

Standard Project Fiche

Project number:

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number : TR080212

1.2 Title : Strengthening the Investigation Capacity of Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie Against Organised Crime

1.3 Sector : 24 - Justice, Freedom and Security

1.4 Location : Republic of Turkey and relevant EU member state(s)

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracting 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.

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1.6 Beneficiary:

Main Beneficiaries:

- 1) Turkish National Police (Project Implementation: Department of anti Smuggling and Organised Crime),
- 2) Gendarmerie General Command

Side Beneficiaries:

- 3) Ministry of Justice
- 4) Communications Presidency
- 5) Undersecretary of Customs
- 6) Coast Guard Command

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- 1.7 Overall cost** : € **8,000,000**
1.8 EU contribution : € **6,300,000**
1.9 Final date for contracting : two years after the signing of financing agreement
1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting
1.11 Final date for disbursements : 3 years following the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

To strengthen the current capacity of Turkey in the fight against organised crime

2.2 Project purpose:

To reinforce the technical investigation capacity of the Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie General Command in order to identify and prevent organised crime activities in Turkey and implement the National Organised Crime Strategy more effectively.¹

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

According to the NPAA 2003 (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:

-By means of legislative alignment, strengthening of the institutional capacity and cooperation between different law-enforcement bodies in line with the EU requirements, the fight against organised crime, drugs, trafficking of human beings will be further improved.

-Adoption and implementation of the EU *Acquis* and strengthening of the institutional capacity and co-operation between different line institutions in the fields of fraud, corruption and organised crime will continue and international co-operation in these fields will be improved.

-Cooperation possibilities with the European Union will be explored, and preparatory work will be realised with regard to following subjects: "...combating cyber crime and high-tech crime, determination of the minimum common elements of crimes of terrorism, criminal organisations and

¹ Only relevant provisions of the Turkish National "Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime", October 2006.

drug trafficking...”.

2008 Accession Partnership

The 2008 AP identifies the following short-term priorities about JFS matters:

- -Implement the national strategy on organised crime.
- Strengthen the fight against organised crime, drugs, trafficking in persons, fraud, corruption and money-laundering.

This project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives identified under these priorities.

Regular Report Priority:

2007 Progress Report

Chapter 24 (JFS) of “Turkey 2007 Progress Report” prepared by European Commission suggests that:

-Progress was registered in the fight against organised crime, a national strategy against organised crime was adopted and a new law on anti-smuggling was adopted. The latter put in place new legislation on the provisions of the new Turkish penal code and code on criminal procedures. A new law puts the Telecommunication Authority in charge of monitoring, supervision and coordination in order to prevent cyber-crime. The law also foresees efficient fight against offences committed via internet by making reference to criminal provisions in other laws. It aims to protect against illegal broadcasting and is inter alia supposed to fight child pornography.

-The national strategy against organised crime will be complemented by a concrete action plan and implemented accordingly. To fight crime more efficiently, infrastructure and equipment for forensic analysis need to be improved. Inter-agency cooperation, data protection and forensic capacity in investigations remain issues to be improved.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-annual Indicative Financial Framework for the period 2007 - 2009 foresees a financial envelope for EU assistance to Turkey of 1.6 billion Euros. As a candidate country, Turkey is eligible for all five IPA components: I) Institution Building, II) Cross-border Cooperation, III) Regional Development, IV) Human Resource Development and V) Rural Development.

Through the use of these components, MIPD identifies a priority for the fight against organised crime and drugs required to address the objectives of the pre-accession strategy. It is as follows:

Component I – Transition Assistance and Institution Building,

Addressing the Copenhagen political criteria

Justice, Freedom and Security: Migration and asylum policy (including the establishment of reception centres for asylum seekers), border management; visa policy and practice, fight against organised crime, drugs, protection of personal data.

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

According to points 323, 324, 325, 380 and 729 in the 9th National Development Plan of Turkey, the legal and institutional framework action will continue. These points are:

Section: 5.6.6. Making Security Services Efficient

323. Crime related problems are created in an environment where rapid transformation is experienced in social and cultural areas together with economic fluctuations, employment and urban adaptation. They arise due to internal migration, international and organised activities of criminal organizations through the use of information and communication technologies, all of which have led to an upward trend in organised crimes, especially in terrorism. Therefore, the issue of domestic security has maintained its importance also during the 8th Plan period.

324. Even though some progress was accomplished on issues such as fighting terrorism and its financing, illegal migration and refugee movements, human trafficking, organised crime, and drug use and abuse, the programme failed to reach the specified targets.

325. Issues such as lack of coordination among security forces, inability to establish sufficient coordination among relevant institutions in intelligence activities and the failure to strengthen and spread the anti-crime infrastructure means that collecting sufficient evidence to ensure successful convictions remains an important issue

380. The informal sector of the economy will be reduced to the minimum level and entrance to the formal sector will be facilitated through the establishment of a strong supervision and monitoring system. In order to ensure functioning of the business environment according to the free market rules and to provide transparency, there will be an efficient fight against corruption and organised crime activities and the use of influence will be minimised.

Section: 7.5.6. Making Security Services Efficient

729. The National Drug Abuse Strategy will be amended to harmonize with the EU Acquis and an efficient coordination will be established among the police, gendarme, coast security and customs security organizations.

2.6 Link with national/sectoral investment plans

Turkey must provide the agencies in the field of organised and cyber crime with the most appropriate technological equipment and knowledge, through the implementation of certain projects with the EU funds in order to strengthen sufficiently the fight against crimes in order to meet the EU requirements. In addition to the national budget contribution to the law enforcement agencies, more financing sources are needed for the investments. For this reason Turkey, with a reference in the 2008 year investment programme to the use of foreign sources, has assigned the “State Planning Organisation” and “the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency” to monitor the efficient utilisation of these sources.

60th Government Action Plan suggests: “Efforts to provide the security and relief of the society will be improved, priority will be given to the preventive law enforcement forces, police and gendarmerie will be strengthened in terms of both human sources and technological infrastructure and equipments. In order to realise this, the legal and institutional infrastructure studies will be accelerated about security of the borders and the fight against terror and the financing of terror, organised crime, illegal migration and asylum movements, drug and human trafficking”

2.7 Link with the “Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime (October 2006):²

Turkish National “**Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime**” has been indited including the main principles to deal with all organised crime types in Turkey. There is also an ongoing study for preparing an action plan in line with the strategy document.

For a contributive effort to all, this project has been submitted to implement the principles in the **sections “3.3”, “3.5”, “3.6” and “3.7” of the strategy document.** The relevant articles and text of the sections have been given in the “3.1.2 Justification” part of this fiche. Additionally, the full text of the “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime” has been annexed as “Annex 8”

3 Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

3.1.1 Background

Globalisation, a defining characteristic of the modern world, impacts on the area of organised

² Turkish National “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime”, October 2006

crime. Criminal organisations which now operate beyond borders, act in cooperation with each other in such areas as drugs, arms, nuclear materials trafficking and corruption, and in investing their criminal profits. Organised criminality, which poses a serious danger for all societies, has adopted an international character and has grown into a global threat by means of technological advances. Transnational crime groups can become involved at every profit-oriented area; even in human, human parts and blood trafficking.

Organised crime groups have become increasingly sophisticated in developing methods to avoid detection and prosecution. Criminal groups have developed defensive mechanisms that prevent infiltration and intervention into their organizations. This mechanism helps planning and execution of illegal activities, formation of hierarchical group structures, improving international relations, structuring logistics which operates professionally, and appraising and legalising illegal profits.

Another characteristic of organised criminals of today is their ability to utilise opportunities presented by the liberal economy where they adopt the role of lawful businessmen. It should be stressed that perpetrators of organised crimes can often continue their illegal activities, not by acting outside the society but on the contrary, by preserving a legal image and enjoying the support of some certain segments of the society. This differentiates organised crime groups from terrorist organisations and pushes law enforcement organisations to adopt different tactics by leaving traditional investigation methods.

To be able to realize the aims set by the Organised Crime Strategy Document at article 3.7 “Principles of implementation concerning the fight against organized crime” tracking the activities of organised crime groups before they commit crimes, is vitally important. By doing so, legal control over criminal activity will start at the crime formation stage so the general public and potential victims will be better protected. However, if organised crimes cannot be prevented before they occur, then the collection of incriminating evidence is vitally important to ensure convictions. In order to be able to do this the most advance technology available is needed to assist with all stages of a criminal investigation. With such equipment, the illegal activities of criminals can be secretly observed and their communications in secret meetings can be tracked. Almost all planned investigative activities involves the profiling and collection of incriminating evidence through surveillance by technical devices.

It can be concluded that during the investigation of sensitive crimes such as mafia-type organised crimes, human, drugs, arms and nuclear materials trafficking and corruption, the collection of critical evidence is possible only by using technical devices in most cases. In this framework, some special investigative methods are included in Criminal Procedure Law, dated 13.11.2004, to be able to investigate the above-mentioned crimes. One of these special methods is surveillance of criminal organizations by technical devices. However, because the number of personnel who are qualified to perform this technique and the quality/quantity of equipment at hand is quite low, this legal power could not be employed as effectively as it was originally planned. Through this project proposal, Turkey aims to detect and convict organised criminals by increasing its evidence collection capacity through technical means and put in place crime fighting methodologies such as those that exist in the European Union..

Recently, a new law has been adopted on 23/05/2007 to prevent the crimes committed via the internet.(No:5651) Though, it is not aimed at directly combating organised crime, this law permits the blocking of websites, which commit the crime “To facilitate the use of illicit drugs and stimulants”.. Additionally, in line with this law, the Communications Presidency coordinates and supports the authorized and assigned Law Enforcement Agency with investigative powers within the within the framework of technical clauses to prevent promotion, smuggling, keeping, letting of lease, or sales of the products including any figurative image, text or sound concerning the crimes committed in the internet which are lay down at article 8 of the Act (No.5651). In this context, the Communications Presidency analyses and evaluates the applications submitted by the authorized and assigned Law Enforcement Agencies and ensures that the required measures are taken to prevent the crimes defined in the law. This institution also is the only lawful interception agency

through which all other law enforcement bodies have to perform their lawful interception tasks during their organised crime operations. By conducting of public prosecutions with specialised forensic equipment, agencies perform activities such as data and password recovery of seized computers, hard-disks, flash drives etc., computer or mobile phone forensic inspection, which cannot be regarded as lawful interception of internet activities. However, there is a severe shortage of this specialised equipment for forensic inspection.

In Turkey, public prosecutors are responsible for conducting all investigations, including investigations of organised crime. They carry out these investigations through following judicial law enforcement units; Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command, Undersecretariat of Customs and Coast Guard Command. After organised crime cases are dispatched to these law enforcement units by public prosecutors, anti smuggling and organised crime departments which operate under them handle these investigations. Besides investigative duties, these units also carry the task of prevention of organised criminality.

Turkish National Police Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crimes Department and its 81 provincial divisions are tasked with detecting, preventing and investigating organised criminal activity in urban areas. It has 5270 personnel in total and 550 of these are employed in technical surveillance divisions where telecommunications monitoring and recording, capturing signals of telecommunication devices and surveillance by technical devices activities are implemented.

Turkish Gendarmerie General Command Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crimes Department and its 54 provincial and 27 sub-provincial divisions are tasked with detecting, preventing and investigating organised criminal activity in rural areas. It should be noted that cooperation between police and gendarmerie units in the fight against organised crime is at a high level.

Nevertheless, with the current deficiencies of the agencies, it is not so possible to fulfil the tasks referred to above, successfully. The main reason for this is that there is a severe lack of well- trained staff and the current educational level of the staff is not sufficiently high enough for fight against organised crime.

Additionally, the existing equipment of the operative units are the basic and ordinary devices provided at the first establishment of those units. (Handy cam, digital camera, voice recorder etc.) However, it is essential to use specialised equipments designed for surveillance and tracking of targets in order to eliminate the risk of probable problems during the operations and gather proper evidences about the organised crime activities.

Finally, this project will mainly be dealing with JFS matters particularly in terms of police and gendarmerie investigation capacity in the fight against organised crime.

3.1.2 Justification

In the course of progress towards accession to the European Union, Turkey has made efforts to establish similar structures to those found in EU Member States and to have similar acquis and procedures against organised crime in the transition to the norms, expectations and obligations of EU Member State administrations.

Progress has been achieved through the 2002-2005 “Strengthening the Fight against Organised Crime” project. However, this project did not concentrate sufficiently on enhancing the technical capacity of organised crime units. Activities concerning technical surveillance were dealt with only in general terms and only a very limited amount of equipment for technical surveillance was supplied.

The institutional and technical incapacity of the units, which originated from the lack of proper equipment, well-trained staff and standard institutional implementations all contribute to the existence of a major deficiency in the fight against organised crime. To overcome this deficiency, the EU requirements and best practices need to be assessed, analysed and eventually adopted by Turkish organised crime units.

Through this project, the strategies and the principles which have been identified by the Turkish national “Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime” (published in October 2006)

will also be implemented and have profound contributions to the fight against organised crime. The sections and articles of the strategy document have been presented below only with the relevant parts and article numbers (Note that; only relevant articles are given, for instance in a section if only “a” and “d” are relevant with the project, then the other articles are not listed below.)

Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime, Section 3.3:

Principles Of Implementation Concerning The Streamlining Of The Organisational Structure

3.3.1 Law Enforcement Bodies³

- a) The targets and priorities determined by law enforcement bodies for the fight against organised crime must be updated according to changing requirements and developing condition
- d) For more effective use of logistical and technical capabilities, certain provinces with a regional character must be strengthened so as to provide support to the neighbouring provinces.

Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime, Section 3.5:

Principles Of Implementation Concerning Specialised Training⁴

- c) Specialised training and development training must be further developed in the subjects of organised crime, drugs, corruption and financial crimes.
- d) Basic and specialised training must be provided regarding international cooperation.

Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime, Section 3.6:

Principles Of Implementation Concerning Special Investigation Methods⁵

3.6.2 Use of Technical Instruments

- a) The bodies fighting against organised crime must be equipped with special operational instruments and materials (technical, electronic and optical devices, vehicles, etc.) for them to carry out their duties effectively.
- b) The use of technical devices in crime operations must be promoted, especially to obtain material evidence of the crime.

Strategy Document for the Fight against Organised Crime, Section 3.7:

3.7.8 Fighting Against Information Crimes⁶

- b) In-service training activities must be organised with the law enforcement and judicial bodies and relevant institutions to eliminate shortcomings that exist in the fight against information crimes and adversely affect this fight.
- c) During the investigation of these crimes, the specialist investigation units must be supported with technical material to examine items stored in the form of digital data.
- d) Since the examination of computers or digital media seized during an investigation requires specialisation and special programs, such examination must be performed by competent personnel who received training in this field.

This project, through the activities summarised below, is very essential in order to implement the principles mentioned in the strategy document:

-The institutional capacity, situation and implementations of Turkish organised crime units will be analysed then compared to the equivalent EU training models, practices and institutions. Subsequently, the required changes will be adapted to the units.

-The EU criteria for selection of the proper staff will be identified and these criteria will be followed for onwards selection of the personnel to work in the organised crime units.

³ Turkish National “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime”, October 2006, p. 15

⁴ Turkish National “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime”, October 2006, p. 17

⁵ Turkish National “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime”, October 2006, p. 17

⁶ Turkish National “Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime”, October 2006, p. 21

- Studies, basic and expert level training activities will be carried out to enhance the educational level, knowledge and skills of the staff already working in the organised crime units.
- Organised crime units will be equipped with proper and specialised equipments to perform their duties more efficiently and gather proper evidence to ensure conviction of criminals;
- For the sustainability of these essential steps, trainers will be trained and further training activities will be carried out by them.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

An efficient struggle against organised crime has two significant impacts: one is to avoid the negative effects of such crimes in Turkey and other is to avoid negative effects upon to Turkey's neighbouring countries primarily EU. Therefore, the project will have major impact on a variety of sectors varying from commerce to public order and to national security. In addition, transnational and cross border security will be considerably improved Another important impact is that fight against organised crime will be strengthened as Turkey will have up-to-date practices, methods, equipments and well-trained staff similar to that found in EU Member States.

Through the statistical data (at Annex 7), it is known that many operations against organised crime have been held at the large provinces. In contrast, the number operations are less in the smaller provinces. This is mainly due to the lack of qualified staff and equipment in those provinces. The result of this is that small size mafia groups arise and strengthen themselves in these small provinces and subsequently move to the large provinces. This issue will also have been handled to a reasonable grade through this project by means of basic and expert training activities and the provision of proper equipment to these small provinces to prevent them being used as training grounds or nurseries for organised crime.

The project, by assisting with the implementation of elements of the strategy for the fight against organised crime through enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of the relevant agencies, will pose a catalytic effect on the full implementation of the strategy and constitute a major step taken against such crimes. This project can be regarded as phase one for the probable projects to be proposed by law enforcement agencies and it will also be a model project for the ongoing studies to prepare an action plan for the fight against organised crime.

The sustainability of the project will be provided for. As the beneficiary agencies and their subsidiary units are the main organisations for law enforcement, they are unlikely to be subject to abolishment or annulment. The trained people and the trainers trained within the project will proceed to work in the units of relevant agencies as they are in the branch of those institutions. These agencies have regulations for the staff to be in their branch, and the staff cannot be allocated easily in other agencies without the consent of the branch-giving agency. The trainers trained within the project will continue their training activities in the central facilities, in Ankara and the trained personnel during the project will act as trainers in their provinces/units. The trainers will also participate in the training courses presented by TADOC to the Balkan countries' law enforcement members and so they will have an additional role for fight against organised crime in Balkan countries, which form the first access gate to the EU.

The equipment supplied within the project will be used by the central and the provincial organised crime units. The fixing, repair, maintenance and other technical service procedures will be financed and carried out by the central departments. This supply will be a model for the other Turkey's own projects to enhance the capacity of the units in terms of proper equipments for organised crime.

For many projects there is not a cross-border impact, but there is an evident impact of organised crime activities in a two way manner; which is "into Turkey" and "out of Turkey" as a transit country. Organised crime not only occurs at national level but also occurs at international level. If Turkey had the strict control of her borders, the defective impact of organised crimes, particularly drug and human trafficking into Turkey and EU, would be much less than it is now. Therefore, this project will also contribute to the strengthening of the border organised crime units.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results expected from this project are the following:

R.1 Identified EU requirements and best practices and the current status of Turkey in terms of fight against organised crime

Measurable indicators of R.1;

- A gap analysis dealing with EU requirements and best practices for organised crime in comparison with the current status of Turkey, developed by 2010
- An evaluation report defining the road map for adaptation of EU requirements and best practices in terms of intuitional structuring, technical capacity, staff qualifications and training needs, developed by 2010
- Recommendations drafted for the implementation of the action plan which is currently under preparation in line with Turkish National Organised Crime Strategy.

R.2 Strengthened institutional capacity⁷ of the pilot organised crime units in compliance with EU requirements and best practices

Measurable indicators of R.2;

- Institutional and organisational models based on the EU requirements and best practices implemented and pilot units re-organised by 2011.
- Developed plan for dissemination of the practices and implementations of the pilot units.
- Identified criteria of personnel selection for organised crime units.
- At least 100 senior staff from different law enforcement agencies (judge, public prosecutors, gendarmerie etc.) participated successfully in training activities by the end of project

R.3 Strengthened technical⁸ and investigation capacity of organised crime units in compliance with EU requirements and best practices.

Measurable indicators of R.3;

- Enhanced knowledge, skills and experience of staff in terms of technical and investigation capacity by basic or expertise training and the internship arrangement by the end of project (300 staff for basic training, 45 staff for expert training apart from 300, 5 staff for internship and training of trainers)
- Implemented EU training models in Turkish basic and expertise training activities for organised crime
- Proper equipments for organised crime, provided and used efficiently.
- Increase in use of special investigation methods (surveillance, observation, tracking systems etc.)

3.4 Activities (including inputs = precise list of contracts) –*More details will be presented in Annex 5*

There will be 3 components and two sub-components to achieve the project. “component 1”, “component 2” and “sub-component 3.1” will be made under one “Twinning Contract”. Additionally, “sub-component 3.2” will be made under one “Supply contract”. The co-financing of the contracts has been presented in the estimated budget table.

The co-financing of the activities and supply will be funded by the national budget shares of TNP and Gendarmerie. By means of the components in the project, the training

⁷ Institutional capacity states for: “the organisational schema with bureaus, duties and tasks, impact and effects of such a infrastructure, the staff allocated and criteria for staff selection, hierarchy and all other organisational factors that has an administrative impact on organised crime fight.”

⁸ Technical capacity states for: “ equipment and system used by technical staff, their level for knowledge, usage and experience for these equipment, their capability for solving technical problems, their capacity in handling technical surveillance, tracking targets, efficient lawful interception and having a technical education background or onwards training.”

activities below will be performed:

Type of Training	Number of Activities
Study visits (maximum 5 staff and 5 days for each visit –minimum 5 visits)	5
Internship arrangement in EU (minimum 5 staff –maximum 30 days)	1
Training of trainers (minimum 10 staff and minimum 10 days)	1
Training of minimum 100 senior staff (maximum 20 staff and 5 days for each training –minimum 5 courses)	5
Basic Training of minimum 300 staff (maximum 20 staff and 10 days for each training –minimum 15 courses)	15
Expertise Training of minimum 45 staff (maximum 15 staff and 10 days for each training –minimum 3 courses)	3

To achieve R.1:

Component 1: Identification of EU requirements, best practices and current status of Turkey (One Twinning contract)

The first component is designed to identify the requirements, practices, equipments, systems, training models, personnel allocation and selection criteria in EU and the current status of Turkey in these subjects. The duration of this component will be 6 months. The subsequent “components 2 and 3” will be executed after this component has completed.

- a) Assessment and analysis of the EU requirements and best practices
- b) Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member State and Turkey
- c) Development of a gap analysis and an evaluation report to prepare a road map
- d) Comparative analysis of Turkish basic and expertise training activities and development of training models
- e) Identification of the criteria for personnel selection in the relevant units of EU
- f) Assessment of the action plan in terms of technical investigation capacity which is currently drafted in line with the National Organised Crime Strategy and proposals for implementation methods and future recommendations
- g) To realise these; study visits, workshops and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders

To achieve R.2:

Component 2: Strengthening the institutional capacity of organised crime units (Within the same Twinning contract of component 1 and sub-component 3.1)

This component is designed to recommend or adapt EU requirements for the institutional capacity of the organised crime units in the provinces in order to settle a standard institutional and efficient structure against organised crime. The duration of this component will be 12 months. This component will be executed after the “component 1” has completed but simultaneously with the “component 3”

- a) Selection of pilot provinces according to the institutional and organisational models based on EU best practices
- b) Training activities for minimum 100 senior staff from different agencies (judge, public prosecutor, gendarmerie etc.) to increase their awareness for the necessity of changes in compliance with EU best practices.
- c) Identification and implementation of the criteria for personnel selection to work in organised crime units.
- d) Re-organising of the pilot units according to the road map and the results of the gap analysis of

“Component 1”

- e) After the succession of the pilot units, development of a plan for dissemination of the practices and implementations of them to the other provinces.
- f) To realise these; study visits, workshops and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders

To achieve R.3:

Component 3: Strengthening the technical and investigation capacity of organised crime units

This component is designed to realise the purchase and installation of proper equipments to strengthen the fight against organised crime and to harmonise the methods, equipments, systems, training activities and models and etc. with EU requirements and best practices.

Sub-component 3.1 “Training activities to enhance the technical capacity, knowledge and skills of the staff at organised crime units.” (Within the same Twinning contract of component 1 and 2)

The duration of this sub-component will be 12 months. This component will be executed after the “component 1” has completed but simultaneously with the “component 2”

- a) Re-design of current training models of Turkish basic and expertise training for organised crime particularly about “video and audio surveillance”, “target tracking systems”, “lawful interception”, “cyber crimes including hi-tech and internet crimes”, “computer and mobile phone forensic inspection”
- b) Selection of staff to be trained and giving basic training to minimum 300 staff according to the training models based on EU best practices particularly about “video and audio surveillance”, “target tracking systems”, “lawful interception”, “cyber crimes including hi-tech and internet crimes”, “computer and mobile phone forensic inspection”
- c) Selection of 45 staff apart from 300, who have accomplished basic training, and giving them expertise training according to the training models based on EU best practices particularly about “video and audio surveillance”, “target tracking systems”, “lawful interception”, “cyber crimes including hi-tech and internet crimes”, “computer and mobile phone forensic inspection”
- d) Arrangement of internship in EU for minimum 5 staff
- e) Training of trainers for further training activities after the project has completed.
- f) To realise these; training courses, internship arrangements and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders

Sub-component 3.2 “Procurement of necessary equipment for the modernisation of organised crime units” (One Supply contract)

The use of modern technologies and equipments at organised crime units is as essential as providing an efficient technical capacity and training courses for them. The increase in organised crime, drug trafficking and illegal migration is leading to new threats. In order to tackle with these new threats, the technical capacity of organised crime units should be enhanced in compliance with EU best practices. The duration of this sub-component is 12 months. It will begin simultaneously with “component 1”

- a) Procurement of proper and necessary equipments
- b) Installation of the systems and equipments
- c) Training of equipments supplied

* Detailed information about the necessary equipment is presented in Annex 5.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

In terms of basic sequencing, the activities shall proceed in the below order while the study visits and training seminars will be implemented in parallel:

- Assessment of current technical, institutional and investigation capacity

- Needs assessment in terms of manpower and equipment for implementation
- Development of a structured implementation methodology and plan, based on common architecture and requirements
- Organisational plan where relevant.
- Identification of detailed institutional and investment requirements
- Prototyping at selected provinces and units.

The Turkish National Police will commit itself to adapt new methods and requirements developed during the programme and disseminate them through further training and awareness-raising activities, especially through the use of trainers trained in the programme.

General Command of Gendarmerie, which fulfils its duties under Ministry of Interior in peace time and under the command of Land and Sea Forces at military expedition time, has an appropriate structure that is in line with these duties. Thus, the Gendarmerie does not intend to make institutional changes at its infrastructure. However, Gendarmerie will be formally notified for their participation in the activities that will be held during the twinning

It is also noted that Turkish Undersecretary of Customs has similar systems for Automatic Plate Recognition System and Vehicle Tracking System. In case there is a necessity, these systems can be utilised with cooperation of both institutions by formal demands/protocols or judge orders if applicable. The systems to be supplied with this project will be compatible to those of Turkish Undersecretary of Customs because it is only a matter of relationship to be established between the databases of these systems.

Projects to be implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate efficiently, the senior management must be involved in the development and implementation of policies and changes required to deliver the project results.

3.6 Linked activities

This project will be a model implementation of Turkish national strategy for fight against organised crime especially for the ongoing studies for an action plan against organised crime in Turkey. In addition to this, TNP (through the Department of Anti Smuggling and Organised Crime-[DAOC]) have already applied for three TAIEX study visits for the use of special investigation methods (technical surveillance, undercover agent etc..) and development of training models for organised crime units for a preparatory work before the execution of this project. The one, which was proposed for 2007-3 period, has been approved with Ref. no: T-8109 and realised between 26-30 May 2008 by Turkish delegation. The calendar for other TAIEX studies is expected to be announced soon.

Similarly, in order to prevent organised crime through borders, especially drug trafficking, Turkish law enforcement agencies have an evident support for the ongoing Integrated Border Management project. Apart from these current activities a major number of projects, which directly or indirectly have dealt with organised crime, have been achieved. These are:⁹

- Establishment of a National Drugs Monitoring Centre (Reitox Focal Point) and development and implementation of a National Drugs Strategy
- Strengthening the Fight against Money Laundering
- Strengthening the Fight against Organised Crime
- Strengthening Institutions in the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings
- Strengthening the struggle against money laundering, financial sources of crime and the financing of terrorism.
- Enhancement of the professionalism of the Turkish Gendarmerie in its law enforcement activities

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/fiche_projet/index.cfm?page=415392&c=TURKEY

- Strengthening of capacity for the interdiction of drugs in rural areas
- Supporting Turkey's efforts to combat human trafficking and promote access to justice for all trafficked persons
- Strengthening the capacity of Turkish National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction

3.7 Lessons learned

The two results below are the results which previously projects dealing with organised crime have lacked in:

- Beneficiaries will be informed about the legal and institutional structure of the units in EU which are responsible for technical surveillance services in terms of organised crime.
- Beneficiaries will be informed and trained about the methods and equipments utilised by the EU units for video, audio, data surveillance including lawful interception and target tracking systems (GPS or similar devices).

In the previously completed projects specialised training or the proper equipments for organised crime units was not provided satisfactorily. The most important point about this lack is that the beneficiaries learned about the necessity to use special investigation methods such as “informants, technical surveillance and specialised equipments” to obtain proper evidence and acquire an understanding of “access to criminals through evidences not otherwise”, but they did not have access to such equipment. Projects have concentrated on theory more than practice up to now.

An improved approach in the fight against organised crime, which also enhances practical implementation, will have a profound impact and lead a significant decline on such crimes. Having similar knowledge, training and equipments will motivate and encourage the personnel in their efforts. It is seen that more co-operation, training, the exchange of experiences and information is extremely vital in this struggle.

The EU funded projects completed in previous years have shown us that the experts coming from a single member state would not be sufficient in reflecting the overall approach of the organised crime strategies implemented in EU Member States. Hence, the RTA should be supported by medium term experts from different member states enabling transfer of know-how on different implementation schemes in line with EU. Additionally in this point of view, tools as study visits, workshops should be realised in various EU member states.

It is also seen that the training courses should continue after the end of the project and have a continuous aspect. So, it is essential to pay attention to the training of trainers and prepare appropriate education and training materials.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

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

Approximately estimated budget:

There will be 3 components to achieve the project. “component 1”, “component 2” and “sub-component 3.1” will be made under one “Twinning Contract” and “sub-component 3.2” will be made under one “Supply contract”.

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXPENSE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENSE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Twining: Component "1", "2" and "3.1" of the project													
contract 1.1 (Twining Contract)	x		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,425,000	95	75,000	5	75,000	-	-	-	-
Supply : Component 3.2 of the project													
contract 1.2 (Supply Contract)		x	6,500,000	6,500,000	4,875,000	75	1,625,000	25	1,625,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IB			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,425,000	95	75,000	5	75,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INV			6,500,000	6,500,000	4,875,000	75	1,625,000	25	1,625,000				
TOTAL PROJECT			8,000,000	8,000,000	6,300,000	78,75	1,700,000	21,25	1,700,000	-	-	-	-

***In the investment contribution, € 320,400 will be co-financed by Gendarmerie and € 1,304,600

by TNP forming the total of € 1,625,000

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

Duration of the contracts

Component	Start of Tendering	Signature of Contract	Contract Completion
Twinning: Component 1: Determination of EU requirements and current status of Turkey Component 2: Strengthening the institutional capacity of provinces units Component 3: Strengthening the technical capacity of organised crime units	1Q 2009	3Q 2009	2Q 2011
Supply: Component 3: Strengthening the technical capacity of organised crime units Sub-component 3.2 "Procurement of necessary equipment for the modernisation of organised crime units"	1Q 2009	3Q 2009	3Q 2010

Duration of the project: 18 months (analysis [6 months] + strengthening institutional and technical capacity [12 months])

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

TNP and Gendarmerie (also other side beneficiaries) are equal opportunity employers. 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 contracts envisaged under the Project, Expert Qualifications and tasks
6. Market Research
7. Need Analysis
8. Turkish, Strategy Document for the Fight Against Organised Crime

ANNEX 1 – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<p align="center">LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</p> <p align="center">Strengthening the Investigation Capacity of Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie Against Organised Crime</p>		<p>Programme name and number</p> <p>IPA - TR080212</p>	
		<p>Contracting period expires: 2 years after the FA</p>	<p>Disbursement period expires: 3 years following the end date for contracting</p>
		<p>Total budget : € 8,000,000</p>	<p>EC Assistance budget : € 6,300,000</p>
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
1. To strengthen the current capacity of Turkey in the fight against organised crime	1. The rate of seizures, statistics, increased capacity in fight against organised crime	1.1 Progress Reports in 2010 and onwards 1.2 Reports on expenditures of the Government	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1. To reinforce the technical investigation capacity of the Turkish National Police and Gendarmerie General Command in order to identify and prevent organised crime activities in Turkey and implement the National Organised Crime Strategy more effectively.	1.1 Increase of the seizures against organised crime, especially drug trafficking 1.2 Units modernised with proper equipment to the highest requirements by the end of project. 1.3 Increase in use of special investigation methods	1.1.1 Progress Reports in 2010 and onwards 1.1.2 Annual reports of TNP 1.2.1 Reports on expenditures of the Government 1.2.2 Project implementation reports 1.3.1 Units with supplied equipment 1.3.2 Forms for the methods and devices used in the operation to be filled by field teams	-Agencies agree on implementation of some measures or requirements in line with EU practices through the project
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1. Identified EU requirements and best practices and the current status of Turkey in terms of fight against organised crime	1.1 A gap analysis dealing with EU requirements and best practices for organised crime in comparison with the current status of Turkey, developed by 2010	1.1 Assessment and gap analysis report on EU requirements on analysis related issues 1.2 Comparative analysis report of the best practices of the EU Member State analysis models	1.1 Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey's accession 1.2 Availability of experienced advisors and consultants

	<p>1.2 An evaluation report defining the road map for adaptation of EU requirements and best practices in terms of institutional structuring, technical capacity, staff qualifications and training needs, developed by 2010</p> <p>1.3 Recommendations drafted for the implementation of the action plan which is currently under preparation in line with Turkish National Organised Crime Strategy.</p>	<p>1.3 Comparative analysis report for the selection of staff for organised crime units</p> <p>1.4 Proposed institutional and organisational models</p> <p>1.5 Cost benefit analysis of all proposed models</p> <p>1.6 Training materials on analysis</p> <p>1.7 Dissemination activities</p> <p>1.8 Study visits, conferences & seminars, and participation of stakeholders</p> <p>1.9 Training, conference and seminar participation records</p> <p>1.10 Recommendations draft document for the action plan</p>	
<p>2. Strengthened institutional capacity of the pilot organised crime units in compliance with EU requirements and best practices</p>	<p>2.1 Institutional and organisational models based on the EU requirements and best practices implemented and pilot units re-organised by 2011.</p> <p>2.2 Developed plan for dissemination of the practices and implementations of the pilot units.</p> <p>2.3 Identified criteria of personnel selection for organised crime units.</p> <p>2.4 At least 100 senior staff from different law enforcement agencies (judge, public prosecutors, gendarmerie etc.) participated successfully in training activities by the end of project</p>	<p>2.1 Proposed institutional and organisational models including staff selection</p> <p>2.2 Cost benefit analysis of all proposed models</p> <p>2.3 Training materials on implementations, requirements for staff and management</p> <p>2.4 Training, conference and seminar participation records</p> <p>2.5 Dissemination reports</p> <p>2.6 Project implementation reports</p>	<p>2.1 Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey's accession</p> <p>2.2 Availability of experienced advisors and consultants</p>

<p>3. Strengthened technical and investigation capacity of organised crime units in compliance with EU requirements and best practices.</p>	<p>3.1 Enhanced knowledge, skills and experience of staff in terms of technical and investigation capacity by basic or expertise training and the internship arrangement by the end of project (300 staff for basic training, 45 staff for expert training apart from 300, 5 staff for internship and training of trainers)</p> <p>3.2 Implemented EU training models in Turkish basic and expertise training activities for organised crime</p> <p>3.3 Proper equipments for organised crime, provided and used efficiently.</p> <p>3.4 Increase in use of special investigation methods (surveillance, observation, tracking systems etc.)</p>	<p>3.1 Proposed technical capacity models</p> <p>3.2 Cost benefit analysis of all proposed models</p> <p>3.3 Surveillance and control equipment delivered and in special investigation use in the units</p> <p>3.4 Certificates for attendance to the training courses</p> <p>3.5 Forms about the use of special investigation systems and equipments</p>	<p>3.1 Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey's accession</p> <p>3.2 Availability of experienced advisors and consultants</p>
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Means</p>	<p>Costs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p><u>To achieve R 1:</u> Component 1: Identification of EU requirements, best practices and current status of Turkey The first component is designed to identify the requirements, practices, equipments, systems, training models, personnel allocation and selection criteria in EU and the current status of Turkey in</p>	<p>- Twinning contract</p>	<p>€ 1.5 M.</p>	<p>- Availability of suitable, appropriately qualified RTA and STEs</p> <p>- Development of suitable workshops and seminars</p> <p>- Co-operation of all agencies involved in fight against organised crime</p>

<p>these subjects. The duration of this component will be 6 months. The subsequent “components 2 and 3” will be executed after this component has completed.</p> <p>a) Assessment and analysis of the EU requirements and best practices b) Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member State and Turkey c) Development of a gap analysis and an evaluation report to prepare a road map d) Comparative analysis of Turkish basic and expertise training activities and development of training models e) Identification of the criteria for personnel selection in the relevant units of EU f) To realise these; study visits, workshops and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders</p>			
<p><u>To achieve R.2:</u> Component 2: Strengthening the institutional capacity of organised crime units</p> <p>This component is designed to recommend or adapt EU requirements for the institutional capacity of the organised crime</p>	<p>- Twinning contract</p>	<p>*mentioned above at result 1 costs.</p>	<p>- Availability of suitable, appropriately qualified RTA and STEs</p> <p>-Know how on existing Turkish environment and legislation and organizational arrangements</p> <p>- Development of suitable workshops and seminars</p>

<p>units in the provinces in order to settle a standard institutional and efficient structure against organised crime. The duration of this component will be 12 months. This component will be executed after the “component 1” has completed but simultaneously with the “component 3”</p> <p>a) Selection of pilot provinces according to the institutional and organisational models based on EU best practices</p> <p>b) Training activities for minimum 100 senior staff from different agencies (judge, public prosecutor, gendarmerie etc.) to increase their awareness for the necessity of changes in compliance with EU best practices.</p> <p>c) Identification and implementation of the criteria for personnel selection to work in organised crime units.</p> <p>d) Re-organising of the pilot units according to the road map and the results of the gap analysis of “Component 1”</p> <p>e) After the succession of the pilot units, development of a plan for dissemination of the practices and implementations of them to the other provinces.</p> <p>f) To realise these;</p>			
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<p>study visits, workshops and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders</p>			
<p><u>To achieve R.3:</u> Component 3: Strengthening the technical and investigation capacity of organised crime units</p> <p>This component is designed to realise the purchase and installation of proper equipments to strengthen the fight against organised crime and to harmonise the methods, equipments, systems, training activities and models and etc. with EU requirements and best practices.</p> <p><u>Sub-component 3.1</u> <u>“Training activities to enhance the technical capacity, knowledge and skills of the staff at organised crime units.” (Twinning)</u></p> <p>The duration of this sub-component will be 12 months. This component will be executed after the “component 1” has completed but simultaneously with the “component 2”</p> <p>a) Re-design of current training models of Turkish basic and expertise training for organised crime b) Selection of staff to be trained and giving</p>	<p>- Twinning contract</p> <p>- Supply contract</p>	<p>*mentioned above at result 1 costs.</p> <p>€ 6.5 M.</p>	<p>- Budgetary adjustment of the institutions involved</p>

<p>basic training to minimum 300 staff according to the training models based on EU best practices particularly about “video and audio surveillance”, “target tracking systems”, “lawful interception”, “cyber crimes including hi-tech and internet crimes”, “computer and mobile phone forensic inspection”</p> <p>c) Selection of 45 staff apart from 300, who have accomplished basic training, and giving expertise training according to the training models based on EU best practices particularly about “video and audio surveillance”, “target tracking systems”, “lawful interception”, “cyber crimes including hi-tech and internet crimes”, “computer and mobile phone forensic inspection”</p> <p>d) Arrangement of internship in EU for minimum 5 staff</p> <p>e) Training of trainers for further training activities after the project has completed.</p> <p>f) To realise these; training courses, internship arrangements and similar domestic activities will be made for related beneficiaries and stakeholders</p> <p><u>Sub-component 3.2</u> “Procurement of</p>			
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<p>necessary equipment for the modernisation of organised crime units” (Supply)</p> <p>The use of modern technologies and equipments at organised crime units is as essential as providing an efficient technical capacity and training courses for them. The increase in organised crime, drug trafficking and illegal migration is leading to new threats. In order to tackle with these new threats, the technical capacity of organised crime units should be enhanced in compliance with EU best practices. The duration of this sub-component is 12 months. It will begin simultaneously with “component 1”</p> <p>a) Procurement of proper and necessary equipments b) Installation of the systems and equipments c) Training of equipments supplied</p>			
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Component	2008			2009												2010												2011											
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A				
Contract 1.1- Twinning	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I					
Contract 1.2 – Supply	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I					

* Preparation also exists before October 2008, but not written.