the components will provide training resulting from the purchases under Phare (e.g.: criminal analysis). The scope of Twinning 2002 is built upon the 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 Phare programmes and constitutes the consecutive upgrade of the Polish Police services in the following areas: economic crime, combating serious crime, European integration. The select Polish Police service – Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) will be broadly involved in this Twinning as this unit is especially responsible for fight against organised and economic crime.

According to the forecast of experts participating in EU horizontal mission (winter 2001) the level of economic crime (component no.1) will be rising in Poland. The experts recommend to provide further training on economic crime under Phare programme and to promote a better experience exchange between Polish Police and Police services from western Europe. Twinning ‘99 helped to get to know the methods of fight against economic crime used by French Police. Twinning 2000 is to provide support as far as Dutch and British experience is concerned. Nevertheless, examining of the situation indicates that Polish Police needs further reinforcement as far as money laundering, IT and Internet crime, access to non-Police databases are concerned. In reference to this, the consultations concerning the implementation of the Amendment to the Council Directive 91/308 EEC and Directive 2001/97/EEC have been commenced. Furthermore, it is planned to complete creation of KSIP (National Police Information System) by the end of 2002. In order to effectively counteract economic crime, this component will focus particularly on the inter-agency co-operation between the Police, prosecutors and the General Inspectorate for Financial Information. Therefore, the participation of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance (General Inspectorate for Financial Information) representatives is foreseen in this component (namely in the sub-component 1.1 – money laundering). Another essential aspect of combating economic crime is the data and information gathered by the financial sector (both private and
public). Therefore, Police should get acquainted with the EU legal and organisational framework of access to non-Police databases (sub-component 1.2) stored by private and public financial institutions (directions and scope of Police co-operation with banks, fiscal control offices, tax revenue services, financial inspectarates, customs office etc.). Moreover, due to the permanent changes in financing sector (new tools, high tech) combating money laundering should also be updated to the needs. Thus, the exact contents of training within component concerning combating money laundering should be adjusted during Covenant preparations – by EU experts – basing on the evaluation of Twinning 2000 activities, that have started on the 17th April 2002

In order to combat economic crime with the use of high-tech it is essential to further develop training within the computer and Internet crime. Linking the knowledge of sophisticated IT methods used by criminals with the training within the access to non-Police databases and money laundering countering will result in coherent, effective tool of fight against economic crime.

Taking into consideration the aspect of serious crime (component 2) it should be mentioned that the rates of smuggling on international scale (2.1.) have risen recently. Regarding the danger of some smuggled goods (radioactive, weapon, explosives) and the financial losses of EU and Poland, it is necessary to get to know the experience of police from other countries in the field of combating the above mentioned crime and launch working contacts with foreign police services due to often cross border character of the phenomenon. In accordance with the recommendations of EU horizontal expert mission (winter 2001) and continuing the programme provisioned in the framework of Twinning 2001 (maritime smuggling smuggling, drug trafficking, co-operation with customs offices, searching the port/piers' magazines and containers), this fiche envisages trainings in combating smuggling. According to the experts' opinion such trainings should embrace various aspects of the issue, taking into account different countries' perspectives. Central Investigation Bureau and criminal investigation officer are in contact with Ministry of Finance, especially with its General Inspectate for Financial Information. Co-operation is based on joint undertakings against customs crime and every day exchange of information. In this sub-component participation of customs Authorities representatives is foreseen.

Furthermore, according to Europol training strategy and Interpol General Secretariat, training on criminal analysis (2.2) shall be the permanent process embracing the successive forms and types of analysis, starting from operational (basic) up to strategic analysis (incl.: financial investigation, political, sociological, criminological research). As the key point to the success of the criminal analysts' work is a constant training approach, the presence of the criminal intelligence and analysis sub-component in almost every twinning edition is crucial and indispensable. It should be underlined here that since 2001 Polish Police have been implementing a program approved by Commander in Chief of Polish Police entitled “Programme of implementation of criminal analysis in the Police units” (as it is classified, its main assumptions, undertakings and objectives were presented in a document produced in April 2001 - “Information for European Union experts on criminal analysis”. This programme envisages building a national system of criminal analysis designed for units on combating organised crime (both IB and investment). According to this Programme, field units of CIB and criminal intelligence divisions of Voivodship Police Headquarters are to be equipped with working stations connected with central server placed at the General Police Headquarters. Hence the criminal analysts should be trained to work in the system and superior personnel to supervise the work of criminal analyst's units and - in future – to train Polish analysts independently of lecturers from EU (in order to meet the rising demand). The accession to EU is also tied up with future Polish Police joining the Europol. The exchange of data as well as analysing information gained in the course of intelligence/investigation work is a day-to-day practise within the a.m. institution. The work is co-ordinated by the liaison officers supported by analysts. The so far realised undertakings resulted in standardisation of criminal analysis (recommended by EU experts), establishment of 14 analytic units in Voivodship HQ, performance of more than 500 analysis within one year, elaboration of national training programme for criminal analysts and working out didactic materials adjusted to Polish conditions, inauguration of innovative training in Police Academy in Szczyno for Polish criminal analysts. Moreover, the set of criminal analysis equipment has also been purchased within the Police own budgetary resources.

With connection to the activities realised within the previous Twinning editions (especially provided within component 3 of Twinning 2000), Twinning 2002 shall also cover the topic of European Integration (component 3), especially in the area of co-operation with Europol, personal data protection, making the Police more accessible for the Public and draw the financing of police services more effective. In connection with preparations to place a Europol unit within Bureau of International Co-operation of General Police Headquarters, consonant with EU horizontal missions recommendations, it is necessary to get acquainted with the functioning of national bureaux for co-operation with Europol (3.1), mainly...
with type of activities, database system, rules of information flow etc. In order to facilitate cooperation with police from EU and secure the possibility of data exchange with Europol it is also necessary to adopt EU standards in the area of personal data protection (3.3). The necessity to organise a seminar on this issue was underlined by the EU horizontal expert mission mentioned above. The training will focus on the articles 126-130 of the Convention implementing Schengen Agreement. The support in this field is also provisioned in recently established Polish Schengen Action Plan that is to be updated in August 2002.

As the personal data shall be kept private, the activity of the public administration (Police within) should be spread out. Therefore it is necessary to develop vivid relations between Police and the society (cooperation, ties, people’s support) and improve the accessibility of the Police to the Public (3.2). This issue is consonant with the conclusions of the ENFOPOL 118 project, where the EU experts recommend that Polish Police should focus their work on concerns of the public through conducting periodic surveys among the population, improve co-operation with local authorities and various social agencies, and attach greater importance to crime prevention.

This component will supplement the prevention sub-components to be realised within Twinning 2001 (e.g.: co-operation with local authorities, merchants and entrepreneurs organisations; beat officer in local community).

In the Polish Police, public relations (PR) and informing the mass media is performed by the Chief Commander’s spokesman, spokespersons of Voivodeship Police Commanders, selected officers in regional police headquarters (municipal and Powiat level) and also by other police officers and civil servants authorised to provide information. The spokespersons are supported by the P.R. teams which are called mass-media or “press teams”. Each of the spokesmen is subordinated to an adequate commander. Apart from daily PR tasks their duties include training of police officers in the field of cooperation with mass media, participation in preparation works on strategy and concept of informational activities that are to be undertaken by the Police. From January 1st, 2002 when “The Law on access to public information” entered into force, the Polish Police is obliged to provide professional and reliable information to the public. This new law specifies constitutional right of free access to information on activities of the authorities. According to the article 1.1. of the new act, Police is one of the institutions obligated to grant such information. The principle of free access to information, which is a standard in the Western European law, only begins to be implemented in our country. Therefore, it would be most advantageous to familiarise with the relevant proceedings of the EU countries. This topic has not been dealt with under Phare yet. The project shall focus on two main issues: development of professional Police public relations teams and the citizens’ right of access to information - according to EU standards. As the information to the public is also provided with the help of the Department of Analyses (part of the Police Chief Commander’s Office) thus, this component will also contain training for functionaries of the Department of Analyses.

The proper functioning of the police service is influenced not only by knowledge about issues concerning combating organised/economic crime or forensic analysis. It is essential for other Police services (managing, supporting, logistic, financial) also meet the EU standards. Complying with the standards would foster more effective utilisation of financial resources, and thus allocation of them to other police services. Therefore this component should also cover the effective financing of Police activities (e.g. through central and/or local budget resources). In order to improve financial policy of Polish police and adjust it to the European Union standards it is necessary to get familiar with the legal framework and financial policies in various European Union countries. The obtained knowledge and experience within this component will result in changes in the Polish Police financial services and in introduction of changes within financing the Police forces as a whole.

3.2. Linked twinning activities

PHARE ’98: Eastern Border Management and Infrastructure – project is completed, recommendations have been considered and are being implemented: Schengen: internal control of bodies, discipline and action to combat corruption in the Police, police co-operation in the Schengen framework, Police compensation measures; criminal intelligence and organisational development: comprehensive institutional audit – incidence of serious and organised crime, criminal intelligence and analysis training; forensic science: DNA database, detection of drugs in the blood of drivers under the influence; Police/Public Relations.

PHARE ’99: Fight against organised crime – twinning project signed and have been being realised since 1st quarter of 2001: forensic science (AFIS, revelation of latent fingerprints, physico-chemical analysis, arms and ballistic analysis); investigation of computer crimes (e.g. personnel selection for services combating organised crime); major financial crimes investigations (money laundering and corruption);
video surveillance; help for crime victims; criminal intelligence and analysis (continuation of Twinning '98); “Open Police Stations” programme (continuation of Twinning ‘98); specialised language training in Poland (continuation of courses under COP ‘97); internal control of bodies in perspective to combat potential corruption.

**PHARE 2000:** *Twinning for the police services* – Consortium chosen (Holland – MS Project Leader and Great Britain - Junior MS partner), last preparations to the launch in 2nd quarter of 2002 in progress. Project in the following subjects included: combating organised crime (corruption, money laundering, drug-related criminality, protection of intellectual property, IT criminality, forensic analysis of narcotics, personnel selection), implementation and managing of IT systems (organisation of communications systems, CISCO computer network, systems of computer and communication structures and networks security), preparation of the Polish Police to the EU accession.

**PHARE 2001:** *Twinning for the police services* – after the presentation of EU MS offers addressing Polish Police needs stated in the fiche;, Germany chosen (with Great Britain’s and Holland’s help in three sub-components but without creating the Consortium). The following tasks (components) are scheduled to be performed under the a.m. twinning project:
1) Forensic science (Quality and quantity analysis of tablets containing psychotropic substances, revealing the narcotics in drivers' blood, DNA database);
2) IT and Logistics (Polish Police in SIS, accommodation of Polish Police computer and communication structures management adjustment to the EU standards, trainings in servicing complex computer and communication systems);
3) Human resources (The of personnel assessment and management, quality/effectiveness evaluation of the work and service of training units);
4) Prevention programmes (access to firearms, beat officer in local community, police co-operation with local authorities, co-operation with merchants’ and entrepreneurs’ organisations, fear reduction programme build-up);
5) Combating serious crime (Training in the after-explosion investigation, criminal analysis, combating the maritime (overseas) smuggle, of crown witness’ protection).

### 3.3. Results

The impact of the aforementioned components shall result in the following:
- further specialisation of Central Investigation Bureau’s (CIB) actions against money laundering – new forms of Police activities implemented;
- improvement of co-operation procedures between Police, prosecutors, General Inspectorate for Financial Information and Customs services
- co-operation with financial sector tightened, access to non Police financial data facilitated;
- computer, Internet and credit card-related crime limited, number of cases realised increased;
- CIB units responsible for combating international smuggle expanded;
- introduction of new forms of criminal analysis (economic analysis; methodology and statistics as the introduction to strategic analysis); criminal analysis service expanded,
- the co-operation with EU MS Police units Europol developed;
- EU standards on personal data protection acquainted with and diffused among Police units;
- access to Police information facilitated in compliance with the EU standards;
- implemented new solutions improving the quality of police PR teams performance
- the public encouraged to participate in Police prevention programmes; information on programmes spread out, relation between Police services and public improved

### 3.4. Activities

In order to accomplish the work started under previous twining editions, this project focuses on two main needs: combat with the organised crime and participation of Polish Police in European integration process. The components are as follows:

**Subcomponent 1: Combating economic crime**

#### 1.1. Fight against money laundering

This activity should comprise theoretical and practical (workshops) parts such as: 2 seminars in Poland (5 days each) for policemen from the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) and Criminal Services Bureau (CSB), prosecutors from Ministry of Justice and representatives of the General Inspectorate for Financial Information with 3 experts from EU countries, 1 study visit for 4 policemen from CIB in foreign police units and FIU.

**Topics:** the EU regulations in the area of money laundering, role and tasks of the Police in fight against this crime, Police co-operation with other institutions, use of the databases and criminal
analysis in fight against money laundering, new techniques of money laundering, money laundering and financing the terrorist activity.

Workshops should concentrate on presentation of particular cases (case study and methods of conducting the investigation

1.2. Access to non-police databases
This shall embrace study visits for the policemen from CIB in the EU police units in charge of combating economic crime. **Topics:** police co-operation with financial institutions, legal possibilities of access to databases of private and public financial institutions (Union of Polish Banks, and Board of Fiscal Control, General Inspectorate of Financial Information), role of databases in counteracting utilisation of profits attained from criminal acts

1.3. Combating Internet and computer crime
Seminars in Poland for policemen from the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) and Criminal Services Bureau (CSB) with experts from EU countries, two study visits for 5 policemen from CIB and CSB in the EU country, which has the greatest experience in fight against computer and internet crime. **Topics:** fight against crime connected with economic activity, financial transactions via Internet, hazards resulting from introduction of the electronic signature, internet crime with the use of illegally obtained payment card numbers, registering companies that release goods attained from criminal acts into legal market, leasing swindles.

Subcomponent 2. Combating serious crime

2.1. Combating smuggling on international scale
Several seminars in Poland for policemen from the CIB and Criminal Services Bureau (CSB) and for Ministry of Finance representatives with EU experts from financial police units, customs offices and task groups of the EU (OLAF), study visits for a few policemen from CIB in EU country shall also be included. Sub-component should be realised in the form of training in Poland as well as site visits in MSs. **Topics:** An emphasis should be put on smuggling of goods such as cigarettes, alcohol, drugs, taking into consideration various legal and fiscal frameworks as well as various organisations of law enforcement bodies that fight the above mentioned crime.

2.2. Criminal analysis
This part of the sub-component shall embrace not only trainings in Poland but also workshops for the best Polish criminal analysts and their supervisors in one of the MS countries leading in criminal analysis. **Topics:** financial and strategic analyses, organisation and functioning of criminal information units in Poland. These trainings should be made in the form of workshops.

Subcomponent 3. European integration

3.1. Co-operation with Europol
This part of the subcomponent should be realised in the form of:
- study visits in MS and in the Europol Headquarters in the Hague for Polish Interpol staff, for International Co-operation Bureau policemen and future Polish Europol unit; training in Poland for the International Co-operation Bureau personnel who will be responsible for future co-operation with Europol. **Topics:** Europol structure, the rules of functioning and co-operation of Polish Europol units with Europol, co-operation with Europol liaison officers, functioning and contents of the system, access rules, gathering and storing data, analytical files application, data protection rules.
- seminar in Poland on international co-operation for contact officers from voivodship police headquarters **Topics:** Objectives and activities of Europol, the rules of co-operation with NSIS and liaison officers, Europol databases, operational capabilities of Europol, information exchange between Europol member states and central headquarters, solutions on data protection, classification of information sent to Europol
- study visit in the Europol Headquarters for computer specialists from International Co-operation Bureau and IT Bureau of General Police Headquarters. **Topics:** technical parameters of Europol IT systems, system tools, services available in the net and IT system, security policy and technical prescriptions, electronic data exchange, data flow diagram, network and system specification for the end point user.

3.2. Accessibility of the Police to the Public
This part of the twinning should include:
- few study visits in one or more EU MS, training for General HQ and Regional HQ P.R. service in Poland (workshops included) **Topics:** structure, rules and working standards of police public relations teams in big cities and police training in the area of presenting proper information to press, realisation of Constitutional right of free access to information, maintenance of proper
conditions for social control over Police activity, creating the image of Police, changing the Police perception among citizens, fulfilment of Police duties by means of mass media, strategy of spokespersons training, strategy of training provision for the Police officers on contacts with radio, TV, newspapers, strategy and information flow concept concerning Police undertakings concerning prevention, counteracting social pathologies, , establishing contact with society, dealing with press critical comments on Police work; information policy and undertakings on Police promotion and publicity, Police P.R. teams in case of crisis (taking the hostages, street riots, demonstrations), solving the crisis., implementation of the “friendly police” idea – role of the “open police stations” in improvement of contacts between the Police and the society. Study visit in one or more EU countries for functionaries of the Department of Analyses of the General Police Headquarters. Topics: Realisation of the principle of free access to information – procedure and conditions of answering the official requests; public control of the Police activities, creation of the Police image, conducting informative programs concerning prevention activities

3.3. Personal data protection
Training in Poland for a wide range of Police units and for various bureaux of General Police Headquarters as the subject is common for various police services. Study visits in EU countries should also be envisaged for policemen from with EU experts. Topics: EU MS standards on personal data protection. The rules of classifying information. EU legislation in this field. How to avoid violations of personal data protection.

3.4. Effective financing of Police services
This shall be a continuation of activities concerning human resources development and recruitment and staff policy conducted under the previous twinning projects (see point 3.2 of the fiche). This part should comprise:
- seminars in Poland for policemen from Financial Bureau of General Police Headquarters and Voivodship Police Headquarters. Topics: legal framework for police service financing in EU and in chosen EU countries, methods of financing (budgetary and non-budgetary means, donations), structures of financial services, budget planning, financing the Police forces from central and local authority budgets, budget realisation, motivational payment system, EU assessment of the MS financial systems in view of the sufficiency of each model, methodology of analysing the relation between the increase of recourses on Police and the effectiveness of the service.
  - analysis on the diversity of salaries within Police (and its influence) in comparison with other uniform services in various MSs
  - seminar in Poland for policemen from Financial Bureau of General PQ, Logistics Bureau of GPQ and Voivodship Police Headquarters with EU experts, Police employees dealing with Phare and structural EU funds Topics: organisation of purchases (central purchases and purchases made by local units), procurement on the EU legal basis,
  - study visits in the chosen EU countries for the policemen from Financial Bureau of General Police Headquarters. Topics: structure of Police financial services in a given country, rules regulating budget, budget planning (place of Police in the state budget, schedule and methods of creating budget and its realisation), responsibility for upsetting the discipline of public finances, financing police from non-budgetary means, , police payment system, chosen areas of logistics and equipment policy.
  - seminar in Poland and 1 study visit in EU MS for the Chief-Commander Bureau staff dealing with EU funds. Topics: EU support for MS’s JHA sector, sources provided, the methods of obtaining the funds – central and regional level. Structural funds, Interreg III, regional support policy.
  - Training in Poland and 1 study visit in EU MS for the Chief-Commander Bureau staff dealing with EU funds.

The share of costs results from Twining Manual defining the responsibilities of both sides (both during MS visits and undertaking in CEECs. The PAA post is expected in the framework 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 English language (also Polish language would be advisable). 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;
  - on consultation with relevant representatives of European Commission, 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 Interior and Administration to define and implement its objectives. The PAA will be placed in the Ministry of Interior and Administration for 12-month period.

4. Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Interior and Administration (MIA) is a leading agency of the project. The Ministry of Interior and Administration in co-operation with leading EU partner will establish a steering committee, which will consist of representative of all recipient ministries and EU partners. The main, subordinated to MIA institution involved in the project is General Headquarters of the Police. Apart from that the participation of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance (Financial Intelligence Unit, Customs services) is also envisaged.

5. Detailed Budget (M€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building (IB)</th>
<th>Total Phare</th>
<th>Recipient* (Police)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning covenant</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>1,15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>1,15</td>
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*The Polish authorities have assured that the Government co-financing is available. Financing and co-financing of the activities from Phare funds is determined by scope of responsibilities precisely described in the Twinning Manual. The Manual describes the breakdown of costs between Poland and EU partners for domestic and foreign activities.

6. Implementation arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency: Financing and contracting unit: Mr Wojciech Paciorkiewicz, Director of CFCU – Co-operation Fund; Address: Górnoślaska 4a; 00-444 Warsaw, Phone: +(4822) 622 00 31, Fax: +(4822) 622 95 69.

Project Authorising Officer (PAO): Mrs Krystyna Gurbiel, Under-Secretary of State at the Office of the Committee for European Integration, Al. Ujazdowskie 9, 00-918 Warsaw, Tel. +48(22) 455 52 41, Fax: +48 (22) 455 52 43.

6.2. Twinning

The CFCU will be in charge of the financial management.

Contact person: Ms Malgorzata Kutyla, Vice Director of Department of European Integration and International Co-operation, Ministry of Interior and Administration; ul. Wspólna 2/4; 02-514 Warsaw, Phone: +48 22 6618978; Fax: +48 22 6618966; e-mail: wydzei@die.mswia.gov.pl

6.3. Non-standard aspects

Provisions of the Twinning Manual will be strictly followed.

6.4 Contracts

Number of contracts – one (covenant) for 1,0 million euro (joint co-financing). Co-financing covers direct and indirect cost of beneficiaries administrations in compliance with Twinning Manual’s provisions.

7. Implementation schedule

Covenant signing: Q 4 2002
Start of project activity: Q 1 2003
Completion of project: Q 1 2004

8. Equal opportunity

Appropriate professional qualifications and experience will be the main factors of personnel recruitment and evaluation. Both women and men have identical prospects.


11. Investment criteria: n.a.

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The project will be co-financed from the budgets of beneficiaries for the years 2003 and 2004. The Polish contribution to the budget will be parallel to the Phare input as far as the sequencing is concerned. That means that within 2003 Police budget most of the co-financing will be spent.
Annexes:
1. Logframe Planning Matrix for the Project
2-3: Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedule
**Annex 1 Log-Frame Planning Matrix for Project**

**End Contracting:** 15/12/2004 - **End Disbursement:** 15/12/2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name:</th>
<th>Fight with organised and economic crime in the view of European integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>End contracting:</strong> 30/11/04 - <strong>end disbursement</strong> 30/11/05</td>
<td><strong>Total budget:</strong> 1.15 million euro</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objectives</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulfilment by Poland obligations in the frame of Titles IV TEC and VI TEU, achieving compliance with Schengen standards, stated in Protocol to the Amsterdam Treaty.</td>
<td>- approach to the EU norms and standards, - Police operation gradually adjusted to the Schengen standards, - efficiency of Polish Police services performance increased.</td>
<td>- reports of the EU representatives and the EC experts, - reports of the Ministry of Interior and Administration (also Police’s), - statistic data</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate objectives</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of law enforcement to the EU standards and acquis communautaire Reinforcement of administrative and institutional capacity of Police to fight organised and economic crime through the know-how transfer from the EU countries. Facilitation of Polish Police co-operation with the police services from EU - tightening mutual ties.</td>
<td>Gradual implementation of the requirements resulting from acquis, Increase in specific types of crime detection expected, Decrease in specific types of crime assumed, Rise in citizens’ sense of personal safety.</td>
<td>- reports of the EU experts, - beneficiary’s reports, - reports of local authorities on criminality, - specific expertise, - statistic data.</td>
<td>Government commitment concerning fight against organised crime will increase, financial obligations by the government and EC kept on time, proper strategy of employment policy and staff training, professional preparation of services involved in the implementation of the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Further specialisation of Central Investigation Bureau’s (CIB) actions against money laundering – new forms of Police activities implemented; - improvement of co-operation procedures between Police, prosecutors, General Inspectorate for Financial Information and Customs services - co-operation with financial sector tightened, access to non Police financial data facilitated; - computer, Internet and credit card-related crime limited, number of cases realised increased;</td>
<td>- increase in economic crime cases undertaken by CIB, - % increase in instituted cases on economic crime with use of credit cards, by means of Internet and IT equipment, - % increase in instituted cases realised in the co-operation with financial sector, - % increase of money laundering cases launched - more CIB staff responsible for combating international smuggling, - % increase in cases on international smuggling conducted by</td>
<td>- Public administration statistic data, - Police reports and statistics Independent audit agencies’ reports (if commissioned). - surveys made by independent public opinion research centres</td>
<td>Financial, logistical and human resource commitment of beneficiaries of the project, efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts, precise TORs lack of delays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- CIB units responsible for combating international smuggling expanded;
- introduction of new forms of criminal analysis (economic analysis; methodology and statistics as the introduction to strategic analysis); criminal analysis service expanded,
- co-operation with EU MS Police units Europol developed
- EU standards on personal data protection acquainted with and diffused among Police units;
- access to Police information facilitated in compliance with the EU standards;
- implemented new solutions improving the quality of police PR teams performance
- the public encouraged to participate in Police prevention programmes; information on programmes spread out,
- relation between Police services and public improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Combating economic crime</strong></td>
<td>Fight against money laundering, Combating internet and computer crime, Access to non-Police databases,</td>
<td>- technical assistance in place within the deadlines,</td>
<td>trained staff stays at the beneficiary institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Combating serious crime</strong></td>
<td>Combating smuggling on international scale, Criminal analysis.</td>
<td>- training materials provided,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>European integration</strong></td>
<td>Co-operation with Europol, Accessibility of Police to the Public, Personal data protection, Rules of financing the Police services in EU.</td>
<td>- training and study visits carried out,</td>
<td></td>
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**Preconditions**
- Twinning covenant signed,
- Phare funds available
### Annex No 2-3: Implementation, contracting, and disbursement schedules

| FIGHT WITH ORGANISED CRIME IN THE VIEW OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION | Date of Drafting: February 2002 |
| | Planning Period: 2003-2004 |

<table>
<thead>
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<th>(Quarters)</th>
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<td>Disbursement schedule</td>
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Legend: C = covenant signing; I = covenant implementation and payment