1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2002/000.610-19
1.2 Title: Implement the Schengen Action Plan and continue to upgrade the infrastructure at the EU’s future external borders
1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs - SK/02/JH/01
1.4 Location: Slovak Republic

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall Objective(s)
Implement the Schengen Action Plan and continue to upgrade the infrastructure at the EU’s future external borders

2.2. Project Purpose
- Adoption of Category I of the provisions of the Schengen Acquis
- Compliance with European Archiving System FADO
- Strengthened control and management of the Slovak-Ukraine border
- Establishment of the national part of the Schengen Information System.

2.3. Accession Partnership and the NPAA Priorities

Accession Partnership (2001)
- Implement the Schengen Action Plan
- Continue to upgrade and modernise the infrastructure at the Union’s future external borders, upgrade law enforcement bodies, in particular with regard to border control and illegal immigration; continue preparation for future participation in the Schengen Information System by developing national databases and registers; accelerate progressive alignment of visa legislation and practice.

NPAA (2001)
The 2001 National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis defines priorities for three areas of the project including -
- Schengen information system
- Control of the external borders
- Visa policies

Concerning the Schengen information system, the NPAA identifies the following priorities:
- Establish an inter-ministerial working group for Schengen
- Prepare an Action Plan for Schengen Implementation
• Set-up a separate organisational unit within the Ministry of Interior for cooperation with the independent control body for personal data protection in information systems
• Set-up an independent database for national part of the SIS, as well as an institutional support bureau SIRENE providing supplementary information for SIS alerts.

The priorities in the area of control on the external borders include the following:
• Adoption of an amendment to the Police Force Act
• Adoption of the new Act on the Stay of Aliens on the Territory of the Slovak Republic
• Re-build the international airports of Slovakia into Schengen-type airports
• Rehabilitation and construction of green border posts with appropriate temporary detention facilities and infrastructure correspondent to EU health and safety standards in the workplace, provided for also in the Schengen Acquis

Finally, the NPAA sets the following priorities in the area of visa policy:
• Prepare an up-dated version of the Concept of Visa Policy of the Slovak Republic and submit it to the Government for approval
• Set up an on-line system for issuance of visas and a central visa register
• Issue a list of countries whose nationals are required to be in possession of airport visas

The priorities of the AP and NPAA are reiterated in the Action Plan for reinforcing Slovakia’s Administrative and Judicial Capacity (2002) and in the Chapter 24 provision for co-operation in the fields of JHA. The latter foresee, in particular, to:
• Implement the Schengen Action Plan
• Continue to upgrade and modernise the infrastructure at the EU’s future external borders; upgrade law enforcement bodies, in particular with regard to border control and illegal immigration; continue preparation for future participation in the Schengen Information System by developing national databases and registers; accelerate progressive alignment of visa legislation and practice

3. Description
3.1. Background and Justification

The project has its strategic basis in the “Concept of Services of the Border and Aliens Police”, approved by the Slovak Government in 1999. One of the main objective is the preparation of the Slovak Republic to the Schengen Agreement.

In this respect, the Ministry of Interior established, in June 2001, a “Working Group for the implementation of the Schengen acquis”. This Working Group includes representatives of the Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family Affairs; Government Office; General Persecutor Office; State Veterinary Administration and experts for personal data protection.

The tasks of the Working Group included the preparation of the Schengen Action Plan approved by the Government with Resolution No. 836 on 5th September 2001. It
identified the tasks still to be fulfilled by Slovakia in order to achieve full compliance by the date of accession. Information on the fulfillment of the measures set out in the Schengen Action Plan was submitted to the Government in June 2002.

Against this background, the project will have six specific clusters of activities that the Government initiated over the past three years. So far, funding of these activities has been largely provided from the Slovak budget, and substantial further funding has been earmarked in the State budget. The clusters include the:

- Schengen Information System
- External border controls
- Health and hygiene at detention facilities and other work places of the border police
- Visa regime
- Asylum Procedure
- Technical protection of the State border.

3.1.1 Schengen Information System

For the Schengen Information System (SIS), the Government has set in motion the following works:

- Finalize the on-going process of building the secure infrastructure of the Ministry of Interior Net and the development of the database of the central Automated Information Police System, in compatibility with SIS II (to be completed in 2002);
- Establish the Central Contact Point for the national part of the SIS (N.SIS) (to be completed in 2003)
- Establishment of SIRENE Bureau (to be completed in 2003);
- Testing of the relevant information supply for the N.SIS, training of the service staff (to be completed in 2003);
- Creation of the separate information net for the N.SIS (to be completed in 2004-5);
- Achieve total compatibility for the supply of information for the N.SIS (to be completed in 2004-5)

All relevant national databases are already Schengen compatible while the existing police information systems need to be connected to the information system of the Customs Directorate.

3.1.2 Control of the External Border of the Slovak Republic

As regards border control, in the frame of the so-called “Second Assessment Mission in the field of Justice & Home Affairs in Slovakia”, it was emphasised that “… given its geographical position directly on the migration route to the West, the Slovak Republic is very susceptible to illegal immigration, which places special demands on the Slovak border authorities”. While the mission acknowledged that first steps towards a coherent and consistent border security system had been taken, the following key weaknesses were identified:

- Low staff numbers, including the use of conscripts, and under-trained staff;
• A huge need for basic equipment for green border surveillance particularly in relation to night surveillance and portable surveillance systems, and for the border crossing points;
• Lack of co-ordination between Border Police Units and Aliens Police Units respectively responsible for green border surveillance and for the border crossing points.

Addressing these concerns and in order to establish the conditions for strengthening the legal and physical protection of external borders in conformity with the Schengen Acquis, the Slovak Parliament adopted an amendment to the Police Act and a new Residence Act. On the operational level, Border and Aliens Police Units that were previously organised as eight regional directorates have been directly subordinated to the Department of Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force Presidium. The change, which will improve co-ordination, became effective from since 1 April 2001. Finally, staffing levels of the Border and Aliens Police forces are being increased from the present level of approximately 3,350 employees. The use of conscripts is expected to be phased-out by 2003.

3.1.3 Health and Safety of Migrants and of Border and Alien Police Officers

According to the World Health Organisation, new outbreaks of tuberculosis have occurred in Ukraine and Belarus, where tuberculosis deaths are increasing after almost 40 years of steady decline. Health officials in Ukraine confirm that 680,000 people are affected by tuberculosis, which would amount to a tuberculosis epidemic according to World Health Organisation standards.

Foremost among the factors contributing to this outbreak of tuberculosis are HIV/AIDS and movement of people. The Ukraine is also reported to have the highest rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Europe, with about one percent of the adult population infected.2

Tuberculosis can easily be detected in clinical examination, but it also can be transmitted relatively easily in certain work or social situations.3 Untreated tuberculosis spreads quickly under conditions such as crowded refugee camps and shelters.4

As a preventive measure, the temporary detention facilities serving Ubla, Ulic and Zboj regions on the Ukrainian border must be urgently modernised. Adequate space must be made available for detainees and the hygienic and medical conditions must be improved. The modernisation of the facilities will allow to:

• Reduce the immediate pressure on the detention centre of Secovce in view of the increased detention period following new legislation adopted in April 2002
• Facilitate the readmission process with the aim to complete the procedures directly at the border after four days on average.
• Improve detention conditions for detainees and working conditions for Border and Alien Police including drinkable water, adequate cooking, washing and drying facilities, and facilities for adequate personal hygiene

1 They implement inter alia Council Recommendation of 28th May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the European Union (98/C 189/02).
2 ISN, 20/03/2002
3 Migrants’ Right to Health – Report by UNAIDS and IOM
4 WHO Fact Sheet No. 104, revised April 2000
• Introduce a hygiene-epidemiological system for the treatment and examination of migrants resulting in reduced contagion risk for both police and detainees

• Establish temporary quarantine facilities.

Linked to the respect for the dignity of detainees, there is room for a considerable increase in fairness of treatment of illegal migrants. Routine procedures need to be introduced that give border enforcement staff a clearly defined responsibility towards the detainees.

3.1.4 Visa System

On 1st February 2002, the Slovak Republic established the National Central Visa Office under Border and Alien Police Bureau. The new office must ensure that the Slovak consular offices and diplomatic missions issue visas according to the new Residence Act. The Office will perform its functions based on the VISION visa consultation system. An approval of the Central Visa Office will be obligatory for all authorities entitled for visa issuing.

With regard to the verification of data supplied by applicants for Slovak visas, the country’s diplomatic missions are gradually being connected on-line to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior. Compliance with the requirements of the Common Consular Manual will be achieved by the date of accession.

The existence of the Central Visa Office and the automated data verification will greatly contribute to eliminating any irregularities in the field of visa issuing at Slovak diplomatic missions abroad.

3.1.5 Asylum Procedures

On 27 March 2002, the Parliament approved a new Asylum Law that will enter into force from 1 January 2003. Standard asylum procedure will be introduced at all borders including also at the international airports. Thus, an alien arriving in the Slovak Republic by air but failing to meet prescribed entry requirements will be placed in a reception centre located in the transit zone of the airport, where the processing of asylum applications will be completed.

Non-governmental and non-state organisations such as UNHCR, “Goodwill people community”, and Helsinki Committee participate in pre-asylum and asylum procedures.

3.2 Linked Activities

1998 National Programme - Twinning project (SR 98/IB/JH/03) (France), from August 1999 to August 2000. Key outputs of the project included -

• An evaluation of Slovakia’s ability to control the future external border of the European Union, with corresponding recommendations for strengthening the Border and Alien Police;

• A review of the steps to be undertaken for Slovakia’s participation in Schengen, including the corresponding establishment of information and communication systems

• An evaluation of the needs in the field of personal data protection in relation to police data, with corresponding recommendations for the reform;

• Related legislative and procedural reviews, support, and personnel development.
1999 National Programme - Twinning project (SR 99/IB/JH/01) (France and Austria) with a duration 24 months, started in October 2000. Wider objectives:

- Protection of the Slovak-Ukrainian border improved
- Comprehensive border management policy formulated
- Conditions/measures for Slovakia’s joining the Schengen system prepared.

Expected results to be achieved:

- Strengthening operational aspects in relation to border management
- Adjusting visa policy and visa practice
- Adjusting legislation and implementation practice in relation to legal and illegal immigration
- Adjusting technical equipment, in relation to SIS, SIRENE and VISION, to the EU standards.

In the framework of the 1999 National Programme, Phare also financed a large package of investment (equipment). A detailed needs analysis has been undertaken via 1999 Twinning. Phare funds totalling € 2.3 million will complement a minimum investment from the Slovak side of € 0.85 million. The supply of equipment will be completed in 2002.

With regard to the full implementation of the Schengen Acquis and its corresponding work practices, the following additional Phare allocations were agreed for the field of Justice and Home Affairs:

- Police Training and Management (SR 98/IB/JH/01)
- Asylum and Migration (SR 98/IB/JH/02)
- Technical Assistance in the Field of Police Training and Management (SR 99/IB/JH/02)
- Support to the Implementation of the National Programme of Fight against Corruption (SK0008.01) – following activities: point 3 – “LEA’s are sufficiently equipped to detect and punish more effectively” and point 4 – “Efficient and timely exchange of information and data processing among LEAs”.

3.3 Results

- Central N.SIS established; network for the N.SIS & SIRENE
- FADO equipment installed and operational
- Green border surveillance equipment installed and operational
- Upgraded/Rehabilitated Green Border infrastructure completed
- Investment/works at Bratislava, Košice, Poprad airports completed
- Rules of Common Consular Instructions issued

3.4 Twinning

Guaranteed results/ expected outputs

1. Support to the Presidium of the Police Force aiming at improving the management of the future EU external borders

- Review and final specification of necessary hardware for fulfilling the requirements of European Archiving System FADO
- Review of remaining gaps in relation to the technical operation of green border surveillance
• Staff training in relation to the forgery and modification of travel documents, operation of FADO etc. (3 x 5-day seminars, each for 20 participants in Slovakia; 2 x 5-day study visits, each for 4 participants to the EU)
• Technical support and staff training in relation to guidelines for hygiene-epidemiological regime for treatment and examination of migrants.
• Staff training in relation to the nature/origin and validity of travel documents, visas, Schengen visas etc. (4 x 5-day seminars each for 20 participants in Slovakia; 4 x 5-day study visits each for 5 participants to the EU)
• Staff training in relation to police co-operation with customs authorities (10 x 5-day seminars each for 20 participants in Slovakia; 2 x 5-day study visits each for 3 participants to the EU)

2. Support to the Presidium of the Police Force concerning the development and rollout of the information database and the installation of a secure net for the operation of the national part of the SIS and SIRENE Bureau.
   • Testing and final review of information systems and information exchange procedures,
   • Establishment and operation of common workplaces for SIRENE, including specification of necessary hardware,
   • Establishment and operation of the SIS network and the communication with the users, including necessary hardware

3. Support to the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunication concerning the separation of Schengen and non-Schengen passengers, and the modernisation and adaptation of infrastructure at three international airports (Bratislava, Košice and Poprad) including:
   • Analysis of airport infrastructure from the viewpoint of separation of passenger flows, including cost-benefit analysis
   • Subsequent specification of construction of passenger separation and checkpoints at the three airports, including environmental impact analysis and technical design
   • Review of operational implications for the organisation and management of airports arising from passenger separation
   • Staff training in relation to airport management (1 x 5-day seminar for 10 participants in Slovakia; 1 x 5-day study visit for 5 participants to the Schengen country)
   • Staff training in relation to the control of passengers and travel documentation (1 x 5-day seminar for 10 participants in Slovakia)
   • Staff training in relation to the control of luggage (1 x 5-day seminar for 10 participants in Slovakia; 1 x 5-day study visit for 5 participants to the Schengen country)
   • “Training of trainers” seminars in relation to previous activities.

5 The rebuilding and re-organisation of the Slovak airports will be financed from the Slovak State budget. Phare support is required for the technical improvement of checks of passengers and luggage.
4. Support to the Ministry of Interior (and related institutions) in the field of visa policy:
   - Staff training in relation to visa types, visa stickers, visa evidence, Schengen visa and N.SIS (4 x 5-day seminars each for 25 participants in Slovakia; 2 x 5-day study visits each for 5 participants to the EU),
   - Staff training in processing of residency claims and subsequent monitoring (2 x 5-day seminars each for 15 participants in Slovakia; 2 x 5-day study visits each for 10 participants to the EU),
   - “Train-the-trainer” seminars in relation to two previous activities
   - Staff training of the new National Unit and mobile squads in relation to the fight against illegal immigration in hinterlands (3x 5 day seminars each for 20 participants; 4 x 10 day study visits each for 3 participants to the EU).

**Required inputs**

One PAA for 12 man/months supported by a pool of short-term experts.

The PAA will report to the Ministry of the Interior, but s/he will be located at the Presidium of the Police Force. While s/he should be in a position to provide broad strategic and operational advice in relation to Schengen matters and the management of the future EU external border, particular emphasis is placed on the finalisation and procedural establishment of necessary information and communications systems and related investments. S/he should have a good overview of the fields of migration, asylum, and visas. Practical experience in the fields of the migration and asylum IS/IT and of staff training would be an advantage.

The PAA should also have good administrative and management skills and good knowledge of written and spoken English. S/he will assist the relevant Slovak authorities with general management and institutional support to ensure an effective implementation of the project.

Notably, the PAA will have the following qualifications:

- Relevant University degree
- At least 10 years of relevant professional experiences, particularly as regards the support for preparation and implementation of the Schengen Convention
- Civil servant from the sectors dealing with home affairs issues in MS
- Communication skills.

The PAA will also be responsible for co-ordinating the pool of short-term experts which should have adequate professional experience

**Relevant University degree**

- At least 8 years of relevant professional experience, notably as regards visa policy, border control, migration, Schengen Information System, future external border protection
- Civil servant from the sectors dealing with home affairs issues in MS
- Communication skills
- Full command of English (written/spoken).

3.5 Lessons Learnt
The impact of past Phare projects concerning border security, asylum and illegal migration has recently been assessed by the so-called “Common Evaluation Working Group”. The assessment was organised under the Phare Horizontal Programme on Justice and Home Affairs. It took place in February 2002. Its findings and conclusions, which are reflected in the present project can be summarised as follows:

- The reorganised Border and Aliens Police is better equipped than in the past, but it does not have yet all necessary resources. Thus, it is still strongly dependent on the general police.
- The lack of both sophisticated and basic equipment, of a proper command and control system, and of specially trained staff, clearly affects the performance of the Border and Aliens Police.
- There is a need to clarify the relationship between the Police Presidium and the BAP and between the regional police and regional BAP units.
- The future border security system should cover pre-frontier actions, wider co-operation between other border services and immigration control inside the country.
- The Slovak Republic is major transit country, yet in this country the fight against illegal immigration suffers from a lack of equipment and training.
- The newly created national headquarters should receive more means, and should command and control actions of the local police. All authorities involved should punish the traffickers with deterrent measures.
- Close co-operation must be maintained with Hungary and Ukraine, with the help of the EU if necessary, in order to facilitate readmission to these countries of origin.
- As regards asylum related issues, Slovakia should modify its legislation to treat applicants and recognised refugees properly. The accelerated procedures Slovakia established should be implemented efficiently. Staffing and infrastructure should be improved.

4. Institutional Framework
The project will be jointly implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications. The Ministry of the Interior will supervise the fulfilment of the project tasks, and guarantee effective co-ordination arrangements among all government agencies involved in the project. The Presidium of the Police Force will implement the project components within its direct area of competence.

The Bureau for International Police Co-operation (BICP) was established on 1 January 2001. It is located at the Presidium of the Police Force and includes the following departments:

- National Bureau of Interpol
- National Bureau of EUROPOL
- Unit for N.SIS and
- Department of International Co-operation.

BICP will be responsible for the installation and servicing of new equipment, and for the related personnel training at the level of basis police units. As BICP has no re
gional or district units it needs to co-operate with the Information Department, which has such a structure.

The Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of the Presidium of the Police Force (BBAP) ensures the protection of the Slovak state border, the crossing points for small frontier traffic, and the green border. This includes the responsibility for supervising the visa regime of the Slovak Republic.

Operationally, BBAP units at border crossing points and inland offices are carrying out border protection tasks. Currently there are -

- Eight departments of the Border and Aliens Police
- 99 Border Police units – for Green Border protection
- 67 Aliens Police units at crossing points at international airports.

On the Ukrainian border, the following BBAP units are in place:

- Nine units of Border Police
- Three units of Aliens Police.

Concerning visa matters, there are:

- 8 departments of the Aliens Police
- 56 units (groups) of Aliens Police and Passport Services.

The BBAP co-operates with others police units, other services of the Ministry of the Interior, and other competent bodies of the Slovak state administration. Reforms to the current structure are being considered. Already now, a new institutional framework has been put in place for the fight against illegal migration/trafficking in human beings. It followed the enactment of the new Residence Law; a Unit for the Fight against Illegal Immigration under the Border and Alien Police Bureau has been established.

The Department of Health Care of the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the health care and health protection of the police force. It is also the supervisory body for health care and health protection of detainees.

As far as the co-ordination of the project on sub-project level is concerned, there will be three main institutions, which have already appointed senior officers to the role of contact points for the respective project component.

- The Bureau for International Police Co-operation of the Presidium of the Police Force will be responsible for the Central N-SIS office, SIRENE Network, and European Archiving System FADO. In charge of the sub-project will be Mr Daniel Orlický, Police representative for SIS, Bureau for International Police Co-operation (PPF)
- The Bureau of Border and Aliens Police (Presidium of the Police Force) will be responsible for the sub-project External Border Management Equipment. Major Peter Hapák, Senior Police Official of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police (PPF) will be in charge of the sub-project
- The Department of Health Care of the Ministry of the Interior will be responsible for the sub-project External Green Border Rehabilitation Works. Responsible for Health and Safety at the Work Places of the Border Police and for Health and Safety of Detainees will be Major Zora Brucháčová, MD,MBA, Senior Police Official of the Health Care Department
5. **Detailed Budget (in € million)**

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<tr>
<th>Project Components/Lots</th>
<th>INV</th>
<th>IB</th>
<th>Total Phare</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
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<td>Supply of Data Processing and Communication Equipment in six Lots</td>
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<td>Works for upgrade of external green border temporary detention facilities (including mobile operational medical unit)</td>
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<td>Technical assistance (training, project management)</td>
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<td>510,000</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
<td>1,764,000</td>
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* The state budget will cover costs associated with required technical and material equipment for establishment NSIS, National Unit for the Fight Against Illegal Immigration, Central Visa Office and unit of Border Police.

6. **Implementation Arrangements**

6.1. **Implementing Agency**
CFCU
Mlynské Nivy 61 - 821 09 Bratislava.
Tel: +421 2 5341 80 93
Fax: +421 2 5341 80 95
PAO: Mr. Milan Michalicka

6.2. **Twinning**
The PAA will report to the Ministry of the Interior where the Contact Person will be Mr. L’ubomir Hanus, Director, Department of European Integration and Foreign Relations. The Department of European Integration and Foreign Relations is located at Pribinova 2, 812 72 Bratislava. It has the following telephone and fax numbers:
Tel: +421 2 509 44224
6.3. Non-standard aspects – not envisaged

6.4. Contracts

- Twinning covenant € 0.4 million
- Supply of Data Processing and Communication Equipment in six Lots € 4.9 million
- Works, equipment supplies for Health and Safety at Work Places of the Border Police and for Detainees € 0.39 million and 2 FCs – Technical Assistance

7. Implementation Schedule

Call for proposal (twinning)/Start of tendering: 4th quarter 2002/1st quarter 2003
Start of Project Activity: 2nd quarter 2003
Project Completion: 2nd quarter 2004

8. Equal Opportunity

All participating institutions are equal opportunity employers. Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring gender participation in the Project will be guaranteed.

9. Environment

The project will have no measurable impact on the environment.

10. Rates of Return – not relevant

11. Conditionality and Sequencing

The project builds on the on-going Twinning project SR 99/IB/JH/01, which provided assistance to the programming of the project.

Before launching tender invitations for the technical equipment supply/investment, actual needs will be verified and the quality of technical specifications/terms of reference will be ensured by external experts. With specific regard to the contract for the central N.SIS, the on-going twinning arrangement SR 99/IB/JH/01 will be utilised to verify needs and specifications.

The project is conditional on the Slovak Government’s continued support to the development and subsequent roll-out of the N.SIS. Costs associated with the development of the information database and the establishment of a network of SIS users will be provided from the state budget. A timetable for building and developing the national part of the SIS has been elaborated, which will be integrated into the updated Schengen Action Plan.
Annexes to Project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule
4. Indicative List of Equipment for the Law Enforcement Bodies
5. Additional Information on Background and Justification
6. Needs Analysis in the framework of 1999 Phare Twinning Project
## Logical Framework Matrix for project: Compliance with the Schengen Acquis

### Overall Objective
- Full compliance with the Schengen Acquis

### Project Purpose
- Adoption of Category I of the provisions of the Schengen Acquis;
- Compliance with European Archiving System FADO;
- Strengthened control and management of the Slovak-Ukraine border;
- Establishment of the national part of the Schengen Information System.

### Results
- Central N.SIS and network for N.SIS and SIRENE established
- FADO equipment installed and operational
- Green border surveillance equipment installed and operational
- Upgraded/Rehabilitated Green Border infrastructure completed
- Documentation for investment/works at Bratislava, Košice, Poprad airports prepared
- Rules of Common Consular Instructions issued

### Activities
- Advice and training support to the participating Slovak institutions in all fields covered by the project;
- Purchase and installation of equipment for the Schengen information system; Training Centre for National-SIS; SIRENE system; Central Visa Office; Fight Against Illegal Immigration;
- Rehabilitation of a pilot site in Prešov Region, Snina District, according to EU standards.

### Preconditions
- Continued commitment of the Slovak government to pursue the implementation the Schengen Action Plan and to upgrade the infrastructure at the EU’s future external borders

### Sources of Verification
- Compliance confirmed by EC
- Reports by the Presidium of the Police Force;
- Reports by the Health Care Department of the Ministry of the Interior;
- Reports by the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications;
- PAA reports

### Assumptions
- Continued political will to achieve cooperation with neighbouring countries and the EU;
- Smooth co-operation of all concerned Slovak law enforcement agencies;
- Remainder of the Schengen Acquis implemented.

### Costs
- State budget covers costs relating to the finalisation of technical design of the N.SIS and for the common workplaces for the N.SIS network;
- Enhanced professionalism of Border Police (phasing out the use of conscripts for green border surveillance).

### Meanings
- Twinning covenant (one PAA for 12 months, short-term experts) € 0.4 million
- Supply of Data Processing and Communication Equipment in six Lots € 4.9 million
- Works and equipment supplies for Health and Safety at Work Places of the Border Police and for Detainees € 0.5 million

### Preconditions
- Continued commitment of the Slovak government to pursue the implementation the Schengen Action Plan and to upgrade the infrastructure at the EU’s future external borders
## Detailed Implementation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Q</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support to the Presidium of the Police Force in relation to management of the</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external border:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunication in reviewing</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessary modernisation and adaptation of infrastructure at three international</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airports (Bratislava, Košice and Poprad) for separation of Schengen and non-Schengen passengers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Ministry in the field of visa policy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff training at both central level and borders, on the basis of detailed needs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Presidium of the Police Force for the technical development and</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the roll-out of the information database and secure net for the operation of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national part of the SIS and SIRENE Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support and staff training in relation to guidelines for hygiene-</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epidemiological regime for treatment and examination of migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3

Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule for the Project

Cumulative Quarterly Contracting Schedule (€ Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>1Q/03</th>
<th>2Q/03</th>
<th>3Q/03</th>
<th>4Q/03</th>
<th>1Q/04</th>
<th>2Q/04</th>
<th>3Q/04</th>
<th>4Q/04</th>
<th>1Q/05</th>
<th>2Q/05</th>
<th>3Q/05</th>
<th>4Q/05</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Components</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative Quarterly Disbursement Schedule (€ Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>1Q/03</th>
<th>2Q/03</th>
<th>3Q/03</th>
<th>4Q/03</th>
<th>1Q/04</th>
<th>2Q/04</th>
<th>3Q/04</th>
<th>4Q/04</th>
<th>1Q/05</th>
<th>2Q/05</th>
<th>3Q/05</th>
<th>4Q/05</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Components</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4

Preliminary List of Technical Equipment Supply

**NOTICE:** the indicative costs depicted in Annex 4 include the Phare contribution and the co-financing to be provided through the Slovak State Budget.

According to the Schengen standards, each Schengen country is obliged to build also back-up an N.SIS workplace. The back-up N.SIS workplace will guarantee permanently operating system in the case of any unpredictable circumstances.

The items in the following table are required for each of them, because of the establishment of two workplaces for the national part of the SIS – the first will be the central workplace of national part of the SIS and the second will be back-up one.

Considering wide usage of the Schengen Information System for police departments as well as for participating institutions and ministries, the International Police Co-operation Office intends to establish a training centre to train the authorised personnel how to use the SIS. The training centre is planned to be located at the premises of International Police Co-operation Office,

The training centre is expected to train officials from all relevant departments in Slovakia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.SIS Equipment</th>
<th>Indicative Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Indicative Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router – network connection, firewall (x2)</td>
<td>1.150 EURO</td>
<td>2.300 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router – connection C.SIS, Ministry of Interior Net (x2)</td>
<td>920 EURO</td>
<td>1.840 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAB (x2)</td>
<td>480 EURO</td>
<td>960 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPS (x2)</td>
<td>480 EURO</td>
<td>960 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem (x2)</td>
<td>2.750 EURO</td>
<td>5.500 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack (x2)</td>
<td>570 EURO</td>
<td>1.140 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack Server (x2)</td>
<td>22.650 EURO</td>
<td>45.300 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate (x2)</td>
<td>1.800 EURO</td>
<td>3.600 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCs (x10)</td>
<td>1.150 EURO</td>
<td>11.500 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document printer (x2)</td>
<td>3.700 EURO</td>
<td>7.400 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-conditioning (x1)</td>
<td>4.500 EURO</td>
<td>4.500 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>85,000EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Training centre for National Schengen Information System*

<p>| PC sets (10pcs)                                          | 2.000 EURO           | 20.000 EURO           |
| Colour Printer (1pc)                                     | 700 EURO             | 700 EURO              |
| Digital video camera (1pc)                               | 2.700 EURO           | 2.700 EURO            |
| Printers (6pcs)                                          | 500 EURO             | 3.000 EURO            |
| Copier (1pc)                                             | 14.000 EURO          | 14.000 EURO           |
| Video-projector (1pc)                                    | 5.000 EURO           | 5.000 EURO            |
| Scanner (2pc)                                            | 600 EURO             | 1.200 EURO            |
| Video + TV                                               | 1.000 EURO           | 1.000 EURO            |
| Software                                                 | 8.400 EURO           | 8.400 EURO            |
|                                                          |                      | <strong>56,000EURO</strong>         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIRENE Equipment</th>
<th>Indicative Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Indicative Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work station/PC (x20)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>40.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism for chip cards</td>
<td>1.300 EURO</td>
<td>1.300 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router – connection N.SIS, Ministry of Interior Net</td>
<td>1.000 EURO</td>
<td>1.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>16.000 EURO</td>
<td>16.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer (x10)</td>
<td>500 EURO</td>
<td>5.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour Printer (1pcs)</td>
<td>700 EURO</td>
<td>700 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera</td>
<td>1.000 EURO</td>
<td>1.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>65.000EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Visa Office Equipment</th>
<th>Indicative Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Indicative Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work station/PC (x6)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>12.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer (x6)</td>
<td>500 EURO</td>
<td>3.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server (1pc)</td>
<td>16.000 EURO</td>
<td>16.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanner (2pcs)</td>
<td>600 EURO</td>
<td>1.200 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copier (1pcFax machine (2pcs)</td>
<td>14.300 EURO</td>
<td>14.300 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>700 EURO</td>
<td>1.400 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12.100 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>60.000 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The equipment listed in the table below are divided into five parts:

- First set of equipment is required for adaptation of international airports for Border and Alien Police;
- Second set of equipment is required in relation with setting up workplaces of Migration Office at the transit zone of the international airports (Bratislava, Poprad, Košice);
- Third set of equipment is required in relation to Electronic Camera Protection;
- Fourth set of equipment is required for the purposes of the border crossing points and border guards at the perspective EU external border, border protection through information data transmission to radio system SITNO (MATRA);
- Five set of equipment is required for Rehabilitation Works for Upgrade of External Green Border temporary detention and set up of a mobile unit consisting of qualified medical staff able to deliver first aid assistance to sick migrants and detect possible diseases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment for international airports (at Bratislava, Košice, Poprad)</th>
<th>Indicative Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Indicative Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RTG machine with explosive detection system (3pcs)</td>
<td>137.000 EURO</td>
<td>411.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docubox (1pcs) {Poprad}</td>
<td>34.000 EURO</td>
<td>34.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV lamps (50pcs)</td>
<td>24 EURO</td>
<td>1.200 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halogen batteries (80pcs)</td>
<td>35 EURO</td>
<td>2.800 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night vision equipment (10pcs)</td>
<td>8.400 EURO</td>
<td>84.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>533.000 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Office points at the airports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC sets (6pcs)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>12.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Camera (3pcs)</td>
<td>1.000 EURO</td>
<td>3.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital video-camera (3pcs)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>6.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copier (3pcs)</td>
<td>600 EURO</td>
<td>1.800 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer (3pcs)</td>
<td>500 EURO</td>
<td>1.500 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour Printer (3pcs)</td>
<td>600 EURO</td>
<td>1.800 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax machine (3pcs)</td>
<td>700 EURO</td>
<td>2.100 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection to MoI Net (3x)</td>
<td>17.800 EURO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>46.000 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Camera protection {State border Ukrainian – Čierna nad Tisou and Maťovské Vojkovec railway crossing-point}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermo-vision camera (8pcs)</td>
<td>69.250 EURO</td>
<td>554.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Camera (10pcs)</td>
<td>685 EURO</td>
<td>6.850 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video recorder (2pcs)</td>
<td>685 EURO</td>
<td>1.370 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor (12pcs)</td>
<td>225 EURO</td>
<td>2.700 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabling</td>
<td>4.080 EURO</td>
<td>4.080 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>569.000 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As Slovakia's eastern border will become a part of the EU external border in the near future, the border crossing points need to be improved. There is concern that insufficient attention is currently paid to the health and safety aspects and to the health of migrants entering the country. Following a detailed assessment of the situation, a pilot site has been selected (Prešov Region, Snina District green border posts) and will be rehabilitated according to EU standards. The sites will be constructed / refurbished and police trained in communicative disease issues. Following a monitoring period, the expansion of this project to the other green border points along the eastern border will be assessed. Guidelines will be drawn up.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Unit for the Fight Against Illegal Immigration</th>
<th>Indicative Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Indicative Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermo-vision camera (9pcs)</td>
<td>27.800 EURO</td>
<td>250.200 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC sets (5pcs)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>10.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night vision equipment (10pcs)</td>
<td>5.300 EURO</td>
<td>53.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital video camera (3pcs)</td>
<td>2.000 EURO</td>
<td>6.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video projector (1pc)</td>
<td>4.800 EURO</td>
<td>4.800 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special monitoring vehicle</td>
<td>814.000 EURO</td>
<td>3.256.000 EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.580.000 EURO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 5

Additional Information on Background and Justification

The total length of Slovakia’s border is 1,678 km, of which common borders with the EU’s Candidate Countries account for 1,475 km and 98 km with non-candidates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Length of Border</th>
<th>Border Police Stations</th>
<th>Average Distance between Border Police Stations</th>
<th>Border Crossing Points (Alien Police) (road + rail + river)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>105.5 km</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12 km</td>
<td>4 + 2 + 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>258.8 km</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18.4 km</td>
<td>15 + 7 + 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>668.8 km</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18 km</td>
<td>15 + 7 + 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>547.2 km</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17 km</td>
<td>9 + 3 + 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>97.6 km</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10 km</td>
<td>2 + 1 + 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In year 2000, the Slovak authority’s detained 6,061 people attempting to illegally cross Slovakia’s borders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Into Slovakia</th>
<th>Out of Slovakia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1,448</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With specific regard to the Slovak-Ukrainian border, as the future external border of the EU, three border-crossing points exist, for which cross-border traffic during the first half of 2001 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Border Crossing</th>
<th>Type of Crossing</th>
<th>Total No. People From SR</th>
<th>Total No. People To SR</th>
<th>Total No. “Vehicles” From SR</th>
<th>Total No. “Vehicles” To SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vyšné Nemecké</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>120,615</td>
<td>124,195</td>
<td>69,233</td>
<td>66,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubl'a</td>
<td>Road (max. 3.5 tonnes)</td>
<td>19,278</td>
<td>24,409</td>
<td>135,389</td>
<td>18,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čierna nad Tisou</td>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>24,621</td>
<td>20,377</td>
<td>4,217</td>
<td>4,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In relation to illegal border crossings on the Slovak-Ukrainian border, during the first half of 2001 the Slovak authority’s detained 636 people:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (kraj)</th>
<th>Into Slovakia</th>
<th>Out of Slovakia</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Refugee Application</th>
<th>Returned</th>
<th>Unresolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Košice</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In terms of combating the organised trafficking in humans on the Slovak-Ukrainian border, 18 cases were prosecuted during the first half of 2001. But in relation to this increased workload on the same border an important concern relating to health and safety in the workplace for both Border and Alien Police but especially for illegal migrants has recently emerged.

Migrants coming from places at different stages of development and of different cultures may bring with them health and disease patterns that vary significantly from the mainstream population in the receiving country. According to the WHO new outbreaks of tuberculosis have occurred in Ukraine and Belarus, where tuberculosis deaths are increasing after almost 40 years of steady decline, and almost a quarter of a million of tuberculosis cases per year occur in Eastern Europe. Among the factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis mentioned by the WHO are HIV/AIDS and movement of people. Untreated tuberculosis spreads quickly in crowded refugee camps and shelters (WHO Fact Sheet No. 104, revised April 2000).

Health officials in Ukraine report that 680,000 people are affected by tuberculosis (according to WHO standards it is a tuberculosis epidemic). Moreover according to UN estimates Ukraine has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Europe, with about one percent of the adult population infected, whose immune systems make them more likely to develop tuberculosis (ISN, 20/03/2002) Active tuberculosis can easily be detected in a clinical examination, but unfortunately it can also relatively easily be transmitted in a work or social situation, unlike HIV (Migrants’ Right to Health – Report by UNAIDS and IOM).

Safety and health at work now constitutes one of the European Union’s most important social policy sectors. On 22 March 2002 the Commission adopted a new Community Strategy on Health and Safety at Work (COM/2002/118) This strategy, which covers the period 2002 – 2006, includes from now on new types of workplace risk, such as bullying and violence at work and stress-related conditions. The strategy also seeks to consolidate a culture of risk prevention at work.

As a follow up the Slovak Republic elaborated a National Environment and Health Action Plan (NEHAP), advised by World Health Organisation (WHO). Occupational health and work environment is target No. 5 of this program. Health promotion and protection is also a priority of the Government’s Work programme for 1998-2002, with an emphasis on the necessity of inter-sector co-operation. The WHO/DEPA Project (ICP/AMS 5017741-funded by the WHO) has identified 10 priority NEHAP investment projects for Slovakia. The issue of a safe and healthy work place for Border and Alien Police was evaluated. The evaluation concluded that assistance would be valuable, with a specific focus on the development and implementation of standardised border crossing points, including an appropriate working environment for border and alien police and the elaboration of hygiene-epidemiological regime for the treatment and examination of migrants.

Since Human Rights Principles provided for both by International and European Human Rights Instruments take precedence over the European Legislation and since Community law takes precedence over the Schengen Acquis, as a general principle (Article 134 of the Schengen Agreement), general issues of work conditions and specific rules of border management along with general rules of detention and special
rules on temporary detention, detention of illegal migrants and expulsion (Migration Acquis) are to be observed as part of the efforts to prepare the conditions for the enforcement of the Schengen Acquis.

In consideration of the above, while examining external green border posts, and in particular the ones belonging to the Prešov Region on the Ukrainian border (Ubla, Ulic and Zboj), an urgent requirement for upgrade was noted particularly in terms of space available as well as hygienic and medical conditions. The qualitative increase in temporary detention facilities directly on the border will have the following key objectives:

- Reduced immediate pressure on closest detention centre of Secovce particularly in view of new legislative increase in provided detention period

- Create better and more dignified detention conditions for the temporary detained illegal migrants. This shall include drinkable water, cooking facilities for the detainees, adequate washing and drying facilities, adequate personal hygiene

- Facilitated logistics for readmission procedures directly at the border through availability of corresponding temporary border detention (average estimate 4 days, currently not possible)

- Improved work and accommodation conditions (clean water; clean cooking facilities, appropriate washing and drying facilities, adequate personal hygiene) for the Border and Alien Police, eventually resulting in increased diligence and motivation in fulfilling their duties

- Considerable increase in fairness of treatment of illegal migrants, by introducing in the routine procedures of border enforcement staff a certain responsibility towards the detainees, which on a psychological level will considerably improve the daily attitude in their work.

- A hygiene-epidemiological regime for the treatment and examination of migrants resulting in reduced contagion risk for both police and detainees with the availability of temporary quarantine facilities.

- Overall decreasing of the threshold in successful illegal green border crossing

In the area of visa policy:

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, which entered into force on 10th April 2001, lays down a list of countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders (Article 1, paragraph 1) and those whose nationals are exempt from this requirement (Article 1, paragraph 2).

With the objective of achieving full harmonisation with the EU visa policy by 31st December 2003, an up-dated version of the Concept of Visa Policy of the Slovak Republic was submitted to the Government for approval in June the 27th 2001.

As of 1st January 2001, the visa-free regime between the Slovak Republic and both Belarus and Russia was terminated. While the visa-free regime between the Slovak Republic and Ukraine was also terminated, a partial liberalisation of the regime (providing for reduced or free of charge visas) was introduced as of 1st March 2001, for citizens of both states who lived or whose descendants presently live in the former Czechoslovak territory of Ruthenia (Trans-Carpathian Ukraine).
In relation to visa issuance procedures, legislation (Act No. 73/1995 Coll., as amended) is compatible with that of the EC. As of 31st December 2000, Slovak visas (airport, transit, short-stay and long-term) have been issued in the form of visa stickers, with the conditions and requirements for visa applications and their registration, for the purposes of the development and their eventual inclusion in the N.SIS, unified.

With regard the verification of data supplied by applicants for Slovak visas, the country’s diplomatic missions are gradually being connected to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior through an on-line data transmission line. Compliance with the requirements of the Common Consular Manual will be achieved by the date of accession.

Concerning the implementation of Schengen Acquis and harmonisation of visa issuing, the Slovak Republic established National Central Visa Office from 1 February 2002. The main task of the new office is to be consultation and approving of visa issuing for the SR consular offices and diplomatic missions according to the new Residence Act.

The establishment of the new consultation office structured under Border and Alien Police Bureau presupposes building of visa consultation system – VISION. The existence of the office will contribute to elimination of corruption in the field of visa issuing at SR diplomatic missions abroad. Decision of the Central Visa Office concerning the issuance of visa will be obligatory for all authorities entitled for visa issuing.

*In the area of asylum procedure*

27 March 2002 the SR Government has approved new Asylum Law that, with the force from 1 January 2003, presupposes asylum procedure also on the international airports. If an alien arrives to the Slovak Republic via air and does not meet requirements necessary for entry into our territory, he will be placed to a reception centre located in the transit zone of the airport. In this reception centre the asylum procedure of such an alien will be completed.

The non-governmental and non-state organisations participate within the pre-asylum and asylum procedure, for example: UNHCR, Goodwill people community and Helsinki Committee.
Annex 6

Needs Analysis in the framework of 1999 Phare Twinning Project

- measures to combat crime in general and illegal immigration networks in particular:
  - the Slovak authorities have to implement immediately the national unit for fight against illegal immigration and collect information about illegal immigration and crime in general along the land border;
  - young persons making the military service have to leave the border forces as soon as it is possible; the temporary enforcement with professional military forces under the authority of the HQ of the aliens and border police office is considered as a measure for the new situation of the international security;
  - the condition for a standard level for fight of all traffics on the green border is not reached;

- surveillance at the external border and controls:
  - the general strategic approach to border surveillance is reasonable (National Schengen Action Plan) and includes the deployment of special resources (helicopter, van with night vision and thermal camera,...), but new device with 3 mobile patrols of the National Unit for the fight against illegal migration is only at the beginning of the implementation. It is a priority to equip these units with enough human resources and all technical standards;
  - „watertight ness“ of the green border is not completely possible and may allow clandestine (lack of the Ukraine controls ...) but the high level of the risk for the international security obliges the Slovak authorities to increase the performance and results of their service;
  - modernise and strengthen the infrastructure of border crossings, improve the performance of authorities working at borders, complete technical equipment for detection of illegal migrants with the emphasis on the border with Ukraine;

- Access to the national police databases during controls and border surveillance:
  - The national police data bases are accessible at the border crossing point by two types of network: MVNET and MVSAT; there is still a great lack for the green border units – no radio communication, no contact possible between patrols and the HQ.