Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes

Project number 18: Establishment of Efficient System for Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Migrations on the Territory of the Republic of Serbia

1. Basic information

1.1 **CRIS Number: 2009/021-765**

1.2 **Title:** Establishment of Efficient System for Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Migrations on the Territory of the Republic of Serbia

1.3 **ELARG Statistical code:** 03.24

1.4 **Location:** Serbia

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 **Contracting Authority:** EU Delegation to the republic of Serbia

1.6 **Implementing Agency:** EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia

1.7 **Beneficiary (including details of project manager):**

The Project Manager will be based within the Ministry of Interior, Border Police Directorate, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina no.2, Belgrade

Financing:

1.8 **Overall cost (VAT excluded):** **5.000.000 EUR**

1.9 **EU contribution:** **5.000.000 EUR**

1.10 **Final date for contracting:** 2 years after signature of the FA

1.11 **Final date for execution of contracts**: 4 years after signature of the FA

1.12 **Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after signature of the FA

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 **Overall Objective:**

To contribute to the efficient prevention and fight against organized crime with the special attention on the suppression of illegal migrations in the Republic of Serbia

2.2 **Project purpose:**

Capacity building of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia with the aim to develop effective and operational administrative system for illegal migration issues trough accordance of legal, procedural and technological framework with EU standards in that filed.

2.3 **Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA**

European Partnership – in the Chapter pertaining to justice and home affairs, building of mechanism for control and management in the field of visas, asylum and migrations is foreseen. The EP envisages:

As a short term priority:

- Implement the integrated border management (IBM) strategy and strengthen cooperation between the IBM agencies as well as enhancement of cooperation with all MUP departments competent in preventing and combating illegal immigration.

- Improve close cooperation with MUP departments competent for security and safety of traffic flow.

- Improve cross-border police cooperation in line with best practices, strengthen the capacity of border police and provide modern infrastructure and equipment for the border police, particularly in the IT area.

As a mid - term priority:

- Continue to strengthen the capacity of the border police and the customs services, improve facilities at border posts and enhance cooperation with neighbouring countries in the fight against human trafficking.

- The whole border control should be enhanced in order to adapt to the European Standards with the aim to enhance the transit of goods and persons while preventing and combating all types of criminal trafficking and terrorism.

- The border control system should be enhanced in order to link up with the road control system in order to systemise checks and controls on goods, vehicles and persons entering and exiting the country also with the use of automatic video-surveillance technology.

Stabilization and Association Agreement in the Article 6 stipulates as follows:

„Serbia commits itself to continue to foster cooperation and good neighbouring relations with the other countries of the region including an appropriate level of mutual concessions concerning the movement of persons, goods, capital and services as well as the development of projects of common interest, notably those related to border management and combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal migration and trafficking, particularly in human beings, small arms and light weapons, as well as illicit drugs and terrorism. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and cooperation between the Parties and thus contributes to regional stability.''

Article 82, envisages that:

„The Parties shall cooperate in the areas of visa, border control, asylum and migration and shall set up a framework for the cooperation, including at a regional level, in these fields, taking into account and making full use of other existing initiatives in this area as appropriate.

Cooperation in the matters above shall be based on mutual consultations and close coordination between the Parties and should include technical and administrative assistance for:

(a) the exchange of statistics and information on legislation and practices;

(b) drafting of legislation;

(c) enhancing the capacity and efficiency of the institutions;

(d) training of staff;

(e) travel documents security and detection of false documents;

(f) border management.“

(g) security and safety of transportation

National Program for EU Integration (NPI, 2008.) defines migrations management as a priority in the sector of justice and home affairs. The NPI identifies following relevant priorities in the area of migrations management:

3.24.2.2. Short-term priorities

- Improvement of collecting and exchanging data and strengthening of capacity in drafting risk assessment on migration flow as well as investigation capacities of Border Police

- Improvement of regular delivering of training and instructions to Border Guards and General Police competent in performing checks and controls on persons

- Administration in fight against cross-border crime

- Create and implement Logistics strategic plan with a view to modernize the infrastructure,

- Equipment and information technology for performing tasks related to security and control of crossing the state border in accordance with real needs and capacities, along with follow-up and implementation of best practice examples of border services in EU member countries.

3.24.1.3. Mid-term priorities

- Adjust and promote curricula and programmes for specialized training for border police by modern trends.

- Continue with the development of national information and communication system in order to perform appropriate cross-border checks and security as well as inland control and checks on foreigners

- Improve the infrastructure of collection and reception centres for illegal migrants, as well as the level of technical equipment therein especially for purpose of identification process in line with EU standards.

- Enhance the capacity of the national database in storing illegal migrants biometric data (i.e. photo-fingerprints) for comparison within biometric database in EU states and Interpol for the purpose of identity verification.

- **2.4   Link with MIPD**

Multi-annual Indicative Plan Document (MIPD) identifies as one of the main priorities, in co-operation with Republic of Serbia, the following: „Support to further harmonization with EU standards in the area of visas, border, asylum and migrations management" , stating as concrete goals that need to be achieved till 2012: „ Further support for implementation of Integrated Border Management Strategy, its Action Plan and implementation of regulations in the field of asylum, and visa regime in accordance to international standards" (p. 7, 31).

2.5   Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

N/A

2.6   Link with national/ sector or investment plans (where applicable)

Integrated Border Management Strategy adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2006, clearly expresses determination of the state to improve capacities for securing and control of state border through development and upgrade of infrastructure to support the work of border police in order to provide openness of border for movement of people and

goods and closeness for illegal activities and crime. The particular objective 6 of the IBM Strategy foresees optimal development of the information technology, as support to integrated border management, which means, inter alia, connecting of border services information systems. The realization of this project will contribute to enforcement of this objective.

Strategy for Fight against THB adopted in 2006, among other strategic goals, under point 7.1 underlines the need to improve capability of state officials to identify victims of different forms of THB (which is more complicated if in different stages of this criminal act, high-technology is being used), indicating necessity for strengthening capacities for investigations of high-tech crime. Building of these capacities would significantly contribute to increase in number of promptly identified victims. Also, within the Goal 8.2 it is foreseen to improve regulations for the purpose of more efficient victims' protection and enablement of discovering, prosecution and sanctioning of THB criminal offenders. In order to raise efficiency, and especially in cases related to illegal migrations and high-tech crime (ex. when victims are foreign citizens illegally residing in our country, who were sexually exploited and recruited by advertisements posted via Internet, or by SMS, etc), it is necessary to strengthen joint capacities of both Border Police and Criminal Police Directorates.

In accordance to recommendations presented in the "Road Map towards liberalization of visa regime of the European Union towards the Republic of Serbia" submitted by European Commission to Republic of Serbia, Government of Republic of Serbia adopted **Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression** on 26th of March 2009. Strategy foresees general and specific goals which Republic of Serbia needs to achieve in order to efficiently manage migrations. Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression is based on the national programme for the EU integration, adopted IBM Strategy of the Republic of Serbia and current reform processes in the country. In the part 2.1.12, of the Strategy the use of modern technology, as proactive measure in suppressing illegal migrations has been recognized.

In that sense, as a special objective of the Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression, the item 3.12 foresees proactive measure of improvement of modern technology implementation in the illegal migration suppression. Trough realization of these goals functioning of the MoI and other relevant institutions involved in the process of suppression of illegal migrations will be more efficient and proactive.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Migrations are a global phenomenon of contemporary world including all aspects such as political, economic, social, security etc. Controlled migration flows can bring a series of positive effects for society (influx of labour power, development of economy, etc.). On the other side, uncontrolled and chaotic process of migrations carries risk of destabilization. Risk factors are most prominent in illegal migrations flows which are more and more controlled by organized crime: beside economic migrants more and more THB victims are transferred through illegal channels, while in some cases even a link between terrorist groups is proved – groups which are either financed from profit gained by organizing illegal migrations or using the same channels for their purposes.

Territory of the Republic of Serbia is a transit area on migrants' ways from non-EU countries to EU countries; therefore, activities of state authorities in the field of migrations management can be considered as a part of overall efforts in fight against organized crime and terrorism.

Taking into account that the demilitarization of the state borders was only concluded in 2006, when the Border Police took full responsibility in controlling and checking persons and documents at the Serbian borders, the fight against illegal migrations improved between 2006 and 2007. Number of illegal migrants at the territory of Republic of Serbia increased for 18% in 2006, whereas in 2007 Serbian Border Police registered a decrease of 30% compared to previous year. Even if implementation of IBM strategy, enhancing of professionalism of the Border Police and ad hoc training contributed to improve the overall system, additional efforts are needed especially having in mind future enlargement of the EU, accession of Bulgaria and Romania to Schengen area and potential risks on the Administrative Boundary Line.

Police authorities of the Republic of Serbia have registered, in previous period, change in structure of illegal migrants discovered on its territory. There is an increase in the number of women and children amongst the migrants, which is perhaps an indication of potential victims of smuggling and trafficking in human beings. Among illegal migrants there are potential asylum-seekers, i.e. those who will endeavour to avoid to be deported applying for asylum. Serbia is in the process of structuring of an efficient asylum system. Legal provisions in this area foresee possibility to keep asylum-seekers in the Aliens Shelters, if asylum application is submitted in order to avoid deportation. Activities performed in Aliens Shelter are: reception of illegal migrants, identification (verifying personal identity), providing documents and arranging transfer to country of origin. Aliens Shelter, as an institution of semi-closed type and has to fulfil certain standards with regards to human rights standards and dignity of the individuals.

All forms of organized crime, including illegal migrations and THB, more and more rely on high-tech crime. Therefore, efficient establishment of prevention system requires increase of investigative methods and capacities in the field of high-tech (cyber) crime.

Since IT development, and its usage, affects wide areas of society, the need for establishment of IT infrastructure on the highest level is obvious. In order to achieve higher level of protection and stability in work, IT infrastructure has to enable prevention and discovering of potential attacks and misuses.

Contemporary development in IT, as well as the development of global computer network, allows preconditions for committing criminal offences from the area of high-tech crime which were not possible before. Frequency of criminal offences in this field requires international co-ordination and co-operation in discovering, suppression and prosecution.

Republic of Serbia is more often becoming target of international high-tech crime, as a territory which is on the borders of EU Members States. During 2007, officers of Border Police Directorate discovered 639 forged payment cards in possession of 12 citizens of Bulgaria, controlling them on border crossings with Bulgaria, which would have been misused. During 2008 (till November 6th) on the border crossings with Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia, officers of Border Police Directorate discovered 197 forged payment cards in possession of 14 citizens of Bulgaria and Romania. Besides that, the following equipment for misuses of IT was discovered: 4 skimmers, equipment for keyboard and laptop with details of 21 bank accounts in United Kingdom, etc.

Illegal migrants use high-tech crime for provision of forged documents later used for travelling to EU countries. Criminal associations involved in THB and illegal migrations more and more rely their communication and communication with potential victims on IT misuse, by covering their identity, and by usage of services and technologies they obstruct efficient electronic surveillance of communication by competent authorities. Improvement of

capacities in Criminal Police and Border Police Directorates in the field of high-tech crime could significantly contribute to efficient co-ordination and communication, as well as to discovering and prosecution of high-tech crime related offences. During 2007, officers of Border Police Directorate discovered 333 forged travel documents on border crossings, of which 60 were used by illegal migrants and forged using IT, because countries issuing travel documents use sophisticated protection elements (67 travel documents of Bulgaria, 21 of Slovenia and 2 of Slovak Republic), while in 2008 of 273 forged travel documents 49 were forged using sophisticated technologies (travel documents of Bulgaria – 28, Slovenia – 16 and Slovak Republic – 5).

In the region, there were cases of migrants smuggling where beside usual communication by mobile telephones that was intercepted by the order of court, criminals started to make "appointments" for conversations via Internet i.e. Skype, and from that moment all interception measures were useless.

Aware of the state of affairs and trends in this field, Republic of Serbia accessed and signed Council of Europe „Cyber Crime Convention" in April 2005. On 18th March 2009 the National Parliament adopted the Law on ratification of the Convention on Cybercrime. One of obligations, stipulated I by the Convention, is to install so called "Network 24/7". Network 24/7 will enable direct and constant contact of all states that ratified Convention, in order to exchange information and provide evidence necessary for criminal investigations. Establishment of Network 24/7 implies supply of equipment and training of state bodies engaged in the Network, which in most of EU member states, as well as other countries that have this service (USA, Japan) is the police.

The Parliament of the Republic of Serbia passed the "Law on Organization and Competencies of State Authorities in Fight against High-tech Crime" in July .2008. This Law defines organization and competencies of certain organizational units within state authorities responsible for discovering, criminal prosecution and court proceedings of high-tech criminal offences.

After the Law got into force, the following state authorities have been formed tasked with fight against high-tech crime:

- within the District Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade "Special Department for Fight Against High-tech Crime" was established;

- within the District Court in Belgrade "Chamber for Fight against High-tech Crime" was established,

- while within the Ministry competent for interior issues "Department for High-tech Crime Suppression" was formed.

According to the World Bank analyses, technology is spreading faster in developing countries than in wealthy countries, and having in mind that developing countries are also countries with high migrations rate it can be reasonably presumed that in the future illegal migrants from high-migration risk countries, due to better availability of modern technologies, will more use and misuse it for illegal migrations towards EU countries. Since officers of Border Police Directorate do not possess sufficient knowledge and skills in usage of modern technologies, nor capacities or techniques to monitor such phenomenon and activities on Internet related to illegal migrations, there is a need for coordinated work of specialized services involved in suppression of illegal migrations and suppression of high-tech crime.

States undertake different measures for discovering and suppression of illegal migrations and achieve different results. However, even when actions are successfully finalized and persons

discovered, still they have problems with verification of their identities and return to their country of origin. Efficiency in suppression of illegal migrations cannot be achieved without solution to this problem, because persons once caught in smuggling channel, usually return back to it after. The only way to successfully finalize this process and return back migrants to their country of origin, is to perform acquisition of fingerprints of foreign citizens whose identity was not established and compare it to national illegal migrants biometric database and forward fingerprints for comparison within biometric database in EU member states and Interpol for the purpose of identity verification.

Process of illegal migrants identity check in Serbia is not sufficiently efficient, because Alien Shelters do not have IT connection with Directorate HQ nor with Interpol bureau. Migrants' identification process is conducted in following manner: forensic technicians take fingerprint data and take them for processing, that significantly slows down identification process – either identification of migrants or other persons involved in THB chain, terrorism and organized crime. Serbian police successfully solved some of these cases in the previous period, and we should particularly outline case of Morocco citizen Bussar, responsible for attack in Madrid metro, who was illegal migrant without document staying in Alien Shelter while his identity was not verified.

In the future information exchange with FRONTEX, transfer of knowledge regarding new technologies will be important in order to keep the pace of evolving smuggling of migrants techniques and THB. This would allow to feed the Early warning system already present in Serbia with international information as well.

Building capacities for establishment of electronic database with data on illegal migrants using biometric data (image, fingerprints), in accordance to Dublin Convention and EURODAC EU system, would create possibilities for more efficient establishment of illegal migrants' identities, particularly those in Alien Shelter and would be valuable contribution for more efficient work and discovering of illegal migrants.

Process of Serbia's accession to EU imposes the need for harmonization of national system for migrations management with standards and regulations of the Union, for Serbia's complete and undisturbed integration into European migrations management system. Harmonization of systems development on the national level with EU standards should rely on minimum standards which need to be integrated in each individual system in order to reduce differences and provide opportunities for harmonization of systems, resulting in achieving the minimum of functionality for projected system. Simultaneously, it is necessary to follow changes and trends in means and MOs of illegal migrations organization, as well in the field of high-tech crime. The first step of establishment of the system for illegal migrations monitoring is harmonization of different aspects and possible solutions with internationally recognized regulations in the field of illegal migrations flows monitoring.

It is necessary to provide basis for harmonization with "EURODAC" system which includes central EU unit and fingerprint database, which is developed for support in functionality defined by Dublin Convention and by Directive for performing asylum related procedures (Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities - Dublin Convention, Official Journal C 254, 19/08/1997 p. 0001 – 0012)

This would require further improvement of the Integrated Information System of the Ministry of Interior (JIS). It is one of the larges and the most complex information systems in the Republic of Serbia, established with the aim to support all operational lines of the MoI. The functioning of the JIS of the entire Ministry is based on the Intranet network that covers

police department on entire territory of the Republic of Serbia and is very complex and wide spread.

It provides logistical support in planning, management, operational work and decision-making process for all operational lines within MoI (criminal police, traffic police, administrative departments, etc). The main mode of functioning is through direct communication with various data bases for the purpose of inputting the data or search and reporting within specific database.

Within this system, the border management operations including migrations management are the most demanding ones when it comes to JIS, requiring the largest number of data bases to be accessible, searchable and interconnected. This was the reason why MoI relied on EU assistance in this specific segment from the first IPA planning cycle. For the purpose of establishment of an effective illegal migrant's database and its interconnection with EURODAC, it will be necessary to upgrade this specific segment of JIS

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Migrations represent global phenomenon whose impacts and consequences go beyond national borders and this project shall contribute to the reduction of illegal migrations, not only in the region, but in the EU as well. The efficient control functions will also result with a reduction of illegal activities (smuggling of goods, vehicles and travellers, corruption) and will facilitate trade in the region.

Coupled with the need to combat terrorism, border agencies need unprecedented levels of collaboration across agencies, among nations and with the private sector. Any type of technical modernisation requires coordination among many diverse functions and initiatives.

The equipment for efficient suppression of high tech crime will be maintained, managed and updated after project completion. The costs of this will be met by the Ministry of Interior and the provision of training to the maintenance and IT teams within the respective stakeholder organisations is a critical activity in terms of project sustainability. The project will also produce manuals to guide users on how to input and manage data. The project will build training capacity so that the MoI can carry out data management training in the future.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Result 1.

Measures for tracking high-tech criminal have been assessed, improved and used in the process of overall illegal migrations prevention in responsible MoI Departments

Measurable indicators:

- Document of the assessment with the recommendations for further improvements has been made, adopted and applied in the process of the system enhancement.

- The border police and the criminal investigation police have the capacities for regular tracking of the activities on the Internet which are related to organization of illegal migrations

- Increased number of forged documents which have been discovered due to the usage of high technology in combating organised crime, especially in combating THB in connection with the Early Warning System which distributes information at BCPs online

- Improved analyses of statistical data and risk assessment procedures

- Decreased number of visa applications on the basis of forged documents compared to the average number of visa applications over the past three years.

Result 2.

The employees in the Ministry of the Interior are using database for gathering, saving and verification of the data regarding illegal migrants and they are able to exchange data efficiently with similar services in the region and in EU.

Measurable indicators:

- Increased number of discovered criminal offence connected with illegal migrations by abuses in the area of informational technologies

- Financial savings accomplished a result of the shortened time which foreigners used to spend in the Foreigners shelter.

- Efficiency of return to their country of origin.

- Database of illegal migrants is applied in everyday work of the Border Police Department and it is fully integrated within IS of the Ministry of the Interior

Result 3.

Capacities and the procedures for permanent cooperation, exchange of information and experiences with specialized and similar services in the region and Europe regarding the EU standards have been provided.

Measurable indicators:

- Developed protocols for the exchange of information between the relevant institutions and applied with no major difficulties.

Result 4.

The employees in the Ministry of Interior poses adequate skills for applying investigative techniques and the equipment necessary for combating high-tech crime with the purpose of discovering, documenting and processing criminal offences connected with illegal migrations and providence of adequate treatment to the illegal migrants.

Measurable indicators:

- The employees apply in their everyday work the knowledge received during the training

- The reduction of financial losses that appear as a result of the credit card abuse, e-banking and e-trade transfer abuse committed by illegal migrants

- The improvement of government employees' capacities to reveal and timely identify the victims of various types of human trafficking

3.4 Activities:

Activities related to result 1

1.1. Within the MoI, to prepare the assessment of the existing system for suppression illegal migrations and high technology crimes with identification of key gaps and provide recommendations for improvement.

1.2. To prepare a plan for the improvement of the illegal migration control system with regards to the use of new technologies and special investigation techniques.

1.3 To procure specialised technical equipment and necessary applications in order to use investigation techniques for discovering criminal offences within the domain of high technology crime, in accordance with the recommendations of the conducted assessment.

Activities related to result 2

2.1. To prepare necessary IT infrastructure for installation of the illegal migration database in accordance with the EU standards and technical means at the BCPs for automatic detection of passengers and vehicles

2.2. To establish an electronic biometric database of illegal migrants in the Republic of Serbia with a necessary capacities for data exchange with similar services in the region and in the EU.

2.3. To prepare the protocols and the instructions for secured and safe use of new technical and technological solutions.

2.4. To procure technical equipment and necessary applications in order to operate electronic database of illegal migrants and to create technical preconditions for the exchange of information with services in other countries.

2.5 To carry out the process of connecting the illegal migrants database into a existing information system of MoI in accordance with the Plan on improvement of illegal migration control keeping in mind the achievements of high technology crime.

2.6. To prepare and organize training for the MoI employees for usage of the electronic database of illegal migrants and technologies on which the migration control system is based.

Activities related to result 3

3.1 Organisation of regional conference on abuse of high technologies in the area of illegal migrations where all the necessary steps for promotion of coordination and data exchange among countries would be defined

3.2 Preparation of documents of protocols and agreements necessary for the information and data exchange with the interested partners in the region

3.3. Organisation of a study visit in one of the EU member states with proven results in combating illegal migrations by using high technologies

3.4. Organisation of the exchange of liaison officers with at least one country from the region and one EU member state

Activities related to result 4

4.1 Preparation of 4 modules of training for the employees in the Ministry of Interior regarding migration risk assessment and special investigative techniques, connection between the high-tech criminal and illegal migrations, necessary skills in combating high-tech criminal and the application of international standards in the treatment of illegal migrants

4.2. Organisation and conducting of the training of the employees on a regional level.

4.3. Preparation and printing of booklets and manuals on the basis of the created training modules.

This project will be implemented through one twinning contract and one supply contract.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The government is committed to the control and efficiency of Serbia's border in terms of reducing and preventing criminal activities. In order for this to be realised, the Ministry of Interior must work closely with other key line ministries such as the Ministries of Justice and Finance. The partnership structures required for this collaboration must be established during the project and the participating ministries must be committed to the achievement of project objectives.

The Ministry of Interior must continue its progress regarding the implementation of the IBM strategy. This project forms only a part of the necessary reforms necessary to achieve the IBM goals. The Ministry of Interior must also remain committed to finding new ways to integrate border police control with other institutions in Republic of Serbia responsible for migration issues such as Ministry for human and minority rights, Commissariat for refugee's etc.

This project aims to upgrade system of illegal migrations management by establishment of the system that should guarantee on-line, real time cross-checks of data with the national and international databases. In this respect, it is important that the legislative bases for data exchange and information exchange with custom at the national level, neighbouring countries at international level and with Europol and Frontex and Interpol is in place.

Since the projects financed under IPA 2007 and 2008 will provide necessary preconditions for establishment of an integrated information system in IBM sector as well as implementation of the IS in pilot locations (IPA 2008) it is necessary that this project in the implementation phase builds on the results of two previous IPA projects.

In terms of contract sequencing, the twining contract will be launched in the first quarter after signature of the financing agreement and the first priority task will be assessment of the current situation regarding suppression of the illegal migration and possibility for effective fight against high tech crime. Supply contract has to be launched 6 months after launching the procedure for selection of twinning partner.

3.6 Linked activities

The CARDS Regional Project "Establishing Compatible Legal, Regulatory & Institutional Frameworks in the Field of Visas, Migrations and Asylums" was implemented in the period from 2004 to 2005. The Project was developed through three modules - asylum, visa and migrations, and one international organization (UNHCR, ICMPD and IOM) was responsible for each. Each module was implemented through 6 to 8 seminars, and the results published as a ''Road Map''.

In 2005, Twinning with the EU Member State (Slovenia, Holland) in Serbia assisted in the reform of Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary Inspections, development of new inspection procedures and modernization of the border crossing points. Twinning's achievements were mostly shown in the adoption of legislation, regulations and handbooks, training of inspectors and the provision of equipment on the border crossing points.

Starting from year 2004 DCAF (Democratic Control for Arm Forces) has organized conferences on "Border Security". Aims of the conferences were to enhance international co-operation in the SE Europe in the field of Border Control. Work is organized in several working groups, including a separate Committee for the IT with the primary goal to exchange information according to the current state of development of national border management systems, analyze possible technologies and ways of information exchange in order to support cross border cooperation and information exchange. The general basis for this work is the Vienna Convention which is accepted by the Republic of Serbia authorities.

The CARDS 2006 twinning project had the goal to analyse the current Human Resources Management system, including the legal framework, design a new Human Resources Management System, carry out training of the key personnel and develop the curricula for education and training of the staff involved in the IBM activities.

Finally under IPA 2007 planned actions of Assisting the Serbian Customs Administration to set up Community Transit corresponding administrative, legal and equipment structures and preparing for the implementation of an NCTS-compatible automated transit system is directly linked to the activities of this project.

IPA 2007 also provides €5.5 million for conducting organizational review, gap analysis of the needs and requirements for technical equipment including training at borders. Resources are also secured for the supply and installation of required telecommunication equipment, special vehicles and special equipment for the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. IPA 2007 will assist the Serbian Police force in meeting EU standards of professionalism and conduct and create higher control standards at Serbian borders in line with the Integrated Border Management Strategy.

Prerequisite for establishment of more efficient system for exchange of data on illegal migrations will be fulfilled by providing basic communication IT infrastructure covered by project implemented by IPA funds for 2007 (contains the component of transmission pass) and for 2008 (contains the component of IT infrastructure). Scope of these projects is to provide adequate technical infrastructure for border crossing check, and there are requests for further capacity building in special areas like illegal migration prevention. This means to upgrade procedure of prevention of illegal migration using new technological solutions, and increase efficiency and reliability of the identification of illegal migrants

It is envisaged that IPA 2007 project will provide in depth gaps and needs analysis with respect to information exchange and technical preconditions for implementation of IBM Strategy, whereas IPA 2008 project, on the bases of conducted assessment and improved technical preconditions, should commence with creation of an integrated information system along with priorities of IBM Strategy.

Based on these strategic preconditions that would be implemented through previous two projects, this project will tackle more specific areas and develop more specialised segments of the integrated information system, such as illegal migrants database and provide for necessary capacities for data exchange with similar services in the region and in the EU (EURODAC).

The Multi-beneficiary IPA 2009 includes the project "Migration and socio-economic development in the Western Balkans ". The purposes of the project are to: (i) Facilitate temporary labour migration from the Western Balkans to EU Member States to acquire new skills and ensure a more efficient use of skilled labour force; (ii) Encourage the return of skilled migrants to their countries of origin while facilitating their sustainable social and professional reintegration and promoting the dissemination of new acquired skills.

More detailed overview of the interventions that will be carried out within IPA funded projects in this sector is provided in the Annex VI of this document.

3.7 Lessons learned

Through the implementation of projects like Border State Surveillance which developed mobile units on the border with Hungary, Republic of Serbia received great amount of financial help. The highly sophisticated system is in place, thanks to this project, but the unit is moved according to new Border police priorities. However, the way the system has been designed doesn't allow moving it to the other part of the border without extra cost. Any future

system should be designed in such a way that it can be easily used at any part of the state border.

Any system developed must be integrated and compatible with existing systems or parts of the systems. The responsibility for ensuring compatibility should rest with the future supplier.

Any system developed has to be compatible with external EU systems or parts of systems minimum on that level that it is capable to communicate in standardised way according regulations.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

| Suppression of Illegal Migrations | | | TOTAL EXP.RE | SOURCES OF FUNDING | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION | | NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION | | | | | PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION | |
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a) = (b) + (c) + (d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c) = (x) + (y) + (z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional / Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
contract 1	x	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	*100%*							
contract 2	–	x	4,000,000	4,000,000	*100%*							
TOTAL IB			1,000,000	1,000,000	*100%*							
TOTAL INV			4,000,000	4,000,000	*100%*							
TOTAL PROJECT			**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**100%**							

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	N+1Q	N+4Q	N+10Q
Contract 2	N+3Q	N+6Q	N+10Q

All projects will be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6.   Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1   Equal Opportunity

The project will be implemented in a way which provides equal opportunity for men and women from within the Ministry of Interior and other stakeholders to participate in project activities. No discrimination will be made on the basis of gender and activities, training will be designed in such a way that they are equally accessible to men and women. The number of men and women participating in training events will be monitored during the project.

6.2   Environment

The project has no negative effect on the environment. The project introduced an electronic information system for the management of the border crossing points and this will directly reduce the amount of paper storage and reduce the environmental cost of transporting paper based reports and data transfer.

6.3   Minorities

The project will be implemented in a way which does not discriminate against any individual on the grounds of their ethnic origin, race or religion.

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

Programme name and number:			
Establishment of Efficient System for Prevention and Suppression of illegal Migrations on the Territory of the Republic of Serbia			
		Contracting period expires: **2 years after the signature of the FA**	Disbursement period expires: **5 years after the signature of the FA**
		Total budget : **5 million EUR**	IPA budget: **5 million EUR**
Overall objective	**Measurable indicators**	**Sources of verification**	
To contribute to the efficient prevention and fight against organized crime with the special attention on the suppression of illegal migrations in the Republic of Serbia	Established system for prevention of illegal migrations is positively assessed by the European Commission	EC Progress Report for Serbia	

Project purpose	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Capacity building of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia with the aim to develop effective and operational administrative system for illegal migration issues trough accordance of legal, procedural and technological framework with EU standards in that filed.	Time necessary for the verification of biometrical data of illegal migrants and asylum seekers is reduced by the end of the project. Increased number of discovered criminal offence connected with illegal migrations by abuses in the area of informational technologies Enhanced efficiency in discovering and processing of criminal offences with the elements of high-tech criminal until the end of the project.	MoI statistical reports for the defined period. Regular reports about the work of the Border Police and the Criminal Investigation Police.	Willingness for cooperation of all relevant institutions.

Results	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
1. Measures for tracking high-tech criminal have been assessed, improved and used in the process of overall illegal migrations prevention in responsible MoI Departments.	Document of the assessment with the recommendations for further improvements has been made, adopted and applied in the process of the system enhancement. The border police and the criminal investigation police have the capacities for regular tracking of the activities on the Internet which are related to organization of illegal migrations Increased number of forged documents which have been discovered due to the usage of high technology in combating organised crime, especially in combating THB in connection with the Early Warning System which distrubutes information ai BCPs online Improved analyses of statistical data and risk assessment procedures Decreased number of visa applications on the basis of forged documents compared to the average number of visa applications over the past three years.	Document of the analysis. Regular reports of Border Police Directorate and the Criminal Investigation Police. Reports of competent institutions on submitted visa applications in Serbia.	Existence of the necessary legal framework
2. The employees in the Ministry of the Interior are using database for gathering, saving and verification of the data regarding illegal migrants and they are able to exchange	Increased number of discovered criminal offence connected with illegal migrations by abuses in the area of informational technologies Financial savings accomplished a result of the shortened time which foreigners used to spend in	Annual reports of the Ministry of Interior and the relevant international bodies. Regular project	Existence of infrastructural conditions for the installation of software and hardware solutions.

Results	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
data efficiently with similar services in the region and in EU.	the Foreigners shelter. Efficiency of return to their country of origin. Database of illegal migrants is applied in everyday work of the Border Police Department and it is fully integrated within IS of the Ministry of the Interior	implementation reports.	
3.Capacities and the procedures for permanent cooperation, exchange of information and experiences with specialized and similar services in the region and Europe regarding the EU standards have been provided.	Developed protocols for the exchange of information between the relevant institutions and applied with no major difficulties.	The text of the protocol Regular project implementation reports.	
4.The employees in the Ministry of Interior poses adequate skills for applying investigative techniques and the equipment necessary for combating high-tech crime with the purpose of discovering, documenting and processing criminal offences connected with illegal migrations and providence of adequate treatment to the illegal migrants.	The employees apply in their everyday work the knowledge received during the training The reduction of financial losses that appear as a result of the credit card abuse, e-banking and e-trade transfer abuse committed by illegal migrants The improvement of government employees capacities to reveal and timely identify the victims of various types of human trafficking	Evaluation of employees by the executives Regular project implementation reports. Reports on conducted training and the evaluation of the participants.	

Activities	Means /Costs	Assumptions
Result 1 1.1. Within the MoI, to prepare the assessment of the existing system for suppression illegal migrations and high technology crimes with identification of key gaps and provide recommendations for improvement. 1.2. To prepare a plan for the improvement of the illegal migration control system with regards to the use of new technologies and special investigation techniques.. 1.3 To procure specialised technical equipment and necessary applications in order to use investigation techniques for discovering criminal offences within the domain of high technology crime, in accordance with the recommendations of the conducted assessment. **Result** **2:** 2.1. To prepare necessary IT infrastructure for installation of the illegal migration database in accordance with the EU standards and technical means at the BCPs for automatic detection of passengers and vehicles 2.2. To establish an electronic biometric database of illegal migrants in the Republic of Serbia with a necessary capacities for data exchange with similar services in the region and in the EU. 2.3. To prepare the protocols and the instructions for secured and safe use of new technical and technological solutions. 2.4. To procure technical equipment and necessary applications in order to operate electronic database of illegal migrants and to create technical preconditions for the exchange of information with services in other countries. 2.5 To carry out the process of connecting the illegal migrants database into a existing information system of MoI in accordance with the Plan on improvement of illegal migration control keeping in mind the achievements of high technology crime. 2.6. To prepare and organize training for the MoI employees for usage of the electronic database of illegal migrants and technologies on which the migration control system is	One twining contract: 1,000,000 € One supply contract: 4,000,000 €	

Activities	Means /Costs	Assumptions
based.		
Result3.		
3.1 Organisation of regional conference on abuse of high technologies in the area of illegal migrations where all the necessary steps for promotion of coordination and data exchange among countries would be defined		
3.2 Preparation of documents of protocols and agreements necessary for the information and data exchange with the interested partners in the region		
3.3. Organisation of a study visit in one of the EU member states with proven results in combating illegal migrations by using high technologies		
3.4. Organisation of the exchange of liaison officers with at least one country from the region and one EU member state		
Result 4:		
4.1 Preparation of 4 modules of training for the employees in the Ministry of Interior regarding migration risk assessment and special investigative techniques, connection between the high-tech criminal and illegal migrations, necessary skills in combating high-tech criminal and the application of international standards in the treatment of illegal migrants		
4.2. Organisation and conducting of the training of the employees on a regional level.		
4.3. Preparation and printing of booklets and manuals on the basis of the created training modules.		

PRECONDITIONS: Secured basic normative framework for conducting activities foreseen by the Strategy and its action plan.

ANNEX II: Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project amounts (in million €)

Contracted	N+4Q	N+5Q	N+6Q	N+7Q	N+8Q	N+9Q	N+10Q	TOTAL
Contract 1 (twinning)	1.00							**1.00**
Contract 2 (supplies)			4.00					**4.00**
Cumulated	**1.00**	**1.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**
Disbursed								
Contract 1 (twinning)	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	**1.00**
Contract 2 (supplies)			2.40				1.60	**4.00**
Cumulated	**0.20**	**0.34**	**2.88**	**3.01**	**3.14**	**3.27**	**5.00**	**5.00**

ANNEX III: Institutional Framework – legal responsibilities and statutes

Description of Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Interior is in charge of implementation and monitoring of this project. Key beneficiaries would be the Border Police Directorate and the Department for High-tech Crime Suppression

The work, mandate and competencies of the Ministry are regulated by the Law on Ministries and Law on the Police.

The Ministry of Interior consists of the following departments:

- Police Directorate (Border Police Department, IT Department, Criminal Police Department, Traffic Police Department, Gendarmerie, etc)

- Internal Control Department

- Finance and HR Department (Directorate for Police Education, Professional Development and Science)

- Protection and Rescue Sector

Border Police Department has been established as general and centralized service, hierarchically organized at central, regional and local level, and in charge of direct organisation and performance of activities related to control of crossing and securing the state border.

At central level, this authority exercises the above-mentioned function through Department for border, Departments for foreigners, Department for prevention of cross-border criminal and criminal intelligence affairs, then through Department for international cooperation and Duty Operation Centre. At regional level this function is exercised through Border Police Regional Centres established for every neighbouring country. At local level Border Police Authority exercises its function through Border Police stations for control of crossing the state border and its security; their work is coordinated under Regional Centres.

Department for High-tech Crime Suppression is an organisational unit within Criminal Police, established in 2008. According to new   Law on Organization and Competencies of State Authorities in Fight against High-tech Crime and is responsible for investigation of high-tech crime cases upon request of Special prosecutor for High-tech crime.

Other relevant stakeholders are:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Finance (Customs Administration);
- Ministry of Justice;

- District Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade - Special Department for Fight Against High-tech Crime;

- District Court in Belgrade - Chamber for Fight against High-tech Crime;

- Ministry for Human and Minority Rights;

- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Department for Gender Equality);
- Ministry of Health;
- Commissariat for Refugees

ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations:

General:

- Constitution of the Republic of Serbia
- Law for the Implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia
- National programme for integration with the European Union (NPI)
- Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Partnership Priorities
- Stabilisation and Association Agreement

Sector Legislation

- Law on the Police (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 101/05)
- Law on Organization and Competencies of State Authorities in Fight against High-tech Crime (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 61/05)
- Law on Ratification of Convention on Cybercrime (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 19/09)
- Law on Ratification of Additional Protocol to the Convention on cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 19/09)
- Criminal Code (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 85/05)
- Criminal Procedure Code (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 85/05)
- Law setting the Organisation and Competences of Government Agencies in suppression of Organised Crime (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 67/03, 29/04, 45/05, 61/05)
- Law on Personal data Protection (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 97/08)
- Law on Public Prosecution (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 116/08)
- Law on Organisation of Courts (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 116/08)
- Law on the Ombudsman (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia 79/05)

EU Regulation

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 343/2003, of 18 February 2003, establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2725/2000, of 11 December 2000, concerning the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention

Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities - Dublin Convention, Official Journal C 254 , 19/08/1997 p. 0001 – 0012

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

European Partnership – in the Chapter pertaining to justice and home affairs, building of mechanism for control and management in the field of visas, asylum and migrations is foreseen. The EP envisages:

as a short term priority:

- Implement the integrated border management (IBM) strategy and strengthen cooperation between the IBM agencies as well as enhancement of cooperation with all MUP departments competent in preventing and combating illegal immigration.

- Improve close cooperation with MUP departments competent for security and safety of traffic flow.

- Improve cross-border police cooperation in line with best practices, strengthen the capacity of border police and provide modern infrastructure and equipment for the border police, particularly in the IT area.

as a mid - term priority:

- Continue to strengthen the capacity of the border police and the customs services, improve facilities at border posts and enhance cooperation with neighbouring countries in the fight against human trafficking.

- The whole border control should be enhanced in order to adapt to the European Standards with the aim to enhance the transit of goods and persons while preventing and combating all types of criminal trafficking and terrorism.

- The border control system should be enhanced in order to link up with the road control system in order to systemise checks and controls on goods, vehicles and persons entering and exiting the country also with the use of automatic video-surveillance technology.

Stabilization and Association Agreement in the Article 6 stipulates as follows:

„Serbia commits itself to continue to foster cooperation and good neighbouring relations with the other countries of the region including an appropriate level of mutual concessions concerning the movement of persons, goods, capital and services as well as the development of projects of common interest, notably those related to border management and combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal migration and trafficking, particularly in human beings, small arms and light weapons, as well as illicit drugs. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and cooperation between the Parties and thus contributes to regional stability.''

The Article 82, envisages that:

„The Parties shall cooperate in the areas of visa, border control, asylum and migration and shall set up a framework for the cooperation, including at a regional level, in these fields, taking into account and making full use of other existing initiatives in this area as appropriate.

Cooperation in the matters above shall be based on mutual consultations and close coordination between the Parties and should include technical and administrative assistance for:

(a) the exchange of statistics and information on legislation and practices;

(b) drafting of legislation;

(c) enhancing the capacity and efficiency of the institutions;

(d) training of staff;

(e) travel documents security and detection of false documents;

(f) border management.

(g) security and safety of transportation "

National Program for EU Integration (NPI, 2008.) defines migrations management as a priority in the sector of justice and home affairs. The NPI identifies following relevant priorities in the area of migrations management.

3.24.1.2. Short-term priorities

- Improvement of collecting and exchanging data and strengthening of capacity in drafting risk assessment on migration flow as well as investigation capacities of Border Police

- Improvement of regular delivering of training and instructions to Border Guards and General Police competent in performing checks and controls on persons

- Administration in fight against cross-border crime

- Create and implement Logistics strategic plan with a view to modernize the infrastructure,

- Equipment and information technology for performing tasks related to security and control of crossing the state border in accordance with real needs and capacities, along with follow-up and implementation of best practice examples of border services in EU member countries.

3.24.1.3. Mid-term priorities

- Adjust and promote curricula and programmes for specialized training for border police by modern trends.

- Continue with the development of national information and communication system in order to perform appropriate cross-border checks and security as well as inland control and checks on foreigners

- Improve the infrastructure of collection and reception centres for illegal migrants, as well as the level of technical equipment therein especially for purpose of identification process in line with EU standards.

- Enhance the capacity of the national database in storing illegal migrants biometric data (i.e. photo-fingerprints) for comparison within biometric database in EU states and Interpol for the purpose of identity verification.

Reference to MIPD

Multi-annual Indicative Plan Document (MIPD) identifies as one of the main priorities, in co-operation with Republic of Serbia, the following: „Support to further harmonization with EU standards in the area of visas, border, asylum and migrations management" , stating as concrete goals that need to be achieved till 2012: „ Further support for implementation of Integrated Border Management Strategy, its Action Plan and implementation of regulations in the field of asylum, and visa regime in accordance to international standards" (p. 7, 31).

Reference to National Development Plan

N/A

Reference to national / sectoral or investment plans

Integrated Border Management Strategy adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2006, clearly expresses determination of the state to improve capacities for securing and control of state border through development and upgrade of infrastructure to support the work of border police in order to provide openness of border for movement of people and goods and closeness for illegal activities and crime. The particular objective 6 of the IBM Strategy foresees optimal development of the information technology, as support to integrated border management, which means, inter alia, connecting of border services information systems. The realization of this project will contribute to enforcement of this objective.

Strategy for Fight against THB adopted in 2006, among other strategic goals, under point 7.1 underlines the need to improve capability of state officials to identify victims of different forms of THB (which is more complicated if in different stages of this criminal act, high-technology is being used), indicating necessity for strengthening capacities for investigations of high-tech crime. Building of these capacities would significantly contribute to increase in number of promptly identified victims. Also, within the Goal 8.2 it is foreseen to improve regulations for the purpose of more efficient victims' protection and enablement of discovering, prosecution and sanctioning of THB criminal offenders. In order to raise efficiency, and especially in cases related to illegal migrations and high-tech crime (ex. when victims are foreign citizens illegally residing in our country, who were sexually exploited and recruited by advertisements posted via Internet, or by SMS, etc), it is necessary to strengthen joint capacities of both Border Police and Criminal Police Directorates.

In accordance to recommendations presented in the "Road Map towards liberalization of visa regime of the European Union towards the Republic of Serbia" submitted by European Commission to Republic of Serbia, Government of Republic of Serbia adopted **Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression** on 26th of March 2009. Strategy foresees general and specific goals which Republic of Serbia needs to achieve in order to efficiently manage migrations. Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression is based on the national programme for the EU integration, adopted IBM Strategy of the Republic of Serbia and current reform processes in the country. In the part 2.1.12, of the Strategy the use of modern technology, as proactive measure in suppressing illegal migrations has been recognized.

In that sense, as a special objective of the Strategy for Illegal Migrations Suppression, the item 3.12 foresees proactive measure of improvement of modern technology implementation in the illegal migration suppression. Trough realization of these goals functioning of the MoI and other relevant institutions involved in the process of suppression of illegal migrations will be more efficient and proactive.

ANNEX V: Details per EU funded contract

1. Twining Contract:

Trough twining contract twining adviser will be responsible for conducting of analyses of the current system for control of illegal migrations and possibilities for efficient fight against high-tech crime in Republic of Serbia. Ministry of Interior will provide all necessary data and information to the foreign experts and their representatives will work closely with the twining partners.

The activities within twinning contract should include:

- Preparation of the assessment of the existing system for suppression illegal migrations and high technology crime with identification of key gaps and provides recommendations for improvement.
- Preparation of the plan for the improvement of the illegal migration control system with regards to the use of new technologies and special investigation techniques.
- Preparation of the electronic database structure of illegal according the existing data and international standards, recommendation and best practice.
- Preparation of the protocols and the instructions for secured and safe use of new technical and technological solutions.
- Organisation of regional conference on abuse of high technologies in the area of illegal migrations where all the necessary steps for promotion of coordination and data exchange among countries would be defined
- Preparation of documents of protocols and agreements necessary for the information and data exchange with the interested partners in the region
- Organisation of a study visit in one of the EU member states with proven results in combating illegal migrations by using high technologies
- Organisation of the exchange of liaison officers with at least one country from the region and one EU member state

    Preparation of 4 modules of training for the employees in the Ministry of Interior regarding migration risk assessment and special investigative techniques, connection between the high-tech criminal and illegal migrations, necessary skills in combating high-tech criminal and the application of international standards in the treatment of illegal migrants

- Organisation and conducting of the training of the employees on a regional level.
- Preparation and printing of booklets and manuals on the basis of the created training modules

    The RTA will define the duration of short-term experts' engagement during the project implementation. The minimum total input of all short-term experts shall be 12 months.

    Additional short-term experts may be engaged for specific issues.

2. Supplies Contract:

Trough supply contract equipment for new introduced investigation techniques and for implementation of new illegal migrants' database will be provided. Provision of training in the use and maintenance of software and hardware will be delivered trough this contract.

The activities within supplies contract should include:

- Procurement of specialised technical equipment and necessary applications in order to use investigation techniques for discovering criminal offences within the domain of high technology crime, in accordance with the recommendations of the conducted assessment.

- Preparation of necessary IT infrastructure for installation of the illegal migration database in accordance with the EU standards and technical means at the BCPs for automatic detection of passengers and vehicles

- Procurement of technical equipment and necessary applications in order to operate electronic database of illegal migrants and to create technical preconditions for the exchange of information with services in other countries.

- Establishment of an electronic biometric database of illegal migrants in the Republic of Serbia with a necessary capacities for data exchange with similar services in the region and in the EU.

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- Carry out the process of connecting the illegal migrants database into a existing information system of MoI in accordance with the Plan on improvement of illegal migration control keeping in mind the achievements of high technology crime.

- Preparation and organization of a training for the MoI employees for installation, maintenance and usage of the electronic database of illegal migrants and technologies on which the migration control system is based.

Necessary equipment and software solutions should be in coherence with previously established IS within MoI.

This project should provide IT solutions that should be integrated with existing AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System). The MOI intends for criminal investigation purposes to automate fingerprint, images, tenprint and palmprint card entry, fingerprint entry, images entry, tenprint entry, palmprint entry, automate print comparison, automate and enhance hit/no-hit determinations, and store all applicable data in separate databases that can assist in print search processing. Use of an integrated, computerized system with advanced features to perform fingerprint, images and palmprint tasks is expected to significantly increase productivity and accuracy over the present system.

System for managing biometric data should provide centralize data storage and file maintenance activities, making fingerprint, images and palmprint information available for search by all participating agencies in the most expeditious manner possible. All proposed equipment must meet published standards for image capture, compression, and exchange, as listed below.

The MOI RS expects to implement inkless live-capture of images, tenprints for fingerprint/ palmprint card creation and AFIS database storage. The live-scan devices shall be fully integrated with the AFIS. They shall allow direct electronic search request and data transfer as well as printout of one or more cards (records) when desired. In order for the selected live-scan devices to provide consistently excellent data that enhances database quality and search accuracy, they must use AFIS algorithms for fingerprint, images and palmprint image processing.

Compliance to standards: All AFIS AND FIIS components offered shall be designed to meet the following public standards: *FBI WSQ Gray-Scale Image Compression Specification* (IAFIS AND FIIS-IC-110v3, December 19, 1997), *ANSI Standard, Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial, and Scar-Mark-and-Tattoo {SMTJ Information* (ANSI/NIST-ITL1-2007), *ANSI Standard, Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial, and Scar-Mark-and-Tattoo {SMTJ Information* (ANSI/NIST-ITL2-2008), *FBI Electronic Fingerprint Transmission Specification (EFTS)* (CJIS-RS-0010 (V7), January 29, 1999), including Appendix F image quality specifications.

Tenprint and palmprint capabilities shall include entry from tenprint / palmprint cards or live-scanned tenprint and palm data, fully automated processing of data following image capture and descriptor entry, automated search initiation and hit/no-hit determination, and optional review of search results

With regards to specialised technical equipment and necessary applications for investigation and discovering criminal offences within the domain of high technology crime, it is expected that the forensic software and specialized software for cyber crime investigation would be procured along with necessary hardware support.

ANNEX VI Overview of the assistance provided through IPA funded projects to the MoI

IPA 2007
Improving Border Control Standards

- Gap and needs analysis of procedural and technical aspects of IBM within MoI
- Telecommunication equipment for the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia
- Special vehicles and special equipment for the implementation of the IBM

IPA 2008
Development of the Information System for Border Crossing Control

- TA in establishment of national information capacities according Schengen information system
- Homogenization of resources and applications towards enhancement of accessibility of information and definition of minimal standards
- Design of Border police information system
- Implementation of harmonised procedures and new IS in designated pilot sites
- Analyses of conditions in other units of border police and preparation of roll out plan for installation of the system in other units of border police in Serbia

IPA 2010
Establishment of Efficient System for Suppression of illegal Migrations

- Assessment of the existing system for suppression illegal migrations
- Plan for the improvement of the illegal migration control system inclooding the use of new technologies and special investigation techniques
- Establishment of an electronic database of illegal migrants
- Connecting of the illegal migrants database into a existing information system of MoI and for the exchange of information with services in other countries(EURODAC)
- Preparation of training modules regarding special investigative techniques, connection between the hightech criminal and illegal migrations, necessary skills in combating hightech criminal and the application of international standards in the treatment of illegal migrants
- Technical equipment and necessary applications for operation of illegal migrants database and special investigative techniques

Next phase

- Development of specific segments of the IBM based on the assessments conducted and border police IS establishment