

ANNUAL PROGRAMME 2008

initial version

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version revised for other reasons

MEMBER STATE: **REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY**
FUND: **EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND**
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT**
YEAR COVERED: **2008**

1. GENERAL RULES FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

The Responsible Authority is acting as executing body, it implements projects financed by the Fund in close cooperation with the competent public bodies which are in de jure monopoly situations, on the basis of law or other regulation.

The Responsible Authority arranged for drawing up closed, two-round calls for interest. In the first round, the Responsible Authority placed the call for interest on the website and sent it directly to the competent authorities. The applicants sent their project data sheet to the RA containing among others the following information: references to the legal basis of the de jure monopoly, to the relevant priorities of the basic act, short description of the planned activities, planned budget, and indicators.

Applications were evaluated by an independent Evaluation Committee according to the criteria determined by the responsible authority.

The Evaluation Committee evaluated the project data sheets arrived in time and at the place fixed in the call for applications in conformity, administrative, financial and technical aspects. Disqualified the project may not be subsidised and made a recommendation for the responsible person on the projects to support.

The members of the Evaluation Committee had relevant experience in the fields of Hungarian and European law enforcement and visa policy, they were the experts of the Professional Consultative Body, independent experts and experts recommended by the ministries supervising the organizations submitting projects, The National Development Agency delegated non-voting expert. The Act CLXXXI of 2007 on the transparency of public support clarifies that expert of the organizations submitting projects may not participate in the evaluation process.

The annual programme submitted for the Commission was accepted by the External Borders Inter-ministerial Committee.

After approval of the annual program by the European Commission, in the second round of the call for interest, the competent authorities will work out the Detailed Project Sheet (DPS). Direct support agreement may not be signed until the DPS is not complete.

2. CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS (if appropriate)

N/A

3. ACTIONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAMME UNDER THE PRIORITIES CHOSEN

3.1. Actions implementing priority 1:

3.1.1. Acquisition of accessories of explosives and narcotics detectors to improve the control of passengers' belongings at airports

3.2. Actions implementing priority 2:

3.2.1 Purchasing mobile floating platforms for shallow draft petrol boats

3.2.2 Logistic Support of Aerial Detection in Border Protection

3.2.3 Purchase of special patrol equipment (kit bag)

3.2.4 Further development of map-based control and statistic systems for border patrol migratory process management – considered as specific priority 2.2

3.2.5 Procurement of a remote-controlled radio control station by the National Security Special Service

3.2.6 ICT support of border control activity and joint border control actions with cooperating organisations of the neighbouring countries – considered as specific priority 1.3

3.3. Actions implementing priority 3:

3.3.1 Integrated security storage unit – protected communication

3.3.2 Deployment of a liaison officer from the Police Force to Serbia

3.3.3 The reinforcement of immigration liaison officer network capacity and the promotion of most effective cooperation between Member States networks – considered as specific priority 3.1

3.4. Actions implementing priority 4:

3.4.1 Further development of the Central National Visa System for the VIS/VISION/SIS II accession and the development of national backup data retrieval option – considered as specific priority 4.2

3.4.2 Further development of professional systems connected to SIS II in the data management of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services and support for database migration tasks – considered as specific priority 4.1

3.4.3 Further development of the Consular Information System – considered as specific priority 4.2

3.4.4 Further development of the border control system (HERR) to the subsystems having data connection – considered as specific priority 4.1

3.4.5 Service enhancement of the online availability of the HERR-VIS (CNVS) systems to support third country nationals check by downloading visa stamp data, fingerprints and photos – considered as specific priority 4.2

3.4.6 Development and acquisition of devices suitable for biometric identification

3.4.7 Development of the NEKOR system and acquisition of the network and end-point devices necessary for that development

3.4.8. Further development of informatics operation support system applied in border law enforcement

3.5. Actions implementing priority 5:

- 3.5.1 Study for establishing a Biometric lock-gate system at Ferihegy International Airport
- 3.5.2 Establishment of a temporary liaison and consultancy service and delegating this service to foreign representations in third countries – considered as specific priority 5.1
- 3.5.3 Foreign language training of the staff of the Police
- 3.5.4 Exchange of professional experiences, study visits – considered as specific priority 5.1
- 3.5.5 Arranging and implementing training courses for professional document and vehicle examiners of the Police – considered as specific priority 5.1
- 3.5.6 Vocational, methodological, team-building professional and tactical further training courses of the Police – considered as specific priority 5.1
- 3.5.7 Creating a handbook for consular training
- 3.5.8 Experience exchange between the Central Visa Authority and the consular offices

3.1. Actions implementing priority 1:

3.1.1. Acquisition of accessories of explosives and narcotics detectors to improve the control of passengers belongings at airports

Purpose and scope: The objective of this project is the procurement of a manipulator and carrier to create the circumstances necessary for the effective utilisation of the detectors procured under the EBF AP 2007.

During the past period EU experts have carried out two checks at the Ferihegy International Airport to assess the control of persons. During these checks it has been established that the facilities necessary for the control of the passengers, among others the possibility to check their belongings for the liquid, dust and solid materials taken aboard shall be improved. Due to the limited applicability of the existing service dogs and equipment, the quantity of detection tools shall be increased, and their quality have to be improved. By using the existing equipment the checks slow down the control of passengers, which results delays. The goal of the project is not to detect smuggled goods, but to perform the control of persons at adequate level (set by the experts of EU) without further inconvenience and delays.

The manipulator and the carrier are necessary for the systematic, complex and effective use of the existing detectors (and those will be procured in EBF AP 2007). They will carry the equipment to the site of use, and in case discovering of suspicious luggage they will allow the police to carry out 3-4 different checks and measures simultaneously, and if it is necessary to handle, move the package away without close human presence, with remote control.

By using the manipulator and the carrier not only the time necessary to check the suspicious personal luggage is reduced, but the time taken up by restriction measures causing delays in the check of passengers as well.

During 2007 suspicious packages had to be examined on 669 occasions at the Ferihegy Airport which led to delays and disturbed the travels.

Justification: Article 37 of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 9 f) and n) of Gov. Decree No. 329/2007. (XII.13.) on the organs of the Police and on the responsibilities and powers of the organs of the Police; Articles 79-80 of the Decree No. 62/2007. (XII.23.) of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement on the Regulations of Service of the Police

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Central Reaction Police, the equipment will be used at Ferihegy International Airport)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: procurement of 1 self-propelling manipulator, 1 carrier to carry the detectors and the manipulator
The time spent with complex check of a suspicious personal luggage decrease to 70%

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: 1 autorobot has been purchased of Schengen Facility which can be used for security measures, on board of aircrafts or other means of transport.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2. Actions implementing priority 2:

3.2.1 Purchasing mobile floating platforms (docks) for shallow draft petrol boats

Purpose and scope: On the Hungarian-Ukrainian Schengen border on the River Tisza the docking conditions of the boats of the National Police are not adequate to support the effective patrolling. In Záhony the present docking facility – which is a temporary metal pontoon - is obsolete, unsafe, only one boat can be operated at a time; there is no possibility for safe docking, fuelling, and preparation for service. The police fix its patrol boats at temporary docking places, or set them afloat and lift them out every service. The everyday launching and lifting out of patrol boats is a time-consuming and less economical process, it lessens the effective time spent with patrolling during service time.

Due to water conditions the construction of fix docking stations is impractical. The Police will set up two mobile floating platforms to the border section patrolled by Záhony and Kőlcse Border Policing Stations with the necessary accessories. Two small machine boats can be docked at each and a staff of 10 can be deployed.

Justification: Articles 1 (1), 1 (2) k of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 63 of Act XLII on water traffic; Articles 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23 (1) (7) of the Decree No. 62/2007. of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement on the Regulations of Service of the Police; Articles 2 d, f, 13, 14, 15 8 of the Decree No. 13/1996. of the Minister for Home Affairs on the Regulations of the Police control of water traffic

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Police Headquarters)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 2 mobile floating platforms purchased
4 small machine boats can be docked instead of one
The area reached at the same time by patrol boat is increased to 300%.

Visibility: Placing a permanent plaque on the floating platforms; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: 4 patrol boats from PHARE HU9805-01-03 LOT1 contract, 3 patrol boats from HU9907-01-01 LOT1 contract is in use on the River Tisza.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2.2 Logistic support of air surveillance at external borders

Purpose and scope: The air surveillance support of the police units responsible for the control of green border is provided by the Air Police Command of the Law Enforcement Directorate of the Central Reaction Police by using MD-500 and MI-2 type helicopters. As the aircrafts are settled at the base of the Air Police Command and they start their flight from Ferihegy (Budapest), most of the flight time is taken up by the flight to the destination and back in service activities linked to the Ukrainian, Serbian, Romanian and Croatian borders (statement of the evaluation committee: "air assistance provided by the Police is only of a theoretical importance").

To make the air surveillance working and to be a real help in the green border control, the time spent on useful operation have to be increased (currently this is only 30 minutes at most even in case of the closest border, Serbia). As the local airports close to the external borders may not support the activity in an adequate way (in case of the Ukrainian border, there is opportunity to refill during the open hours the Debrecen airport, but this means 90 minutes dead time, and what is more, most of the illegal migration activities take place when the airport is closed).

As the local infrastructure doesn't provide adequate solution the problem may be solved by establishing the opportunity of refilling close to the site of implementation, and make it available when the service needs require it. The Police determined that in an optimal case, installing five mobile fuel stations, and a self

loading extension mounted on a truck chassis (able to transport the stations or the fuel to refill the stations) is capable to provide the necessary logistical support for the air surveillance of the external borders.

In the AP 2008 fuel stations will be installed in the regions of Nyíregyháza, Szeged and Kiskunhalas, which consist of a tank, filters, and a control apparatus with a heat compensation measurement and the self loading extension mounted on a truck chassis will be purchased. This way useful flight time (spent actually on service activity) of the helicopters shall increase considerably.

In the AP 2009 the remaining 2 refilling stations will be installed.

Justification: Section 1(1) (2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 17 of 62/2007 Decree of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement on Service Rules of the Police,

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Air Police Command of the Law Enforcement Directorate of the Central Reaction Police)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 3 mobile fuel stations will be installed
1 self loading extension mounted on a truck chassis procured
Useful flight time will increase from 20% to app. 73% of the total flight time on average

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The helicopters of the Air Police Command were equipped with modern navigation and surveillance equipment by using Schengen Facility.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2.3 Purchase of special patrol equipment (kit bag)

Purpose and scope: to create the uniform and practical handling of the equipment of the police patrol carrying out border control activity at the external green borders of Hungary. In this project the Police will procure special kit-bags designed to carry the surveillance and personal equipment of the patrol: 1 handheld surveillance equipment (thermal camera or night vision goggles) searching light, binoculars, tools necessary to deploy perimetric sensors, plastic handcuff and knife, torches, personal protection suits etc. The former Border Guards (now: Police) bought such bags in limited number.

By using the kit-bag quicker deployment of the existing equipment became possible as they are kept in a well organised way whilst they are not in use. That means the

increase of ability to react. The equipment in the kit-bag is stored in a very practical and easy way and patrols can take action easily.

By using the kit-bag the Police could increase the net time spent on patrol in service, as the time spent with preparation for the service was halved.

In addition, expected equipment lifetime extended and the number of failures reduced.

The project includes only the procurement of the kit bag, and not the equipment in it.

Justification: Article 1, 1 (2) of Act XXXIV 1994 on the Police, Article 17 of 62/2007 62/2007 Decree of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement on Service Rules of the Police

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (units situated at the Croatian, Serbian, Romanian, Ukrainian border section)

Project period: 8 months

Indicators: 380 kit-bags are purchased for the existing 152

Standby time of patrols is halved

100% of the patrols will be supplied

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: much of the equipment (e.g. the handheld thermal cameras, nightvision goggles, lamps) were purchased from the support provided by the Schengen Facility.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2.4 Further development of map-based command, control and statistic systems for border patrol and migratory process management

Purpose and scope: modernisation and further development of the existing map-based command, control and statistic IT system of the Police to enhance the exploration and follow up of migratory processes and statistical follow-up of the events on the external Schengen borders.

The development has two major parts:

a) Further development of the IT systems:

In the project the HTTR, the command and control system of the National Police for the processes related to legal and illegal migration and OZIRIS that provides statistical analysis related to illegal and legal migration (both developed for the Border Guards earlier) will be modernised and updated.

The development focuses on the involvement of the new technologies becoming available since the original software was developed:

- New communication channels will be established for wider spread of analysis and experience, more dynamic feedback for the users.
- The delay of information will decrease, and the handled information related to legal and illegal migration will increase.
- Increasing the number of users.
- Registry of the staff and equipment in action will be simplified, faster and more dynamic.
- Upload of the data of the service experience of the newly bought equipment.
- Mobile access points, the possibility of distant access and use of command centres settled to the site of migratory event will be developed.
- The enhancement of the analysis of the activities related to specific events. The border law enforcement authority wants to increase the effectiveness of the existing statistic and evaluation method by using more detailed indicators which will allow the detailed evaluation of the actions of each event related to illegal migration.
- With the integration of the National Police and the Border Guards the enhancement of the report system is possible to the police units directly involved in activities related to illegal migration with establishing the direct routes to them.
- To develop the system to be able to fulfil the supply of statistical data under international obligation (in a controlled way to the cooperating organisations of other countries as well).
- The possibility of interoperable application of up-to-date, precise, detailed databases with street names and house numbers will be possible.
- The use of aerial shots / satellite shots is possible by the expansion of modern technology.
- Precise and up-to-date data will be at hand when planning the daily service or an action to fulfil an objective-oriented task.
- Appropriate interfaces will be provided as a result of development to ensure that the photo and video files are entered into a common uniform database in a form that they can be analysed and evaluated.
- Exact information at given area checkpoints are also available at external borders which enables a more dynamic development and alteration of everyday task plans. Necessary background information, such as general plans, environment studies, photos and panoramic shots are available at all stations.
- Accessible background information is inserted into the system with the help of external sources. The background information contains population data, local data and other statistical indicators which support risk evaluation and plan of action.

b) Updating digital map based database of the command, control and statistic system:

- identification of primary areas, junctions and event locations related to illegal and legal migration, uploading the available aerial and satellite photos
- Acquisition and update of exact, up-to-date map segments necessary for planning and enforcement, fast splice-in, development of immediate application process.
- Collection, search and replay of video files related to measures of the authority (linked to time and place)

- Adaptation of Integrated Management Centre control web (developed for the border guards) to frequented posts serving on the external border, development of description (incl. photo and video) of checkpoints and patrol routes.
- Evaluation, refreshing buildings, objects, infrastructure situated at the operational area already in the system, completing the database and inserting that into the system based on address or geographical data. Instead of using general information focusing on specific information linking to illegal migration.

The Police will carry out the hardware modernisation necessary for the implementation of the developments.

The development effects the IT systems the HTTR based on, like HERR (Border Control and Registration System of the Police), HIDRA (administrative support system for border policing) etc to keep the compatibility of the systems to transfer (mainly statistical) data related to legal and illegal migration.

The result of the development is the strengthening and the improvement of the effectiveness of the border control systems. With the modifications facilitating the installation of new technology, the ability to react to events is improving. The system serves the widening of uniform border control and data collection. The lead time of flash reports related to events is decreasing; co-operation between local and regional bodies is improving. Overview of present and future events in operational areas is improving and it facilitates process-centred management. Event evaluation is achieved and experience is fed back to statistical and risk management subsystems, and the up-to-date data and the result of the statistical analysis will be available at operational level as well.

As a result of the project, the number of access and connection points is growing. The present map database will be refreshed, and will contain more focused information that will help the everyday work. Extra information is added to the system which provides more advanced handling of migration-related events.

Justification: Articles 1 (1) (2), 2 k l, 35/A, 89/A 2 of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 39 of the Decree No. 62/2007. (XII.23.) of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement (IRM) on the Regulations of Service of the Police

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (National Police Headquarters, County police headquarters and stations at the external borders)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: Map licence of 2008
 Daily administrative routine related to the border patrol activity decrease to 10 min
 Aerial and satellite photos of the whole external border
 Upload of the data of 500 checkpoints and patrol routes
 4000 buildings, objects situated at the operational area with background information

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: purchase of map databases for the HS2000 system, the development of the HTTR system and the refreshing databases were realised from PHARE support in 2004.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2.5 Procurement of a remote-controlled radio control station by the National Security Special Service

Purpose and scope: The objective of the project is the support of the authorities with the equipment necessary for the control of the radio communication (esp. related to illegal migration) at the border area. The information gathered helps the organisations performing border security control activities, especially the Police, to scout illegal activities at the external borders.

The Police and the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard do not possess the equipment necessary for the controlling of the communication taking place at the external border, and the National Security Special Service authorised for such activities (and provides such service for the Police) has limited capacities. The processing of the information gathered via the equipment utilised along the Ukrainian and Serbian border is at present performed in an off-line method, taking at least 3-5 days delays. The measures to be taken by the Police in connection with border security control issues, may be delayed due to the lengthiness of the data processing. The new equipment representing a higher technological level is capable of providing the required information in a higher quality and from a wider scope of relevant information, making immediate reaction possible.

The National Security Special Service, upon written request, provides services through secret intelligence means and methods, for the use in secret information collection and secret intelligence activities of organisations responsible for the security of external borders. As a result of its special position the National Security Special Service has exclusive competence to perform certain activities, such as, for example the control of communication via telecommunication networks.

The objective of the development is to ensure that by gathering the information required by the authorities concerned in border surveillance from a more extensive area the National Security Special Service is capable of supporting the Police and the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard more efficiently in their border security control activities performed along the external borders.

The equipment acquired within the frames of the project will significantly contribute to the improvement of the secret intelligence activity performed by the National Security Special Service for the Police within the frames of the border security control activities, to increase the efficiency. As a result of the online access the processing of the gathered information the reaction of the law enforcement authority

can start immediately, compared to the 3-5 days delay earlier, this representing a significant improvement as regards the usability of the data.

Another advantage of the online access is that the operator of the equipment is able to intervene in order to improve reception conditions, thus as a result of the better quality of the recorded information the recordings will be more suitable for processing and gathering of the relevant information.

Further result is that – subject to the terrain the border section that can be covered by the surveillance will increase by at least 50 km.

The National Security Special Service will operate the remote-controlled radio control station by its cooperation agreement with the Police at the Ukrainian and Serbian border section.

Justification: Articles 1 (2) k) and 69 (1) c) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police, Article 8 (1) a) and (6) of Act CXXV of 1995 on the national security services; Chapter VII of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police authorizes the Police to use the information

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority:
National Security Special Service (in cooperation with the Police)

Project period: 10 months

Indicators: procurement of 1 remote-controlled radio control station
The length of the controlled border section will be increased from 150 km to 200 km;
Instead of the at least 3-day processing time of the recorded information it will be forwarded in real time;
Instead of the 3 days the organisation performing border security control activities will obtain the information in real time.
The National Security Service will be able to fulfil the service needs of the authorities dealing with illegal migration.

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: one remote-controlled radio control station is in the AP 2007

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.2.6 ICT support of border control activity and joint border control actions with cooperating organisations of the neighbouring countries

Purpose and scope: To provide support for the border policing units of the Police at the Ukrainian and Serbian border section. The cooperation with the other authorities, as well as the coordination of the Police units requires modern IT and communication equipment. The police will improve the quantity and quality of their existing equipment to help the real-time control of operations.

As a result of the project the Police will procure digital phone centres, digital radio centres for the border policing and police units, and carries out HW and SW improvement for the command and control system at operational level. They will modernise the IT and communication equipment of 4 mobile deployment centres (minivans) purchased in 2001.

The cooperation of the organisations responsible for the control of the external border will increase; the transmission of relevant information will be faster. The better information exchange will help the cooperation of the authorities concerned.

Justification: Article 1, Article 2 (k) (l) and Article 35/A of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 39 of the Decree No. 62/2007. (XII.23.) of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement (IRM) on the Regulations of Service of the Police

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (border security services, border security offices and operation units of Bács-Kiskun, Csongrád, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Békés, Hajdú-Bihar County Police Headquarters)

Indicators: purchase of 10 digital phone centres
HW and SW improvement
Modernisation of 4 mobile deployment centres

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all equipment purchased, and on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The mobile deployment centres were purchased from Phare.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.3. Actions implementing priority 3:

3.3.1 Integrated security storage unit – protected communication

Purpose and scope: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has developed an integrated security storage system for the embassies and consular offices of Hungary; the instalment of the equipment has already been started. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to replace the present, incidentally easy-to-manipulate desktop PCs with new, fixed laptops, printers and place them in integrated security storage units. The development is two-sided. On the one hand, physical protection is strengthened by the security storage unit. The storage unit is equipped with a classification, a time lock, manipulation resistive combination locks and possible secret service

interference registration systems. On the other hand, electronic and data protection systems are installed. It also contains a protected communication device thus making it possible to create, receive, handle and store EU-regulated protected documents. The aim of the project is to ensure that consular offices in third countries are enabled to exchange classified data transfer with the central.

In this project conditions for creating, receiving and handling confidential documents are provided at 19 consulates (Beirut, Amman, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Hanoi, Havana, Hong Kong, Islamabad, Yekaterinburg, Chişinău, Kuala Lumpur, Minsk, Pristina, Riyadh, Shanghai, Sydney, Saint Petersburg, Singapore, Toronto). The protected communication storage system is incorporated into the security storage equipment to be purchased.

Justification: Article 2b) of Government Order No 113/2007. (V. 24.) On the Implementation of Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence; Article 1 b), e) of Government Order No 114/2007. (V. 24.) On the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, Article 3 (5) c) of Government Order No 166/2006. (VII. 28.) On the tasks and responsibilities of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority:
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Planned project period: 10 months

Indicators: 19 security storage systems are purchased for 19 consulates

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.3.2. Deployment of a liaison officer from the National Police to Serbia

Purpose and scope: to expand the liaison officer network in the West Balkan region of Serbia, thus improving criminal information transfer related to illegal migration and to enhance cooperation with foreign authorities, with special emphasis on human smuggling, human trafficking, illegal migration, forgery criminal acts.

In this project the deployment of a liaison officer to Belgrade, Serbia. The liaison officer is selected, trained and deployed during the project, making the conditions for service in Serbia possible. As a result of the project cooperation with Serbia and Serbian bodies is expected to improve, information exchange is expected to become faster and more intensive. With the help of information exchange and cooperation goal-oriented, uniform measures can be taken. The battle against human smuggling, human trafficking and illegal migration is expected to become more effective as a result.

Justification: Article 6 (2) of Decree 329/2007. (XII.13.) of the Hungarian Government; Article 14 of Act LXXXIX of 2001; Article 34 of Act LIV of 2002. on the international cooperation of the law enforcement organisations; Article 15 of Act LIV of 1999 on the legal status, tasks and competency of the International Criminal Cooperation Centre and on the international cooperation of the Hungarian criminal prosecution and the EUROPOL

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 1 liaison officer will work in Serbia (currently Hungary doesn't have any)

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing. The Responsible Authority will respect the rules set by II.1.1.2.1 Annex XI of 2008/456/EC

3.3.3 The reinforcement of immigration liaison officer network capacity and the promotion of most effective cooperation among Member States networks

Purpose and scope: The reinforcement of immigration liaison officer network capacity.

Well-trained experienced ILO is to start work in Abuja, Istanbul and Islamabad. As a result, Hungary will gain detailed, reliable information on the relevant countries; analyses can be conducted about the real reasons behind migration. This enables developing a better, more appropriate migratory strategy towards those countries. The ILOs develop contacts with members of local administration, thus making a practical cooperation in handling everyday migration available. Scanning visa applications, people smuggling and illegal migration is more productive with the help of operative information.

Justification: Article 5 (1) of Government Decree 162/1999 (XI. 19.). on the Establishment of the Office of Immigration and Nationality; Article 2c) d), 4c), 5 , 7 (3)-(4) of Government Decree 113/2007 (V. 24.) on Implementation of Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence, Article 1c), d), 7c), 10 (3)-(4), 21(1), 25, 31b) c), 32a), b), 33 (1)-(3), 42 of Government Decree 114/2007 (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Office of Immigration and Nationality

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 3 liaison administrators deployed

Based on preliminary estimations liaison administrators will contribute to decreasing the number of asylum seekers with visa by 50%

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing. The Responsible Authority will respect the rules set by II.1.1.2.1 Annex XI of 2008/456/EC

3.4. Actions implementing priority 4:

3.4.1 Further development of the Central National Visa System for the VIS/VISION/SIS II accession and for the improvement of the national level data access

Purpose and scope: The improvement of the Central National Visa System for the growing efficacy on a national level of visa data interchange and access to data (including the efficacy of VIS to be installed) at consulates, border crossing points, and national visa authorities.

The improvement includes the following:

- application development for the enhancement of the functional efficacy and interoperability of VIS
- application development for the enhancement of the efficacy of biometric identification through VIS
- application development for the enhancement of the efficacy of the connection between the Office of Immigration and Nationality as central national visa authority and the consulates
- satisfaction of the development demands made on the national system in connection with the development of the VIS and VISION systems
- fulfilment of the tasks arising at the Central National Visa system as a result of the change from SISone4ALL to SIS II (to be able to check the applicant before issuing the visa)
- fulfilment of the testing, migration and data upload tasks necessary for the establishment of, and connection to, VIS
- developments for the enforcement of the changes in legislative provisions due to the new Community Visa Code and the VIS Regulation proposal ("Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between the Member States on short stay visas") (in the process of acceptance),

In addition, the central national visa authority will compile process-orientated training material on the usage of VIS for consulate and border crossing points administrators.

Following the improvements, Hungary will be able to participate effectively in the execution of the joint Union visa policy. The improvement is necessary for the effective functioning of VIS to be installed.

Justification: Section 9, 21, 93-97, 106-108 of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals; Article 21, 170, 171 of Government Order 114/2007 (V.24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Office of Immigration and Nationality

Project deadline: December 2009.

Indicators: procurement of 38 fingerprint scanners, 31 message broker servers, 2 central servers
The frequency of data exchange between CIS and CNVR will be reduced from 30 to 8 minutes.
Handling of app. 400.000 visa requests

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The CNVS was further developed of Schengen Facility

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.2 Further development of professional systems connected to SIS II in the data management of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services and support for database migration tasks

Purpose and scope: The objective of the project is to further develop the national professional systems on the basis of interface definitions (ICDs) made available by the EU, according to the changing technical and legal environment. The developments are in close connection with the project entitled „Developing the SIS II national system integration centre (NS.CP) and the national interface (NS.ICD)” planned within the framework of the AP 2007. In order to practically run the Hungarian components of SIS II it is essential, apart from further developing the national central system, to further develop the Hungarian professional system as well.

Subsystems involved:

- Document registry systems
- Personal data and address registry systems

- Vehicle registry systems
- Driving licence registry systems
- ID card registry systems
- Passport registry systems
- Registry of criminals

The basis for synchronising the above listed professional systems is the ICD 2.5.3. version. The professional systems of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services are going to be synchronised with the above mentioned version because according to the preliminary plans this can be considered almost the final version. The objective of the project is to enhance the issues of necessary database migration in Hungary at the instalment of SIS II. Within this framework the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services has the task of providing the synchronisation of support applications for database migration and the task of data cleaning.

This project ensures that the professional systems in Hungary will be in line with the central system of the European Union; in addition, the professional systems will be enabled to operate in line with the prevailing technical and administrative conditions. The development project is necessary for enabling the SIS II system of the Republic of Hungary to be available with full capacity for the time of the full start.

Justification: Article 1 of Gov. Decree No. 242/2007. (IX.21.) on the appointment of the unit responsible for N.SIS IT centre, on ordering and executing data input into SIS and on the regulation of the technical and administrative tasks of the N.SIS Bureau and the SIRENE Office

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority:
Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Deadline of the project: December 2009

Indicators: professional systems are updated from the ICD 2.5.0 version to the final version
Database migration support applications are developed
Clean databases will be available, ready for migration

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: NA

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.3 Further development of the Consular Information System

Purpose and scope: The further development of the Consular Information System. Whilst in the EBF AP 2007 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs handled and handles the challenges of the Schengen accession, the second phase primarily concentrates on the VIS development, secondary the continuation of the improvement started with AP 2007.

The major developments:

- Further development of the Consular Information System in line with the VIS development and build in the ability of handling fingerprints (SIS II development may influence software development too, even if the results of the preliminary SIS-check comes from the Central National Visa System)
- Procurement of fingerprint scanners and fitting them to the system
- Development of on-line visa application form and distant access

The timetable of the development has to be in line with the schedule of VIS development, including the PSAT, fitting the fingerprint readers to the software, and preparation of the consular offices (first in North-Africa).

The consular offices in third countries will be able to handle not only the photos, but to have the 10-finger flat scan of the visa applicant, to store it temporarily (until it is sent to the Central National Visa System, and the CIS receives confirmation via CIS-CNVS interface).

Justification: Article 2 b) and c) of the Gov. Decree No. 113/2007. (V.24.) on the implementation of Act I of 2007 on the entry and residence of persons with the right of free movement and residence; Article 1 b) and e) of the Gov. Decree No. 114/2007. (V.24.) on the implementation of Act II of 2007 on the entry and stay of third-country nationals; Article 3 (5) c) of the Gov. Decree No. 166/2006. (VII.28.) on the responsibilities and powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project deadline: December 2009.

Indicators: It concerns all consular offices in third countries,
Approximately 400,000 applications are expected to be dealt with annually;

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The first version of the Consular Information System (v1.0) was created from a PHARE aid. Subsequently the development of the Consular Information System was a continuous task due to the changes in the Hungarian legislation and administrative background, as well as in the related information technology system (visa system of the Office of Immigration and Nationality), and the requirement to be connected to this system. These developments were financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from its own funds (v2.x). The joining to the Schengen Area required a modification being more extent than ever, and a new version had to be developed (v3.x), and the External Borders Fund is involved in the process. This project is direct carrying-on of the EBF AP 2007.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.4 Further development of the border control system (HERR) to the subsystems having data connection

Purpose and scope: The first objective of the project is to further develop the HERR (border control and registration system) to be able to handle the new data categories of SIS II.

The second objective is to establish direct link between the national warrant system (HERMON) and the border control and registration system (HERR) and a backup link. Now they are connected via a central interface. The improvement will optimise the data transfer during the queries which will result in shorter response time and safer connection.

Justification: Articles 1 (1), 1 (2) 1, 35/A of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Article 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17 of Decree 62/2007 (XII. 23.) of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement on Service Rules of the Police; Section 1 (1) of Act LIV of 1999; Section 14 of Government Decree 305/2001. (XII.27.)

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (National Police Headquarters)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: The data categories required to handle will increase from 75% to 100%

direct link between HERR and HERMON and backup line

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.5 Service enhancement of the online availability of the HERR-VIS (CNVS) systems to support third country nationals check by downloading visa stamp data, fingerprints and photos

Purpose and scope: In this project the Police will develop the HERR (Border Control and Registration System) in accordance with the EU requirements, by increasing online availability of the VIS (via CNVS-Central National Visa System) to effectively filter out passengers using invalid, false or modified visas. According to article 18 verification may take place at the border, which means that third country citizens with visas will be checked in the VIS, simultaneously verifying the number of their visa and their fingerprint (“one to one comparison”). According to article 20, those persons can be identified using the VIS, whose identity could not be inevitably determined at the border check in any other way (“one to all comparison”). Biometric data of persons checking in for border crossing become comparable with the fingerprints stored in VIS, taken when issuing the visa. Persons traveling with false or forged documents can be filtered out more reliably.

In the first phase (this project) the Police will develop the HERR system and the connection of the HERR to the Central National Visa System to be able to verify the number of visa in line with the global schedule, as well as extend the two system data interfaces to prepare for the handling of fingerprints and photos.

Justification: Article 1(1), and subsection 1. 35/A of Section 1 (2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Section 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17 of Decree 62/2007 (XII. 23.) of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement on Service Rules of the Police; Section 1 (1) of Act LIV of 1999 on the legal status, tasks and competency of the International Criminal Cooperation Centre and on the international cooperation of the Hungarian criminal prosecution and the EUROPOL; Article 14 of Government Decree 305/2001. (XII. 27.)

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (National Police Headquarters, all border crossing points at the external borders)

Project period: 12 months

Indicators: online access to the Central National Visa System at 55 border crossing points, 429 terminals (including mobile access as well)
10% increase of number of illegal activities related visas at external borders

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The HERR was developed by using Phare funds, and further developed under the Schengen Facility

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.6 Development and acquisition of devices suitable for biometric identification

Purpose and scope: The objective of the project is to obtain fingerprint scanners and adapt them to the current border control and registration system, as well as to link the system to the AFIS system. Acquisition of devices capable of handling biometric identifiers for the document readers operating in the current system (most of the document readers are already equipped). As a result of the development of the devices, the system and the services used at the external borders will be completed with the fingerprint reading and identifying technology.

The improvement assists the document examination process during border control with devices ensuring the handling of travel documents containing biometric data. Integrating the services provided by the existing equipment, by taking into consideration the requirements set forth in the Code, as well as practical experiences. The Police will take into consideration the information related to VIS to establish a system that will be the basis and may be upgraded to fulfil the requirements arising from the control of visas in line with the schedule of VIS.

Within the framework of the AP 2008 the results of the development started in AP 2007 will be enhanced to all permanent public road, railroad, and waterway border points with Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Ukraine.

Justification: Article 7 of Act XII of 1998 on travelling abroad; Section 3 of Gov. Decree No. 101/1998 on the implementation of Act XII of 1998 on travelling abroad.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (at permanent public road, railroad, waterway border points of Gyékényes, Murakeresztúr, Magyarboly, Kelebia, Rösztke, Lökösháza, Kőtegyán, Biharkeresztes, Nyírábrány, Záhony, Letenye, Berzence, Barcs, Drávaszabolcs, Beremend, Udvar, Hercegszántó, Tompa, Bácsalmás, Tiszasziget, Kiszombor, Nagylak, Battonya, Gyula, Méhkerék, Ártánd, Létavértes, Nyírábrány, Csengersima, Vállaj, Tisza-becs, Beregsurány, Barabás, Lónya, Sármellék, Debrecen, Mohács)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: Acquisition of 37 fingerprint readers 36 chip readers
Software development
The ability of controlling biometric identifiers will be established at all border crossing points

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: mobile personal identification work stations were purchased for EUR 343,662 and mobile

and desktop document reader and examination equipment were purchased for EUR 2,254,435 by using Schengen Facility, the development continues in EBF AP 2007.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.7 Development of the NEKOR system and acquisition of the network and end-point devices necessary for that development

Purpose and scope: The NEKOR system (National Image and Document Archiving System (n.FADO)) was developed in 2006-2007 by using Schengen Facility. It makes the photo and description of the original, false, forged documents available for the Police, the Ministry of Exterior, the Office for Immigration and Nationality (as national visa authority) and other authorities by a web-based software. The FADO, iFADO and PRADO systems are used in Hungary but not fully satisfy the service needs of the users. The NEKOR system provides more service, additional information and support for the users, plus fulfils the practical implementation of Prado, iFADO and FADO. The upload of the document library is persistent, taking into consideration the national requirements and local conditions it introduces the documents in line with the trends of forgery and national experience.

Already 650 users are regularly using the system, and the number is increasing. The NEKOR system is available during the checks of passengers' travel documents at the external borders, the officers use it if any suspicion of forgery occurs. By the end of the development it will be involved to the normal routine of checking the passengers supporting the officers through the HERR (Border Control and Registration System). At the same time when the officer scans the travel document, the HERR will not only check if the traveller or passport is in the SIS, but at the same time simultaneously it will send a query to the NEKOR as well, which results warning message if there is a special risk of forgery.

As a result of the practical experience having been gathered since the system started to work, the Police as the operator and major user realized that further development is necessary starting with the AP 2007 of EBF focusing on the software development, and the basic document checking equipment of the increased number the number of people involved. The project in AP 2008 focuses on the IT equipment, and complex checking and documentation equipment of the personnel.

With the increasing number of experienced, well equipped users not only the number of identified forgeries but the input to the NEKOR (and through the FADO) will be better in quality and quantity, of which the result of risk analysis carried out by the statistical module may be more accurate and complex.

Justification: Article 1 (2) 1), Articles 35/A and 89/A of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (police stations of Somogy, Baranya, Bács-Kiskun, Csongrád, Békés, Hajdú-Bihar, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Police Headquarters)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: Acquisition of IT equipment of 49 working places

Acquisition of 784 pieces of document checking and archiving equipment total (complex document checking equipments, desktop UVs, scanners, digital cameras etc).

The number of identified forged and false document is increasing 20%

As a result of more targeted checks and better organized information the time necessary to check documents in NEKOR will be reduced by 20%

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.);

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The NEKOR system was developed by using the Schengen Facility.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.4.8. Further development of administrative supporting informatics operation system applied in border management

Purpose and scope: Further development of the modules of IT application HIDRA supporting the handling of data registered in case of refusal of entries and other cases related to illegal migration (persons apprehended after crossing the border illegally etc.) in line with the EU requirements

The HIDRA is based on a background database of model forms and with filling the starting data of the file (personal data, location etc). It automatically provides the necessary documents of official decision, registers them, forms the data and sends to the central database, and automatically informs the other authorities as instructed by law.

Due to the changes of legal background the application has to be further developed, new model forms have to be created, and some of the existing ones have to be modernised, modify the rules of data registry, and the software has to be prepared to handle new type of data,

To make the application more effective the application will not only store, but analyse, evaluate and provide statistical data to the authorities dealing with illegal migration. To make the operation more user-friendly the built-in interface and word processor will be developed, and the time of administration will be reduced. It will support the official hand-over of files.

To minimise waiting time it will be able to download data from national databases in reduced size records

In the project the number of accessing terminals has to be increased. The application was originally developed for the Border Guards, but with the integration of the

National Police, the police stations located at the external borders are more directly involved in the border management activity.

Justification: Articles 35, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police; Articles 42, 48, 54 of Decree 62/2007 (XII. 23.) of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement on Service Rules of the Police, Chapter X Article 93 of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals; Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (National Police Force Headquarters, regional external border police headquarters)

Project period: 12 months

Indicators:

- administration time is reduced to two-third
- Due to the changes of the legal background app. 200 electronic model documents has to be updated or created
- The number of users will be increased up to 350
- By simplifying and changing statistical supply of data – e.g. risk management and operation systems related to border control – their number will be increased by 40%.

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: In this project the IT system established PHARE 2002/000-315.02.01 will be further developed.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5. Actions implementing priority 5:

3.5.1. Study for establishing a Biometric lock-gate system at Ferihegy International Airport

Purpose and scope: The preparations for developing an E-GATE system at Budapest International Airport will start with the 2008 programme. The experts of the National Police prepares for the development of a highly automatic gate system based on biometric identification of the passengers. The purpose of the development is the improvement of border checks both in quality and effectiveness by applying complex biometric identification (face, fingerprint etc. checks) in a system which has been in use at some airports in Europe (E-GATE) in order to do the checks with the least hindrance and by avoiding flight delays at international airports.

Under the AP 2008 the Hungarian experts will study the existing E-GATE systems within the EU. The experts study the biometrical identification systems operating in Amsterdam, London, and Frankfurt, travelling to locations in groups of 3. On the basis of the service experience of the existing systems they will prepare a feasibility

study on the possibilities of implementing an E-GATE system at Ferihegy International Airport, Budapest. This project may serve as a basis of a pilot project for establishing one system, which may later be the basis of the development of a complex identification and passenger checking system at Hungarian international airports.

Justification: Article 12 of 104/2004 (IV.23.) Gov. Decree on the rules of civil aerial transport protection, on the rights, tasks and operation of the Aerial Travel Protection Board,

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (National Police Headquarters, Airport Police Directorate)

Project period: 6 months

Indicators: the experts in group of 3 will travel to the existing E-GATE systems for 3-3 days
Feasibility study on the establishment of an E-GATE system at Ferihegy International Airport

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5.2 Establishment of a temporary liaison and consultancy service and delegating this service to foreign representations in third countries

Purpose and scope: Delegating consultancy staff from the Police to provide training on forgery for the officers working at consulates of Hungary located in third countries (basically for those who issue visas) and to perform pre-screening among the passengers of flights/lines departing to Hungary

Improving the results as regards the detection of false/falsified documents at the consulates in third countries issuing illegal migration; the police officers will help and facilitate more extensive use of the national and Community document registration systems (NEKOR-National Image and Document Archiving System, iFADO) at the consulates. The officers working at the foreign representations will acquire professional knowledge that can be directly utilised in their implementation tasks. With the help of the delegated consultants the officers will have an insight into the typical types of forged documents, and will acquire skills and experience in identifying such documents.

As a result of the pre-screening the level of illegal migratory pressure will be reduced at the international airports of Hungary.

The project will be repeated of the AP 2007

Justification: Article 2 (2) a) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: Delegation of 6 consultants for two weeks to 12 consulates
Increasing the number of users of the iFADO and NEKOR (National Image and Document Archiving System) system at the consulates by 24 people (the first users will be trained on the framework of AP 2007),

Visibility: Placing the EU and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project; Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing. The salary of the staff is not included, but the training material is. The RA will check the cost effectiveness of the project during the evaluation of the detailed project document and the implementation in details

3.5.3 Foreign language training of the staff of the Police

Purpose and scope: The lack of foreign language knowledge is a weakness of the Hungarian police (formerly: police and border guard) officers working at the border. To handle the situation Hungary launched several training for them (partly by using the resources of Schengen Facility). The work started earlier is to be carried on in this project: to provide the basis of foreign language skills and further developing these skills among the staff involved in the control of cross-border traffic, in border surveillance, improving mainly their oral communication skills, and in some cases written communication skills as well.

In this project the Police will select the people from the staff who do not possess foreign language competence, arrange their training courses, provide basic foreign language training courses. They will determine the criteria for selecting the staff members already having foreign language competence, arrange the training courses for the staff members selected to maintain and further develop their existing knowledge. The concerned organisations are County Police Headquarters located at the external borders: Baranya, Békés, Csongrád, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Zala, Hajdú-Bihar and Bács-Kiskun, the Airport Police Directorate, and the staff of the National Police Headquarters responsible for border policing activities. The staff involved is performing the control of cross-border traffic and border surveillance.

In this project training courses of various levels, various numbers of hours (at average 500) will be provided in English. Those previously not having any competence in the given foreign language will be prepared for a basic level state language exam, while those already having competence in the given language will

acquire a higher level of language competence and will take a higher level language exam. The communication skills of the staff concerned will improve, the actions involving foreign citizens, as well as the cooperation with the foreign co-authorities will become more efficient.

Justification: Article 113 1) and 2) of the Decree No. 62/2007. (XII.23.) of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement (IRM) on the Regulations of Service of the Police

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Baranya, Békés, Csongrád, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Zala, Hajdú-Bihar, Bács-Kiskun County Police Headquarters, National Police Headquarters, Airport Police Directorate)

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 30 training courses with the participation of 400 people. The staff of the Police Headquarters having language exam will increase 3 %

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant training and publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: Language training courses were organised for the National Police and the Hungarian Border Guards financed by Schengen Facility and Phare.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5.4 Exchange of professional experiences, study visits

Purpose and scope: Within the frames of the project, based on the former practice, experts of the Police (since 1st January 2008 the former Hungarian Border Guard is part of the Police) will travel to the destination countries to acquire further knowledge within their own field, as regards the external land borders, as well as the more efficient operation of national document expert and archiving centres. Destination countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece.

Based on the experience of PHARE, Transition Facility etc. twinnings and on the working method having established within the twinnings, the former Border Guards continued the exchange of professional experiences from national budget. They organised study trips, as well as accepted experts of the law enforcement authorities of Schengen member states and candidate countries to exchange experience and to get to know the working methods, equipment and techniques of each other. As a result the participants made recommendation on the improvement. The recommendations were respected and significantly contributed to the successful preparation of the Schengen evaluation.

In this project 3 people in each country will learn about the best practice and of the systems of the donor countries for 10 days, and on the basis of the experiences

gathered they will submit proposals for making the operation of the Hungarian border surveillance and/or document expert and archiving system more efficient, and for introducing a best practice. Becoming familiar with the best practices of other Member States through study-tours, the experts are facilitating directly the adoption of the best practice into the Hungarian practice.

Justification: Article 2 (4) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: In order to exchange professional experience 3 people each will participate in 10 days study-tours in the following countries: the Netherlands, Poland.

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The project is based on HU2001/IB/JH/01 PHARE twinning

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing. The salary of the staff is not included, and the RA will check the cost effectiveness of the project during the evaluation of the detailed project document and the implementation in details

3.5.5 Arranging and implementing training courses for professional document and vehicle examiners of the Police

Purpose and scope: As a result of technical development the more and more qualified performance of document forgeries require the Police to have professionals who possess high level of theoretical and practical knowledge, as well as practical experience. The professional examination staff will perform this activity beside their basic tasks (e.g. passport controller), and their activities will be aimed at the detection of document forgery, establishing the fact of forgery, as well as providing basic information required for starting the prosecution, and will not cover the traditional judicial expert tasks (providing expert opinion in criminal prosecutions). The members of staff sent to the vehicle examiner training courses will obtain a detailed knowledge about the points serving the identification of vehicles, the most common methods for altering the individual identifiers, the regulations concerning the examination of authenticity, as well as the vehicle documents being in circulation.

As the result of the project the number of professional document and/or vehicle examiners will increase by approximately 50%, and these examiners by using their high level theoretical and practical knowledge will be capable of detecting document

forgeries, despite the high standard of the forgeries. Apart from that the professional examiners will participate in the further training of the staff of the Police performing such controls.

Justification: Article 1 (2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Baranya, Békés, Csongrád, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Zala, Hajdú-Bihar, Bács-Kiskun County Police Headquarters, National Police Headquarters)

Project deadline: December 2009 (in two-week periods)

Indicators: Approximately 300 people will participate in 2-week training courses, that is 45% increase comparing the staff trained of Schengen Facility

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant training and publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: 664 officers of the Police (and Border Guards) took part in professional document examiner training financed by Schengen Facility, 300 is planned of EBF AP 2007

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5.6 Vocational, methodological, team-building professional and tactical further training courses of the Police

Purpose and scope: In this project the Police will improve the general and specific preparedness of the staff participating in the surveillance and the control of the external borders, facilitate the uniform application of law, and spread of best practices. The staff sent to the further training courses will become familiar with the most effective border control methods, they will prepare for the most important actions that can be taken during the controls.

Within the frames of the tactical training the staff will learn about handling the problematic situations occurring during the control, the lawful and professionally correct solutions, the methods to overcome the resistance shown against the people carrying out the control, and the utilisation of physical pressure in certain situations. The staff members will prepare for performing tasks requiring special knowledge.

As a result of the project the staff sent to the further training courses will become capable of performing the tasks requiring special knowledge in a professionally correct way, either individually or in a team.

The following further training courses will be organised for the police officers:

- Schengen training (esp. 562/5006/EC) for app. 400 persons
- Tactical training, for app. 100 persons
- Handling special situations at the border for app. 100 persons

- Controlling methodology of vehicles for app. 80 persons
- Using the digital radio-communication technology in the control for app. 60 persons
- Controlling methodology of vehicles with hazardous material at the border crossing points and close the border for app. 60 persons

Justification: Article 1 (1), 13 (1), 33 (1) b d of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Police (Baranya, Békés, Csongrád, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Zala, Hajdú-Bihar, Bács-Kiskun County Police Headquarters, National Police Headquarter)

Project deadline: December 2009.

Indicators: from the staff working at the external borders 800 people are participating in the training, within the frames of 50, 5 day long training courses. 5,3% of the staff of Police Headquarters concerned are involved.

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant training and publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The project is building on the training courses provided from the Schengen Facility. Apart from the Schengen training, similar courses were organised to other staff categories: 393 people have been trained for in-depth control, 255 people from the operational and criminal staff have participated in tactical training, 524 people have been trained for in-depth check tactical training.

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5.7 Creating a handbook for consular training

Purpose and scope: Having joined the Schengen zone, Hungary had a number of EU regulations not applied before and to which national regulations were added. The effectiveness of the training of the staff of the consular officers organised by the Consular Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs could be facilitated by editing a handbook which presenting problems and solutions linked to visa issuance through practical examples. The handbook will contain the most common problematic cases in all areas of the visa issuing process, such as visa issuing at the consulate posts, issuing visas with area constraints, transit visas, entry visas, legal and competency issues by using the Schengen visa issuing experience of Hungarian embassies after 21st December 2007, and – in a limited extent – concerned the classical consular problems as well. But the primary aim of the booklet however is to raise the standards of Hungarian consular visa politics which is the first cascade

within the Schengen-compatible integrated border management system of Hungary, focusing on border protection and security issues, to provide Schengen-conform visa issuing training at Hungarian embassies, to enhance daily work by implanting region-specific knowledge, and by discussing the problems through case studies with solutions and legal reference in a systematic order, to facilitate external and internal experience exchange among consuls.

The booklet should be approximately 100-120 pages.

The booklet also serves as a test book for future or present consuls and consular administrators. Apart from preparing them for consular exams, it will also be very useful in everyday consular work, therefore we would like to make it available for consular staffs. The handbook will also help the standardisation of the visa issuance process at consular offices. The study material will be accessible, understandable and easy-to-handle.

The handbook is to be reviewed in 2-3 year following its issue to be up-to date, and to add and modify the case studies in line with the changing regulations and processes.

Justification: Article 2 b) of Government Order 113/2007. (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence; Article 1 b), e) of Government Order 114/2007. (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals; Article 3 (5) c) of Government Order 166/2006. (VII. 28.) on the tasks and responsibilities of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 1000 handbooks printed
100-120 pages
every administrator of consular offices will have a copy
it will be used as an exercise book during the training and testing of the consuls and administrators

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant training and publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

3.5.8 Experience exchange between the Central Visa Authority and the consular offices

Purpose and scope: the Central Visa Authority operates under the supervision of the Office of Immigration and Nationality whilst the consular offices are under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Due to the changes in legislation and proceedings following the Schengen accession and due to the synchronisation of the IT systems supporting visa issuance it is necessary to enhance cooperation and to

establish experience exchange between these bodies. With the help of this project it will be possible for the cooperating visa issuing bodies to directly acquaint themselves with each working process at the specific work stations of consular offices. Visits to the consular offices will enable the visa administrators of the Office of Immigration and Nationality to acquaint themselves with the circumstances of applications for visas, local peculiarities, and at the same time to provide advice to the administrators of the offices on certain visa issuance processes in order to provide more effective cooperation.

The staff of the Hungarian central visa authority will gain detailed and valid information on the migration politics, appropriate legal provisions, institutions and institutional operation of the assigned country and as a result, when considering the applications they will be enabled to examine the content of credentials based on adequate background information.

The administrative staff of the consular offices will acquaint themselves with the visa issuance procedure including the demand for information by the central visa authority. Following this, the legations will contribute to the decrease of returned documents due to missing data.

The experience exchange will enhance the filtering of travellers travelling for other reasons than specified in the documents as well as forgery.

Justification: Article 5 (1) of Government Decree 162/1999 (XI. 19.) on the Establishment of the Office of Immigration and Nationality; Articles 2c) d), 4c), 5 , 7 (3)-(4) of Government Decree 113/2007 (V. 24.) on Implementation of Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence; Articles 1c), d), 7c), 10 (3)-(4), 21(1), 25, 31b) c), 32a), b), 33 (1)-(3), 42 of Government Decree 114/2007 (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals

Entities implementing the action in association with the responsible authority: Office of Immigration and Nationality in cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Project deadline: December 2009

Indicators: 14 experience exchanges will take place

Visibility: Placing the EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing on all relevant training and publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.; Informing all project beneficiaries of EBF co-financing;

Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: -

Financial information: According to the plans 75% would come from EU assistance and 25% from co-financing.

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

4.1 Purpose of the technical assistance

The purpose of the technical assistance is

- **to support the operation of the Responsible, the Certifying and the Audit Authority;**
- **to ensure training for the possible partners in order to help them to make an appropriate project proposal;**
- **to involve experts in the evaluation procedure in order to ensure the independent evaluation;**
- **to elaborate the experiences of projects;**
- **to ensure the visibility of the support of the Fund;**
- **to cover bank transfer charges, costs of communication between the Commission and the Responsible Authority like travel or interpretation expenses**
- **to facilitate participation in meetings and conferences**

4.2 Expected quantified results

- **Employment of 2 project supervisors and 2-3 project managers at the Responsible Authority**
- **Employment of 2 persons at the Certifying Authority (they will be the same concerning each Funds);**
- **Organise at least 3 workshops for partners in project implementation;**
- **Organise at least 1 trainings in order to acquire information and knowledge that needs to provide the tasks of the audit and certifying authorities (concerning Integration and European Refugee Fund);**
- **Organise at least one language training for the employers of the different authorities (responsible, audit, certifying);**
- **Publish at least one publication per year on the experiences of the Fund;**
- **Development of IT system for the monitoring and management duties;**
- **Travel and subsistence costs.**

4.3 Visibility of EC funding

EBF funding must be made clearly visible for any activity linked to the actions and financed under the programme. Ways to ensure visibility include:

After the approval of the multi-annual programmes the responsible Authority holds a press conference, and publishes the multi-annual and annual programme on the website of the Ministry.

The call for interest, the supported and implemented projects will be published on the website of the Ministry.

All project beneficiaries will be informed of EBF co-financing.

The EBF logo will be placed on all equipment purchased for the project.

A permanent plaque will be placed on the premise in case of infrastructural investment.

The EU logo and indication of EBF co-financing will be placed on all relevant materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.

The audience will be informed of EBF co-financing when projects are mentioned at seminars or conferences.

5. DRAFT FINANCING PLAN

Annual Programme - Draft Financial Plan								
Table 1 - Overview table								
Member State: [Hungary]								
Annual programme concerned: [2008]								
Fund: [European Return Fund]								
	Ref. priority	Ref. specific priority (1)	Community Contribution (a)	Public Allocation (b)	Private Allocation (c)	TOTAL (d= a+b+c)	%EC (e=a/d)	Share of total (f=d/total d)
<i>(all figures in euro)</i>								
Action 1: [3.1.1]	1		301 205	100 402		401 607	75,00%	4,67%
Action 2: [3.2.1]	2		162 048	54 016		216 064	75,00%	2,51%
Action 3: [3.2.2]	2		134 494	44 831		179 325	75,00%	2,08%
Action 4: [3.2.3]	2		89 842	29 947		119 789	75,00%	1,39%
Action 5: [3.2.4]	2	2.2	1 159 200	386 400		1 545 600	75,00%	17,97%
Action 6: [3.2.5]	2		84 337	28 112		112 449	75,00%	1,31%
Action 7: [3.2.6]	2		212 199	70 733		282 932	75,00%	3,29%
Action 8: [3.3.1]	3		212 048	70 683		282 731	75,00%	3,29%
Action 9: [3.3.2]	3		70 200	23 400		93 600	75,00%	1,09%
Action 10: [3.3.3]	3	3.1	279 196	93 065		372 261	75,00%	4,33%
Action 11: [3.4.1]	4	4.2	807 229	269 076		1 076 305	75,00%	12,51%
Action 12: [3.4.2]	4	4.1	481 928	160 643		642 571	75,00%	7,47%
Action 13: [3.4.3]	4	4.2	352 482	117 494		469 976	75,00%	5,46%
Action 14: [3.4.4]	4	4.1	90 000	30 000		120 000	75,00%	1,40%
Action 15: [3.4.5]	4	4.2	135 002	45 001		180 003	75,00%	2,09%
Action 16: [3.4.6]	4		147 539	49 180		196 719	75,00%	2,29%
Action 17: [3.4.7]	4		825 301	275 100		1 100 401	75,00%	12,79%
Action 18: [3.4.8]	4		129 600	43 200		172 800	75,00%	2,01%
Action 19: [3.5.1]	5		14 400	4 800		19 200	75,00%	0,22%
Action 20: [3.5.2]	5	5.1	36 747	12 249		48 996	75,00%	0,57%
Action 21: [3.5.3]	5		157 530	52 510		210 040	75,00%	2,44%
Action 22: [3.5.4]	5	5.1	17 169	5 723		22 892	75,00%	0,27%
Action 23: [3.5.5]	5	5.1	53 012	17 671		70 683	75,00%	0,82%
Action 24: [3.5.6]	5	5.1	56 024	18 675		74 699	75,00%	0,87%
Action 25: [3.5.7]	5		12 952	4 317		17 269	75,00%	0,20%
Action 26: [3.5.8]	5		61 747	20 582		82 329	75,00%	0,96%
Technical assistance			490 150	0		490 150	100,00%	5,70%
Other operations (2)						0		
TOTAL			6 573 581	2 027 810	0	8 601 391	75,00%	100,00%
(1) if appropriate								
(2) if appropriate								

Dr András Turi
State Secretary for Law Enforcement