Protection system of the future external European Union border

1. Basic information
1.1 CRIS number: 2003/005-710.03.02
1.2 Title: Protection system of the future external European Union border
1.3 Sector: Administration of Justice and Home Affairs
1.4. Location: Poland – Eastern border

2. Objectives
2.1. Overall objectives

2.2. Project purpose
Increase in illegal border crossing detection ability; reduction of the effects and extent of illegal migration; adjustment of the border protection system to EU requirements in order to ensure sufficient protection and to increase the safety on the future external European Union border.

2.3. Priorities of the Accession Partnership and NPPM
Priorities of the Accession Partnership: “(…) continue preparation for future participation in the SIS by developing national databases and registers”; “continue efforts in upgrading the equipment at the border crossing points, but also so-called “the green and blue border” and in particular at the future external border of the Union”; “allocating adequate national budgetary and administrative resources”; “align visas”; “ensure full co-operation between national and EU law enforcement agencies by providing necessary administrative and logistical support”; “ensure the alignment of data protection practices”; “align cross-border surveillance”; “ensure exclusively civilian co-ordinated crime fighting services”.
Priorities of the National Programme of Preparation for Membership in the European Union: Chapter 24 "Administration of Justice and Home Affairs": “to adapt the national border protection system to EU standards (24.3), to fight organised crime (24.4)”. Priorities of the Schengen Action Plan Chapter: “Border Control- Crossings external border”- “(…) strengthening so-called ”green border” by mobile patrol units, modern electronic and technical equipment and introduction of the sea border surveillance system for the Polish sea border area”.
Priorities of the Common Position- Poland: “Assurance of increase in the number of equipment in order to maintain the high level of border control on the internal and external European Union border”. Poland – Strategy for Integrated Border Management- (…) “adjustment of the state border protection system to the Schengen standards”; “strengthening so called “the green border” by modern technical and electronic equipment”; “to continue efforts in upgrading the technical equipment for border control in accordance with EU standards”; “ increase the recruitment level within the BG structures”.

3. Description
3.1 Background and justification
Adjustment of the national eastern border to EU requirements is one of the main priorities of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration indicated in the Accession Partnership and confirmed in the National Program of Preparation for Membership in the European Union. Guidelines for the Polish border management have been included in the Government document titled Poland – Strategy for Integrated Border Management (part IV.1 Border Guard). Implementation of the provisions of the Strategy is constantly monitored. The project is also in full compliance with priorities of the Schengen Action Plan (chapter “Border Control- Crossings external border”).
The PHARE 2003 project focuses on strengthening and modernising the Polish border protection system of the future external European Union border and adjustment to the Schengen standards. This sub-project is focused on the strengthening and modernising the Polish sea border protection system.

The length of the future sea border of the EU on the Polish territory is approximately 440 km of specific area that often poses a barrier to conventional means of control. Thus Poland's accession to the European Union/Schengen requires changes in the sea border protection system. Construction of a radar coast protection system is one of the elements of adjusting the Polish sea border protection system to EU/Shengen standards.

Purchase of necessary equipment, compatible with that used by border services of the Baltic region countries contribute to increase of the effectiveness of cooperation in detecting dangers in the Baltic region. Furthermore, after completion of Phare 2003 BG will be able to supervise the whole sea border zone and will be able to detect all possible threats to the integrity of the state border protection system. Moreover, introduction of the Radar System will raise the standard of efficiency of actions within framework of cooperation between EU Border Services at the sea borders. Under PHARE 2003 BG intends to continue the construction of the border surveillance system for the western part of the Polish Sea border area. Phare 2003 will cover the third plot, what will enable to complete the entire undertaking. It is a continuation of the previous PHARE (PNP 2000, PNP 2001, PNP 2002) projects envisaging adjustment of the Polish sea border surveillance system to the EU/Schengen standards. Under the PHARE 2000 (Technical Assistance) project, team of experts prepared feasibility study for the entire sea border protection system. PHARE 2001 project funds are expected to finance the construction of the first pilot section of the Radar System (Piaski, Jastarnia). The budget of the project is 4 M€ (3M€ -Phare budget and 1M€ -Poland’s commitment). Moreover, logistic support planned under the PHARE 2002 program will cover construction of the second section of the Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas Śkowronki, Gdansk Westerplatte, Hel, Góra Szwedów, Rozewie, Bialogóra, Leba, Czolpino, Rowy, Ustka, Jarosławiec). Within the second plot, BG intends to create 11 radiolocation stations. The budget of the project is 16,66 M€ (12,50M€ -Phare budget and 4,16M€ -Poland’s commitment). Also, within the frame of Phare Twinning 2002, as linked activities, the component “Land and sea border protection and surveillance” is foreseen.

Within the third plot, BG intends to create 8 radiolocation stations (Darłówek, Lazy, Gaski, Kolobrzeg, Mrzezyno, Niechorze, Dziwnów, Miedzyzdroje). Altogether, BG intends to create 21 radar stations.

The final estimation of costs for construction of The Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas was prepared by BGs’ task team, on the basis of feasibility study elaborated within TA 2000, and is about 31.871,419 M€. The budget foreseen for construction of the entire Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas within 3 Phare projects is 31,41 M€. The difference between amount indicated in f.s. and Phare funds is due to oscillation of currency exchange courses but in the opinion of BG’s experts it won’t have significant influence on construction of the Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas and tender procedures. The following assumptions have been taken in the final estimation of costs by BGs’ experts:

- The costs of sensors on stationary objects (table 11.2 in feasibility study)-19.445.750 Euro,
- The costs of other equipment on stationary objects (table 11.3 and 11.4 the second option - in feasibility study) – 784.800 Euro,
- The costs of 3 mobile objects (table 11.4– in feasibility study)- 4.500.000 Euro,
- The costs of analysis of influence on the environment (table 11.4– in feasibility study)-10.000 Euro,
- The total costs of equipment in Centre (table 11.14 the first maximum option in feasibility study)-5.149.600 Euro,
- The total costs of building the telecommunication infrastructure (table 11.15- in feasibility study)-1.981.269 Euro.

For detailed information connected with cost estimation and equipment see Annex 5 (part of feasibility study).
Adjusting the border protection systems to the Schengen standards requires strengthening the protection of so-called “Green Border”, which constitute the area which is difficult to be carefully monitored using conventional methods. Following the implementation of the guidelines indicated in documents ‘Poland - Strategy for Integrated Border Management’(pages 82, 85 and 86), ‘Common Position – Poland’, ‘Accession Partnership’ and ‘Schengen Action Plan’, BG successively introduces portable and stationary surveillance systems (see linked activities).

Thus, BG has undertaken the activities connected with the establishing the perimeter border surveillance system at the chosen “Green Border” sections and the border crossing points area at the future external EU border. The system will have the influence not only on further improvement of quality of border control and it will contribute to increase the frequency of border patrolling but also is going to increase the efficiency of realization of the commitments arising from the provisions of the international agreements. Its elements will be located at border crossings and at the border area where border crimes are the most frequent. Furthermore, creation of perimeter border control meets the expectations of EU experts who indicate it as the best solution for the entire border protection system on the future external EU border. In the border zones that are adjacent to border crossings, BG plans to create stationary systems. Pulsed radars (Doppler pulsed radars) and GPS equipment will be the supporting element for portable perimeter border protection system, stationary perimeter border protection system and Imaging systems informing about actual situation in the particular border zones. Technical surveillance systems will also be used for gathering information about place of stay of own forces and means (including mobile and foot patrols, mobile observation and air units). This will optimise the decision-making process in case of the need to use such means in border activities, in particular in gathering information about illegal border crossing. Furthermore, information from the system will contribute to coordination activities of border organisational units of BG as follows:

- Coordination of patrol’s activities in the area of official responsibility of border organisational units of BG,
- Coordination of activities between border organisational units of BG and border surveillance units equipped with termo-vision,
- Coordination of activities between border organisational units of BG and neighbouring border organisational units of BG,
- Coordination of activities between border organisational units of BG and reserve sub divisions,
- Coordination of activities between border organisational units of BG and air units,
- Coordination of activities between border organisational units of BG and border crossing points.

Thus, information from the system will undergo computer analyses procedures, which will improve the decision-making process.

Installation of the perimeter border protection systems (sensing devices, sensors that can be installed temporarily) will enable protection of main directions imperilled by illegal border crossings with possibility to transfer the system in case the place of illegal activities conducted by people organising human traffic changes. Moreover, the portable system can be used for checking illegal activities on different parts of state border other than main direction of threats.

On the basis of available materials and documents, BG examined the conditions of using perimeter border protection systems such as:

- mobile functionaries on duty or functionaries in border posts, equipped with portable devices receiving signals from the system, will be able to react on the alarms from mobile perimeter protection systems;
- BG is able to react quickly to the signals from perimeter border protection system using the latest IT and transport equipment;
- the characteristic feature of the system is the elimination of false alarms or identification of their causes.

Introduction of portable and stationary perimeter border protection system will enable to increase the border control standards, frequency of border patrolling and it will optimise the decision-making process.
in order to fight border crimes. It will also contribute to quality improvement of border control. The current control system will be modified by bringing a new technical equipment into practice. The locations of perimeter border surveillance systems are going to be chosen on the basis of the practical experiences of other EU countries, which explicitly indicate that the border surveillance curried only by patrols is less effective than surveillance with usage of perimeter border control at the border sections most imperilled by illegal border crossings. Moreover, the similar analyses have been elaborated by the team of experts created by Chief Commander of BG Decision from 26.07.2002 in order to organize and supervise of work connected with description of future external EU border, in particular the capacity of construction of perimeter surveillance system on the land border. The results of BG team analyses have been reflected in the document Poland – Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2003-2005. The scope of team’s duties:
1) to choose of border sections, which are going to be protected by such systems,
2) to elaborate the description of selected border sections, in order to construct electronic surveillance systems on the land border,
3) to choose the optimal surveillance system for each border sections.

The work of the team connected with accessing the capacity of electronic surveillance system construction was finished in November 2002. The chosen locations for perimeter surveillance system border sections are as fallows: Warminsko-Mazurski RU- 35 sections, Podlaski RU - 36 sections, Nadbuzański RU - 59 sections, Bieszczadzki RU – 22 sections. Currently Border Guard is performing tests on the chosen locations. Within the Phare PNP'03 project BG intends to establish the pilot section of perimeter border surveillance system on the future external EU border on the border sections the most imperiled by illegal migration. According to the BG’s opinion the objective results from the pilot sections of perimeter border surveillance system can only be achieved by providing at least 2 Doppler pulsed radars and 10 sets of portable systems of perimeter border protection located in chosen green border sections. The total costs estimated by BG’s team of experts for the whole undertaking is about 88,49 M€. Detailed preliminary estimations are indicated in the document - Information on the technical border surveillance reinforcement of the future external EU border (which is available in Polish only) table nr 6 - Disbursement schedule` points 3.1, 3.2,3.4. which is the Annex no.6.

Based on the experience gained in the implementation of this project, supplementary financial assistance for the elaboration of the perimeter border surveillance systems could be requested in the future from the Schengen Facility. Thus, having regard to the commitments defined in the document Poland – Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2003-2005, establishing of the pilot section of the perimeter border surveillance systems seems to be necessary earlier than financial sources from Schengen Funds are available. Therefore that above mentioned undertaking is proposed to be realised within the Phare PNP 2003 project.

In order to fight organised crime, guns, drugs, explosive materials and human traffic across the Polish border there is a need to equip and prepare operational and investigation functionaries in the scope of criminal analysis which is considered as one of the main tools for investigative units in the BG, in particular in complicated multi-threads investigations. Due to development of the BG competencies there is a need to create a criminal analysis system within the BG structures and to establish the criminal analysis laboratory in Border Guard Training Centre in Ketrzyn. According to the Border Guard Act, BG functionaries are to fulfil wide scope of duties, comprising criminal analysis work such as operational and investigative activities for example: collecting and processing information concerning protection of the State border and border traffic control and making it available to the competent State agencies; collaborating with border services of other countries as well as with the Head of The National Centre of Criminal Information (KCIK), as required in context of implementation of its statutory tasks. Creation of the criminal analysis system is also connected with increasing the recruitment of the functionaries in the years 2003-2006 (in total: for 5300 including 1325 in the year 2003) assumed by the schedule of making the BG the professional force and Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2003-2005. The need of creation of the criminal analysis system is also caused by three stage reorganization of the BG structures, which resulted in establishment of two kinds of modern units responsible for:
1. border traffic control and border surveillance
2. operational and investigation activities.

In the first quarterly report of the Twinning 2000 project UE experts indicated the need for an elaboration on the methods of strategic and operational analyses and introducing them into the structures of BG. Due to such recommendations BG Commander in Chief decided to create the team of experts in order to develop and introduce methods of strategic and operational analyses on the BG structures and to choose locations for the pilot section of the criminal analysis system. Currently the experts have chosen the monitoring team in order to supervise the works connected with elaboration of recruitment process on the criminal analysis specialists. Thus BG intends to create a criminal analysis system and equip the criminal analysis training laboratory in BG Training Centre in Ketrzyn with 6 sets for criminal analysis posts for training purposes. The whole system assumes creation of self-dependent criminal analysis posts already at the level of basic border organisational unit of the BG at all state border sections. The whole system is going to consists of 34 criminal analysis posts. Within Phare PNP’03 project BG intends to install 15 criminal analysis posts in BG organisational units at the future external EU border, 7 criminal analysis posts in BG HQ to create the Central Criminal Analysis Database in BGHQ gathering information on criminal analysis from the whole state border areas and to equip BG criminal analysis laboratory in Ketrzyn with 6 sets for criminal analysis posts for training purposes. Phare’03 project will not be sufficient to establish criminal analysis system within Border Guard structures. BG plans to purchase 6 additional sets for criminal analysis posts by means of Border Guard budget in order to complete the system. Additional posts will be located on the future internal EU border.

The above mentioned monitoring team will also be responsible, within the Phare 2003 project, for purchase of highly specialised computers with Analyst’s Notebook software in order to work, if necessary, at particular state border sections on the border crimes. Purchase of such highly specialised portable computers complies with twinning experts’ recommendations as well. Computers bought within the project, will be used not only in the border organisational units of BG but also in the BG’s Training Centre in Ketrzyn within criminal analysis courses curried not only in the training centre but also in particular border sections where border crimes are the most common. Thanks to cooperation with UE partners, BG’s functionaries could operate high-tech computers with special criminal analysis systems during the Phare Twinning 2000 trainings.

The necessity to create a separate criminal analysis training laboratory within the BG structures also results from the limited possibility for participation of BG functionaries in the trainings organised in the Police School in Szczytno. This is caused by the fact that there is a great number of Police officers already in training. Moreover, as the recruitment level within the BG is to increase in the years 2003-2006 (as it is assumed in the document “Poland – Strategy of Integrated Border Management” p. 86), and taking into account the new scope of duties of BG’s functionaries especially on the future external EU border, the necessity of criminal analysis trainings will enhance. Therefore it is inevitable to create criminal analysis training laboratory within BG structures. It will enable to conduct courses in order to train professional criminal analysis specialists working on self-dependent criminal analysis post, training of future trainers, introduce the criminal analysis system into the BG structures and to use equipment bought within this project. It should be stressed that a.m. activities will not overlap with similar efforts to enhance the criminal analysis capacity of the Police. Due to such investment and linked activities (twinning) BG will also be able to increase the effectiveness of cooperation with EU Border Services.

Technical assistance will be provided in order to ensure the equipment with high quality and to allow the proper choice of the equipment. The main aim is that the equipment should meet all standard requirements.

3.2. Linked activities
PHARE 2003 is a follow-up to the programs aimed the Polish organisations responsible for border protection:
Integrated program for the Polish eastern border - funded by PHARE COP’97. Under this program, the Border Guard received 9 million worth of funds for communications equipment, transportation, observation equipment and personal equipment.

Integrated program for the Polish eastern border II funded by PHARE PNP’98. Under this program, the Border Guard received 10 million worth of funds for observation equipment, transportation and personal equipment under this program, a twinning program was introduced.

Support in the field of Home Affairs and Administration, as well as for border management was funded under PHARE PNP ’99. Under this program, the Border Guard received funds for communications equipment, transportation, observation equipment and personal equipment.

Integrated program for the Polish eastern border - funded by PHARE PNP 2000. Under this program, the Border Guard received funds for communications equipment, computers, passport readers, and electric aggregate. Under the technical assistance component of this project, chosen experts prepare analysis concerning the creation of the Radar System for the Polish sea zone (technical specification and feasibility study). This analysis will be finished by December 2002.

PHARE 2001 project funds are expected to finance the purchase of 236 mobile thermo-vision cameras; 5 surveillance units for helicopters, 2 radar stations, local supervision centre, division surveillance post and tele-communication net (light duct) for data transmission for the first plot section of the automated radar system for surveillance of the Polish sea area (Hel Peninsula).

PHARE 2002 programme funds are expected to finance the purchase of 42 mobile surveillance units for Polish Border Guard and envisages construction of the second plot of the Radar Systems for the Polish sea border area. Within the second plot, BG intends to create 11 radiolocation stations Phare 2003 is the inevitable continuation of a.m. projects.

3.3. Results
- Following deployment of equipment at the eastern border, the tasks set out in the Poland-Strategy for Integrated Border Management will be fulfilled.
- Phare’03 project will enable to complete the construction of the Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas which will have the influence on the efficiency of supervision of the whole Polish sea border area
- 4 BG units on the future external EU border will be equipped with portable and stationary perimeter border protection systems which will increase the efficiency and frequency of border patrolling.
- after construction of the criminal analysis laboratory in BG’s Training Centre in Ketrzyn BG will be able to perform constantly trainings for the specialists in the subject of criminal analysis
- After the end of the Phare ’03 project BG will be able to introduce criminal analysis system within its structures by creating self dependent criminal analysis posts in BGHQ and in the Border Guard organisational units on the future external EU border.
- Technical Assistance will ensure the equipment with high quality and allow the proper choice of the equipment.

3.4. Activities
Logistic support planned under PHARE 2003 covers construction of the third section of the sea border surveillance system for the Polish sea border area, purchase of the latest mobile and stationary perimeter border protection systems and purchase of highly specialised computers with Analyst’s Notebook software for creation of criminal analysis laboratory for BG.

The necessary equipment bought within Phare 2003 project should ensure detection of illegal border crossing, increase the border control standards, frequency of border patrolling and it will optimise the decision-making process in order to fight border crimes on the future external European Union border.

Scope of planned procurement for The Automated Radar System for Monitoring the Polish Sea Areas:
- Radar stations;
- Communications equipment (radio lines or optional fibre links);
- Equipment for management centres:
  o computer equipment for data gathering and processing,
Protection system of the future external European Union border

- data base servers,
- archive equipment,
- equipment for transforming information into image (incl. large-size image),
- equipment for remote monitoring of the operation of the radar stations,
- power supply equipment (incl. UPS and generators);

- Equipment for training centres in Koszalin
- Software to coordinate operation of the whole system.

Apart from purchasing of equipment it is necessary to prepare an appropriate infrastructure, which means:
- building 3 new towers for installing radar stations,
- adapting existing facilities for the needs of the system (incl. rooms for management centres),
- preparing tele-communications infrastructure.

One tender for the supply of complete system covering the whole coast would be the best solution. Construction of the system should be divided into stages. Thus realisation of each stage could progress as necessary financial means are acquired.

Scope of planned procurement for the portable and stationary perimeter border protection systems:

1. 12 sets of portable systems of perimeter border protection for Warminsko-Mazurski BGD, Podlaski BGD, Nadbuzanski BGD and Bieszczadzki BGD; 3 sets for each Border Guard Division. One set consists of:
   - 7 detection devices,
   - one set for working detection device monitoring.

The cost of 12 sets is about 0.8 M €. All the devices have to be easy to assemble and disassemble and they have to ensure a possibility of multiple uses;

2. 2 Doppler pulsed radars - they are mobile devices for field surveillance. They detect targets in motion. They are to support systems of perimeter protection and will be located in Nadbuzanski BGD and Podlaski BGD. The cost of purchasing of 2 Radars is about 1 M €;

3. 56 sets of Image-giving systems informing about actual situation in border organisational unit of BG for all BG’s organisational units on the future external EU border. One set consists of:
   - One computer commanding centre with digital map,
   - GPS receiver with a communication interface
   - Software.

The cost of 56 sets of Image-giving systems is about 0.7 M €.

Scope of planned procurement for creation of criminal analysis for BG:

- 28 sets of criminal analysis posts. 6 sets for BG training centre in Ketrzyn, 7 sets for BGHQ and 15 sets for Morski BGD, Warminsko-Mazurski BGD, Podlaski BGD, Nadbuzanski BGD, Bieszczadzki BGD; 3 sets in each Border Guard Division. One set consists of:
  - Notebook,
  - A3 printer,
  - Software.

The cost of 28 sets is about 0.5M €

- Creation of the Central Criminal Analysis Database in BGHQ gathering information in the subject of criminal analyse from the whole state border The CCAD consists of:
  - server,
  - database software,
  - application software.

The cost of the Central Criminal Analysis Database is about 1 M €.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>PHARE budget in €</th>
<th>Poland’s commitment in €</th>
<th>Investment and operation cost in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contract 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of the third section of Radar System for the Polish sea border area</td>
<td>8 062 500</td>
<td>2 687 500</td>
<td>10 750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contract 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of the latest portable and stationary perimeter border protection systems</td>
<td>1 875 000</td>
<td>625 000</td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contract 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of criminal analysis in BG (highly specialised computers with special criminal analysis software – Analyst’s Notebook)</td>
<td>1 125 000</td>
<td>375 000</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>11 062 500</td>
<td>3 687 500</td>
<td>14 750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14 750 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, Technical Assistance is foreseen (200 000 Euro) for Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme with the aim to cover costs of external experts who will monitor equipment purchase. TA will be delivered under Framework Contract.

Technical assistance will be provided in preparation of tender documentation, appraisal of tenders Experts also will carry out monitoring visits on site in selected projects.

### 3.5 Lessons Learned

According to recommendations of the Annual Assessment Report, R/PL/JHA/00099 wider and immediate objectives of this project are in reasonable proportion to the sector’s needs and to the funds available. Furthermore, recommendations concerning the possibility to arrange a special assistance programme providing support for relevant services on the Polish border (point 6.2.4 of the Report, p.23) have been taken into consideration while preparing the current project fiche. Apart from that, experiences from the previously realised Phare projects indicate that one tender procedure for the purchase of the necessary equipment within each contract would be the most favourable.

### 4.Institutional framework

4.1 The leading institution for the project is the Ministry of Interior and Administration. Major institutions involved in the project: Border Guard Communications, IT Office and Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme (Technical Assistance). Owner of the equipment will be Polish Border Guard. No institutional changes are envisaged.

### 5.Budget in €

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHARE funding</th>
<th>Total PHARE</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment support</strong></td>
<td>8 062 500</td>
<td>2 687 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 2</td>
<td>1 875 000</td>
<td>625 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 3</td>
<td>1 125 000</td>
<td>375 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11 062 500</td>
<td>3 687 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 950 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-financing will be available.
6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency
PAO: Jerzy Mazurek, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Interior and Administration ul. Wspólna 2/4 00-505 Warsaw, Poland. Telephone: (+48 22) 661 8636 fax: (+48 22) 661 8828;
Tenders and contracts for investment will be provided by Implementing Authority for Phare Cross-Border Co-operation Programme, Mrs Grazyna Weclewksa, Director; ul. Krucza 36, 00-522 Warsaw, Poland; telephone: (+48 22) 695 9910/11; fax: (+48 12) 695 9912/13; e-mail: phare@wwpwp.it.pl

6.2 Twinning
The Twinning Project is contained in a separate fiche.

6.3 Non-standard aspects
The project will be implemented in accordance with PHARE procedures (“Practical Guide to contract procedures financed from the general budget of the European Communities in the context of external action”).

6.4 Contracts (joint co-financing)
Contract 1: 10,75 M€
Contract 2: 2,5 M€
Contract 3: 1,5 M€
Technical Assistance: 0,2 M€

7. Implementation schedule
Contract 1
7.1 Commencement of bidding: 3rd quarter of 2004
7.2. Commencement of project operations: 4th quarter of 2004
7.3. Project completion: 2nd quarter of 2006
Contract 2
7.4 Commencement of bidding: 3rd quarter of 2004
7.5 Commencement of project operations: 4th quarter of 2004
7.6 Project completion: 1st quarter of 2006
Contract 3
7.7 Commencement of bidding: 3rd quarter of 2004
7.8 Commencement of project operations: 4th quarter of 2004
7.9 Project completion: 1st quarter of 2006
The schedule can be realized if The Financing Memorandum will be signed before the end of the year 2003.

8. Equal opportunities
The main criteria of assessment and selection of employees will be their appropriate professional qualifications and experience in implementation of similar projects, and not their age or gender. Both men and women will be guaranteed equal opportunities.

9. Environment: not applicable

10. Rates of return: not applicable

11. Investment criteria
11.1. Catalytic effect: Implementation of the project will optimise BG operations. It will also fulfil Poland’s obligations resulting from application for EU accession.
11.2. Co-financing
The condition for the implementation of the PHARE project is ensuring appropriate co-ordination within the institutions involved and co-financing by the state budget.
11.3. Additionality: not applicable
11.4. Project readiness and size
The State is in possession of a locality for the purchased equipment

- The beneficiary declares preparation of technical specification for contract in its own time;
- Operating costs will be covered
- The size of the project is 14 950 000€ including the amount of National Co-financing 3 687 500€

11.5. Permanent results of the project

After the end of the project Border Guard operations will be optimised not only due to construction of the Radar System which enable to supervise the whole sea border area but also by purchase of modern the mobile and stationary perimeter border protection systems for more efficient and more frequent border patrolling. Moreover, after purchase of highly specialised computers BG will be able to perform trainings for the specialists in this subject in the prospect of future cooperation between EU Border Services and to use experience and knowledge acquired during the realisation of twinning projects.

Funds for maintenance and operation of the equipment purchased with PHARE funds are provided by the Polish State budget. The project will be implemented according to European Union standard

11.6. Compliance with state aid provision

In the duration of the project any regulations regarding European Agreements will be observed. The contractor will be selected in an international bid.

12. Conditionality and sequencing (joint co-financing)

- Increase the BGs’ recruitment level within the years 2003-2006 in accordance with the updated “Poland – Strategy of Integrated Border Management”;
- detailed tender documents for all projects will be prepared before signing the financial memorandum;
- additional funds will be provided according to the Implementation Schedule;
- tender documentation for all projects will be ready before 2nd quarter of 2004.

Milestones;

- Negotiation Position in the field of “Administration of Justice and Home Affairs
- Common Position - Poland
## LOGICAL MATRIX OF THE PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program name and number</th>
<th>Protection system of the future external European Union border</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget 14 950 000€</td>
<td>Phare budget: 11 262 500€</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall objective:

The level of adjustment of standards of the future EU external border to Schengen requirements; implementation of tasks contained in Poland – Strategy for Integrated Border Management; performance of tasks contained in Accession Partnership, the National Program of Preparation for Membership in the European Union, Schengen Action Plan, Common Position.

### Objective verifiable indicators:

- Adjustment of the standards of the future external EU border
- After the end of the project BG operations will contribute to the reduction of the volume illegal migration.
- Increase of detection illegal activities on territorial and exclusive economic zone.

### Sources of verification:

- Reports of EU representatives and EC experts; reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Administration, including Border Guard and Office for Repatriation and Aliens; statistical data and specialist analyses
- Treaty documents, beneficiary's reports, relevant reports from local authorities in the areas where project is implemented.
- Progress reports; independent assessments; monitoring the project and an assessment report, expert reports, contractors' reports, and training reports.

### Assumptions:

- No delays in contract procedures; no differences in project organisation; co-ordination and management.
- Commitment of financial, logistic and human resources by relevant authorities of the entities – beneficiaries of the program; strengthening co-operation between experts from member countries and Polish officials and experts; trained personnel within the organisation receiving the aid.

### Activities:

- Installation, construction and testing of radiolocation stations, local supervision centre and tele-communication net; Purchase of the latest portable and stationary perimeter border protection systems for the eastern border, purchase of equipment and software for criminal analysis database; deliveries of trainings concerning usage of the equipment purchased.
- Selection of experts and qualified employees of the technical control system; tender procedures carried out; contracts for deliveries signed.

### Means:

- Precise ToRs and specifications; no delays. PHARE funds available.

### Preconditions:

- Financial Memorandum signed.
### State border protection system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Budget Cost estimates in M€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1’04</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2’04</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3’04</td>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4’04</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1’05</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2’05</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3’05</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4’05</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1’06</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2’06</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3’06</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation schedule**
- D = design of sub-projects
- C = tendering and contracting
- I = contract implementation and payment

**Budget Cost estimates in M€**
- Q1’04: 11.2625
- Q2’04: 11.2625
- Q3’04: 11.2625
- Q4’04: 11.2625
- Q1’05: 11.2625
- Q2’05: 11.2625
- Q3’05: 11.2625
- Q4’05: 11.2625
- Q1’06: 11.2625
- Q2’06: 11.2625
- Q3’06: 11.2625

**Description:**
- D = design of sub-projects;
- C = tendering and contracting;
- I = contract implementation and payment.