1. Basic information

1.1. CRIS Number: 2003/005-710.03.05 Twinning number: 2003/IB/JH/03
1.2. Title: Fight against organised crime
1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.4. Location: Poland

2. Objectives

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

2.2. Project purpose
- Enforcing administrative and institutional capacity of the Police to fight crime through the know-how transfer from the EU countries
- Adjusting law enforcement to the EU standards and acquis communautaire
- Improving efficiency of Police activities related to border protection

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 co-operate 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 so as to strengthen the fight against organised crime and eliminate overlapping investigations.

NPPM: Justice and Home Affairs (priority 24): adjustment of state border control system to the European Community’s requirements – (priority 24.3) – especially the records within point I.1 (Intermediate objectives) and II.3; fight against organised crime (priority 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 and justification:
The Twinning project is focused on the areas of crucial importance for the Polish Police and based on their experience, international contacts, exchange and co-operation with other law enforcement agencies. The project is in full compliance with priorities set in the strategic documents adopted by the Polish authorities. In accordance with the main priority for the Polish Police provisioned in National Programme of Preparation for EU Membership the twinning focuses on fight against organised crime. The subjects follow from the negotiations that preceded drafting of the Common Position and are based on EU experts’ recommendations stated in final reports from twinning programmes and horizontal missions. Special emphasis shall be put on the fight against drug-related crime, terrorism, economic crime and other new phenomena. The project is a continuation of the activities performed in the framework of the previous Phare twinning projects that are listed in p. 3.4.

Internal communication and information flow is one of the most important issues analysed by the Police. A number of activities and procedures aimed to improve the exchange of information within the police force are carried out. The project entitled Modeling of data flow within the Police focuses on analysing the quality of information exchange by surveys and workshops, establishing the group of regional leaders in given area and providing the necessary training. The project will be followed by working out new procedures on modelling, flow and management of information. These activities have just being implemented within the framework of Technical Assistance for Phare PNP 2000 and the project is foreseen to end in September 2003. Implementation of the aforementioned project will enable the Polish Police to improve their co-ordination and flow of information.

Internal communication and information flow within the structures of the Police should also be improved due to realisation of investment project PNP 2003 Fight against crime IV, which aims (among others) at equipping the Police with IT devices enabling police officers from all levels to quickly exchange information and disseminate data via Intranet.

Interagency approach and co-operation of the Polish Police with other institutions responsible for maintaining security and public order is provided by joint participation in Twinning projects – for example Twinning 2000 (Border and visa policy) and Twinning 2001 (Migration and visa policy). In the project Twinning 2003 the Police also foresee participation of representatives of various institutions - Ministry of Justice, Public Prosecution Office, General Inspectorate of Financial Information, Department of International Treasury Relations, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, General Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Customs, Internal Security Agency, Border Guards. Joint participation in activities provided within the scope of Twinning 2003 project will be crucial for improvement of co-ordination and co-operation among law enforcement agencies and will allow them to work out common methods of fight against crime. Law enforcement agencies pay attention to transfer the results of the activities conducted within all Phare projects. Experiences from already completed twinning projects and EU experts recommendations are analysed and implemented by Ministry of Interior and Administration and relevant services. Changes of procedures and organisation were implemented as an aftermath of Twinning ’98 recommendations by the
amendment to the Police Act in the area of enhancing scope of law enforcement agencies’ authority. Interagency approach should also be achieved thanks to participation of representatives of other law enforcement agencies and institutions taking part in fight against organised crime in realisation of this project. After implementation of Twinning 2003 project, the General Police Headquarters will (following pattern of activities undertaken after realisation of projects Twinning '98 and '99) elaborate – on basis of remarks and commentaries of EU experts taking part in Twinning project – schedule of implementation of the aforementioned recommendations by the Polish Police. Implementation of those recommendations will enable the Police to improve their work and adjust their performance to EU standards in the area of fight against organised crime. Furthermore, the experts’ recommendations will also be used to facilitate co-operation with other institutions responsible for fight against organised crime. Implementation of recommendations will be monitored by the Police Commander’s in Chief Office of the General Police Headquarters.

Another important issue is quality management. Reaching and maintaining some standards cannot be achieved without quality control and quality management. Therefore, the Polish Police implement quality management projects, which aim at introducing quality management system in the Polish police forces (for example the UNDP/Umbrella programmes and large subproject within the Technical Assistance 2000). Introduction of quality management system in the Police units will lead to implementation of constant improvements in the Police organisation. Activities performed under TA 2000 project will be continued within the framework of TA 2003, on condition that the results and activities from the 2000 TA project will receive a positive assessment by the Commission's services and the Polish Police services, and that changes in management regarding quality management can be identified and outlined (subproject of PNP 2003 investment project). Due to specificity of quality management, activities related to this subject are part of Technical Assistance. Introduction of quality management system in the Police leads to change in performance of duties – the quality should become the most important factor in all of the Police organisation activities. This means, that the Police will maintain standards of performance, gained due to participation in Twinning 2003 programme.

Component 1. Economic crime
This component is compliant with the recommendations of the European Commission, which recognises the need of training in the area of new kinds of organised crime (money laundering, economic crime, high-tech crime etc.). Therefore, improvement of skills in this area is one of the negotiation's commitments of the Polish Police in the area “Justice and Home Affairs”.

In the case of fight against money laundering, one of sub-components provides trainings on general procedures, case studies on fake economic operations, advanced techniques of money laundering, as well as management of teams in charge of the above type of crime. This sub-component is a continuation of the activities performed or planned within the framework of Twinnings: '99 (Component 3 - major financial crimes investigations /money laundering and corruption/), 2000 (Sub-component 1.2 – money laundering), 2002 (Sub-component 1.1 – combating economic crime). It is also formulated in compliance with the recommendations of the final report from Twinning 1999. Another activity should deal with a phenomenon closely linked to money laundering - VAT fraud in international turnover. A number of such crimes is ever increasing and causes losses in the State budget. Sub-component concerning this phenomenon is a continuation of the activities planned within the framework of Twinning 2000 (Component 1.2 – money laundering).

The law enforcement agencies recognise threats to politics and economy posed by corruption in government and local administration, law enforcement bodies and justice institutions, as well as in banking and financial sector and fiscal control bodies. Since the above crime undermines the state’s structures it is one of the main areas of concern for the Polish Police. The Police recognise the problem and participate in many activities concerning fight against corruption. This sub-component is a continuation of the activities planned or performed within the framework of Twinnings: 1998, 1999 (Component 10 – internal control of bodies in perspective to combat potential corruption), 2000 (Component 1.1 – corruption). It is also formulated in compliance with recommendations of the final report from Twinning 1999. Gaining knowledge on solutions implemented in this area by the EU countries will allow for preparation of the more efficient system of fight against corruption – which is crucial for the state’s economy and necessary in the view of adjusting Polish economy to EU standards. One of the seminars provided under this component relates to the issue of elaboration of proper model of supervisory administration. Increase of offences committed in course of privatisation of state owned enterprises or perpetrated by supervising councils of State Treasury companies resulted in paying more attention to this particular area. Fight against this kind of crime is in the scope of interest of economic crime branch of the Police. Therefore it is necessary to gain knowledge of activities of the police forces and other institutions responsible for fight against financial crime in the EU countries.

Another problem, crucial for the Polish economy will be an introduction of Euro after Poland’s accession to the EU and monetary union. Therefore the Polish Police should be prepared to handle threats posed by the introduction of EURO – especially the forgery. This sub-component is compliant with the recommendations of the final report from Twinning 1999. In the case of economic crime, often involving large amounts of money and goods, obtained in illegal way (to the detriment of State Treasury), it is important not only to capture and sentence the perpetrators but also to retrieve their illegally obtained income. Therefore, it is necessary for the Polish Police to gain knowledge on forms and methods of detection and legal possibilities of retrieving property and other illegally obtained incomes.

Sub-component dealing with this subject is a continuation of the activities planned or performed within the framework of Twinning 2000 (Sub-component 1.2 – money laundering). It is also formulated in compliance with recommendations of the final report of Twinning 1999.

Apart from economic crime, there is also another kind of new crime – cyber crime linked to the development of the Internet. Crimes committed through the Internet are on the rise. It is very difficult to prove them and verify charges during court proceedings.
Following the recommendations stated in the report from the Twinning 1999 on organised crime, the unit dealing with cyber crime is being expanded within the frame of existing Economic Crimes Department at Bureau of Criminal Service. The manpower of the central unit will have been strengthened up to 20 persons by the year 2004. Moreover, specialised units fighting against cyber crime are going to be placed in Voivodeship Headquarters. Therefore, for that service it is necessary to learn about methods of disclosure and safeguard of evidence concerning crimes committed through Internet, which would allow to identify websites authors, e-mail owners in the course of fight against hackers, crackers and internet paedophilia. This sub-component is a continuation of the activities planned or performed within the framework of Twinnings: 1999 (Component 2 – investigation of computer crimes), 2000 (Sub-component 1.7 – IT criminality), 2002 (Sub-component 1.3 - Internet crime with the use of illegally obtained payment card numbers). It is also formulated in compliance with recommendations of the final report of Twinning 1999.

Component 2. Fight against drug crime

Fight against drug crime is one of the top priorities of the Polish Police and also one of the negotiation's commitments of the Polish Police in the area of Justice and Home Affairs. The process of establishment of countrywide Police co-operation and information exchange system with focal point for EMCDDA is just being started. The focal point has been situated within the structure of the Ministry of Health.  

The issue of operational co-operation of units responsible for tackling different phenomena of organised crime such as money laundering and drug-related crime will be included in regular training of Police officers from CIB. Moreover, the participation of representatives of various services in Twinning activities is foreseen. The National Drug Strategy for years 2002-2005 adopted on 30th July 2002 indicates the complexity of the issue and lists numerous institutions and bodies that will be involved in the realisation of the Programme (i.e. Council for Preventing the Drug Addiction, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Ministry of Defence, local authorities, National Office for Preventing the Drug Addiction, Border Guards, Customs Office, Military Police, Central Management of Prison Service etc.). The participation of the Police in this program is limited to several tasks, namely:

- control of trade in precursors and other substances, used for production of drugs;
- creation and implementation of system for an early recognition of new drugs;
- international and cross-border co-operation with relevant foreign institutions;
- development of new systems for fight against retail drug trade;
- creation of task groups within the framework of agreements between institutions;
- improvement of law enforcement agencies’ equipment.

In the view of the dynamic increase of illegal use of precursors by the criminal groups to produce drugs, stupefacients, and psychotropic substances there is an urgent need to enhance Police officers’ skills on theoretical and practical aspects of combating the above phenomenon. In September 2002 Deputy Commander in Chief of the Polish Police approved a plan to establish a special unit, dealing with this problem. Moreover, the Polish Police take part in Phare Drug and Precursors Project – PSD II which started in February 2002 under the Phare Multi – Beneficiary Drugs Programme. Since the Polish Police do not have much experience in this area yet, therefore it is necessary to gain knowledge on methods of handling the phenomenon of illegal use of precursors in the EU countries among others by an exchange of information and experience with the EU Member States’ special units.

The Police should also have knowledge on possibilities of co-operation with chemical and pharmaceutical industry in the area of precursor's control. The Police are interested in co-operation with the above industry due to its close links with the possibility of illegal use of precursors. Some of the EU countries have much experience in the area of the police co-operation with the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, which have brought results such as liquidation of illegal drug laboratories. Another training will allow the police officers from the new unit of the Central Investigation Bureau, dealing with the synthetic drugs, to gain knowledge on the experience of the EU countries in the area of fight against drugs crime – one of the main concerns of EU policy in the field of the law enforcement.

Heroin trafficking from the territory of the former Soviet Union is another dynamically developing phenomenon in the drug crime area. Since the EU Member States are in many cases the target country for heroin trafficking, their police and customs services have much experience in the area of tactics of fight against this kind of crime.

Component 3 Terrorism and organised crime

After the events of 11th of September 2001 the threat of terrorism became one of the main concerns for the law enforcement agencies. Police should be thoroughly trained in the area of prevention, neutralisation and investigation of terrorist attacks. The Polish Police lack experience in neutralising and preventing the bio-terrorist attack. There are no guidelines worked out to handle the above and no knowledge on equipment that police units should use during operational activities at crime scene. Cases of anthrax threat show, that the police forces must be prepared to deal with such phenomena.

One of the most common methods of terrorist attacks is an attack with the use of explosives. Therefore, there is a need to advice on and present to the Polish Police practical aspects of operational activities in the case of terrorist attack with a substantial use of explosives. Last year’s experience shows, that the Police should also be prepared to handle a terrorist attack with the use of large amounts of explosives on a ship (ferry), plane, subway or train. Therefore, the Polish Police are interested in organisation of antiterrorist units in the EU countries and their tactical solutions. The trainings are a continuation of the activities planned within the framework of Twinning 2001 (Sub-component 5.1 – post-explosion investigation).
The second part of this component deals with the problem of organised crime - methods and tactics to fight organised crime specialised in extortion (victims role in the investigation process), cross border abductions in the light of legislation in force at the EU countries (tactics and methods to handle such cases), methods and tactics of Police to handle kidnapping for ransom and methods of recruiting and trafficking women to work as prostitutes in the EU countries.

Extortion is one of the most common crimes in Poland, committed mostly by the organised crimes’ groups to gain money. Victims of this kind of crime are mostly owners of small enterprises (cafes, restaurants, small shops), who – because of the ruthlessness and brutality of the perpetrators – are often very reluctant to co-operate with the Police. Therefore it is often extremely difficult to prove them guilt. The workshops allowing the police officer to learn the tactics of the EU police in the given area will contribute to more efficient fight against this type of crime.

Another activity will allow the Police officers to acquire extended knowledge on EU legislation and define guidelines for tactics and methods to handle cases of abductions as well as kidnapping. Experience exchange and comparison with the EU police, who met with such cases much earlier and worked out certain standards, is extremely important for the Polish police. Kidnapping for ransom is one of the methods of financing the organised crime and is also an ever-increasing phenomenon in Poland. Since the kidnapped persons are threatened with death their families are reluctant to co-operate with the Police, which renders the work of Police officer extremely difficult. Gaining knowledge on methods of fight against this phenomenon, worked out by the EU countries police forces would certainly be instrumental in combating organised crime.

Trafficing in women from the Eastern and Central Europe to Western Europe is another area of the organised crime, in which the Polish Police needs to exchange information with the police forces of the EU countries. The skills gained during the realisation of activities provisioned in the framework of this component will serve as a basis to prepare guidelines on detecting, limiting and counteracting threats connected with trafficking in women. Furthermore, the knowledge will be used to raise qualifications of Police officers from the local level. More and more crimes are being conducted by the organised groups using the newest technology – therefore one of the seminars will deal with so-called high-tech crime. Training will include presentation of current criminal trends in the phenomena of paying card abuse, the newest technical trends of computer nets' safety, analysis of criminal actions in computer nets and elaboration of methods of co-operation and information exchange as well as translation and copying of the training materials. Importance of training on new kinds of crime (especially computer and Internet crime) is regularly emphasised by the European Commission.

One of the activities should focus on the software used in criminal analysis, which is one of the most important and efficient instruments of the Police, used by the law enforcement agencies of the EU countries in fight against organised crime. Ability to use this software properly will be crucial for police officers performing crime analyses. Another part of the training will focus on technical examination of the documents important for the functioning of the EU countries; knowledge on dealing with documents of the EU institutions and problems of forgery will be necessary for the Polish Police in the view of Poland’s expected membership therein.

Component 4. Crime Prevention

This component is formulated in compliance with the Enfopol 118 recommendations (2. “Police and the society”; 2.1 “Prevention of criminality”, 2.3 “Maintaining public order”). All of the following activities are aimed at crime prevention, which is considered the most effective way of fight against crime.

Police co-operation with businessmen and business organisations in the area of prevention programmes is one of the important elements of crime prevention. Therefore, it is necessary to work out practical solutions for the police to co-operate with business representatives on preparation and realisation of such programmes. The EU police experience in this area and learning practical aspects of prevention programmes targeted on businessmen will be of crucial importance. Training in threat assessment, sense of safety, business plan, choice of partners, negotiations, promotion, presentation, and evaluation would be of a great value for drafting projects on co-operation with business circles.

System of verification and information (VIS) is another instrument of crime prevention and fight against organised crime. Police can use such system to verify validity of documents and eliminate the use of forged or stolen IDs. Data on stolen or forged IDs (or deceased persons IDs that maybe misused by criminals) are introduced to database, which is then used by the Police and other law enforcement agencies to prevent and eliminate unlawful usage of invalid documents. Such system should be accessible also to private institutions – such as car rental agencies, job agencies, financial institutions etc. System of verification of information is a very useful tool in crime prevention, as it gives law enforcement agencies a chance to prevent the misuse of invalid documents. The Polish Police are interested in possibilities of implementation of such a system in Poland (possibly on the basis of a system already existing in Poland /CKRU/ - that has no preventive function at the moment and is not accessible to institutions other than the Police). Learning the mechanisms of verification and information system (that would allow the police to run records of expired and about to expire documents), with the view on pilot implementation of project in Poland, would be very useful in taking more effective preventive actions against organised crime.

Another crucial issue is a necessity to prevent drug-related crimes. International (UN, Interpol, and the EU) as well as Polish organisations and institutions combating drug abuse and drug related criminality, underline that forecasts concerning development of drug related criminality in Central and East-European countries are unfavourable. Moreover, there is an increase of drug criminality involving citizens of the former Eastern Block – which is caused by the larger interest of international trafficking gangs in storage and trading drugs in those countries, and also in trading pharmaceuticals and precursors used in production of synthetic drugs. The picture of drug crime in Poland is consequently closer to the phenomenon observed in the EU. Therefore, it is crucial for the Polish Police officers to get acquainted with methods of drug-related crime prevention used by EU Member States’ law enforcement institutions.
To prevent crimes effectively, the Police should also be able to deal with crisis situation – for example counteracting public order disturbances and acting in cases of natural disasters. The component should cover the subjects of tactics of counteracting mass public disturbances such as blockades organised by farmers and drivers, protests against radioactive materials transport, public disturbances resulting from the activities of anarchist organisations. Methods of counteracting and controlling such events are well known and used by the police forces of the EU countries, therefore it would be substantial for the Polish Police to develop ways of handling such matters. Moreover, the training should cover planning and organisation in situations of special threats to people and environment resulting from natural disasters and calamities, as well as organisation of police quarters command in big cities and command and control systems.

Last activity provided within this component relates to Programme “Centre for the Monitoring of the Prevention Programmes and Citizens’ Initiatives for the Improvement of the Local Communities Safety”. Currently there are ca. 450 prevention programmes of the local communities undertaken in Poland. Polish Police take part in most of those programmes. Therefore, there should be a “centre” established, which will provide aid for all institutions, organisations and persons organising prevention programmes. Training on organisation of the prevention programmes in local communities and factors influencing level of safety of the citizens will allow for more efficient realisation of the above programmes.

Component 5. Forms and methods of Police investigation and proceeding activities

Investigation work is one of the main duties of the police forces. The Police use many new methods and tactics to combat the organised crime effectively, which have very often been formerly unknown. Extension of the capabilities of the Police investigation work was one of the elements of recommendations of the Twinning '98 final report. Therefore, it is crucial to present new methods of investigation and their application in preparing evidence for the court to the Police officers.

One of the most important elements of investigation work is crime scene investigation – which needs to be well organised and cautiously performed. It is connected among others with detection, collection and securing of evidence for court and proper documentation of proceeding activities. Activity, planned within the framework of this Twinning, will support the Polish Police efforts to adopt the EU standards on crime scene investigation and guidelines for Police officers who perform it (OISIN project). This action is linked to the Enfopol 118 project within which AEPC organised a seminar on technical methods of investigation (September 2000).

Another crucial element of investigation work is co-operation with informers, who are the main source of information for the Police. Learning the tactics and strategy of work with informers within the EU should allow the Polish police to improve the methods of agents’ use and deepen knowledge on the solutions applied within the EU among Polish Police officers. Work with informers is one of the main methods used by the Police officers within the course of operational activities. Therefore, it is necessary to gain knowledge on co-operation with informers in the police forces of EU Member States.

Only recently the Polish Police have been authorised to perform special operations (such as controlled purchase) in order to fight more effectively against organised crime. It is necessary to develop the Polish Police knowledge in the area of use of the materials, obtained during such operations, in preparatory proceedings. There is a need to improve, expand and verify our knowledge through comparison with the practice and experience of the police in the EU Member States, which performed special operations much earlier and thus are more experienced therein than the Polish police.

Another point of interest for the Polish Police is the international co-operation in the area of target search for criminal offenders hiding themselves from law enforcement agencies. The training will allow the Police officer to study thoroughly procedures of searching for criminals who hide themselves abroad and to exchange experience on methods employed within the EU countries. As it is necessary to create effective international co-operation between the EU police forces and the Polish Police (especially in the area of the cross-border and organised crime), this topic is of the uttermost importance.

Another issue connected with effectiveness of Police service is proper use of statistical data. On the initiative of the Police Commander in Chief, there has been a team created, which will work on modification of crimes registration system. The task of the inter-ministerial team for integration of the law enforcement statistics is to assess the IT programmes of Ministry of Justice and the Police, which are currently being implemented, and to elaborate the principles of statistics and functioning of those programmes – which will lead towards the creation of one integrated system. One of the most important tasks is also integration of the system TEMIDA with system KSIP (National Police Information System), which will consist mainly in elaborating a new catalogue of crimes and events, and introducing new sheets (forms). Works of the team should be followed by working out new procedures on proper inserting, processing and management of statistical data. Statistics parallel to other assessment tools shall be used for evaluation of performance of Police and other law enforcement agencies and utilised in management activities.

In the XXI century effectiveness of the Police depends also on ability to retrieve information from IT equipment. One part of this component will focus on procedures and equipment used by the experts from the EU in the area of data-safety systems from computer conveyors at the place of an event and advanced methods of data recovery from computer information conveyors. Knowledge on employment of the newest IT technology in the field of forensic science will allow Polish experts to reach compliance with European standards of police work.

Component 6. Schengen Information System

On the 22nd July 2002 the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on SIS Implementation in Polish Administration headed by the Minister of the Interior and Administration was established. The following agencies are engaged in the activities of the body: Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Border Guard, the Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance. The tasks of the aforementioned body are among others: harmonisation and co-ordination of activities of engaged
The following tasks are scheduled to be performed under the project: Combating economic crime PHARE 2002 investigation, criminal analysis, combating the maritime (overseas) smuggle, protection of crown witness, and entrepreneurs organisations, fear reduction programme build-up; quality/effectiveness evaluation of the work and service of training units, personnel management; Prevention programmes servicing complex computer and communication systems; Human resources (the assessment of personnel, standards in the field of computer and communication structures management, specialised trainings for personnel in charge of preparing the Police for participation in SIS, accommodation of the Polish Police logistic services to European Union tablets containing psychotropic substances, revealing the narcotics in drivers' blood, DNA database); IT and Logistics started. The following tasks are scheduled to be performed under the project: Forensic science (quality and quantity analysis of PHARE 2001 PHARE PNP 2000 computer and communication structures and networks security), preparation of the Polish Police to the EU accession; implementation and managing of IT systems (organisation of communications systems, CISCO computer network, systems of criminality, protection of intellectual property, IT criminality, forensic analysis of narcotics, personnel selection), progress. Projects in the following subjects included: combating organised crime (corruption, money laundering, drug-related PHARE 2000 control of bodies in perspective to combat potential corruption. PHARE '99: Fight against organised crime – project is completed; forensic science (AFIS, revelation of latent fingerprints, psycho-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, last preparations to the launch in 2nd quarter of 2002 in progress. Projects 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 PNP 2000: Fight against crime I – project under implementation: sub-project Technical Assistance – training and expertise in quality management.

PHARE 2001: Twinning for the police services – Consortium chosen, preparatory talks on the merits of the programme started. The following tasks are scheduled to be performed under the project: Forensic science (quality and quantity analysis of tablets containing psychotropic substances, revealing the narcotics in drivers’ blood, DNA database); IT and Logistics (preparing the Police for participation in SIS, accommodation of the Polish Police logistic services to European Union standards in the field of computer and communication structures management, specialised trainings for personnel in charge of servicing complex computer and communication systems); Human resources (the assessment of personnel, quality/effectiveness evaluation of the work and service of training units, personnel management); 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); Combating serious crime (Training in the post-explosion investigation, criminal analysis, combating the maritime (overseas) smuggling, protection of crown witness).

PHARE 2002: Fight against organised and economic crime in the view of European integration – Consortium not chosen. The following tasks are scheduled to be performed under the project: Combating economic crime (workshops, study visits and
seminars on fight against money laundering, access to non-police databases, combating internet and computer crime; Combating serious crime (seminars, trainings and workshops concerning combating smuggling on international scale and criminal analysis); European integration (trainings, seminars and study visits concerning co-operation with Europol, accessibility of the Police to the Public, personal data protection, effective financing of Police services).

**PHARE PNP 2003: Fight against crime IV** – not approved yet, sub-project Technical Assistance – training in quality management.

**PHARE 2003: Balanced Response to Drug Problem** - Project of Ministry of Health. The following tasks are scheduled to be performed under the project: Implementation and evaluation of the national drug strategy (inter-ministerial co-operation and co-ordination, planning, funding, evaluation, etc.), in terms of policy development, drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction; Further development of the National Focal Point; Strengthening the enforcement and prevention capacities, building closer co-ordination with the EU. Participation of Police is planned within this project.

**UNDP Umbrella Project: Implementation of quality management in administration** (including the Police).

### 3.3. Results

The activities carried out in the form of the twinning will strengthen the administrative capacity of Polish agencies responsible for fight against crime, especially its organised forms. The training and assistance provided in the framework of twinning aims at: increasing the knowledge of solutions applied by EU MS law enforcement bodies.

The impact of the aforementioned components shall result in the following:

- combating economic crime improved
- better results in combating drug-related crime
- more effective combating new phenomena of crime
- expanded knowledge and improved skills in police action against terrorist attacks
- defined guidelines on handling terrorist attacks
- drafted guidelines on tactics and methods of tackling abductions and kidnappings
- defined guidelines on detecting, limiting and fighting women trafficking
- developed crime prevention programmes and strategies
- practical solutions for the police to co-operate with business representatives on preparation and realisation of prevention programmes worked out
- introduction of pilot VIS system
- introduction of new forms and methods of investigation work
- adopted standards in crime scene investigation
- drafted new statistical system as a tool of evaluation of Police activities and management
- better knowledge and improved skills on SIS and EUROMAC functioning
- better psychological aid for police officers

### 3.4. Activities

The following activities for Police officers from General Police HQ and Voivodeship HQs on the following components (subject fields) are provisioned:

- **Component 1. Economic crime (11 seminars and workshops for approx. 300 participants)**
  1. Fight against money laundering
  2. VAT fraud in international turnover and money laundering
  3. Corruption (including seminar on participation of the state’s representatives in the supervisory administration of the state treasury companies)
  4. Threats connected with the introduction of EURO - with participation of representatives of: Public Prosecution Office, General Inspectorate of Financial Information, Department of International Treasury Relations)
  5. Forms and methods of detection and legal possibilities to retrieve property and other illegally obtained incomes
  6. Disclosure and safeguard of evidence concerning crimes committed through Internet

- **Component 2. Fight against drug crime (7 seminars and workshops for approx. 150 participants) – with participation of representatives of Ministry of Health, Public Prosecution Office, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, General Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Customs**
  1. Control of precursors’ turnover
  2. Training on the Police co-operation with other state institutions and chemical industry in the area of controlling and monitoring of the precursors’ trade – current trends in the area of use of chemical substances sold beyond the official control for the production of synthetic drugs
  3. Co-operation with chemical and pharmaceutical industry in the area of precursor’s control
  4. The newest trends in heroin trafficking

- **Component 3. Terrorism and organised crime (13 seminars and workshops for approx. 400 participants)**
  1. Procedures in the cases of bio-terrorism attack, with a special emphasis on operational activities – with participation of representatives of Internal Security Agency
  2. Operational activities in the case of terrorist attack with a substantial use of explosives – with participation of representatives of Internal Security Agency
3. Methods and tactics to fight organised crime specialised in extortions - the victims role in the investigation process
4. Cross border abductions in the light of legislation in force at the EU countries - tactics and methods to handle such cases
5. Methods and tactics of Police to handle kidnapping for ransom
6. Methods of recruiting and trafficking women to work as prostitutes in the EU countries
7. Computer and electronic crime
8. IT technology in the Police service – criminal analysis
9. IT technology in the Police service – technical examination of documents

Component 4. Crime Prevention (5 seminars and workshops for approx. 100 participants)
1. Safe business
2. Launch of VIS system (with participation of representatives of Ministry of Justice and Public Prosecution Office)
3. Drug-related crime prevention
4. Actions in Crisis Situation- counteracting public order disturbances
5. Trainings on monitoring of the prevention programmes and citizens’ initiatives for the improvement of the local communities safety

Component 5. Forms and methods of Police investigation and proceeding activities (10 seminars and workshops for approx. 250 participants)
1. Organisation and performance of crime scene investigation (with participation of representatives of Public Prosecution Office)
2. Co-operation with informers
3. Use of materials obtained during special operations in preparatory proceedings.
4. Use of IT technology in the forensic science
5. Use of crime statistics (with participation of representatives of Public Prosecution Office)
6. International co-operation in the area of target search for criminal offenders hiding themselves from law enforcement agencies

Component 6. Schengen Information System and EURODAC (5 seminars and workshops for approx. 100 participants) - with participation of representatives of Border Guard’s and Custom’s Offices
1. Co-operation within the framework of SIS
2. NSIS and SIRENE in EU countries
3. Co-operation within EURODAC

Component 7. Study of Intervention and Psychological Aid (workshops, practical training, lectures, evaluation of training and monitoring for 45 persons)
1. Interpersonal training
2. Individual aid and psychological intervention in difficult situations and emotional crises
3. Anti-stress prophylactic
4. Phenomena and processes occurring in small groups
5. Problems related to abuse of chemical substances; early intervention at work
6. Aggressive behaviours and violent situations
7. Methods of psychological education
8. Supervisory activities

The PAA post is expected in the framework of twinning for 14-month period. 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,
- participating in drafting the guidelines and strategies for the Polish Police,
- assisting the Polish Ministry of Interior and Administration to implement its objectives.

After Poland’s accession to European Union the Polish Government will consider necessity to establish so-called Strategic Steering Group consisting of teams of experts from EU (including also the former Strategic Steering Group members) and Polish ones depending on ad-hoc needs. The Polish and EU experts will have equal rights and duties, and will work for Poland and other EU Member States on matters connected with JHA investments. The costs of work of the expert’s teams (meetings, study visits and others) could be financed from the Phare twinning budget.
3.5. Lessons learned
Project takes into consideration obligations stated in Common Position of European Commission adopted in August 2002, in
which Polish Police activities targeted on development of Police capacity in the field of activities targeted on tackling
organised, economic and narcotics crime. Evaluation reports of projects financed from Phare funds, listed in p. 3.2., also
underline a necessity of further development in the aforementioned area.

4. Institutional framework
4.1. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration is responsible for implementation of the project.
Main beneficiary of the project - 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. Implementation of the project does not change the above institutional
framework. Various branches of General Police Headquarters will be involved in the realisation of the project.
4.2. No particular institutional changes are assumed.

5. Detailed Budget (M€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building (IB)</th>
<th>Total Phase</th>
<th>Recipient* (Police)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning covenant</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>2,0</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0,3</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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
PAO: Mr Tadeusz Kozek, Under-Secretary of State in the Office of the Committee for European Integration, Aleje
Ujazdowskie 9, Warsaw; phone 48 22 4555241; fax 4822 4555243
Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU): Barbara Kasnikowska, Co-operation Fund, ul. Górnoslaska 4a, 00-400
Warsaw, phone: 4822 622 88 20, fax. 48 22 622 75 65
6.2. Twinning
The CFCU will be in charge of the financial management. Contact person: Ms. Małgorzata Kutyla, Department of European
Integration and International Co-operation, Ministry of Interior and Administration; ul. Wspólna 2/4; 02-541 Warsaw, Phone:
+48 22 6618966; e-mail: wydzei@die.mswia.gov.pl.
The PAA will be placed in the Ministry of Interior and Administration.
6.3. Non-standard aspects
Provisions of the twinning manual will be followed.
6.4 Contracts
Number of contracts – 1 twinning covenant for 2,0 M €. Co-financing 0,3 M€ - Co-financing covers direct and indirect cost of
the beneficiary administration in compliance with Twinning Manual.

7. Implementation schedule
7.1. Covenant signing 2nd quarter 2004
7.2. Start of project activity 3rd quarter 2004
7.3. Project Completion 3rd quarter 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. Appropriate professional qualifications and experience will be the main
factors of personnel recruitment and evaluation.

10. Rates of return n.a.
11. Investment criteria n.a.
12. Conditionality and sequencing
The project will be implemented in compliance with the realisation schedule provisioned in twinning covenant and co-financed
from the budget of the Polish Police. The project does not require specific sequencing. Activities will be performed
simultaneously.
Conditionalities:
The covenant is planned to be signed in the 2nd quarter of 2004.
The Steering Committee is to meet quarterly to monitor the implementation of the project. Steering Committee will evaluate
quality of performed activities, taking into consideration financial means involved in the implementation of the project. The
evaluation will provide proper use of Twinning budget and improvement of services. Steering Committee will also evaluate
results of completed activities with regard to achievement of goals, improvement of fight against organised crime and adoption of UE requirements in this area. Steering Committee will be responsible for approval of the PAA’s quarterly reports.

Activities related to establishment of National Criminal Information Centre will have been conducted within the Police structures by June 2003. Internal development, better management and improved transparency of the Police achieved.
# Log-Frame Planning Matrix for the Project

**Fight against organised crime**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name and number:</th>
<th>Contracting period expires: 30/11/2005</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: 30/11/2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total budget:</strong> 2,300,000 €</td>
<td><strong>Phare budget:</strong> 2,000,000 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reaching compliance with priorities included in the Accession Partnership and the NPPM regarding Titles IV TEC and VI TEU.</td>
<td>approach to the EU norms and standards, efficiency of Polish Police services performance increased</td>
<td>reports of the EU representatives and the EC experts, reports of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration statistic data</td>
<td>proper strategy of employment and EC kept on time; proper strategy of employment policy and staff training; Polish authorities commitment in fight against crime maintained; financial obligations by the Polish government and EC kept in time; services involved in the implementation of the project professionally prepared.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purposes</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Enforcing administrative and institutional capacity of Police to fight crime through the know-how transfer from the EU countries - Adjusting law enforcement to the EU standards and acquis communautaire - Improving efficiency of Police activities related to border protection</td>
<td>- decrease of criminality in specific types, - rise in citizens’ sense of personal safety</td>
<td>reports of the EU experts reports of Polish government institutions, reports of beneficiaries, reports of local authorities on criminality specific analysis, statistic data</td>
<td>financial, logistical and human resource commitment of beneficiaries of the project, efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts</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>- combating economic crime improved - better results in combating drug-related crime - more effective combating new phenomena of crime - expanded knowledge and improved skills in police action against terrorist attacks - defined guidelines on handling terrorist attacks - drafted guidelines on tactics and methods of tackling abductions and kidnappings - defined guidelines on detecting, limiting and fighting women trafficking - developed crime prevention programmes and strategies - practical solutions for the police to co-operate with business representatives on preparation and realisation of prevention programmes worked out - introduction of pilot VIS system</td>
<td>- increased number of Police units trained by Polish Police employees after the completion of the project, - increased number of guidelines and new procedures drafted, - increased number of Police employees acquainted with training materials, - increased percentage of police officers trained and better skilled in the field of combating economic and organised crime, preventing drug-related crime, police investigation techniques, use of statistics, use of SIS and EURODAC organisation and procedures, - increased number of institutions exchanging data on stolen or forged IDs, - increased number of preventive Police activities performed - increased number of trained psychologists</td>
<td>credit bills, reports of contractors, reports of beneficiaries</td>
<td>financial, logistical and human resource commitment of beneficiaries of the project, efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- introduction of new forms and methods of investigation work
- adopted standards in crime scene investigation
- drafted new statistical system as a tool of evaluation of Police activities and management
- better knowledge and improved skills on SIS and EURODAC functioning
- better psychological aid for police officers

Activities | Objectively verifiable indicators | Assumptions |
--- | --- | --- |
Trainings, workshops and seminars in the following fields: fight against economic crime, drug crime, terrorism and organised crime; crime prevention; forms and methods of Police investigation work; statistics, Schengen Information System and EURODAC; psychological aid for police officers | training materials provided, training carried out, translated documents handed over. | - estimation of expert selection, - reports on realisation of the project, - estimation of training. |

Preconditions |
Twinning Covenant signed
Phare funds available

Annex 2-3 Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedule for the Project – Fight against organised crime

| Date of Drafting: September 2002 |
| Planning Period: 2004-2005 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Cost (M€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Implementation schedule | 2.0 |
Contracting schedule | 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.6 2.0 |
Disbursement schedule | 2.0 |

Legend: C = covenant signing; I = covenant implementation and payment