1. Basic information
1.1. CRIS Number: 2003/005-710.03.07
1.2. Title: Fight against crime IV
1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.4. Location: Poland

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

2.2. Project purpose
- Improving efficiency in crime combat
- Further developing of Police IT, commutation and radio-communication system
- Improving efficiency of training capacity of Police training centres and Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration
- Improving efficiency of forensic science service

2.3. Compliance with objectives and priorities stated in AP and NPPM
AP: Adopt and implement a strategy to combat organised crime (from prevention to prosecution); combat trafficking in human beings; adopt and implement a national anti-drugs strategy; including the establishment of a National Drugs Focal Point to cooperate with EMCDDA; effectively address money-laundering and economic crime. Improve the internal co-operation within the police, with other law enforcement agencies and with the judiciary in particular to strengthen the fight against organised crime and eliminate overlapping investigations.
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
All computer systems and telecommunication networks installed in the framework of this project will lead to the enhanced development Polish Police international co-operation. Moreover, due to the implementation of this project, Poland will have established a credible organisational and co-operational framework ensuring proper cross-border law enforcement co-operation, among others, within the SIS II structure.

3. Description
3.1. Background and justification
Background:
The implementation of the project will be a continuation of Polish Police efforts to improve efficiency in fight against organised crime, which is a priority indicated in NPPM. One of the main goals is to strengthen the services responsible for drug and terrorism related crimes. In the aforementioned areas the Police have already executed a number of institutional, organisational and structural changes such as establishment of Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of General Police Headquarters on 15 April 2000. The Bureau combines the service acting against organised crime and service acting against drug related crimes. The actions conducted by CIB use, among others, concentration of investigating, human, and technical potential as well as the most current legal means (special operations, police provocation, crown witness) and are targeted against the leaders of criminal groups and their material background.

Regarding drugs issue the Police participated in several Phare PNP investment and twinning 1998, 1999, 2000 projects, e.g. in Phare Regional Drug Enforcement project and in project on tablet synthetic drugs implemented in 2001 which was continued in the framework of joined project on Synthetic Drugs and Precursors in 2002. Police officers from CIB also actively participate in Baltic Sea region countries project targeted on monitoring and preventing organised crime named Baltcom – Border, in particular in the works of multilateral anti-drug working group responsible for counteracting illegal production and trade in narcotics. Establishment of the Council for Counteracting Drug Addiction was a decisive step in the area of Polish preparation for co-operation with the European Centre for Monitoring Drugs and Drug Addiction and international co-operation in combating narcotics crime. In addition, the national focal point set up at the Office on Drug Addiction of the Ministry of Health will allow to co-operate and exchange information among bodies and services responsible for counteracting drug addiction problem in Poland as well as to effectively fight narcotics crime.

Number of activities aiming at organisational changes in the Police regarding exchange of information and procedures are being carried out like: Modeling of data flow within the Police, which is just being under implementation within the framework of TA for Phare PNP 2000. Project which is foreseen to end in September 2003 is to analyse quality of information exchange, to work out new procedures and to provide necessary training. Those activities will support organisational changes in the Police related to introduction of more efficient and modern tools (for example use of Intranet in the Police organisation) in the work of the Polish Police. Broader use of Intranet in work of the Polish Police is going to be one of the most important steps towards modernisation of the services. Creation of the safe data transmission system in Police and introduction of
Intranet in the Police organisation will lead to improvement of horizontal and vertical exchange of information – which is one of the recommendations enclosed within the EU experts’ final report from Twinning ‘98.

Modern technology of management – data flow modelling will therefore support foreseen extension of access to central databases. Following the statements of common position concerning negotiations in Justice and Home Affairs sector regarding Poland’s membership in the EU, National Police Information System (NPIS) was launched at the beginning of 2003. In the view of Poland’s approaching accession to the EU and Schengen Convention, the Polish Schengen Action Plan was prepared, which states that the Police must prepare their systems to exchange information with SIS through the development of central systems, creation and modernisation of national access infrastructure. In that regard NPIS play crucial role. NPIS will be an organisational foundation for the National IT System, and will serve as a basis for national SIS node. Over 90% of data (articles 95-100 Schengen Convention) are introduced and processed in Police information systems which means, that the Polish Police have to possess IT infrastructure countrywide. Information within articles 97-100 of Schengen Convention will be introduced at the very first stage to the NPIS from all basic access stations (Universal Computer Working Stations - UCWS) within the Police. After launch of SIS II, information will be processed from those Police units to NPIS and in turn it will go through this national interface to SIS II. Before the launch of SIS II, this equipment will provide the Police units with access to NPIS. Basic functions of central databases of NPIS are started but the system will be fully operational only after providing access stations for all units of the Police. The system meets requirements and follows appropriate patterns of Europol.

The Police already co-operate with other law enforcement agencies by:
- exchange of information, joint investigations, prevention and operational activities, training with the following institutions and organisations: Europol, Interpol, Baltcom, State Protection Office, General Fiscal Control Inspectorate, Border Guard, Central Board of Customs, Customs agencies and General Customs Inspectorate.
- fight against cross-border crime on the basis of Strategy of Integrated Border Management which means performance of routine duties excluding physical border protection.
- activities related to initiative projects aimed to limit the crime rate and monitor crime risks in connection with the realisation of the National Crime Prevention Programme within task group in accordance with Decision of Minister of Interior and Administration from 11 January 2001
- exchange of information provided by National Criminal Information Centre (KCIK) - which was established within the Police structure in 2002.

Justification:

All subprojects aim at fulfilling tasks, stated in the main strategic document of the Polish government in the area of law enforcement – “Security and Public Order in Poland” from June 2000 – especially in its second part “National Crime Prevention Programme” (Article 6 – “Technical Modernisation of the Police Force”, point 6.1.”Computerisation of the Police”). Effective prevention and fight against further development of the organised and ordinary crime is possible only under the condition of technical improvement of the Police. Top priorities in this area are: further computerisation (providing all police officers with access to all data used by the Polish Police – point 6.1 of “Technical Modernisation...”) and modernisation of communication systems (commutation and radio-communication systems – point 6.4 of the “Technical Modernisation...”).

The National Crime Prevention Programme in years 2000 – 2001 sets the main directions of Police preparations in terms of communication of citizens with the Police and will improve co-operation of services responsible for the public security – i.e. the Police, fire brigades, medical services etc.)

According to the „Strategy”, technical modernisation is one of the most important requirement for improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of the Polish Police (point V of the “Strategy...”) The Strategy indicates the following direction of the technical modernisation of the Polish Police:
- development of IT support for the police officers (common access to central databases by development of access infrastructure in all of the Police organisational units)
- improvement of servicing the citizens – easier communication with the Police and increase of the Police mobility (development of teletransmission systems and modern commutation and radio-communication systems will facilitate communication of citizens with the Police and will improve co-operation of services responsible for the public security – i.e. the Police, fire brigades, medical services etc.)
- preparation of the Police equipment for co-operation within the framework of the EU – creation of IT systems providing exchange of information with police services in other countries.
Furthermore the Police accomplishes tasks set by the Police Commander in Chief in the “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004” which presents in detail further expansion of Police IT and communication. In this document, in particular, the following issues were emphasised:

- need for data processing support for the operational units;
- need for different services connected with communication and data processing;
- global trends in development of telecommunication and information technology;
- mutually related conditions of development of particular networks and systems.

It was accepted that the preparation of the efficient communication and data processing systems which would ensure the proper management of the police manpower is most important task, both: during realisation of day-to-day duties and in case of crisis situations by securing the efficient access to necessary information, needed by the police officer to properly perform his duties at his work post, in the area determined by his needs and authority. It should be mentioned that this document was prepared in 1999 and due to the financial, organisational and technical conditions, time of realisation and order of specific elements of the plan might have been changed and postponed. Therefore, the document describes current development’s directions and lists the following organisational, legal and designing tasks:

- working out new rules of registration and circulation of data;
- defining the unified systems of classification and codification of the police information;
- creating the central database, enabling access to information;
- working out understandable and easy to use mechanisms of access and modification of information;
- working out mechanisms of use control;
- designing and creating of automatic or semiautomatic mechanisms of data exchange with the IT systems based within or outside the Police;
- developing of the Police IT services, responsible for exploitation of the new system as well as further modifications;
- training of the police officers in the area of effective exploitation of the possibilities of new system.

The aforementioned designing works resulted in creation of the integrated, universal IT system – NPIS. After securing access to the new system for every police officer, a significant qualitative change, brought by the NPIS in comparison with formerly exploited Integrated Police Information System (IPIS), will appear in the area of accessibility and presentation of data. Stipulations made under NPPM, 24.4 indicate that the shortages in the field of IT and communication are the most severe ones constituting the huge gap between the Polish Police force and EU MS ones. Enormous needs in the equipment area result in the Police purchasing equipment of the same type as the one already provided within the framework of previous Phare projects. That is why 80% of means allocated under this project are to be spent on modernisation of commutation, IT network and radio-communication systems. Since expansion and upgrade of IT and communication equipment continue the process required to use modern, unified communication systems and new tools offered by NPIS, no particular organisational changes are needed.

Although the sub-components 1 to 3 at the first view aim only at completion or replacement of instruments for the Polish Police, this purchase will be essential for the improvement of the working methods as well as for strengthening the structure of the police.

With the increasing access of all police stations to the NPIS the entirety, actuality and the reliability of system will be improved. Due to the am the efficiency of the police work in the field can be fastened and organised more convenient for the public. The data of the NPIS are one important source for this task. Reliable threat assessments can be carried out on the basis of the crime analysis. They are necessary for the strategic planning of the police and the government and the decisions upon a purposeful employment of personnel. Reliable operative NPIS is essential for the day to day work of the Police, especially for the preparation and realisation of police controls, deployments in crisis situation and special tactical operations. Due to introduction of modern computer devices – UCWS – time needed to register and retrieve information (for example data on stolen car) will decrease significantly. Information will be introduced directly to NPIS from the unit where the event took place (without any intermediary – for example fax) and will also be immediately available to all police officers using UCWS in the whole country. Such possibility will be indispensable. In the modern Police work, where - due to the mobility of criminals - fast access to information is crucial.

Modernisation of the police radio-communication equipment will also improve the efficiency of the police because of the increasing possibilities to lead the forces to the points where they are needed. Fast and direct communication between the officer on the beat and their base will ensure that modern methods of crime prevention and investigation will be applied all over the country.

Launching new technical tools can interfere with the organisational structure. This interference has to be observed carefully. It is not the IT-technique, which should change the work or the way of doing the work. In accordance with the tasks of the Police defined work-process should have a big influence on the IT-tools to be purchased. The existence of NPIS and the access for almost all police officers through police stations on all levels as well as the possibilities to communicate via radio-communication is crucial for efficient work. Equipping all the Police units with this tools will bring the real structural change for the Polish Police. It will ensure the further development of the Polish Police towards a modern police force. Implementation of new equipment will allow unification of procedures within the Police force countrywide and spread of already existing organisational solutions to the units on the lower levels of the structure. Implementation of new systems and procedures are provisioned during training of the staff.
Several branches of the Police will be strengthened by the project: CIB, criminal service, prevention service, forensic science service as well as efficiency of police training system and units responsible for activities related to EU integration. The project includes seven sub-projects as follows (concentration of funds on the most effective elements required for accession to the European Union and limited number of sub-projects are in accordance with the European Commission's recommendation):

Sub-projects:
1. Expansion of Police IT network
2. Modernisation of Police commutation systems
3. Modernisation of Police radio-communication systems incl. specialised radio-communication system for CIB
4. Training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration and training centres
5. Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime
6. Computerisation of forensic science service
7. Technical Assistance

Sub-project no. 1 Expansion of Police IT network

This sub-project concentrates on developing access infrastructure to existing National Police Information System (NPIS), which will allow the access to Schengen Information System. The implementation of the sub-project will allow the Police to reach the main aim in the area of the development of the Police IT systems for the basic services – which is to secure the efficient access to the necessary information, needed by the police officer in the field unit. It should be also mentioned, that the Police investments in the area of access to SIS comply with results of an analysis, conducted under the Technical Assistance 2000 project.

Needs in the area of access stations to NPIS and necessary organisational, legal and designing tasks which are performed to acquire the aforementioned aim were defined in the documents “Technical Modernisation of the Police Force” and “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004”. It was planned that the Police will purchase 2.000 such devices each year (10.000 up till 2004). At the beginning of 2003 - due to the financial limitations - there were ca. 2.600 access stations assembled in all the Police units. Therefore time needed to reach the limit of 10.000 devices was extended till 2006. 768 access stations are planned to be purchased by the end of 2003 (268 from Phare COP 2000 project and 500 from Phare PNP 2002 project). Within the framework of the PNP 2003 project 1100 working stations and 230 working stations equipped with encryption devices (which enable to send classified data and which will serve mainly police units dealing with organised and drug crime) are planned to be purchased. Implementation of the project PNP 2003 should therefore increase the number of access stations to NPIS in the Polish Police by ca. 50% and will enable access for ca. 6000 Police officers. After implementation of project PNP 2003, the Polish Police will have at its disposal ca. 4700 modern working stations. In years 2004-2006 the Police shall purchase at least 6.000 of those devices.

NPIS is used in central, provincial, county and some communal Police units (stations and districts), and there are plans to introduce it into all Police units. The insufficient number of access stations is the primary restriction for today and next years. Purchased equipment will be assembled in the Police commands, which:
- do not have access to National Police Information System;
- cover the widest territory;
- have most numerous personnel.

The approximate demand for access posts is as follows:
- relevant Bureaus of General Police Headquarters (Crime Intelligence Bureau, Prevention Police Bureau, Central Investigation Bureau, Communications and IT Bureau, Central Forensic Laboratory, Bureau of Internal Affairs) – approximate target number of computers: 1.000,
- Provincial Police Headquarters (17 regional units) – approximate target number of computer per one provincial unit – from 100 to 300,
- in City Police Headquarters (total 330 units) – approximate target number of computers per one county unit – from 20 to 40,
- in Police Stations (total exceeding 600 units) – from 4 to 8,
- in Police districts (total: approx. 1000 districts) – from 1 to 2.

The above list shows that the minimum planned equipment with access stations of police units of all levels amounts to 12,500 pcs. Stated figures reflect the approximate needs of different branches units located in Police headquarters/commands/stations of all levels of Police structure. In order to fasten the registration process and to create public access to this information, the aim of the project is further adjusting of Polish Police organisation to the EU Police model in which each police officer has access to the IT system with an average of one access station per two or more officers.

UCWS – that are computers equipped with specialised software and hardware solutions as well as mechanism to protect access to the computer data and police information – will replace obsolete alphanumeric terminals, currently used within the police force. It should be mentioned, that in this project fiche name “access post” or “working station” means UCWS – not to be mistaken with link to NPIS (therefore number of access posts would be higher than just one device per Police unit). 230 of UCWS with encryption devices will be used by Central Investigation Bureau (mainly) and operational sections of criminal services to effectively fight against organised crime and their needs to develop access to classified data stored in central
The "Programme of the Police IT and communication development" clearly states that large part of activities foreseen in the programme will provide all city and county headquarters and larger police stations with access to PSTD. This sub-project is also in compliance with the task of "Digitalisation of Police tele-transmission and IT systems", defined in the aforementioned “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004” and “Strategy of Police activities in 2003-2007”. Currently, there are 290 modern digital exchanges used in the Police units. The Police units should be ultimately equipped with 379 modern digital telephone exchanges. The scope of this subproject covers purchase of 80 telephone exchanges with power systems. This project should allow for completion of the establishment of modern commutation system based on ISDN technology in Police units at voivodeships, county and municipal level (after purchase of missing 9 exchanges from budgetary means). It results from a necessity to adjust the whole telecommunication net used by the Police to digital systems and appliances used in public operators’ nets and EU standards. On the basis of new commutation knots (commutation knot – digital exchange with emergency power supply) and digital transmission net it will be possible to establish dispatcher nets covering territories of separate voivodeships and the whole country, e.g. links among Technical Commanding Centre of the General Police HQ and duty officers from voivodeship HQs.

Sub-project no. 2 Modernisation of Police commutation systems

This sub-project is also in compliance with the task of “Digitalisation of Police tele-transmission and IT systems”, defined in the aforementioned “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004” and “Strategy of Police activities in 2003-2007”. Currently, there are 290 modern digital exchanges used in the Police units. The Police units should be ultimately equipped with 379 modern digital telephone exchanges. The scope of this subproject covers purchase of 80 telephone exchanges with power systems. This project should allow for completion of the establishment of modern commutation system based on ISDN technology in Police units at voivodeships, county and municipal level (after purchase of missing 9 exchanges from budgetary means). It results from a necessity to adjust the whole telecommunication net used by the Police to digital systems and appliances used in public operators’ nets and EU standards. On the basis of new commutation knots (commutation knot – digital exchange with emergency power supply) and digital transmission net it will be possible to establish dispatcher nets covering territories of separate voivodeships and the whole country, e.g. links among Technical Commanding Centre of the General Police HQ and duty officers from voivodeship HQs.

The “Programme of the Police IT and communication development” clearly states that large part of activities foreseen in the framework of commutation systems’ modernisation will be realised in the year 2004. Realisation of this subproject will not mean the end of commutation systems’ modernisation – but it certainly will be instrumental in supplying county Police HQ’s in the area of six voivodeships with modern commutation knots. Analogue commutation systems, currently used by many of the Police units, are not only worked out but also obsolete. It is necessary to build modern, digital networks. Without digitalisation of the commutation systems, Police commutation network will not be able to co-operate with other operators – and will not function properly.

A considerable progress in the digital telephone exchange build-up in the Police voivodeship and county HQs’ communication nodes was achieved last year with assistance of Phare COP 98. Old exploited telephone exchanges have been replaced within the Police units in the eastern border area, altogether 71 digital commutation systems and 72 guaranteed power devices. However, there are still shortages in this area – therefore withdrawal of old analogue telephone exchanges from 80 county HQs in 6 voivodeships will greatly improve the work of local Police units.

It should be mentioned that purchased commutation equipment is in compliance with World and European telecommunication standards issued by the organisations of ITU (International Telecommunication Union) and ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute).

Supplier of the equipment should provide training for technicians from every Police unit receiving phone exchanges in the area of service and maintenance of the equipment. In case of this subproject, which covers 80 Police units, there should be 400 persons trained.
Sub-project no. 3 Modernisation of Police radio-communication equipment

This sub-project is compatible with the “National Crime Prevention Programme”, in terms of communication and IT modernisation within the Police force, “Strategy of Police activities in 2003-2007” and with the task of “Conventional systems of the UKF radio-communication”, defined in “Programme of the Police IT and communication development for years 2000-2004”. Its implementation is dictated by the need to implement the project entitled Radio II, realised by the Police since 1995, which foresees the exploitation of new radio frequencies reserved for JHA sector (connected with the need to implement frequencies for channels with the interval of 12.5 kHz) and elaboration of new assignment of users in exploited frequency intervals. At the moment the Police are accomplishing the first stage of regrouping and launch of radio networks, which use radio channels operating with the interval of 12.5 kHz. Radiophones are the basic instrument of police officer’s communication, enabling data and information exchange and coordination of activities. Purchase of modern base radios, car radios and radio handsets is a priority, as those devices constitute basis for Police communication systems, built in frames of conventional radio networks. Radiophones enable contact with units in the field and immediate action in cases of violation of security and public order and secured exchange of information and data.

The scope of the project is parallel with the purchases under COP’97 (eastern border) and CBC projects (see: 3.2 Linked activities) which were directed strictly to western border area. Therefore, the present project completes the project PNP 2002 in efforts to reduce the differences in the area of radio-communication equipment distribution between western border and other Police units. Currently, there are 1796 base stations, 12310 mobile radiophones (car radios) and 15135 radio handsets used in the Police units in central and eastern Poland. The Police units in this area should be equipped with 4119 base stations, and 17955 mobile radiophones and 32646 radio handsets. The scope of this subproject covers purchase of 110 base stations, 3200 mobile radiophones and 1800 radio handsets. (The Police radio-communication works in a system of network, where the radio handsets and mobile (car) radiophones are connected with base stations. Number of shortages in the area of base stations results from organisational changes. For example former Voivodship Police Headquarters (49 Voivodships before the administrational reform) were transformed into newly created Municipal and District (Powiat) Police Headquarters – where all the departments and services should have their own base stations (which does not mean that the whole unit has no radio-communication established). Nevertheless, base stations as such are useless without sufficient number of modern (working under the 12.5 kHz frequency) radio handsets and mobile radiophones, therefore it is planned to purchase proportional number of each kind of devices under this subproject. Furthermore, for several types of Police services (i.e. operational units) there are so called “mobile networks” established which - due to the specificity of tasks – function without base stations.

Completion of this project will result in withdrawal of successive consignments of radiophones, which do not comply with the standards set by European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI), and their replacement with the equipment that meets these standards. Therefore, adjustment of radio-communication systems to the EU requirements should be perceived as putting into service the equipment consonant with the standards of ETSI. Supplier of the equipment should provide training in the area of tuning, programming, servicing, installation and launch of the equipment for technicians from every Voivodship Police Headquarters to which Police unit receiving radio-communication equipment are subordinated. In case of this subproject, there should be 30 persons trained.

The project also covers the purchase of modern encrypting radio-communication equipment for Central Investigation Bureau (base stations, portable and car radios). Under this subproject it is planned to equip CIB units in specialised (easy to hide or mask – due to specificity of tasks performed by CIB, for example undercover operations and work with informers) radio-communication devices with possibility of encrypting (coding or scrambling) exchanged information; it is also planned to exchange scrambler modules in so far exploited radiophones (in CIB there are currently almost 2000 police officers employed, and most of them use radio handsets - under this subproject it is planned to purchase 800 scrambler modules for so far exploited radio handsets) and to equip CIB units in specialised radio-communication devices, operating in TETRA standard.) So far, the CIB does not have any equipment operating in TETRA standard. Specificity of tasks, performed by CIB and increase of their number, as well as necessity of undertaking secret operations against organised crime groups, enforce use of small and modern devices. Purchase of radio-communication equipment (systems TETRA and EDACS) for CIB units is necessary in the view of strengthening this formation, provided within the framework of “National Crime Prevention Programme” (Article 2, Article 6). Adjustment of border control system to EU requirements and shift of European Union’s external border requires strengthening of CIB’s manpower. With regard to free movement of goods and people, escalation of cross-border crime should be foreseen, therefore it is necessary to secure external and internal borders of EU. In 2003 gradual increase of staff of CIB will be realised (till the end of 2003 CIB’s staff will rise to 2005 officers and employees). Currently there are 49 organisational cells in the CIB (so called “boards”, departments and field units), which are situated in over 30 sites. In 2002 structures of CIB were strengthened by creation of four new field units: in Chelm, Kalisz, Koszalin and Przemsyl. In 2003 there was another stage of CIB’s organisational development accomplished (in compliance with Poland’s negotiations commitments) – two boards were created: Combat Board and Combat Support Board. According to the negotiations commitments in the sector “Justice and Home Affairs” CIB should employ additionally 431 police officers. Those officers should be equipped with modern radio-communication devices, allowing encrypting and decoding transmitted data. Purchase of radio-communication equipment (adequate to EU standards) will enable the Police to increase effectiveness and efficiency of realised tasks; it is also compatible with recommendations of EU experts. Purchase of ITF 150 disguised mobile radiophones will enable the CIB to equip car radios and mobile radiophones with possibility of retransmission and 20 base stations will allow the Police to complete equipment of newly created units and to replace some of the aged devices in other organisational cells. Purchase of 800 coding
modules is necessary to enhance security of correspondence conducted with use of hitherto exploited radio-communication devices. To determine the number of equipment necessary there were needs of all CIB’s organisational cells taken into account with view on their development (especially units in the area of eastern border). Purchased equipment will be used by CIB units all over Poland. Special features of purchased equipment are necessary in the view of tasks in the area of combating organised and drug crime, performed by CIB (controlled purchase, protection of crown witnesses, anti-terrorist actions). It will result in performing more effective operations targeted on fight against organised crime with use of effective and safe communication.

Sub-project no. 4 Training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration and training centres

This sub-project follows the EU indications noticing the necessity to strengthen the Polish Police structures responsible for efforts made to adjust Police service to the European standards. Purchase of computer hardware, which is foreseen under this component aims only at providing necessary tool for the Police officers from at least 9 offices of General Police Headquarters dealing on daily basis with the European integration process. As the Polish Police often lacks basic computer equipment, the purpose is to improve their abilities and accelerate work when doing their service in field of preparations for and realisation of the twinning programmes, reporting to EU Delegation, monitoring the implementation of Phare PNP and CBC projects, elaborating materials required by IA and EC and preparing tenders. It should be mentioned, that within the framework of Twinning 2000 (Component 3 – preparation of the Polish Police to the EU accession) and Twinning 2002 (Component 2 – European Integration) there were trainings provided and planned for the police officers, who deal with the process of European integration. Those officers co-operate (and will co-operate in the future) with the EU structures and partners from the EU police forces – and should be equipped with modern computers, which allow for rapid data exchange and preparation of needed materials and documents.

Purchase of equipment for Police training centres and schools will strengthen Police training system, which constantly needs modern tools useful in daily training activities. Sets consisting of laptops and projectors dedicated for all Police schools and training centres will to use equipment by different departments, also during training in field Police headquarters and stations. Thanks to the supply of equipment within the PNP 2003 programme it will be possible to conduct trainings based on new multimedia technologies, which has a beneficial effect on their quality and transparency. Also the time needed to prepare the training has decreased significantly thanks to advanced technology. Similar purchases were provided within the framework of COP ’97. That subproject has satisfied the needs of schools and training centres of Polish Police only partially. Modern methods of training require modern equipment – for example in case of training in the area of new crimes, which is one of the requirements of Polish Police negotiation commitments. Also recommendations of the EU experts, in the final report of Twinning ’99 indicated, that there is a need to train Polish police officers in the area of forensic science, financial crimes (money forgery) and criminal analysis; those trainings can be efficient only with use of the IT equipment. The need to use modern training methods is also stated in the document “Poland on its way to the EU. Report of the project: European curriculum for police training in Central and Eastern European Countries” – report written in the context of the Enfopol 118 project, a training programme for the benefit of police and judiciary in ten Central and Eastern European Countries. The training courses have been organised under the Association of European Police Colleges umbrella. One of the consideration points of this report stated that in the EU countries more and more attention is devoted to information and communication technology (ICT) in police training. This concerns both the learning of ICT skills by students and the use of ICT as a teaching method (e.g., computer simulation) as well as including information about the criminal use of ICT (e.g. digital detection). The trainers (from European Union countries) advised Poland to follow their developments as closely as possible, particularly in the fields of instructional use and the building of learning environments and information databanks.

Sub-project no. 5 Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime

Another strategic goal of the Polish Police is fight against terrorism, organised and economic crime and corruption. Goal of fight against terrorism, provisioned in the „Strategy of Police activities 2003-2007” should be achieved by more effective use of specialised equipment and technical potential. Improvement in the area of international co-operation and exchange of information is also anticipated.

Anti-drug activities are performed by Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of General Police Headquarters consisting of departments located in General HQ and sixteen voivodeship HQs. At the moment only one unit in HQ, Warsaw is equipped with the device for detection of drug micro-traces where all secured samples are transported or sent to. The aforementioned instrument is used for rapid identification of drugs and explosives. Its main advantages are high sensitivity, quick analysis and simple usage. The above-mentioned device can be operated by a trained person but not necessarily a qualified chemist. Due to the high sensitivity of the apparatus it may be used to examine micro-traces, e.g. during car examination with an eye to drug or explosives' trafficking. The results of such examination are comparable with the ones obtained during instrumental laboratory analysis. This is a very useful tool in carrying out investigations in cases of drug related crime. The realisation of this sub-project will allow the purchase of instruments for 5 CIB field departments (located in border voivodeships with highest rate of drug turnover (in Katowice, Wroclaw, Szczecin, Gdansk and Bialystok). Instruments will be distributed accordingly to the countrywide needs; units equipped with instruments will provide services for the neighbouring divisions (neighbourhood of other units with similar problems was also one of the criteria of beneficiaries’ choice). The Police need at least 6 stationary devices and 10 portable ones - altogether 16, one for each of the CIB field departments. Purchase in the frame of this project of 5 devices for detection of drug micro-traces will satisfy needs in this area in 30%.

Polish Police will need to co-operate with the UE enforcement services in the field of terrorism combat. In order to do so the purchase of the following equipment is indispensable: explosives detectors (used to detect explosives, bomb and other...
dangerous devices), metal detectors (used to detect places, where explosives, firearms, and ammunition are stored), blaster machine (used to neutralise explosives seized during police operational work) endoscope (used for visual penetration of places hard to approach – for example packages) and "contraband detector" devise (used to detect hide-outs, places of storage of explosive devises, firearms etc.).

The aforementioned equipment will contribute to the increase in efficiency of police work in the area of combating terrorism-related criminality, the use of explosives included. Purchase of aforementioned devices will also lead to decrease of organised crime committed with use of terrorist methods in the area of Poland and neighbouring countries by restricting transit of explosives and explosive devices through the area of our country. Supply of the equipment to the Police force will be also beneficial in the view of threats posed by eventual terrorist attacks, especially after the 11th of September 2001 events in USA.

**Sub-project no. 6 Computerisation of forensic science service**

‘Strategy of Police activities 2003-2007’ states that strategic goals of the Polish Police in the area of more efficient and effective fight against crime should be achieved i.a. by implementation of developed teleinformatic systems of forensic identification and more efficient use of databases and processing of gathered data.

Purchases provided within the framework of this subproject will allow to accomplish task of equipping the Police with IT technology, which is one of the main elements of technical modernisation of the Police. One of the most important elements of this plan is to provide all police officers on every level of Police structure with access to all data, which are or will be used by the Polish Police. At the level of Central Forensic Laboratory this task will be partially fulfilled due to the purchases provided within this project.

Further computerisation of forensic science services is one of the elements of creating the safe data transmission system in Police and will lead to improvement of horizontal and vertical exchange of information – which is one of the recommendations enclosed within the EU experts’ final report from Twinning ‘98. The purchase of the equipment follows from the plans to use IT technology in forensic science in Poland and introduce it into police practice in the years 2002-2004. The main objective of the project is to modernise and improve the research possibilities of forensic science experts as well as to upgrade the quality and efficiency of forensic technicians work through accelerating the information exchange between various levels of Police structures (General Police Headquarters, Voivodeship Police Headquarters, Municipal and County Police Headquarters). This will be part of a solution of an important problem in the Polish Police – namely lack of co-ordination and disturbances in data flow.

The priority task is to establish a unified (countrywide) system for sygnalitic photography of criminals. The above would allow the police to take pictures automatically, create photographic databases as well as analyse, select and search through the a/m databases using IT technologies in order to tip people on the basis of photo fit pictures. To perform the task two databases will be used, namely Posigraf and Phantomas, which function at the IT Bureau of GPH. The parameters of pictures will be consonant with the EU standards. At the moment there are 70 devices for digital taking of sygnalitic photos; the optimal number is 450. Under this subproject it is planned to purchase ca. 50 devices for digital taking of photos.

It is also indispensable to establish a network system for all the laboratories (Central Forensic Laboratory and Voivodeship Police Laboratories) that would enable them to work, at the level compliant with the UE working standards, within Police Data Transmission Network in the areas of scientific research (expertise) requiring information exchange with field laboratories (at least 10 such expert working stations in each division). The optimal number of computer devices in Central Forensic Laboratory and field laboratories is 650. The above necessitates standardisation of computer equipment together with hardware and software. Under this project there should be 70 UCWS, 40 notebooks and 200 PC with software purchased. Each expert working station will be equipped with a modernised Universal Computer Working Station. The station will have access to the Police electronic mail. The installed equipment will permit the Central Forensic Laboratory and generally the Forensic Division to use local databases, Intranet and joint databases offered by international thematic groups. Computers will be equipped with software for graphic processing. Each voivodeship laboratory and local branch will be connected to Police Data Transmission System through Universal Computer Working Stations. The Intranet will be structured similarly to the one of Central Forensic Laboratory. In each of the mentioned laboratories the computers will work in Intranet using compatible software and the laboratories will be equipped with portable computers. Expert working stations will be linked to Intranet and e-mail. The implementation of complex system will be accompanied and followed by organisational arrangements and training.

**Sub-project no. 7 Technical Assistance**

The following activities are foreseen in the framework of TA:

**Training in the area of quality management**

Establishment of the quality management system in the Polish Police will allow for its development towards modern and efficient model of law enforcement agency – in compliance with the EU standards (for example norms of ISO 9000:2000). Series of trainings, planned within the framework of this project, will be a continuation of activities, undertaken within the framework of Technical Assistance 2000 project. Training within the area of quality management should be realised under TA project rather than under Twinning, because none of the European police forces possess potential necessary to continue activities realised under TA 2000 project. Furthermore, the experiences of TA 2000 project show that the best results can be achieved with help of the non-police organisations. The activities under TA project will support organisational changes in the Police and will enable the Police to adjust institutional capacity to requirements of modern management.
3.2. Linked activities
Phare 2003 project is a continuation of EU support programmes addressed to Polish services responsible for combating crime (particularly organised crime), border protection, and implementation of Polish visa policy.

- Programme LORD – financed from the 1993 budget – completed.
  4.5 MECU for Police equipment and training.
  3 MECU for Police communication (establishing an integrated structure of communication system), computer equipment and criminal analysis training equipment.
  3 M€ for Police communication (telephone exchanges).
- Extension of AFIS system – to be financed from the 1999 budget – in progress. Co-operation with SAGEM.
- Fight against crime (PNP for Police) – to be financed from 2000 budget – accepted and just about tendering.
  2M€ for communication equipment (computer networks for quick exchange of data), 2.5M€ for transmission infrastructure at the eastern border, 4M€ for commutation systems modernisation, 2.5M€ for criminal analysis equipment and 0.5M€ for drug analysis equipment.
- Fight against crime II (PNP for Police) – to be financed from the 2001 budget – accepted.
  2.44M€ for DNA database, 2.44M€ for digital transmission networks, 1.76M€ for transmission systems and 0.16M€ for fight against computer crime and EU integration.
- Fight against crime III (PNP for Police) – to be financed from the 2002 budget – not approved yet.
  6.5M€ for commutation systems, 3.0M€ for radio-communication equipment and 1.5M€ for criminal analysis.
- Phare CBC Programmes for Polish western border:
  from the CBC’97 budget – 2 MECU for Police and Border Guard for communication equipment and vehicles, translations as well as support for two language & training centres (equipment and major overhaul).
  from the CBC’99 budget – 1M€ for Police for radio-communication equipment.
  from the CBC’2000 budget – 1M€ for off-road cars, modernisation of Police Network for Data Transmission, continuation of two linguistic & training centres modernisation and exchange of experience with German Police.
  from the CBC’2001 budget – 1M€ for radio-communication equipment for Police units operating along western border.

Police Twinning “Fight against organised crime” of a value 2.0M€ is also provisioned to be realised from Phare 2003 funds.

3.3. Results
- Further realisation of Police development projects in the area of commutation, IT networks and radio-communication systems,
- upgrade of radio-communication equipment of Police units in central and eastern parts of Poland to standards set by European Telecommunication Standards Institute,
- specialised encrypting and disguised radio-communication system, used by CIB central and field departments,
- CIB units equipped with specialised equipment,
- Police training centres equipped with modern audio-visual and computer devices
- Police units responsible for European integration and co-operation with EU partners equipped with IT equipment development of computerisation of forensic science service.
- General Police Headquarters and Voivodship Police Headquarters possessing employees with knowledge of quality management theory and practise.

3.4. Activities
Carrying on the following tenders and purchase of equipment:

**Sub-project no. 1 Expansion of Police IT network**
- 230 working stations equipped with encryption devices,
- 1100 working stations,
- expansion of local Police IT networks and establishing connections with Police Data Transmission Network (PSTD).

**Sub-project no. 2 Modernisation of Police commutation systems**
Purchase of 80 digital telephone exchanges along with power systems for 80 county HQ in 6 Voivodeships.

**Sub-project no. 3 Modernisation of Police radio-communication systems incl. specialised radio-communication system for CIB**
Purchase of the following radio-communication hardware for distribution in Police units in central and eastern parts of Poland:
- 1800 radio handsets,
- 3200 car radios,
- 110 base radios.

Purchase of specialised radio-communication equipment for central and field units of CIB:
- 250 disguised radio handsets,
- 150 disguised car radios,
- 10 car radios TETRA with terminals for data transmission,
- partial exchange of aged radio handsets for new sets (ca. 400 sets),
- 800 specialised coding modules with system devices,
- 20 base radios,
- 10 stationary / mobile radios with capability of retransmission.

**Sub-project no. 4 Purchase of training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU**
integration and training centres
Purchase of the following hardware:
- 53 computer sets (computer, monitor, printer) for HQ and Police training centres and schools,
- 23 laptops for Bureaus of HQ,
- 17 training visual presentation sets (laptop + projector) for Police training centres and schools.

Sub-project no. 5 Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime
Purchase of specialised equipment for central and field units of CIB:
- 5 instruments for detection of drug micro-traces for CIB field departments located in the following cities: Katowice, Gdansk, Szczecin, Bialystok and Wroclaw,
- 5 explosives detectors for CIB field departments located in the following cities: Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Katowice and Lublin,
- 20 metal detectors for CIB field departments in 16 VPH and Metropolitan HQ,
- 1 blaster machine and 1 endoscope for CIB field department in Warszawa,
- 3 "contraband detector" devises for CIB field departments in Warszawa, Gdansk and Katowice.

Sub-project no. 6 Computerisation of forensic science service
- equipment for automatic, digital taking of pictures (50),

Purchase of working stations and IT net devices for Central Forensic Laboratory and field departments:
- 70 Standardised Universal Computer Working Stations,
- 40 portable computers with software,
- 200 personal computers (PC) with software.

Technical Assistance
Training in the area of quality management
There are following training activities provided under this subproject:
- registered (IRCA) training for leading auditors; participants – police officers and civil employees of the GPH’s Department of the Police Organisation and police officers dealing with quality management in VPHs;
- licensed training for assessors EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management); participants – police officers and civil employees of the GPH’s Department of the Police Organisation and police officers dealing with quality management in VPHs;
- training on methods of Total Quality Management (TQM); participants – police officers and civil employees of the GPH’s Department of the Police Organisation and police officers dealing with quality management in VPHs;
- training on methods of identification, analysis and resolving of the quality problems with use of instruments for quality control;
- Human resources management in organisations with hierarchical structure;
- Functioning of staff and training section in organisation with hierarchical structure;
- Methods of planning of organisational cells’ restructuring;
- Preparation of the Police units for implementation of process management

Training in the area of development and modernisation of the Police organisation:
- human resources management in the Police;
- outsourcing in the Police;
- organisation of international conferences and trainings (logistics, development of managerial skills);
- computer support for diagnostics and optimisation of the Police units’ organisational structure;
- financial management in accordance with the EU standards.

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 technical capacity and institutional activities such as establishment of National Police Information System are emphasised. Evaluation reports of projects financed from Phare funds, listed in p. 3.2, also underline a necessity of further development of Police IT and communication systems.

4. Institutional framework
4.1. The Police operate under the supervision of the Minister of Interior and Administration. The Police currently employ c.a. 100.000 officers and 18.000 civil staff. 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. The project will be supervised and co-ordinated by the Ministry of Interior and Administration. General Police Headquarters will be responsible for the realisation of the project.
Units responsible for the realisation of the particular sub-projects:
1. Expansion of Police IT network (Communication and IT Bureau, General HQ of Police);
2. Modernisation of Police commutation systems (Communication and IT Bureau, General HQ of Police);
3. Modernisation of Police radio-communication systems incl. specialised radio-communication system for CIB (Communication and IT Bureau, Central Investigation Bureau, General HQ of Police);
4. Training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration and training centres (Communication and IT Bureau, General HQ of Police);
5. Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime (Logistics Bureau, Central Investigation Bureau, General HQ of Police);
6. Computerisation of forensic science service (Logistics Bureau, Central Forensic Laboratory, General HQ of Police);
7. Technical Assistance (General HQ of Police).

4.2. No particular institutional changes are assumed.
4.3. n.a.
4.4. Institution responsible for preparation and carrying on tenders, monitoring and co-ordination of the project is the Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme. Project will be implemented by employees of General HQ of Police. Equipment will be delivered to the General HQ of Police and to the Voivodeship HQs of Police and Police Training Centres. All purchased equipment will belong exclusively to the Police.

5. Detailed Budget (£)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-projects:</th>
<th>PHARE Support</th>
<th>National Co-financing*</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>Total Phare (=I+IB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Expansion of Police IT network</td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Modernisation of Police commutation systems</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Modernisation of Police radio-communication systems</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purchase of training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration and training centres</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime.</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Computerisation of forensic science service</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Technical Assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17,200,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The co-financing funds for the project implementation will be available.

6. Implementation arrangements
6.1. Implementing agency
PAO: Mr Pawel Dakowski, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Interior and Administration, ul. Batorego 5; 02-591 Warsaw, Phone: +48 22; 601 71 72, Fax: +48 22 849 52 13; e-mail: wydzei@die.mswia.gov.pl

Tenders and contracts for investment will be provided by Implementing Authority for Phare Cross Border Co-operation Programme, Ms Grazyna Weclewska, Director, ul. Wspólna 2/4; 00-926 Warsaw, Phone: +48 22 661 87 39; Fax: +48 22 628 47 22; e-mail: Phare@wwpwp.it.pl

6.2. Twinning
Twinning is foreseen in the framework of Phare 2003 funds and prepared for Police in a separate project fiche (2M€).


6.4. Contracts
1. Expansion of Police IT network (Phare budget – 6.2 M€, Polish budget –2.07 M€);
2. Modernisation of Police commutation systems (Phare budget – 3.7 M€, Polish budget – 1.24 M€);
3. Modernisation of Police radio-communication systems incl. specialised radio-communication system for CIB (Phare budget – 5.3 M€, Polish budget – 1.77 M€);
4. Training and computer equipment for Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration and training centres (Phare budget – 0.3 M€, Polish budget – 0.1 M€);
5. Specialised equipment for fight against organised, drug and terrorism-related crime.
6. Computerisation of forensic science service (Phare budget – 1.1 M€, Polish budget – 0.37 M€).
All contracts will be joint co-financed.
7. Technical assistance (Phare budget – 0.5 M€).

7. Implementation schedule
7.1. Start of tendering 4th quarter 2003
7.2. Start of project activity 1st quarter 2004
7.3. Project Completion till the end of 2005

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


10. Rates of return n.a.

11. Investment criteria
11.1. Catalytic Effect: The project will be implemented within several years. Phare funds will allow to organise more effective co-operation with services involved in counteracting the rapidly evolving crime such as Border Guard, Central Board of Customs, and Tax Authorities and will effect the interagency co-operation as well as let the Polish Police sources be allocated in more concentrated way.
11.2. Co-financing: The budget of the Police or the means from the state budget purpose reserves will be the source of co-financing - with 25% of financial participation in the project.
11.3. Additionality: The aid provided from the Phare budget will constitute an important supplement to the Police budget and a reason for the intensification of the fight against crime what will make possible limitation of incomes of so-called "grey zone of the economy".
11.4. Project readiness and size: The locations for the installation of purchased equipment belong to the State or to the counties and are under the Police protection. The technical requirements will be ready by the end of 3rd quarter of year 2003.
11.5. Sustainability: financial means for the operation of the equipment are ensured by the budget of the Police. The project is a durable solution for the problem of joint action and the equipment of services in charge of the fight against crime.
11.6. Conformity with state aid provisions: The European Treaty on the State assistance will be fully respected during the process of the project implementation.

12. Conditionality and sequencing
A detailed project and tender documents will be ready before the signing of the project financing agreement.
The project will be financed in compliance with realisation schedule within the frame of the budget of the Polish Police or by the allocation from state budgetary reserve.
All similar equipment bought under the previous Phare programmes will be implemented and used according to the purpose stipulated in the previous fiches.
Sub-project no. 7 Technical Assistance can only start / take place 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.
## Overall objective

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

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- Approach to the EU norms and standards,
- Reports of the EU representatives and the EC experts,
- Reports of the Police

### Sources of Verification

- Reports of the Polish government institutions,
- Reports of beneficiaries,
- Reports of local authorities on criminality in regions where the programme is implemented,
- Specific analysis,
- Statistic data.

### Assumptions

- Legislation and policy of Poland and EU on fight against crime changed,
- New legal solutions passed by Parliament,
- Polish authorities commitment in fight against crime maintained,
- Financial obligations by the Polish government and EC kept in time,
- Proper strategy of employment policy and staff training realised,
- Services involved in the implementation of the project professionally prepared.

## Project purposes

- Improving efficiency in crime combat,
- Further development of Police IT, commutation and radio-communication system,
- Improving efficiency of training capacity of Police training centres and Police units responsible for activities related to EU integration,
- Improving efficiency of forensic science service.

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- Increased percent of citizens’ feeling of security and positive opinions on Police work (in %)
- Increase in number of data stored in NPIS and gained from NPIS (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Progress in modernisation of Police commutation and radiocommunication equipment (status measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Increase in quality and decrease in time needed for preparation of reports done by the police officers in course of co-operation with EU institutions (measured on basis of reports from Pre-Accession Advisors and experts from EC Delegation)
- Increase in number of trainings conducted with use of modern audio-visual and IT equipment
- Increase in number of signallitic pictures made with use of digital techniques in comparison with number of pictures made by traditional means (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Increase in number of information exchanged between Central Forensic Laboratory and field laboratories (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)

### Sources of Verification

- Reports of the Polish government institutions,
- Reports of beneficiaries,
- Reports of local authorities on criminality in regions where the programme is implemented,
- Specific analysis,
- Statistic data.

### Assumptions

- Legislation and policy of Poland and EU on fight against crime changed,
- New legal solutions passed by Parliament,
- Polish authorities commitment in fight against crime maintained,
- Financial obligations by the Polish government and EC kept in time,
- Proper strategy of employment policy and staff training realised,
- Services involved in the implementation of the project professionally prepared.

## Results

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- Increased percent of citizens’ feeling of security and positive opinions on Police work (in %)
- Increase in number of data stored in NPIS and gained from NPIS (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Progress in modernisation of Police commutation and radiocommunication equipment (status measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Increase in quality and decrease in time needed for preparation of reports done by the police officers in course of co-operation with EU institutions (measured on basis of reports from Pre-Accession Advisors and experts from EC Delegation)
- Increase in number of trainings conducted with use of modern audio-visual and IT equipment
- Increase in number of signallitic pictures made with use of digital techniques in comparison with number of pictures made by traditional means (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- Increase in number of information exchanged between Central Forensic Laboratory and field laboratories (measured in % before commencement of project’s implementation and year after project’s implementation)
- more complex realisation of Police development projects in the area of commutation, IT networks and radio-communication systems,
- upgrade of radio-communication equipment of Police units in central and eastern parts of Poland to standards set by European Telecommunication Standards Institute,
- specialised encrypting and disguised radio-communication system, used by CIB central and field departments,
- CIB units equipped with specialised equipment,
- Police training centres equipped with modern audio-visual and computer devices
- Police units responsible for European integration and co-operation with EU partners equipped with IT equipment
- development of computerisation of forensic science service.

- increased number of Police officers with access to Police IT network (in %),
- increased number of Police units equipped with digital telephone exchanges (in %),
- increased number of Police officers and police vehicles (in %) equipped with modern, standard radio-telephones,
- increased number of CIB officers equipped with specialised, encrypting radio-communication systems and specialised equipment (in %),
- increased number of Police training centres equipped with modern audio-visual and computer devices (in %)
- CIB units equipped with specialised equipment,

credit bills, reports of contractors, reports of beneficiaries.

financial, logistical and human resource commitment of beneficiaries of the project,
efficient co-operation between MS experts and national officials and experts

Activities

Objectively verifiable indicators

Assumptions

carrying out of tender proceedings, purchase of equipment, distribution of purchased equipment to relevant police services, beginning of use the equipment by Police officers
delegated experts, delivery, settling on, constructing and testing of installations and services for beneficiary, staff training, premises and services delivery for proper providing of training, translation of documentation

Phare funds available,
TORs and specifications made precise, equipment delivered according to specifications and within deadlines.

Preconditions

Financial Memorandum signed

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Drafting: September 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning Period: 2003-2005</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (QUARTERS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV’02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: D = project design; C = tendering and contracting; I = contract implementation and payment