1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number:

1.2 Title: Action Plan on Integrated Border Management-Phase 1.

1.3 Sector: Justice, Freedom and Security

1.4 Location: Republic of Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of project implementation, all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities.

The Director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer of the project.

Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (PAO-CFCU Director)
Central Finance and Contracts Unit
Phone: +90 -312- 295 49 00
Fax: +90 -312- 286 70 72
E-mail: muhsin.altn@cfcu.gov.tr
Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4.Km. 2.Street. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok
06580 Söğütözü/Ankara Türkiye

1.6 Beneficiary:

1) Ministry of Interior (Project Implementation Directorate on Integrated Border Management), Turkish National Police

2) Gendarmerie General Command

3) Coast Guard Command

The Director of the PIDIBM will act as SPO of the project.
Mr. Şenol Arslan (SPO)
Project Implementation Directorate on Integrated Border Management
Phone: +90 -312- 412 49 70
Fax: +90 -312- 231 16 87
E-mail: senars@egm.gov.tr
Address: AB Projeleri İzleme ve Koordinasyon Merkezi Yüçetepe mahallesi
Necatibey caddesi No:108 06580 Ankara/Turkey

Please also refer to Annex 3 for further details.

1.7 Overall cost: € 10,963,000
1.8 EU contribution: € 9,834,750

1.9 Final date for contracting: two years after signing of the financing agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: four years after signing of the financing agreement

1.11 Final date for disbursements: five years after signing of the financing agreement

2 Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Developing and strengthening Turkey’s legal, institutional and technical capacity for alignment with EU’s integrated border management (IBM) policy

2.2 Project purpose:

To support the Turkish Government in transforming the current border management to an integrated one by detailing the Action Plan in the form of a Roadmap defined in the Action Plan and ensure further development of high level border management and border surveillance architecture and standards in line with EU’s IBM policies and strategies.

2.3 Link with Accession Partnership (AP)/ NPAA / EP /SAA

2006 Accession Partnership

Short-term priorities:

- Adopt and begin implementation of the National Action Plan on Border Management, in particular through taking steps to establish a professional, well trained, civilian Border Security Detachment and through de-mining of the border.
- Continue efforts to implement the National Action Plan on Migration and Asylum, to combat illegal migration and to conclude urgently a readmission agreement with the EU.

Medium-term priorities:

- Continue alignment on the acquis and best practices, in line with the national action plan on border management, so as to prepare for full alignment with the Schengen acquis.
- Adopt and implement the acquis and best practices on migration with a view to preventing illegal migration.

According to the NPAA (National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis) for Turkey, there are four main objectives to be completed to fit the requirements in this field:

- Cooperation and coordination between the competent Ministries and other public institutions will be strengthened.
- Border management will be reinforced and preparations will be made to fully implement the Schengen Convention.
- Work will be undertaken for the alignment of Turkish visa legislation and
practices with the EU.

- Measures already underway will be enhanced to further decrease the number of people attempting to reach Western European countries illegally, and additional initiatives will be taken to strengthen these measures.

2.4 Link with MIPD


MIPD identifies the relevant priorities and actions required to address the three objectives of the pre-accession strategy.

The Institution Building component, representing the largest budgetary allocation, will address all three objectives.

As concerns the adoption and implementation of the acquis, the main areas of activity, reflecting the volume of legislation to be transposed and implemented as well as the investments required, will be: agriculture and food safety; **justice, liberty and security** (particularly border management; migration and visa policy; and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies); and environment.

According to the first component of the MIPD (Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document for Turkey), I- Institution building; for 2007-2009, the eligible areas of intervention for the Institution Building components are defined by the Accession Partnership.

The priorities for assistance under the Institution Building component will be transposition and implementation of the Acquis for the **Migration and asylum policy, Border management, Visa policy and practice, Fight against organised crime, drugs under the chapter of Justice, Liberty and Security**.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)

According to point 726 of the 9th National Development Plan, in accordance with the National Action Plan towards the implementation of Turkey’s IBM Strategy; the legal and institutional framework action will continue towards establishing a professional border enforcement unit.

2.6 Link with national/sectoral investment plans

Turkey must provide the borders with technological equipment and implement certain projects with the EU funds to establish surveillance and controls meeting the EU standards in line with the institutional and legislative efforts for integrated border management.

A financing source from the EU funds and from the Turkish government should be created for the investments. The "Financing Plan” annexed to the national action plan should be taken into consideration in implementing the investments.
The investments included in the financing plan are distributed over the years, according to their priority. As these efforts are within the scope of a long term program, the future financing facilities should also be utilized for this purpose.

3 Description of project
3.1 Background and justification

a) Relevant country background

The Turkish Government in the course of progress towards accession to the European Union and in response to the obligations of the EU and its Member States is actively following a National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis. However the objective of the process of law approximation is to not only implement the relevant amendments to existing legislation but as importantly, to strengthen those institutions responsible for the enforcement or implementation of the new procedures. This process of ‘Institution building and Reform’ in order to enhance administrative capacity, is seen as crucial in ensuring that Turkey is successful in the transition to the standards, norms, expectations and obligations of similar EU Member State administrations.

Current state of affairs in the relevant sector

After the membership to the EU, as Turkey’s eastern borders will be the external eastern borders of the Union, management of a comprehensive border security and its implementation constitutes an important subject.

Turkey has difficulties in providing border security as she is a country which has long mountainously steep land borders on the east and south west. She has also long costs which constitutes sea borders on her South, North and West. She poses a crossroads among Middle East, Asia and Europe. Due to this geographical location a strong border controlling and safeguarding organization is needed. Turkey has total 2.949 km. of land borders and a rugged land configuration. 65 % of her land borders are on mountainous region. Borders in east and south east lies on mountains. Besides, on some border regions, the climatic conditions are very harsh, where winter may last up to six months.

In the recent years, illegal border crossings, mostly in the form of multinational organized crime (smuggling, trafficking and terrorism etc.) nature have created serious ramifications not only for Turkey but also for European border management system. In the period of 2002 and 2006 (last five years), 309 683 illegal immigrants have been captured by existing border units. In 2006, the amount of illegal crossings is about 51 983. Specifically for blue borders, 1334 illegal immigrants and 30 organizer people have been captured at 122 events in 2005, whereas the numbers are 1665 and 45 illegal immigrants and organizers respectively for 163 events in 2006.

Hence, the brief list of existing problems is identified as follows:

1. The legal and institutional structures have to be developed and strengthened pertaining to the EU requirements and best practices.

2. The Action Plan has to be detailed based on a common architecture, and

3. The technical capacity at the gates and border areas has to be strengthened through modern procedures and use of equipments.
Related programs and other donor activities:

Related EU Twinning Projects are the following:

- **TR 02 JH 02 Support for the Development of an Action Plan to implement Turkey’s Integrated Border Management Strategy**
  Output: An action plan to determine the legal and institutional reforms, training activities, infrastructure and equipment investments expected to be realised for an integrated border management system in alignment with the EU requirements.

- **TR 04 JH 04 Development of a Training System for Border Police**
  Purpose: To prepare a training strategy, programme and curriculum in line with the EU standards for the new border police. (ongoing)

- **TR 03 JH 05 Visa Policy and Practice**
  Output: Legislative framework on visa issues as well as visa practices in accordance with EU *acquis* and implementation of document security.

- **TR 02 JH 03 Asylum-Migration**
  Output: An action plan on asylum and migration strategy in line with EU legislation. It also improved the operational and administrative (coordination, human resources, equipment) capacity of the agencies responsible for management and implementation of Turkish asylum and migration policy.

- **TR 03 JH 03 Strengthening Institutions in the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings**
  Purpose: To adopt an anti-trafficking strategy and implement it with sectoral action plans. In addition to that it is aimed to assist and set up basic standards of a framework of both national and international institutional networks. (ongoing)

b) Current level of Progress

Within the scope of the studies to determine a comprehensive harmonization strategy on the protection of the external borders as a part of the efforts of alignment with the EU legislation and practice, Turkey set up a **Task Force for Asylum, Migration and Protection of External Borders** in 2002, under the coordination of the Ministry of Interior and three separate working groups connected to this task force were established in the fields of “asylum”, “migration” and “external borders.”

As a result of the studies which continued for one year, **“the Strategy Paper for the Protection of External Borders”** was issued in April 14, 2003, with the contributions of the representatives from institutions and agencies such as the General Staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior (General Command of Gendarmerie, General Directorate for Security and the European Union Coordination Department).

Based on the aforementioned strategy paper, an action plan regarding **“Integrated Border Management System”** was drawn up as a result of the twinning project carried out in cooperation with France and UK Consortium and approved by Prime Minister of Turkey on 27 March 2006.

c) Implementing institutions
Ministry of Interior Project Implementation Directorate on Integrated Border Management through cooperation with the Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command and Coast Guard Command.

d) Final objective

The purpose of this project file is aimed at putting in place the necessary structures, capacity and in selected prototyping areas – the technology, necessary to combat illegal border crossing, smuggling, trafficking, terrorism and all forms of organized crime through the borders that create serious issues not only for Turkey but also for the wider EU.

This project will tackle the problems identified above via

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of organizations involved in the management and control of Turkey’s borders;
- Initiating the process of implementation of EU best practices within Turkey as they apply to the field of Border Management;
- Definition of future investment requirements to ensure harmonisation with the EU requirements as it relates to Border Management;
- Definition and development of high level Border Management system architecture and standards for implementation; and
- Providing those involved in border duties access to the latest technologies in border control and surveillance in selected prototype locations.

e) The corresponding Turkish legislation

The Land Forces Command is the authorized body for the security of the land borders of Turkey under the provisions of Act No. 3497 on the Protection and Security of Land Borders. However, pending the transfer of responsibility for border control to the Land Forces Command, 390 km. of the Turkish-Iranian border, the border between Turkey and Iraq (387 km.), and 83 km. of the Turkish-Syrian border, a total of 851 km. altogether, are currently under the control of the Gendarmerie General Command. The Coast Guard Command is the authorized body for the security of the maritime borders. At land borders, seaports and airports, checks on the entry and exit of persons are carried out by the Directorate General for Public Security (The Turkish National Police-Ministry of the Interior); the Under-Secretariat of Customs carries out checks on the entry and exit of vehicles, passenger goods and commercial goods.

f) Necessary amendments and modifications in the corresponding Turkish legislation

The main legislation to be reviewed is as follows:

- Act No. 5683 on the Residence and Travel of Foreigners in Turkey
- Act No. 5682 on Passports
- Act No. 3497 on the Protection and Security of Land Borders
- The Act on Military Zones and respective regulations

In addition, to ensure the long term employment and professionalism of the personnel, the draft bill on the amendment of the law no. 2692 was enacted by the parliament on June 18, 2003 and entered into force upon being published official gazette dated June,
2003. With the enactment of that law, the Coast Guard Command was entitled to hire and train its own personnel, and it became no longer dependent on the Naval Forces in term of Staffing.

g) Current institutional changes
In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 3497 on the Protection and Security of Land Borders, work is underway to transfer border controls currently under the responsibility of the Gendarmerie General Command to the Land Forces Command.

As foreseen in the Action Plan, the new border management detachment will be a well trained, professional, centrally organized, civilian unit under the Ministry of Interior.

h) Additional staffing and training requirements for the implementation of amendments and modifications
The training of the related personnel is planned as part of the process of alignment with the Schengen.

Current projects mentioned above under related programs include intensive training programs for the personnel of the Ministry of the Interior on foreign travel documents, the distribution of training material to border staff, and various training programs at the regional level.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact
Good functioning border management has two significant functions: one is smooth and efficient flow of goods and passengers and second is maintaining border security. Therefore, the project has significant impact and implications for a variety of sectors varying from commerce to public order and to national security.

National border management system needs to be reconsidered and redeveloped in line with the needs of the national context and taking into account best comparative models. The challenge is obviously to combine varying cross-sector needs and conflicting priorities, which should be addressed to by not ignoring one function for the other but by maximising both functions of the border management system.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:
Results expected from this project are the following:

R.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacity of the Border Security Detachment capable of implementing EU’s IBM strategies

Measurable indicators of R.1:

- Alternative institutional and organizational models, with pros and cons, based on the EU requirements and best practices developed by 2009
- Model training programs for prototype border, surveillance and control points developed by 2009
- At least 150 staff successfully participated in trainings by 2009
- Formal IBM governance body, in which the involved agencies are fairly represented, in place with key roles & responsibilities and decision and operating procedures defined by 2010.
- Proposals for necessary legislative amendments for an integrated border management developed by project end
R.2  Improved blue and green border surveillance control and border check practices in compliance with EU acquis and best practices

Measurable indicators of R.2;

- At least 6 different border agencies fully participated in needs assessment by 2009
- Prototype systems established and operational by 2010.
- Increased level of cooperation between agencies by 2010
- IBM common architecture and standards (Technical Framework) in place by project end in prototype border, surveillance and control points.
- EU acquis compliant IBM procedures to accommodate best practice routines in place by project end in prototype border, surveillance and control points.
- Compliance and interoperability ratio of national IBM information systems increased by 20% by 2012 by SPO (State Planning Organisation) eGIF (eGovernment Interoperability Framework) guidelines
- Higher detection rate of at least 15% and decrease by at least %15 in illegal activity at pre-selected prototype locations

3.4 Activities (including inputs = precise list of contracts)

The overall programme is designed as a phased approach each of which is deemed to be necessary for the design of a verified architecture:

- **Phase I:** Detailing the Action Plan in accordance with the Integrated Border Management Strategy. This first phase comprises 3 components, a twinning on “legislative and organizational framework”, a set of technical assistance contracts for “procedural and technical framework”; and a supply for “prototype border management system”.

- **Phase II-III:** Following phases would include enhanced supply for the prototype border management. Project(s) will be developed for enlarged prototyping for green and blue border surveillance and check-points. Those phases would also comprise TA contracts for evaluation of the use of supplies in the prototypes.

This project fiche, however, focuses only on the first phase, namely “Detailing the Action Plan in Accordance with the Integrated Border Management Strategy”. The envisaged three components (whose details are given in Annex 6) are as follows:

**Result 1- Strengthened legal and institutional capacity of the Border Security Detachment capable of implementing EU’s IBM strategies**

**Component 1: Legal and Institutional Framework (Twinning)**

The first component is designed to strengthen the legal and institutional capacity of the Border Security Detachment capable of implementing EU’s IBM strategies in order to support Result 1. The duration of this component will be 12 months.

1- EU acquis and best practices of Member States on IBM on Legislative and Organizational Framework will be gathered,

2- The know-how will be transferred to the Beneficiary.
3- The twinning team, including the RTA and the short term experts, is expected to provide in-depth practical knowledge on procedures and best practices in EU Countries.

4- The twinning team will work together with Turkish colleagues on draft legislation and develop recommendations on harmonisation of the Turkish legislation with the EU acquis on IBM.

5- Agreed recommendations will be used for detailing the Action Plan and drafting the proposals for legislative amendments to be submitted to the Parliament.

6- As training is crucial part of capacity building, there shall be study visits, on-the-job trainings and domestic activities for related stakeholders.

**Result 2 - Improved blue and green border surveillance control and border check practices in compliance with EU acquis and best practices**

**Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap (TA)**

This second component is designed to improve blue and green border surveillance control and border check practices in compliance with EU acquis and best practices in order to support Result 1 and 2. This component will receive feedback and guidance from the twinning (Component 1) and last for 18 months. The rough breakdown of the tasks of the TA is the following:

**Sub-Component 1. Roadmap and Border Gate Survey**

The TA team shall develop models for phased approach for implementation covering interoperability, cooperation and information exchange aspects between different national and international bodies participating in and governing Border Management activities. It will also address IT Governance structure for overall organization. The output would be the Procedural Framework.

As the Procedural Framework should be supported by the underlying Technical Framework, there will be tasks related with developing the high level Border Management system architecture and standards; including information model, interoperability standards, authentication and access control requirements, interface definitions, integration requirements and specification, key communication flows and message exchange formats, GIS data exchange standards, biometric data exchange standards, security strategy and standards, border gate opening, operating, management and control standards, high level risk analysis. Existing and matching State Planning Organisation’s projects must be investigated to have a coordinated and feasible approach.

The technical needs assessment should be performed together with the agencies, to correctly identify suitable applications for use in prototype border crossing gates and prototype border surveillance areas. Future investment requirements will be developed to ensure harmonization with the EU Acquis. This activity will be supported by field surveys at the gates and at green and blue border areas.

A detailed survey within the existing border gates shall be performed within this subcomponent, which is expected to be completed within 6 months. The main output of this activity is the Border Gates Survey Report.

**Sub-Component 2. Border Surveillance Area Survey**

A detailed survey of the existing blue and the green border surveillance areas shall be performed within this subcomponent, which is expected to be completed within 6 months.
The main output of this subcomponent is the **Border Surveillance Areas Survey Report**. The output of this TA will be used in the finalization of the **Detailed Roadmap**.

**Component 3: Prototype Border Management System (Supply)**

The third component aims at supporting Result 2 through modernisation of pre-selected strategic border, surveillance and control points on a prototype basis. It will commence at the same time as the TA1 and will last for 6 months, hence the procurement and deployment of the selected first-line equipment is in place and used to provide sufficient feedback before the TA1 finishes.

More details are presented in Annex 5.

### 3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

PIDIBM will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the institutions participating in Task Force (as a part of the efforts of alignment with the EU legislation and practice, Turkey set up a Task Force for Asylum, Migration and Protection of External Borders in 2002).

With respect to sequencing of activities the following will be taken into consideration:

- Assessment of current institutional capacity
- Needs assessment in terms of manpower and equipment for implementation
- Development of a structured implementation methodology and plan, based on common architecture and standards
- Organizational plan where relevant.
- Future institutions/structures
- Identification of detailed institutional and investment requirements
- Prototyping at selected border gates and blue and green border areas.

### 3.6 Linked activities

Twinning Project: “Development of a Training System for Border Police” which is carried out by the consortium of Spain-Hungary started in September 2006. Purpose of this project is to prepare a training strategy, programme and curriculum in line with the EU standards for the new border police.

### 3.7 Lessons learned

Unified and harmonized approach based on best practices should address the entire trafficking chain, comprising countries of origin, transit and destination alike, targeting recruiters, people who transport the victims, exploiters, other intermediaries, clients and beneficiaries. Also the development of a broader policy on border and migration management can offer a substantial contribution in reducing and preventing trafficking in human beings. It is important that this project is coordinated well with any EU assistance related to border management and migration that will result in overall architecture to further enable cross-agency cooperation.

As the Action Plan is setting out priorities for the most immediate investments required, determination of these priorities for the most immediate investments in prototype border, surveillance and control points should be carried out in parallel with technical assistance in this project.

According to the EU-standards expressed in the Schengen Catalogue, and given the nature of
this area as a future external border, the border police must have a sufficient real time awareness of situation, and it must possess a sufficient reaction capacity.

It has been understood from the twinning projects carried out so far that the experts coming from a single member state would not be sufficient in reflecting the overall approach of the border management strategy implemented in EU Member States. Hence, the RTAs should be supported by medium term experts from different member states enabling transfer of know-how on different implementation schemes in line with EU.

Training is essential in capacity building. More stakeholders and staff should take part in workshops, study visits, seminars, etc. We also believe that the “Development of a Training System for Border Police” project will contribute as the training is to be built on the strategy developed in that project when it is completed.

4 Indicative Budget

Current institutional framework is described briefly in Annex III. Below table is only for the institutional framework within this project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>TOTAL PUBLIC COST €</th>
<th>SOURCES OF FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU CONTRIBUTION €</td>
<td>NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total €</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 1-Legal and Institutional Framework</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1.-Twinning Contract</td>
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<td>Component 2- Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap</td>
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<td>Sub-Component 1- Roadmap and Border Gate Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 2.-TA</td>
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<td>Sub-Component 2- Border Surveillance Area Survey</td>
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<td>Contract 3.-TA</td>
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</table>
**Component 3-Prototype Border Management System**

<table>
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<th>Contract 4 - Supply</th>
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<th>3,384,750</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>1,128,250</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10,963,000</td>
<td>9,834,750</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,128,250</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**compulsory for INV (minimum of 25% of total EU + national public contribution) : Joint co financing (J) as the rule, parallel co financing (P) per exception

* expressed in % of the Total Public Cost

** 5 Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)**

Duration of the contracts

- Component 1: Legal and Institutional Framework (Twinning) | 18 months
- Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap / Subcomponent 1: Roadmap and Border Gate Survey (TA 1) | 18 months
- Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap / Sub-Component 2. Border Surveillance Area Survey (TA 2) | 6 months
- Component 3: Prototype Border Management System (Supply) | 6 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Start of Tendering</th>
<th>Signature of Contract</th>
<th>Contract Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Legal and Institutional Framework (Twinning)</td>
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<td>3Q/08</td>
<td>1Q/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap / Subcomponent 1: Roadmap and Border Gate Survey (TA 1)</td>
<td>3Q/08</td>
<td>1Q/09</td>
<td>3Q/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap / Sub-Component 2. Border Surveillance Area Survey (TA 2)</td>
<td>1Q/09</td>
<td>3Q/09</td>
<td>1Q/10</td>
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<td>Component 3: Prototype Border Management System (Supply)</td>
<td>3Q/08</td>
<td>2Q/09</td>
<td>4Q/09</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**6 Cross cutting issues**

6.1 Equal Opportunity
PIDIBM is an equal opportunity employer. Selection of staff and other personnel to work on the projects will be based on objective assessments of qualification and experience, without regard to gender.

6.2 Environment

The equipment will not have any negative influence on the environment.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This project has no negative impact on minority and vulnerable groups.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of program
3. Institutional Framework
4. Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
5. Indicative breakdown of the budget for Technical Assistance contracts envisaged under the Project, Expert Qualifications and tasks
6. Activities
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

*Action Plan on Integrated Border Management-Phase 1*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Developing and strengthening the legal, institutional and technical capacity for alignment with EU’s integrated border management policy | ● Turkish institutions can carry out IBM policy consistent with EU practices and procedures by the time of accession | ● Draft Legislation  
● Monitoring by Delegation  
● Progress Reports in 2008 and onwards  
● Turkish Official Gazette  
● Reports on expenditures of the Government |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracting period expires</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 years after the FA</td>
<td>5 years after the FA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Total budget : € 10,963,000 |
| EC Assistance budget : € 9,834,750 |

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**ANNEX 1 – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To support the Turkish Government in transforming the current border management to an integrated one by detailing the roadmap defined in the Action Plan and ensure further development of high level border management and border surveillance architecture and standards in line with EU’s IBM policies and strategies. | • Draft legislation proposals in line with EU standards and best practices developed by project end.  
• Established border management practices in prototype border, surveillance and control points and strengthened institutional capacity similar to EU Member States by project end  
• Prototype border, surveillance and control points modernised with latest equipment to the highest standards by 2010 | • Draft Legislation  
• New Border Security Detachment management and support structures  
• Monitoring by Delegation  
• Progress Reports in 2008 and onwards  
• Annual reports of PIDIBM  
• Turkish Official Gazette  
• Reports on expenditures of the Government  
• Evaluation against the Roadmap and EU requirements  
• Project implementation reports  
• Prototype gates and areas with supplied equipment  
• Press coverage | • Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey’s accession  
• EU agrees to provide financial assistance towards the implementation of IBM  
• National funds available for co-financing the investments  
• Prototyping projects for strengthening the border gates and surveillance areas implemented and necessary documentation produced for extension services  
• Government agrees on implementation of some support measures in line with EU practices through IBM. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Strengthened legal and institutional capacity of the Border Security Detachment capable of implementing EU’s IBM strategies | • Developed alternative institutional and organizational models, with pros and cons, based on the best practices of the EU member states by 2009 with the participation of the relevant institutions.  
• Developed model training programs for prototype border, surveillance and control points by 2009  
• Number of changes in the existing legislation  
• Increased level of compliance with the Schengen standards and best practices by project end  
• At least 150 staff successfully participated in trainings by 2009 | • Assessment and analysis report on EU acquis on border management related issues  
• Comparative analysis report of the best practices of the EU Member State border management models  
• Proposed institutional and organizational models  
• Cost benefit analysis of all proposed models  
• Legal and institutional Gap analysis report  
• Training materials on legislation, procedures, implementations, standards for staff and management  
• Dissemination activities  
• Study visits, conferences & seminars, and participation of stakeholders  
• Training, conference and seminar participation records | • Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey’s accession  
• EU agrees to provide financial assistance  
• Project fiches submitted for EC funding on establishment and/or strengthening of institutional capacity implemented  
• Government agrees on implementation of some support measures in line with EU practices  
• Availability of experienced advisors and consultants |
| Improved blue and green border surveillance control and border check practices in compliance with EU acquis and best practices | • EU acquis compliant IBM procedures to accommodate best practice routines in place by project end in prototype border, surveillance and control points.  
• Formal IBM governance body, in which the involved agencies are fairly represented, in place with key roles & responsibilities and decision and operating procedures defined by 2010.  
• Increased level of cooperation between | • Procedures Framework Document  
• Detailed Roadmap Document  
• IBM Procedures and Guidelines  
• Border gate operating, management and control standards  
• Internal web sites of agencies | • Availability of experienced consultants  
• Decision of GoT final decision on the IBM implementation roadmap  
• Decisions on the further PIDIBM responsibilities, staff numbers, agency cooperation.  
• Acceptance of the legislative proposals by the MoI and other |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agencies by 2010</td>
<td>• Dissemination reports</td>
<td>Agreement between all institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IBM architecture and standards (Technical Framework) in place by project end in prototype border, surveillance and control points.</td>
<td>• Workgroup activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Full participation of at least 6 individual agencies in needs assessment by 2009</td>
<td>• Monitoring by Delegation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prototype systems established and operational by 2010.</td>
<td>• High Level Risk Analysis Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Compliance and interoperability ratio of IBM information systems increased by 20% by 2012</td>
<td>• Field survey results for border gates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Higher detection rate of at least 15% and decrease by at least %15 in illegal activity at pre-selected prototype locations</td>
<td>• Field surveys results for surveillance areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Project implementation reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical Gap analysis and needs assessment reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• IBM Technical Framework Document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Media coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Surveillance and control equipment delivered and in regular use at prototype locations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• National and international eGIF guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Official statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1: Legal and Institutional Framework</strong></td>
<td><strong>Twinning</strong>&lt;br&gt;- RTA&lt;br&gt;- STE’s&lt;br&gt;- Short term training&lt;br&gt;- Study visits&lt;br&gt;- Internship arrangements&lt;br&gt;- Conferences &amp; seminars&lt;br&gt;- Workshops</td>
<td>- Availability of suitable, appropriately qualified RTA and STE’s&lt;br&gt;- Correct planning of training&lt;br&gt;- Know how on existing Turkish environment and legislation and organizational arrangements&lt;br&gt;- Development of suitable workshops and seminars&lt;br&gt;- Co-operation of all government agencies involved in border, surveillance and control activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Assessment and analysis of the EU acquis on border management related issues</td>
<td><strong>Technical Assistance</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Key experts&lt;br&gt;- STEs&lt;br&gt;- Field surveys for border gates&lt;br&gt;- Surveyors</td>
<td>- Availability of suitable, appropriately qualified consultants&lt;br&gt;- Correct planning and implementation&lt;br&gt;- Know how on existing Turkish borders and procedures&lt;br&gt;- Acceptable, technically sound and EU compliant architecture&lt;br&gt;- Co-operation of all government agencies involved in border, surveillance and control activity&lt;br&gt;- Availability of local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member State border management models</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Development of institutional and organizational models</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Analysis of pros and cons of all proposed models</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Training of PID-IBM staff and others</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Component 1: Roadmap and Border Gate Survey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Development of Procedural Framework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Development of high level IT Governance structure</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Development of Technical Framework</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Survey for feedback at border gates (to determine future investment requirements to ensure harmonization with the EU Acquis)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap</strong></td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>technical staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Component 2. Border Surveillance Area Survey</strong></td>
<td>- STEs</td>
<td>- Availability of suitable, appropriately qualified consultants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Field surveys for green and blue borders</td>
<td>- Correct planning and implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Surveyors</td>
<td>- Know how on existing Turkish borders and procedures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Co-operation of all agencies surveillance involved in border surveillance activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Availability of local technical staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey for feedback at green and blue border areas (to determine future investment requirements to ensure harmonization with the EU Acquis)
## ANNEX 2
### DETAILED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 – Twinning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 - TA1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C2 – TA2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3 – Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **P**: Preparation
- **T**: Tendering
- **C**: Contracting
- **I**: Implementation and Payments
## CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (Quarterly-Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1: Twinning</td>
<td>€1,200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2. TA1</td>
<td>€4,400,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2. TA2</td>
<td>€850,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C3: Supply</td>
<td>€4,513,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulated</td>
<td>€10,963,000</td>
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**Disbursed**

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1: Twinning</td>
<td>€480,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>€600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>€120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2. TA1</td>
<td></td>
<td>€1,320,000</td>
<td>€2,640,000</td>
<td>€440,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2. TA2</td>
<td></td>
<td>€340,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>€510,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C3: Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td>€2,030,850</td>
<td></td>
<td>€1,353,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulated</td>
<td>€480,000</td>
<td>€1,320,000</td>
<td>€2,370,850</td>
<td>€600,000</td>
<td>€3,993,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>€510,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>€560,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 3
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Beneficiary
The main beneficiary and implementing institution PIDIBM set up within the Ministry of the Interior which is provided by the TNP in budgetary, personnel and venues issues is organized for the execution of the projects within the scope of Integrated Border Management. If there is more than one institution involved, the project is to be coordinated by the "Project Implementation Directorate for Integrated Border Management.". In this project, the other Beneficiaries are the Gendarmerie General Command / Land Forces and Coast Guard Command. General Staff will be acting as the coordinating body for Land Forces as well as Gendarmerie General Command and the Coast Guard Command.

PIDIBM is organising the Task Force meetings in the field, implementing the currently ongoing project on Training for Border Police and also trying to coordinate the efforts in establishing an integrated border management structure as defined in the Action Plan.

MoI-Project Implementation Directorate on Integrated Border Management (PIDIBM) is committed and for the time being resourced for the contracting and implementation of this project.

The Director of the PIDIBM (Şenol Arslan) will act as SPO of the project.

Project Steering Committee
A Project Steering Committee will be set up during the project’s inception period to ensure coordination between the different stakeholders. Membership of the Committee will consist of one representative from the Contracting Authority, European Commission Representation, General Secretariat for EU Affairs, the Ministry of Interior.

Representatives of beneficiary ministries/institutions will be invited to the meetings of the Steering Committee, as necessary, on an ad hoc basis. The Project Steering Committee will meet every three months and other occasions if necessary.

In particular, the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for the following activities:
- Monitoring project implementation
- Providing guidance to Project Manager

For monitoring of project management and activities, the Beneficiary will prepare the monitoring reports to be submitted to National Aid Coordinator (NAC). Besides an Independent Interim Evaluation Team contracted by EC will also prepare Interim Evaluation Report for the evaluation of the project management and implementation.

PMU
PMU will be responsible for:
- Project management (coordination of the activities such as inviting beneficiary institutions, determining the personnel that will be participate in the activities both in MS study visits and in Turkey),
- Technical management (providing the teaching materials in Turkey including seminar places and accommodates, office for RTA and STE’s),
- Financial management,
- Monitoring,
- Secretariat.

Contracting Authority
The Central Financing Contracting Unit (CFCU) will be the Implementing Agency and will be
responsible for all procedural aspects of the contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities, in accordance with the Decentralised Implementation System (DIS) Manual. CFCU will involve in the Steering Committee meeting as an observer.

**Contractor**
The Contractor is responsible for the correct performance of all the tasks required in this Terms of Reference, including preparation and delivery of the required reports and deliverables. The Contractor is also responsible for keeping appropriate accounts of finances and expenditures. The Contractor will be required to liaise closely throughout this project with the Contracting Authority and EU Representation in Turkey.

Regular meetings will be held between the Contractor and the Contracting Authority.

**European Commission**
The European Commission Delegation in Turkey and the funding agency will be involved in the monitoring of the project. ECD will be observer in Steering Committee.

The Commission is the politically independent institution that represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. It is the driving force within the EU’s institutional system: It proposes legislation, policies and programmes of action, and it is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Parliament and the Council. Like the Parliament and the Council, the European Commission was set up in the 1950s under the EU’s founding treaties.

Overall organigram for project implementation responsibility can be depicted as below:
ANNEX 4

REFERENCE TO LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

- Act No. 3497 on the Protection and Security of Land Borders
- Act No. 4749 of 5 June 1945, (The 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation and its Annexes)
- Act No. 5683 on the Residence and Travel of Foreigners in Turkey
- Act No. 4360 Amending the Act No. 5683 on the Residence and Travel of Foreigners in Turkey
- Act No. 5682 on Passports
- Act No. 1593 on Public Health
- The International Health Regulation adopted in accordance with Act No. 6368, published in the Official Gazette No. 14517, dated 25 April 1973
- Regulation on the Health Safety of Passengers on Board Ships, published in the Official Gazette No. 5316, dated 28 January 1943
- Directive No. 12586 of 29 April 1967 on the Health Board and Temporary Lodgings for Seamen
- Act No. 5683 on the Residence and Travel of Foreigners in Turkey
- Act No. 5682 on Passports
- Act No. 3497 on the Protection and Security of Land Borders
- The Act on Military Zones and respective regulations
- Act No. 4749 on the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation and its Annexes
- National Action Plan towards the Implementation of Turkey’s Integrated Border Management Strategy
- TAMPERE European Council Decisions (October 15/16, 1999), articles 3,25
- LAEKEN European Council Decisions (December 14/15, 2001), article 42
- SEVILLE European Council Decisions (June 21/22, 2002), articles 31,32,33
- Schengen Catalogue (February 8, 2002), Section B1
ANNEX 5

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET
TASKS EXPECTED FROM EXPERTS

COMPONENT 1. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (TWINNING)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPERT</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit €</th>
<th>Unit/Explanation</th>
<th>Cost €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) Remuneration</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7,775</td>
<td>Per month / Gross salary, social costs, 6 % *(salary + social costs)</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTA Allowances</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td>Per month / daily allowance, insurance, accommodation, rent, real estate agency fees, etc.</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project preparation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>For RTA (working days-fees, flat rate compensation, per diem, return tickets)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Co-ordination Costs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>Audit, visibility costs, purchase of small office equipment, working days-fees, flat rate compensation, per diem, return tickets, etc.</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Per month / 2 assistants</td>
<td>64,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic activities (STE)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Per activity / working days, project management cost, per diem, return plane ticket, etc.</td>
<td>342,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study visits (13 staff for each visit)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Per activity / per diems, airfare for assistant, internal travel, incidental costs, etc.</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training material</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>For domestic activities</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>For domestic activities</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,200,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RTA:
Qualifications:

- Broad long-term knowledge of all processes in the area of development and implementation of IBM institutional and operational aspects that the project component is dealing with;
- Knowledge and exposure to legal aspects affecting border security;
- Minimum 10 years of hands-on experience in border security;
- Experience both in border checkpoints and border surveillance techniques;
- Fluency in oral and written English;
- Relevant experience in decision making process in his/her own country in border security matters;
- Ability to call on short term experts in support of the efficient implementation of the project and the full support at senior levels within Turkey;
- Overall appreciation of the problems and solutions in the sector;
- Capable of unblocking any problems at highest level;
- EU Project expertise;
- Multi-agency donor expertise;
- Good leadership skills.

Tasks:

The RTA will be in charge of the Project activities conducted by the Member State and in particular:

- Play a key role in the management of the twinning project.
- Monitor the project implementation and propose corrective management actions.
- Support and consultancy on training programmes, technical infrastructure and current trends.
- To plan and coordinate outputs.
- To nominate and mobilise the short term experts.
- To supervise the short term experts.
- To coordinate and organize study visits, training activities, workshops and public awareness activities in MS.
- To ensure proper quality of outputs.
- To provide detailed reports on the impact of the project.
- Assist in the preparation of all strategic project documents [inception study, sector strategy/policy/plan, quarterly monitoring reports, final project report, training manuals etc.]
- Contacts with the Member State administration representatives, respective participating organisations and (via counterpart RTA) Turkish actors engaged in the Project.
- Co-ordinating the work of the Member State experts involved in the Project.
- To join the activities in the different places of Turkey accompanying the STE’s where necessary.
- RTA will carry out his responsibility according to the Twinning Manual.

COMPONENT 2. PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK AND ROADMAP

SUB-COMPONENT-1. ROADMAP AND BORDER GATE SURVEY (TA 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPERT</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit €</th>
<th>Unit/Explanation</th>
<th>Cost €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Leader</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>317,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key Experts</td>
<td>3176</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>16 experts, per day</td>
<td>1,905,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domain STE’s</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6 STEs, per day</td>
<td>370,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3 assistants, per day</td>
<td>118,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>158,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>For workshops, per day</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Domain STE’s</td>
<td>1324</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>6 experts, per day</td>
<td>397,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field surveyors</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>115 gates, 5 days (average) for each of the 115 gates including travel time, 2 staff each, per gate</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel to gates and borders, including return tickets/car hires, local travel, accommodation, per diems</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>115 gates, per gate</td>
<td>264,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incidental, per diems, accommodation</td>
<td>3573</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>For international experts, per day</td>
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<td>Workshops</td>
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<td>4 activities, 5 days each</td>
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<td>Office and communications</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Per month</td>
<td>54,000</td>
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<td>Project Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,251,184</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>106,279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,400,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The qualifications and tasks of the experts are as follows:
**PL (Project Leader):**
The PL should be an expert with broad knowledge and experiences of all processes in the area of IBM, who will work mostly in the Beneficiary country and devote all of his/her time to conceive, supervise and co-ordinate the overall thrust of the project.

The PL will allocate a minimum of 5 days per month including one visit every month to Turkey as long the project lasts.

**Tasks:**
- Overall project co-ordination;
- Co-chairing, with the Turkish PL, the regular project implementation steering committee meetings;
- Mobilising short- and medium term experts;
- Executing administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters etc.).

**Legal & Institutional Experts (min 2 experts)**
These experts should have broad knowledge and experience of both Turkish and EU legislation in Justice and Home Affairs. One of these experts should have at least 5 years of field experience in implementing IBM strategies in EU countries.

**Tasks:**
- Assessment and analysis of institutional structures on border management in Turkey
- Assessment and analysis of legal structures in Turkey
- Assessment and analysis of the EU acquis on border management related issues
- Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member State border management models
- Development of institutional and organizational models with respect to Turkish public administration
- Analysis of pros and cons of all proposed models
- Harmonization of legislative and administrative structures with the proposed models
- Determining the coordination with other ongoing reform works relating to border management
- Development of the road map
- Training of PID-IBM staff and others
- Sharing and disseminating the outputs with the currently employed personnel
- Determining the priorities and coordination with technical changes to be identified in TA 2 components

**Process and Standard Operational Procedures design expert**
The process design expert should have broad knowledge and experience in process and procedural design, in particular of processes in the area of IBM, who will work mostly in the Beneficiary country.
**Tasks:**
- Development of high level IBM procedures;
- Development of risk management procedures.

**IT governance expert**
Expert in large IT programs and IT governance with concrete experience with high level architecture and architecture governance of complex public safety IT systems.

**Tasks:**
- Development of high level IT Governance structure

**Process design expert**
The process design expert should have broad knowledge and experience in process and procedural design, in particular of processes in the area of IBM, who will work mostly in the Beneficiary country.

**Tasks:**
- Development of high level IBM procedures;
- Development of risk management procedures.

**Interoperability expert**
The IE should be an expert with broad knowledge and experience of procedural and technical interoperability issues.

**Tasks:**
- Development of inter-agency interoperability standards and procedures conforming to SPO eGIF framework;
- Development of system to system interface definitions;
- Development of integration bus requirements and specification;
- Development of key communication flows and message exchange formats.

**Security management expert**
The SME should have hands on experience in designing security models for enterprise systems.

**Tasks:**
- Assessment of security management requirements of the agencies;
- Assessment of security management requirements of IBM;
- Development of high level security management model for IBM;
- Development of high level security management model for PID-IBM;
- Development of authentication and access control requirements;
- Development of civilian biometric data exchange standards;
- Development of risk analysis methodology specific to overall security;
• Specification of security strategy;
• Development of general security standards and governance settings;
• Development of overall Border Management security policy specification;
• Integration with overall system architecture;
• Development and implementation of security management system for the computerised resource management system and the virtual collaborative portal.

**System architect**

The SA should be an expert with broad knowledge and experience of enterprise system architectural design, and should co-ordinate the overall architecture of the IBM.

**Tasks:**

• Development of high level architecture;
• Development of high level data model;
• Coordinating and consolidating the findings of other experts on security and GIS issues;
• Alignment with results of the first component.

**GIS expert**

The GISE should be an expert with broad knowledge and experience of international and national GIS applications in enterprise systems.

**Tasks:**

• Assessment of existing GIS related infrastructure (operations, software, data, management, images);
• Development of GIS data usage and exchange standards in line with the national and international standards
• Development of GIS management framework;
• Integration with overall system architecture.

**Hardware, software, communications & network engineer**

**Tasks:**

• Assessment of existing ICT infrastructure;
• Assisting the system architect in designing the overall topology of the system solution;
• Assisting the Interoperability expert in determining the system/process integration tools and environments;
• Determining the criteria for reuse and share of the existing ICT infrastructure;
• Coordinate the related short term experts in implementation of the computerised resource management system and the virtual collaborative portal.
• Coordination of hardware, software, communications and network activities of Component 2.
Architect

Tasks:
- Coordinate the related short term experts in development of architectural requirements for standard gate designs.
- Coordination in development of architectural requirements for works at surveillance areas.

Statistics and modelling expert

Tasks:
- Specification and collection data for statistical modelling;
- Development of criteria for developing rollout plan for further gates and surveillance areas;
- Development of multi-criteria selection procedure.

Risk analysis expert

Tasks:
- Development of a Risk Management Plan for IBM;
- Development of a Risk Management Plan for PID-IBM;
- Coordination of development of a computerised risk management system;
- Coordinating risk related activities of other experts.
- Coordination of risk analysis activities of Component 2

STE/MTE’s:

STE/MTE’s will be employed as required for each function of border management. These experts will provide the necessary field and operational expertise upon which all the above experts will develop their respective analysis (Border gates experts, customs enforcement experts, software experts, field survey)

COMPONENT 2. PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK AND ROADMAP

SUB-COMPONENT-2. BORDER SURVEILLANCE AREA SURVEY (TA 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPERT</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit €</th>
<th>Unit/Explanation</th>
<th>Cost €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Leader</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>105,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain STE’s</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2 experts, per day</td>
<td>105,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 assistant, per day</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>52,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>For workshops, per day</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Domain STE’s</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2 experts, per day</td>
<td>79,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field surveyors</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Sampling of 100km of 2500 km of land borders, 10 samples for sea borders, 2 for underwater, 5 days (average) for each of these 37 areas including travel time, 3 staff each, per area</td>
<td>111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidentals, per diems, accommodation</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>For international experts, per day</td>
<td>33,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>2 workshops, 5 days each</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic activities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>3 activities, 5 days each</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel to green and blue borders</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>37 sites, per site</td>
<td>166,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and communications</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Per month</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>810,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PL (Project Leader):**

The PL should be an expert with broad knowledge and experiences of all processes in the area of IBM, who will work mostly in the Beneficiary country and devote all of his/her time to conceive, supervise and co-ordinate the overall thrust of the project.

The PL will allocate a minimum of 5 days per month including one visit every month to Turkey as long the project lasts.

**Tasks:**

- Overall project co-ordination;
- Co-chairing, with the Turkish PL, the regular project implementation steering committee meetings;
- Mobilising short- and medium term experts;
- Executing administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters etc.).

**STE/MTE’s:**

STE/MTE’s will be employed as required for each function of border management. These experts will provide the necessary field and operational expertise upon which all the above experts will develop their respective analysis. These experts will in principle represent the perspectives of both EU countries and Turkey in order to have both the experiences of the proposed models and those of the current border management system (**Land borders experts, Sea borders experts, Field Survey (for surveillance)**)

**COMPONENT 3. PROTOTYPE BORDER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SUPPLY)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price €</th>
<th>Total Price €</th>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR) for prototype border gates</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counter</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lúp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope for prototype border gates</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculars which have the system of thermal camera and video exit for the prototype gates</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard diving cabs for the prototype sea-ports</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Plate Recognition System</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>24,050</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>TNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Permanent Thermal Cameras (Land)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>1,342,000</td>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Mobile Thermal Cameras (Land)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>220,500</td>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Cameras to be mounted at coast guard boats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered SAGET Boats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,512,550</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Component 1: Legislative and Organizational Framework (Twinning)

The purpose of this component is to transfer on the job gained know-how related to Border Security structure implementation, policies, procedures and best practices that are currently available in EU countries. It will be delivered through a combination of Resident Twinning Advisers placement, training, workshops, and seminars aimed at embracing the EU and best practices concerning border management. The assignment will provide assistance in developing legal and institutional change requirements for the successful establishment and implementation of a fully functioning Border Security Detachment.

Effective implementation of the related to co-operation in the field of justice and home affairs requires Member States to have in place appropriate administrative and other arrangements, so as to ensure close practical co-operation between Member States’ institutions and organizations working in the field of border management and security. Member States must have institutions, management systems and administrative arrangements that are in compliance with EU Standards with a view to implementing effectively the, and in particular to implement measures with respect to border controls, asylum and immigration, as well as measures to prevent and combat organized crime, terrorism and illicit drug trafficking.

Overall, in order to allow these various structures to perform their tasks efficiently, adequate staffing, procedures, processes and supports are required. Staff must work in accordance with the rule of law; perform their duties in a fair, impartial, honest, trustworthy and professional manner; and must be duly trained.

This component seeks to achieve this objective through a project aimed at border management knowledge transfer between a Member State and their Turkish counterparts, training, on the job training, workshops dedicated to border management, study visits and overall know how transfer on EU best practices as well as recent implementations on border modernisation and integrated border management is planned.

The purpose of this sub-component is to provide the necessary technical assistance and institutional capacity building in relation to Visa, Asylum and Migration procedures and practices through the use of technical assistance. In addition it seeks to provide a comprehensive gap analysis on the EU, best practices of Member States and Turkish Legislation on Border Management. The aim of this analysis will be to give clear recommendations on legal harmonisation and to draw up a roadmap for convergence with EU regulations.

The main activities are:

- Assessment and analysis of the EU acquis on border management related issues
- Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member State border management models
- Development of institutional and organizational models
- Analysis of pros and cons of all proposed models
- Training of PID-IBM staff and others
Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap

Sub-Component 1. Roadmap and Border Gate Survey

The purpose of this component is to provide the necessary technical assistance in performing a comprehensive gap analysis on the EU, best practices of Member States and Turkish systems on Border Management. The aim of this analysis will be to give clear recommendations on harmonisation and to draw up a procedural and technical roadmap for convergence with EU systems. This component will also draw upon the early findings of component one, by providing a multilevel approach to developing a substantial model that can be successfully adapted to the current circumstances.

In this Technical Assistance component, we will also focus on the specification and support to implementation of the practical organizational and procedural framework for the national Border Management system, including interoperability, cooperation and information exchange aspects between different national and international bodies participating in and governing Border Management activities.

The main activities are:

1. Development of Procedural Framework
   1.1. Assessment and analysis of institutional structures on border management in Turkey based on recommendations of twinning component
   1.2. Assessment and analysis of legal structures in Turkey based on recommendations of twinning component
   1.3. A comprehensive gap analysis on the Turkish Legislation and existing institutional arrangements
   1.4. Development of institutional and organizational models with respect to Turkish public administration
   1.5. Analysis of pros and cons of all proposed models
   1.6. Phased approach for implementation of legislative and administrative structures with the proposed models
   1.7. Development of high level IBM procedures
   1.8. Development of risk management procedures
   1.9. Development of interoperability, cooperation and information exchange model between different national and international bodies participating in and governing Border Management activities

2. Development of high level IT Governance structure

3. Development of Technical Framework
   3.1. High level Border Management system architecture and standards
   3.2. Investigation and matching existing projects to utilize existing funding
   3.3. Detailing the Action Plan in the form of a Roadmap
   3.4. High level risk analysis

4. Survey for feedback at border gates (to determine future investment requirements to ensure harmonization with the EU Acquis)

The detail tasks of the above activities are explained below.
Development of Procedural Framework

This main activity group seeks to strengthen the control and co-operation between border, surveillance and control points within Turkey.

There is a need to ensure effective control of the EU’s external borders by specialised and trained professionals. All persons crossing the external borders must be checked in a systematic way, and effective border surveillance must be ensured between authorized border crossing points. This presupposes sufficient staffing by duly trained personnel, the number of which will depend on the nature of the border concerned (land border, sea border, airport), its geographical location, and the volume of border crossing traffic. Proper coordination between authorities, as well as close cooperation between Member States and neighbouring third countries, is of crucial importance.

According to the Schengen Catalogue of recommendations and best practices regarding external borders control, operational staff working at borders should have successfully complete a training course covering their future tasks, which should include:

- Knowledge of relevant Schengen and EC/EU provisions,
- Basic rules and procedures,
- Document check (valid, falsified documents)
- Rules for entry, stay and exit,
- Coordination and cooperation with other agencies,
- Special cooperation between Schengen States in the internal border zone (Dublin, readmission, etc.),
- Police cooperation,
- Schengen Information System,
- Visa Information System,
- Judicial cooperation.

The successful realisation of this activity of the project will provide a reliable effective border control and management in compliance with the EU standards and requirements for guarding of the external frontiers.

IT Governance Structure

The purpose of this activity of the project is to strengthen the information and communication management, control and infrastructure between border, surveillance and control points.

This implementation of an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system requires the integration of disparate existing and future national information systems of all organizations and entities participating in border management and the integration of systems with international border control environment namely the EU but also other countries that Turkey share their borders such as Greece and Bulgaria, etc.

The development of the IBM information system requires careful and constant program and change management, planning, coordination, testing and validation, standardization, evaluation and certification in order to maintain and increase the functional consistency, integrity, security and reliability of the IBM system.

This can only be achieved by the establishment of a governing coordination, standardization
and validation body that will govern the coordinated evolution of the IBM information system and maintain the future consistency of the IBM information system.

This structure and its governing rules represent the IT Governance of the IBM and need to be defined in concert with the goals of the IBM and with the participation of all key involved organizations and entities.

An equal degree of control at external borders is required, carried out in accordance with uniform principles set out in the Schengen. This will require also having an operational National Schengen Information System.

In May 2001, the Council confirmed as a priority the development of the second-generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) by 2006. One of the main objectives in developing SIS II would be to establish a system allowing the integration of new member states in the EU. Hence, in its Communication on the development of a common policy on illegal immigration, smuggling and trafficking of human beings, external borders and the return of illegal residents, the European Commission confirmed the importance given to combat illegal immigration and trafficking of human beings or the so-called ‘Santiago Action Plan’ to establish a common Visa Information System in the EU (VIS) along with the Second Generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II) in order to better face the new forms of trans-national violence identified as ‘international terrorism’. The future developments of a VIS, SIS II, as well as the use of biometrics and other new technologies in documents issued to third country nationals as well as to EU citizens, continue to be a highly controversial topic of discussion in the European arena.

This activity will enable establishment of a governance, coordination and standardization mechanism that will govern the coordinated evolution of IBM information systems and maintain the future consistency of the IBM information systems.

**Development of Technical Framework**

**High Level Border Management System Architecture and Standards**

The tasks are:

- Development of a unified taxonomy and dictionary of IBM terms
- Planning, coordination and control of the field survey (the field survey is expected to be mostly handled by the agencies themselves)
- Needs assessment together with the agencies.
- Development of required high level components/services list
- Coordination of assessment and gap analysis by individual agencies
- Estimation of contribution by agencies towards the fulfilment of the requirements identified
- Developing a unified list of high level components/services to be acquired
- Development of a method for the categorization and prioritization of the procurement list based on risk analysis
- Development of a computerised resource management system to harmonize the utilization of common resources
- Development of a virtual collaborative environment through PID-IBM managed programme portal conforming to strict security regulations of the agencies
Investigation and matching existing projects to utilize existing funding

The tasks are:

- Identification of State Planning Organisation (SPO) projects
- Identification of the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) funded projects
- Identification of projects funded through national budget
- Identification of existing knowledge in Turkey such as the HR capital and papers/thesis/reports of study/work groups at the research institutions and universities in related fields

**Development of a Roadmap**

The tasks are:

- Elaborate on the items and subsystems defined in Action Plan
- Take Action Plan and based on the other findings within the scope of this assignment, prepare the road map for the implementation
- Determine the sequence of the projects and components to implement based on the priorities and precedence dependencies as well as the financial resource requirements/availability, and the preconditions for the commencement of these projects
- Development of high level IBM as-is and to-be process analysis
- Development of conceptual high level architecture
- Development of conceptual level information model
- Development of interoperability standards conforming to SPO eGIF
- Development of high level security model
- Development of system to system interface definitions
- Development of integration bus requirements and specification
- Development of key information flows in the to-be model
- Development of GIS data usage and exchange standards in line with the national and international standards
- Development of civilian biometric data exchange standards
- Integration with the results of the first component to align the new organizational structure with this high level model

**High level risk analysis**

The tasks are:

- Development of a Risk Management Plan
- Development of a computerised risk management system
- Specification of security strategy
- Development of general security standards and governance settings
Development of overall Border Management security policy specification

Survey for feedback at border gates

The development of Practical Deployment Plan together with detailed costing of the latest border check-point management technology and supports at key, pre-defined border check-points through intensive field surveys.

The tasks of this activity are:

- Planning, coordination and control of the field survey (the field survey is expected to be handled together with the responsible agencies)
- Development of needs assessment together with the agencies.
- Development of required high level components/services list
- Coordination of assessment and gap analysis by individual agencies
- Estimation of contribution by agencies towards the fulfilment of the requirements identified
- Verification and validation of real life prototype application for feedback to the development of the overall architecture and the roadmap.
- Selection of key techniques of border surveillance based on the prototypes realized
- Development of detailed costing together with multi-criteria selection procedure for sequencing of the implementation and country-wide dissemination

Component 2: Drawing up Procedural and Technical Frameworks for the Roadmap

Sub-Component 2. Border Surveillance Area Survey

The development of Practical Deployment Plan together with detailed costing of the latest border surveillance and control technology and supports at border surveillance areas around both at green and blue borders through comprehensive field surveys.

The tasks of this activity are:

- Planning, coordination and control of the field survey (the field survey is expected to be handled with the responsible agencies)
- Development of needs assessment together with the agencies.
- Development of required high level components/services list
- Coordination of assessment and gap analysis by individual agencies
- Estimation of contribution by agencies towards the fulfilment of the requirements identified
- Verification and validation of real life prototype application for feedback to the development of the overall architecture and the roadmap.
- Selection of key techniques of border surveillance based on the prototypes realized
- Development of detailed costing together with multi-criteria selection procedure for sequencing of the implementation and country-wide dissemination

Component 3: Prototype Border Management System

In Chapter 24 of Progress Report 2005, it has been stipulated that ‘member countries must have the
operational capabilities to implement common EU measures concerning border security’. With the procurement of highly developed technological systems, all EU member countries have acquired full operational capability for border security. Having received the perspective for EU membership, Turkey prudently desires—rightfully deserves—to reach the technological border security level of other EU countries in order to successfully maintain the border security mission of EU external bounders in the area.

Due to her geographical location, Turkey has constituted at the transit route in between Eastern (Asia and Middle East) and western countries in the context of intense amount of illegal border crossings. Also, Turkey has outstanding and tough topographical conditions having no similarities with respect to many EU countries. In the recent years, illegal border crossings, mostly in the form of multinational organized crime (smuggling, trafficking and terrorism etc.) nature have created serious ramifications not only for Turkey but also for European border management system. In the period of 2002 and 2006 (last five years), 309,683 illegal immigrants have been captured by existing border units. In 2006, the amount of illegal crossings is about 51,983. Specifically for blue borders, 1334 illegal immigrants and 30 organizer people have been captured at 122 events in 2005, whereas the numbers are 1665 and 45 illegal immigrants and organizers respectively for 163 events in 2006. Comparing the illegal event statistics given in the Border Security Cooperation Seminars arranged by FRONTEX, the quantities are quite different indicating the importance of taking effective measures in this area.

It has been stated that the number of 309,683 illegal immigrants which had been caught between the years 2002-2006 are mostly composed of Middle East and African people crossed through the south and southeast borders. As a result of the evaluation of current data obtained from the year 2006, namely 51,983 illegal immigrants who have been captured, it has been put forth that nearly 46% of all illegal crossings are at the Iraq border which has a rugged and severe topography. Furthermore in this region, a mobilization of nearly 2 million people is expected according to the lately reports of BMMYK resulting from the chaotic situation in Iraq and it has been evaluated that these people can cross to Europe from specific crossing routes.

In light of this information, it has been assessed that the precautions of surveillance and control systems concerning the security of borders in the said regions between the determined border gates especially in Iraq and Iran would lessen the illegal crossings and related smugglings of immigrants, drugs and equipment and by this way it would be in conformity with EU acquis and foreseen technical of FRONTEX in the protection of borders.

Based on above, several factors have been considered for prototyping at the green and blue border areas. The green border areas would focus on the areas between the designated prototype land gates as explained under Component 3.

Similarly, 1665 illegal migrants and 45 organizers were captured by Coast Guard Command units, in 163 illegal migration cases, in 2006. Hence, determination and identification capability of Turkish Coast Guard boats, under any kind of weather and sea condition, will be improved by providing and mounting thermal camera systems for coast guard boats located in Aegean Sea operation area, so our seas will be taken under control more effectively specifically in the prevention of illegal migration. The purpose would be to provide more effective observation and determination/identification by constituting electronic remote detection systems which can be integrated with the present systems for the prevention of illegal migration, trafficking in persons, smuggling and illegal trafficking of drugs.

The equipment to be procured as part of this sub-component would assist in securing prototyped border check-points (border gates) and transit routes at predetermined checkpoints, yet at the same time provide a comprehensive feedback for the development of the overall architecture. A total of seven check points have been identified and targeted for prototyping. This would comprise of four land borders and a total of three sea and airports. The land border gates are Nusaybin (Mardin),
Habur (Şırnak), Gürbulak ( Ağrı), Cilvegözü (Hatay) and the sea ports are Aliağa (İzmir) and Kuşadası ( Aydın) and the airport is Sabiha Gökçen in İstanbul, reflecting different conditions to be reflected in the final model.

**Habur Land Border Gate** first phase reconstruction has been completed as a modern building as a BOT model by the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB). It is currently operational at the new building. The second phase in underway.

The number of passenger entries at Habur is 986,143; 288,733 and 570,323 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The number of exits is 1,014,343; 309,715 and 587,453 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The number of vehicles entering and exiting Habur is 46,819 and 48,211, respectively in 2004.

As this is the only gate to Iraq, and there is heavy TIR, truck and people entry-exit, it is considered to be important to modernize the equipment as well. The equipment to be used at the border gate and for surveillance of the area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counter</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lüp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculars which have the system of thermal camera and video exit for the prototype gates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Plate Recognition System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Permanent Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Mobile Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cilvegözü is similarly tendered out to TOBB and the new construction will be completed by the end of 2007. It is the gate to Syria with many passengers and vehicles. There are many Syrian origin people who had settled down in Turkey, and there are frequent visits to relatives on both ways.

The number of passenger entries at Cilvegözü is 508,347; 135,759 and 461,509 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The number of exits is 504,220; 128,616 and 419,540 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The number of vehicles entering and exiting Cilvegözü is 15,176 and 14,381, respectively in 2004.

The list of equipment required at the gate and the surveillance at this very first stage is:
### Description of the equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counter</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lüp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculbers which have the system of thermal camera and video exit for the prototype gates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Plate Recognition System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Permanent Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Mobile Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nusaybin** is a gate where the Land Forces Command has commenced de-mining of 100,000 sq m, on which the new gate will be constructed by the TOBB. Again, there are frequent visits to relatives on both ways.

The number of passenger entries at Nusaybin is 62,773; 27,040 and 56,646 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The number of exits is 64,079; 27,254 and 54,764 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The number of vehicles entering and exiting Nusaybin is 129 and 154, respectively in 2004. These statistics do not include rail-crossing.

The list of equipment required for the gate and for surveillance is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lüp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculbers which have the system of thermal camera and video exit for the prototype gates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of the equipment</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Permanent Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Mobile Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gürbulak** is the only gate to Iran, and is heavily used by the Iranian tourists.

The number of passenger entries at Gürbulak is 466,275; 133,997 and 441,110 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The number of exits is 381,564; 87,465 and 238,926 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The number of vehicles entering and exiting Gürbulak is 10,342 and 1,140, respectively in 2004.

The list of equipment required for and around Gürbulak is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counter</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lüp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculars which have the system of thermal camera and video exit for the prototype gates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Plate Recognition System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Permanent Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Generation Mobile Thermal Cameras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aliağa** is a new sea-port, used by lorry ships. The average number of lorry ships per month at Aliağa in 2006 is 300, i.e. approximately 3600 per annum. As the entry and exit of ship personnel of about 2000 per month are treated as transit and are being handled in Izmir 70 km away from Aliağa, it has already been requested to be a passenger terminal as well through the governor of Izmir. As it was
opened to passenger traffic in March 2007, the related agencies started establishing operational systems at this sea-port. The profile of the illegal migrants around this blue border is outgoing and mostly through small boats. However, the infrastructure has to be in line with international requirements, and the above-mentioned activities have to be supported through this project. The equipment list envisaged for this sea-port and the blue border is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lūp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculars which have the system of thermal camera and video exit</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband detection set in order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling for the prototype gates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Plate Recognition System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard diving cabs for the prototype ports</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handheld detector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Zoom Binoculars</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Cameras to be mounted at coast guard boats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered SAGET Boats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kuşadası is one of blue border areas where there is heavy illegal activity. The profile of the illegal migrants around this blue border is incoming and mostly through fishermen’s medium size boats. The number of entries in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 is 35,118; 2,680 and 32,445, respectively whereas the exits numbers are 40,112; 3,243 and 33,451. 556 ships entered and exited the port in 2004. The equipment list is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lūp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sabiha Gökçen is rather a new airport close to İstanbul. There are currently 27 x-ray detectors, 20 gate type x-ray detectors 11 hand type metal detectors, 1 CCTV system, 2 bomb detectors at Sabiha Gökçen. There are no optical readers, narcotics detectors and mobile x-ray detectors. Sabiha Gökçen is still operated by the state as opposed to Atatürk airport operated by a private company, as in more in line with international best practices. The number of passengers has been quadrupled in the last couple of years. The number of passenger entries increased from 141,169 to 500,197 from 2004 to 2006, and the number of exits have increased from 129,849 to 495,592 in the same period. Given the fact that more flights are being scheduled regularly, the existing infrastructure has to be further strengthened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument for analyzing documents (UV-IR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of instruments which have sources of light at the bottom and at the top (UV) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light magnifying glass (lüp) for entrance and exit counters</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo microscope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal or Infrared Based Monocular with video output</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-function Smuggling Detectors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital camera and handheld video camera mountable telescopes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd generation Night vision binoculars which have the system of thermal camera and video exit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2006, a total of 8,185 illegalities at the border gates has been identified, 33 at Habur, 113 at Cilvelgözü, 53 at Gürbulak and 184 at Sabiha Gökçen.

This component will ensure improved blue and green border surveillance control and border check practices in compliance with EU acquis and best practices.

The equipment list required for this Supply component is specifically designed for deployment
within the above-mentioned prototyping check-points, not for all of the existing check-points, and the surveillance around these specified border gates, to modernise pre-selected strategic border, surveillance and control points on a prototype basis.

For the abovementioned locations, the requested equipment will be used at the border gates, and the surrounding areas as the green and blue border stretch.

The required equipment for the secure border management system afore-mentioned above are given in Annex 5, with the designated Beneficiaries.