



**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY**

MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME

**OF THE EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND
FOR THE PERIOD 2007 - 2013**

- initial version
- X revised version 2.3, 10.09.2008. following dialogue with the Commission
- version revised in the light of evaluations and/or following implementation difficulties
- version revised following the revision of the strategic guidelines

MEMBER STATE: **REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY**
FUND: **EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND**
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**
PERIOD COVERED: **2007-2013**

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
AFIS	Automatic fingerprint identification system
AP	Annual Programme
BCP	Border crossing point
CAC	Common application centre
CCP	Common contact point
CIS	Consular Information System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CheckNet	Integrated border management system of Hungary
COAEPS	Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services
CNVS	Central National Visa System
EDR	Unified Digital Radio System
EU	European Union
HERR	Border Control and Registration System
HIDRA	Administrative software for illegal migration of the National Police
HTTR	Command and control system of the National Police for illegal migration
ILO	Immigration Liaison Officer
IVK	Integrated Management Centre of the National Police
MAP	Multi-annual programme
NEBEK	National Criminal Cooperation Centre of the Police
NEKOR	National Photo and Document Archiving System
OIN	Office of Immigration and Nationality
PHARE	Poland, Hungary: Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy
RABIT	Rapid Border Intervention Team
Robotzsaru	Administrative software of the National Police
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SIS	Schengen Information System
VPN	Virtual private network
VIS	Visa Information System
VISION	Visa Inquiry Open Border Network

1. SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

1.1. The national situation and the migratory flows affecting it

Migratory flows

Various migration channels lead to Europe, more specifically to the advanced Western European states that have existed for nearly centuries. Thus, at present we can define four major migration channels leading to the EU/Schengen States (the order does not reflect any priority):

- The route from the so-called Maghreb countries and Africa, through Spain,
- The route from Africa, the Near East and the Balkan Peninsula through Italy,
- The so-called classic Balkan route,
- The route from the Far and Middle East from the successor states of the former Soviet Union, through the Ukraine.

The latter two channels practically merge in the Carpathian Basin and proceed into the European Union; this situation significantly determines the position of Hungary in terms of management of illegal migration.



The major routes of illegal migration¹

At the time of the establishment of the External Borders Fund, Hungary has the second longest external borderline on the mainland, representing 15% of the total external borders of the EU.

The size of the illegal migration pressure is also captured by the 2006 CIREFI figures, indicating that the length of the external borders/one thousand inhabitants is 1.04 kms, which is 28.5 % higher than the average figure in all countries with external mainland borders. There are 15.57 illegal migrants/one thousand inhabitants, which figure is 26.3% higher than the EU average; the number of illegal migrants/1 km² is also 20.7% higher than the EU average, and consequently the number of illegal migrants/1 km external border (14.93) is also 19.82% higher than the Community average. Hungary has been and still is a transit country primarily, i.e., a major station of illegal migration aiming at the EU ‘core countries’.

No significant changes can be expected in the geographically determined and historically formed migration channels in the next few years, either. Consequently, Hungary will remain one of the major components of East-West migration.

There was a significant decline in the statistics of illegal migration in Hungary, the EU and numerous Member States in 2007, when Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU, as Romanian

¹ Presentation of the Hungarian Border Guards for the Schengen evaluation of land borders

citizens formed one of the most important groups in illegal migration processes. No major decline should be expected in the illegal migration pressure in this region in the next 7-8 years by either including or excluding this group. In view of the shaky political and social situation in the Ukraine, the still unresolved Kurd issue, the Iraqi security, economic and social problems, the increasing conflict with Iran, the lag of the Caucasian countries in democratic and economic development actions, the political, social and economic conflicts in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the economic and social differences between numerous countries in the Near and Far East and the advanced Western societies and their pushing and pulling effects, there is a potential risk of a sudden increase in illegal migration in the region, including also the external borders of Hungary.

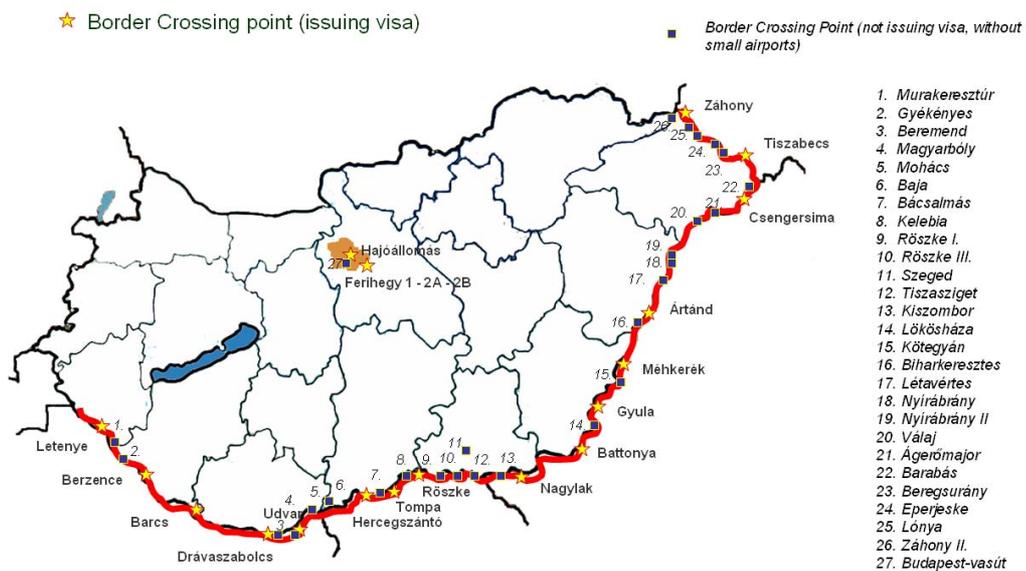
Legal migration

In order to support legitimate travels, Hungary operates 99 international border-crossing points on land (including also those on rivers) and 10 air border-crossing points. In addition to the 10 air border crossing points, 42 land border-crossing points will operate on external borders from 2008, too. This also means that there is a border crossing point at every 26.3 kms on average (when the Romanian border section becomes an internal border, this figure will drop to 24.3 km). Comparing this to the 40.4 kms, applicable to the EU external land borders, we can see that the density of border crossings in Hungary is nearly twice as high, which in addition to having to ensure civilized and fast border crossing, imposes a significantly larger responsibility and financial burden on the country operating them.

In 2007, a total of 116 million people crossed the state borders, i.e., more than ten times the Hungarian population. Of those, 7.1 million used the air border crossing points and 40 million used border-crossing points on land, classified as external borders even after 2008.

At present, Hungarian visas are issued at 91 missions abroad, and 59 are situated on the territory of third country.

Visa applications	2005	2006	2007
Request for visa application (pcs)	672 979	638 456	492 428
Refused visa applications (pcs)	4 936	9 106	9 813
Issued visas (pcs)	668 043	629 350	482 615



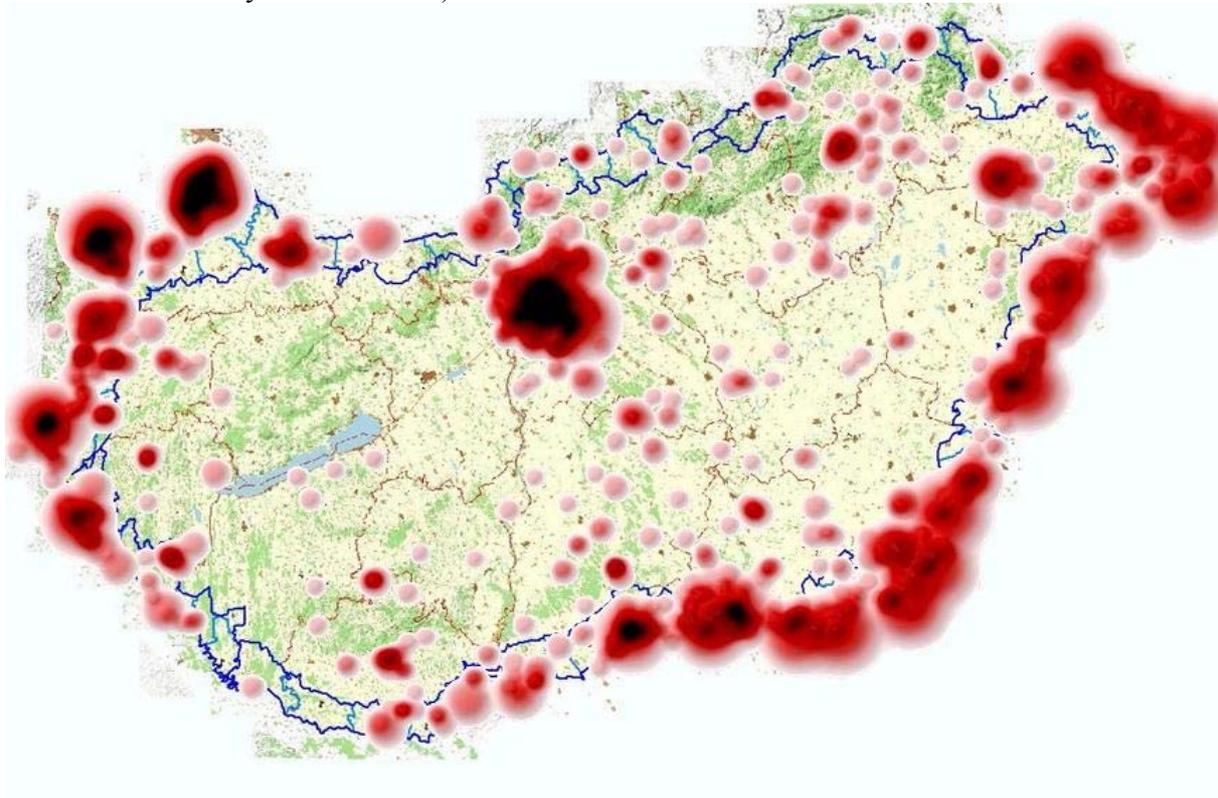
Border crossing points

Illegal migration

The Border Guard refused entry to 20,196 persons in 2005 and 23,159 persons in 2006 due to the lack of satisfaction of entry criteria or on account of threats to public order, public security (national or Community). Nearly 78 % of these actions (17,899 actions in 2006) took place on border sections that will be classified as external borders after 2008 as well.

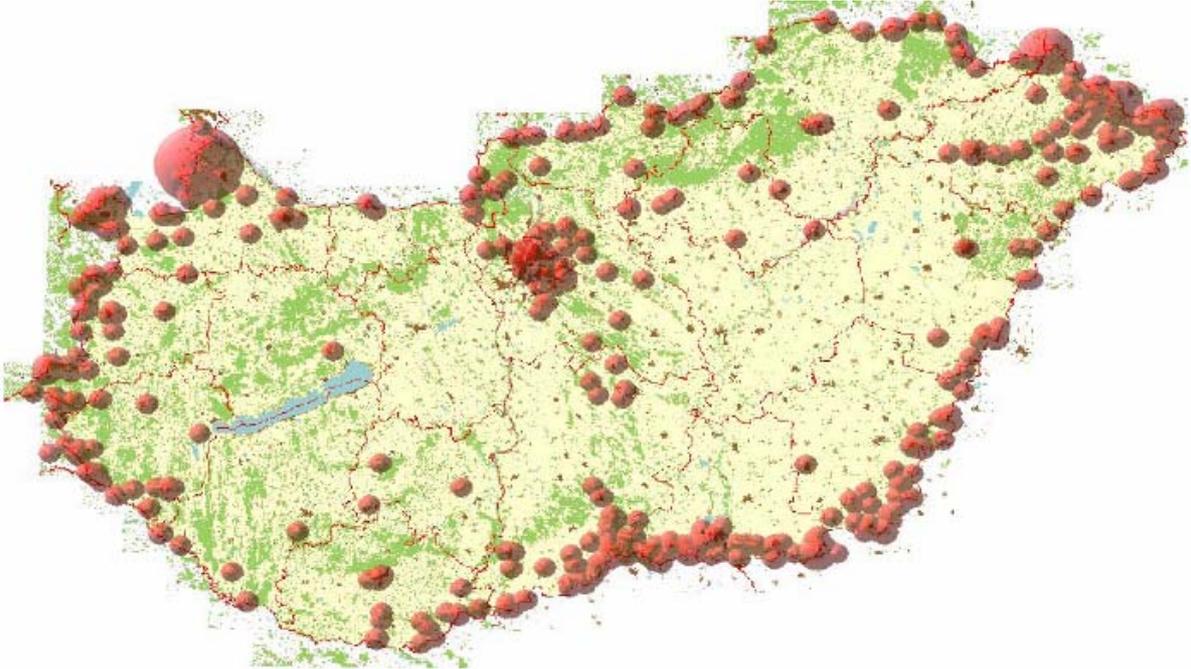
The Hungarian authorities took action against 16,508 persons in 2006 based on infringement of the law related to illegal migration; nearly two thirds of the detections (62.2%) took place on border sections functioning as external borders in the long term, or in their vicinity. Within the acts related to illegal migration, the share of infringements of the law on aliens was the highest (9,440 persons, 57.2%), followed by illegal border crossing attempts (3,213 persons, 19.5%), forgery of travel documents (2,757 persons, 16.7%), trafficking in human beings (578 persons, 3.5%) violation of the entry or residence prohibition (520 persons, 3.1%). Of these actions, 67% were detected at border crossing points, 20% in depth, and 13% on the green borders.

Maps on the territorial distribution of illegal activities (size of the marks refer to the number of activities of the year concerned)²:

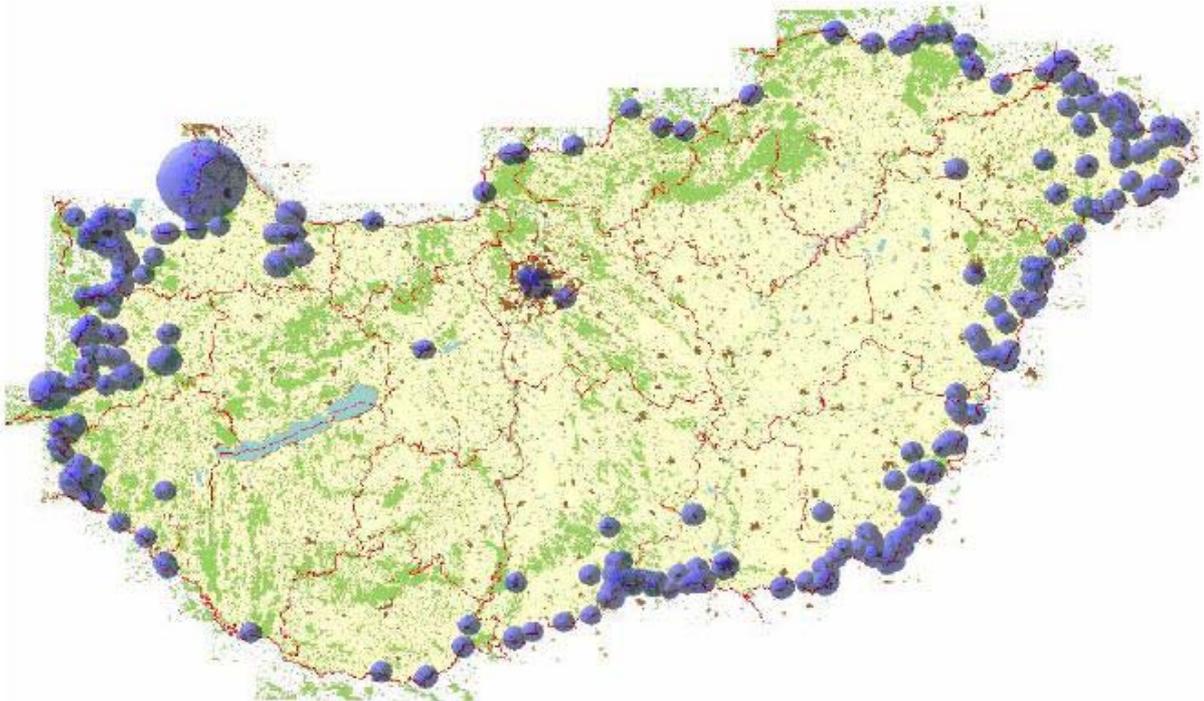


Illegal activities related to migration (2005)

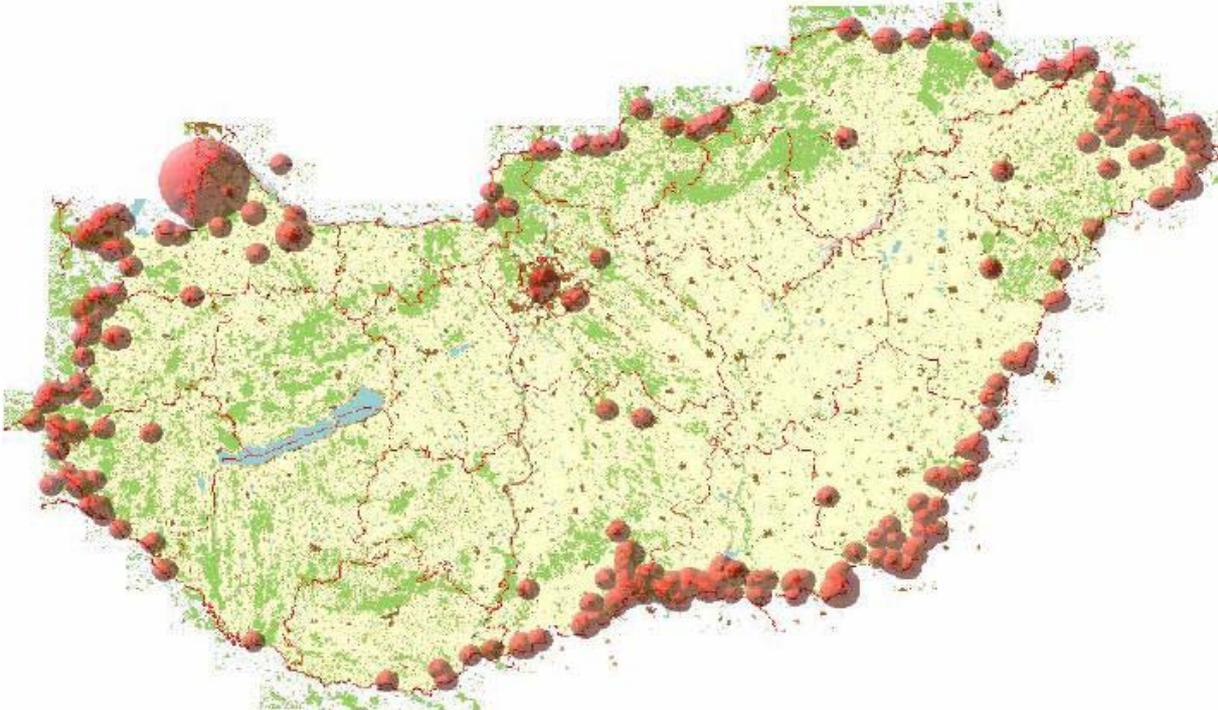
² Source: Information on the situation of the borders 2007 (National Police)



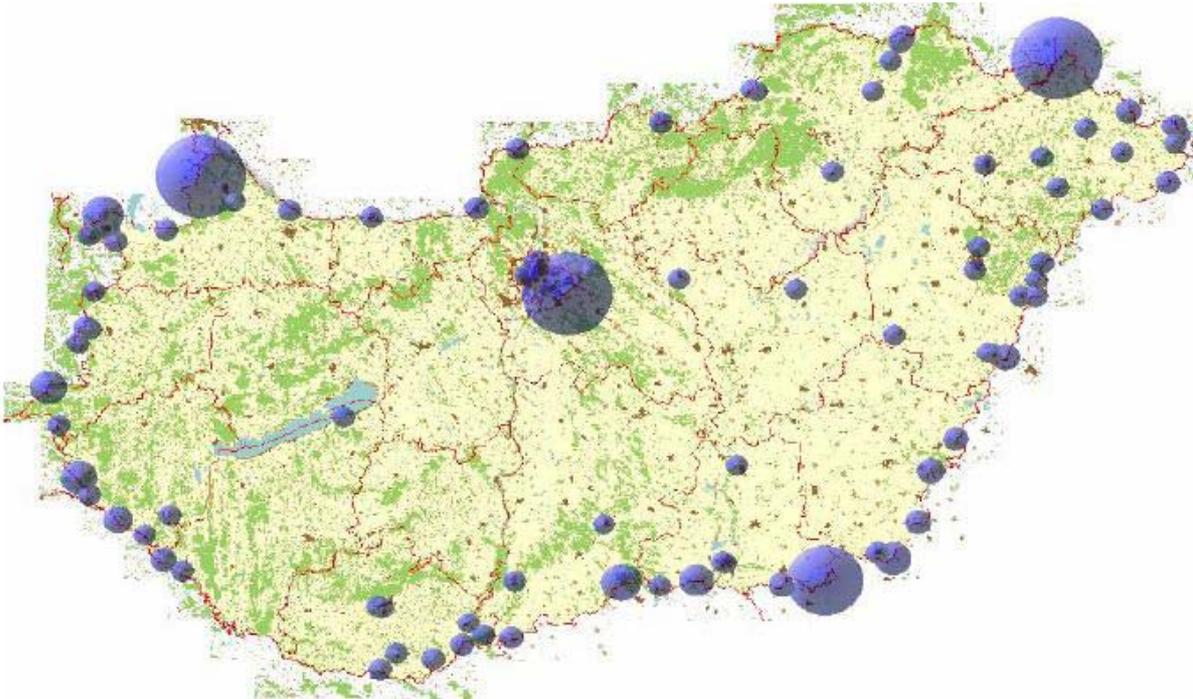
Illegal activities related to migration (2007)



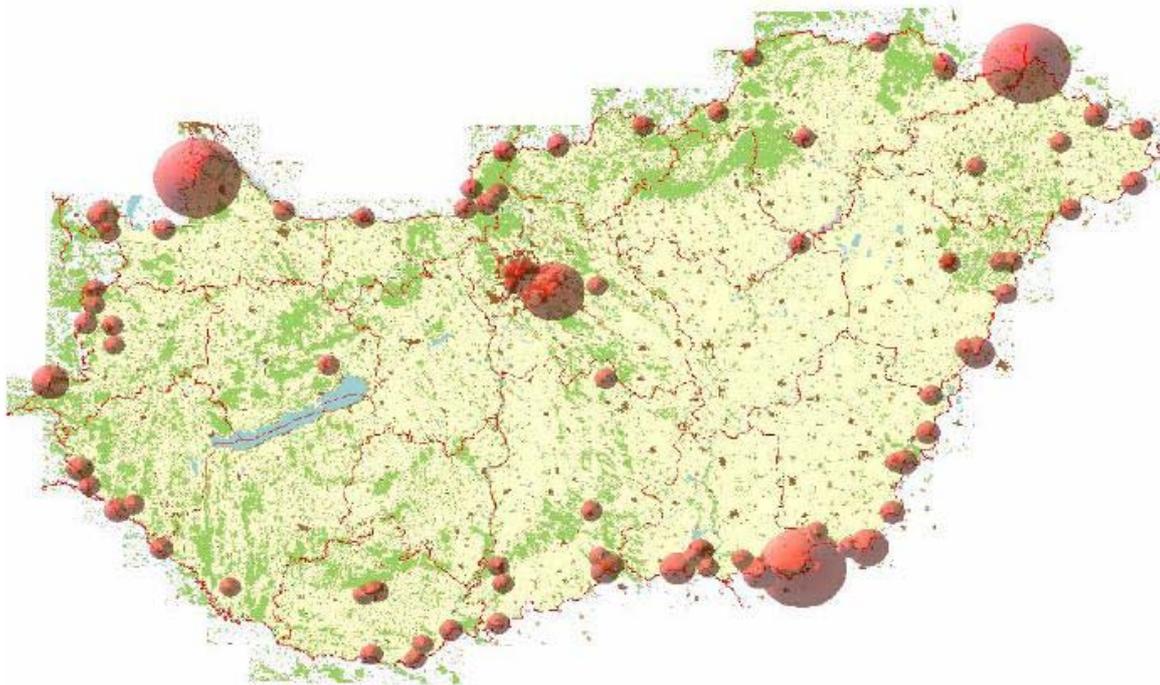
Attempts of prohibited border crossing (2006)



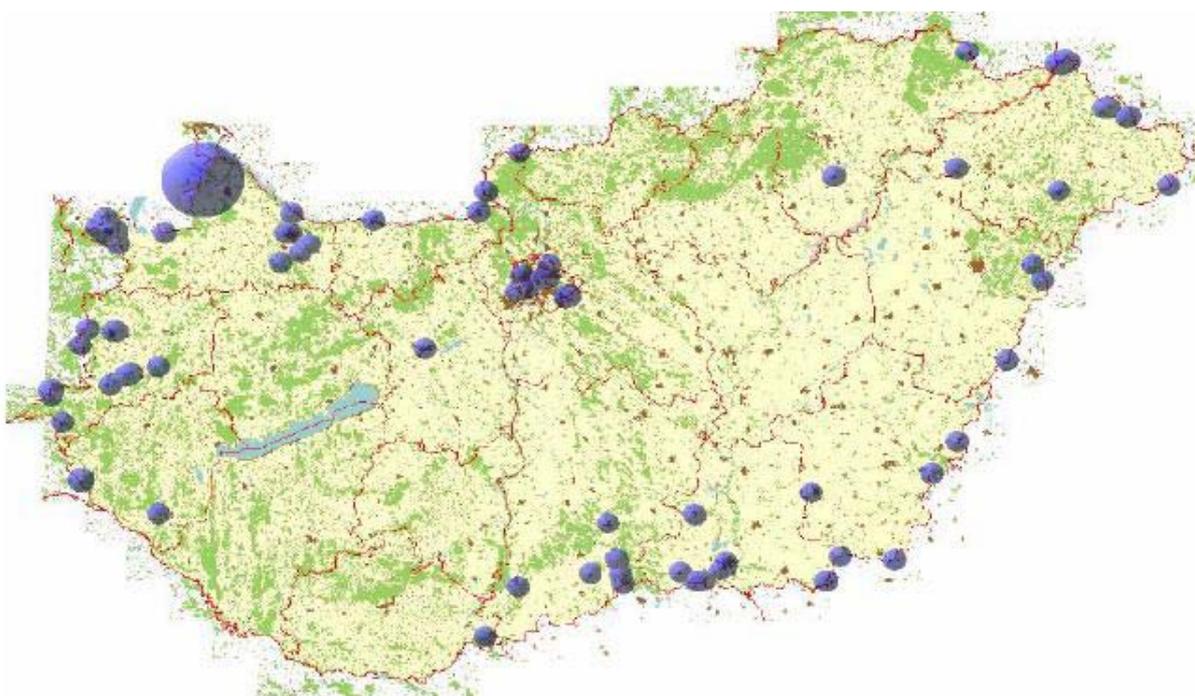
Attempts of prohibited border crossing (2007)



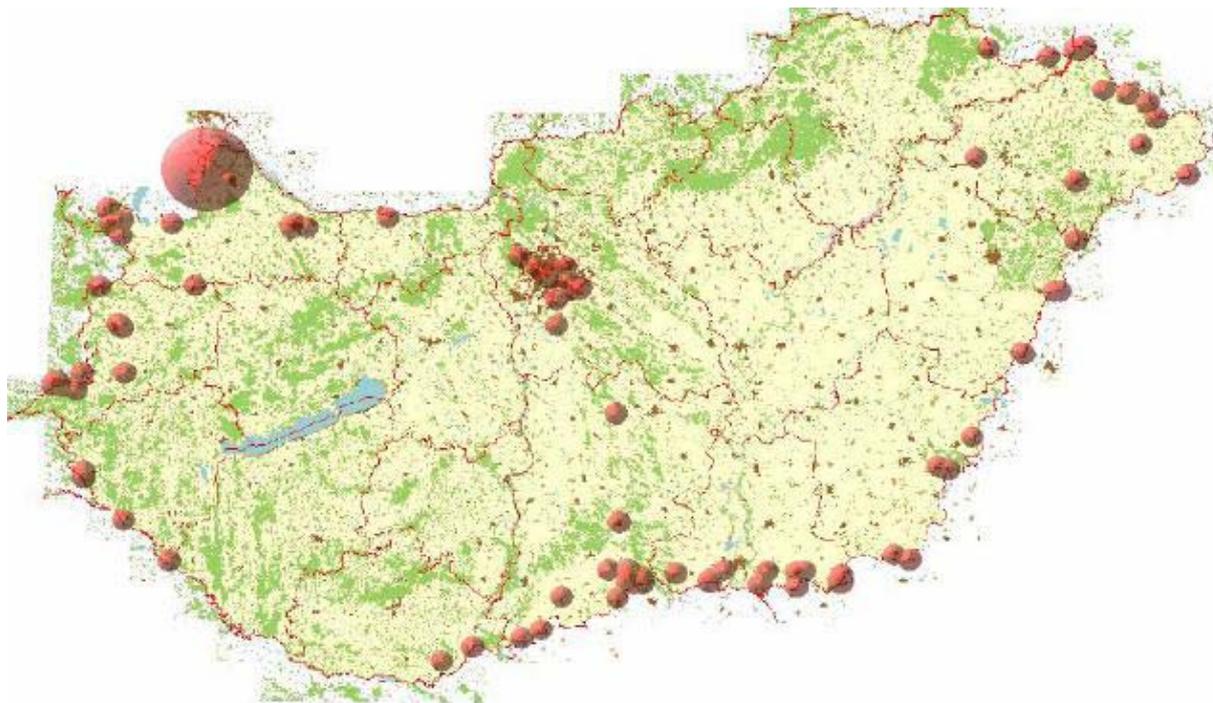
Document forgery (2006)



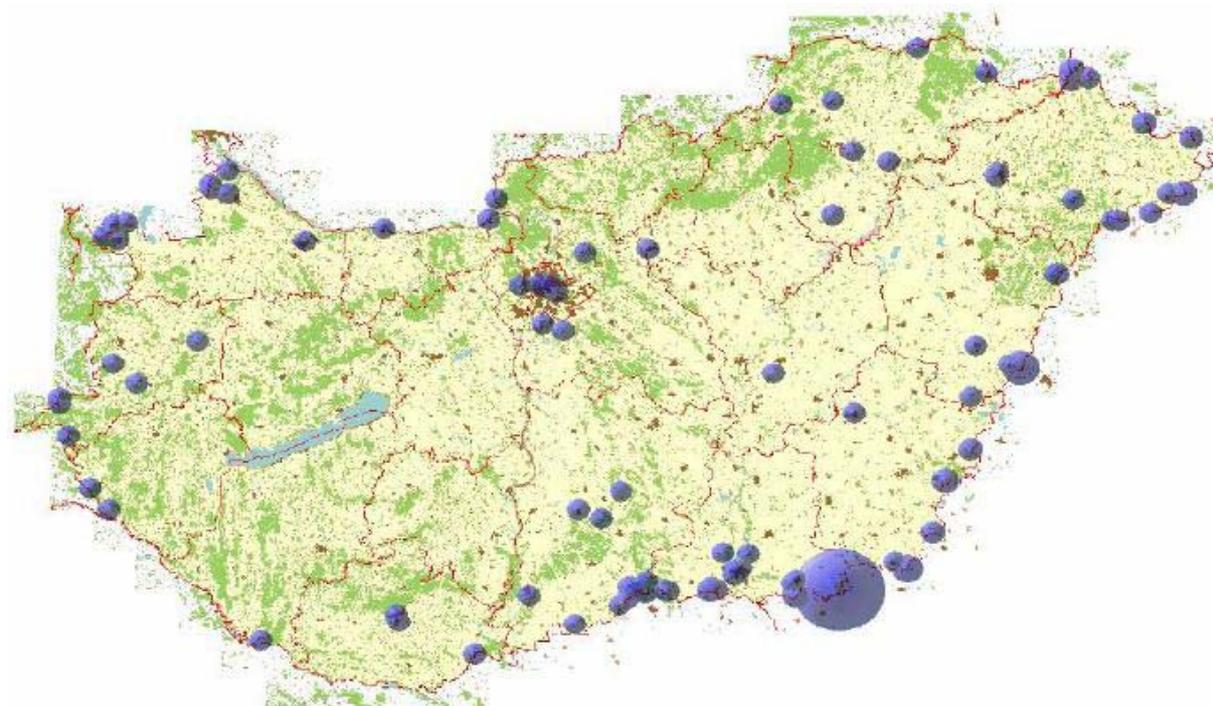
Document forgery (2007)



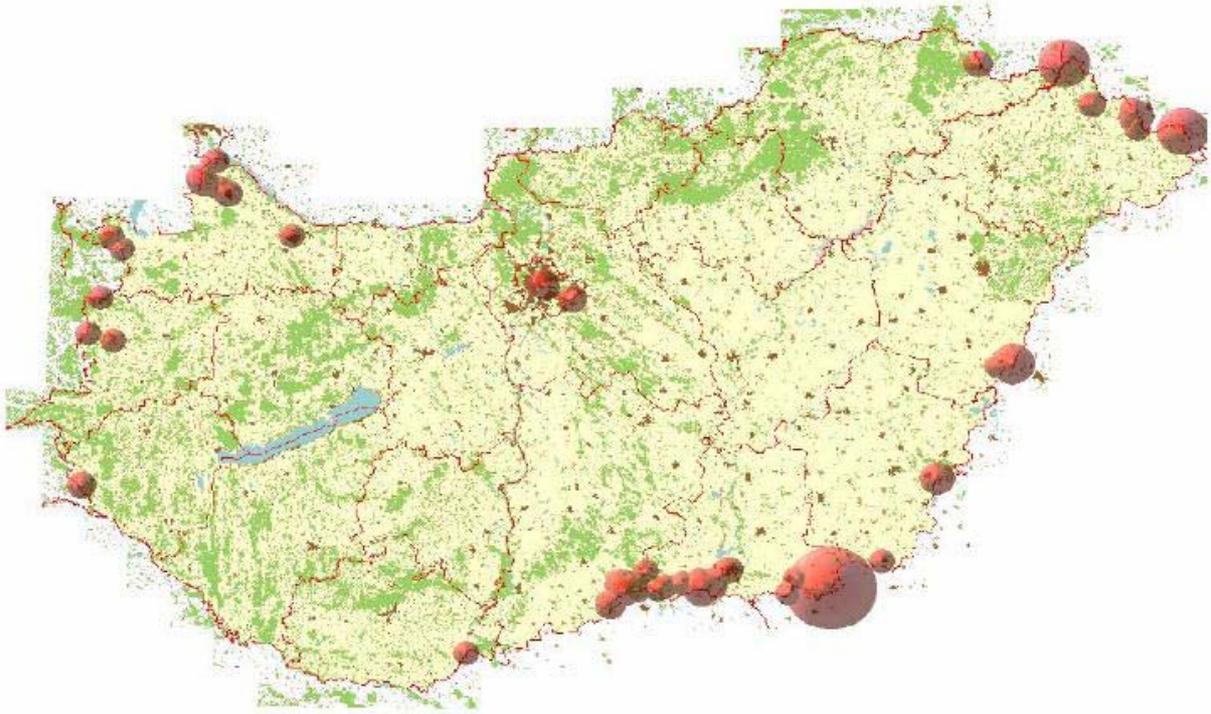
Human trafficking (2006)



Human trafficking (2007)



Violation the prohibition of entry and residence (2006)



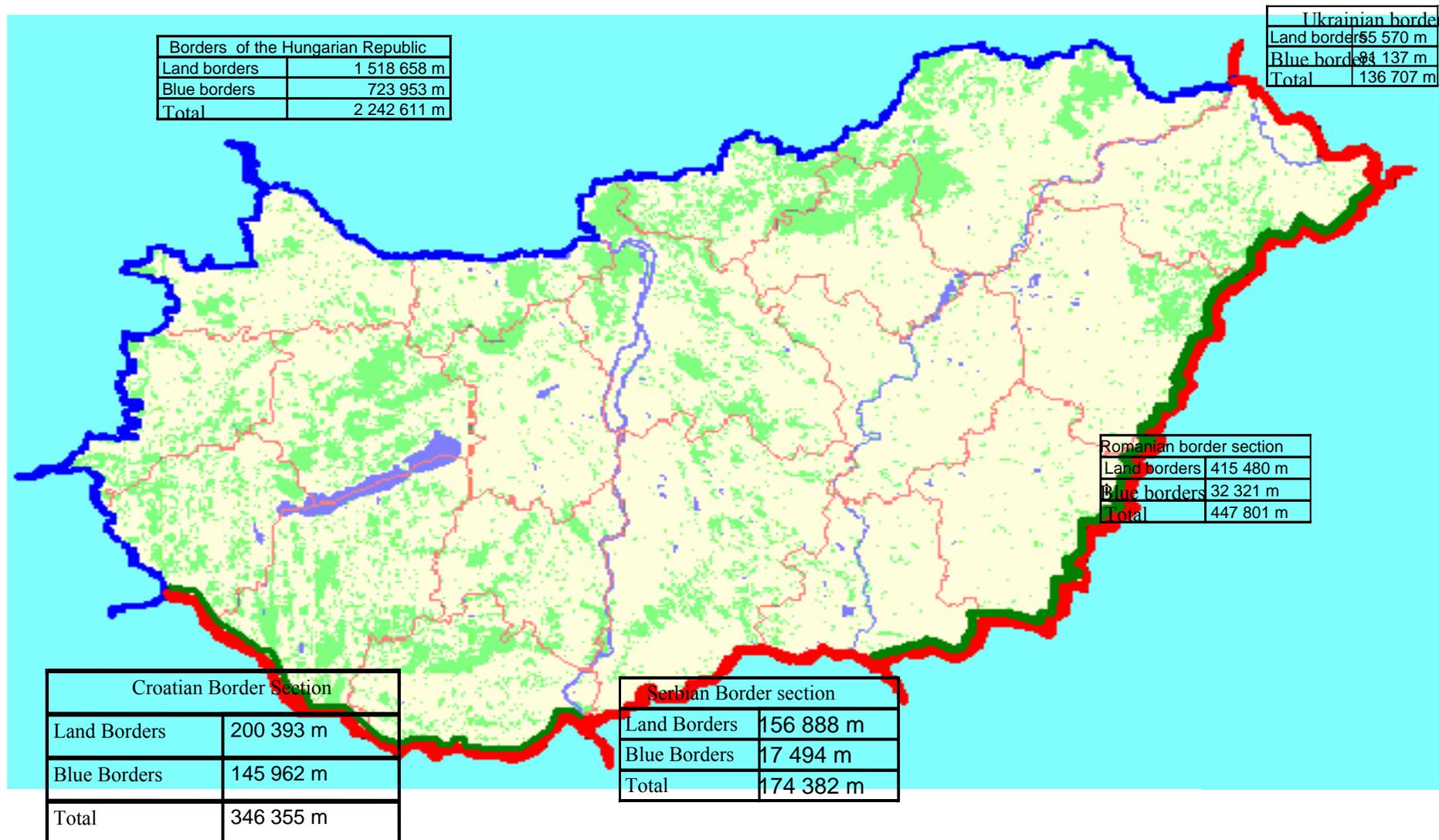
Violation the prohibition of entry and residence (2007)

Borders

The total length of the borders of the Republic of Hungary is 2,242.6 kms, of which in 2007 the total border length, and after 21 December 2007 49.2 % of the borders, i.e., 1,104 kms, are classified as external borders.

After the Schengen accession of Hungary and the neighbouring countries, the Slovenian, Austrian and Slovakian border sections are functioning as internal borders.

Since 21 December 2007 the Ukrainian, Serbian and Croatian border sections have been classified as external borders. In the initial phase of the use of the Fund, the Romanian border section is classified as a temporary external border where, pursuant to the resolution (primarily infrastructure), development actions may be implemented within certain limits.



Ukrainian border section

The Ukrainian-Hungarian border section is 136.7 km long, and alongside this border section there are 5 border policing offices and 8 border crossing points, as well as 7 city police headquarters are operating within the framework of the Szabolcs-Szatmár County Police Headquarters. The number of legal border crossings has been decreasing for years (from 7.4 million people in 2005 to 3.9 million people in 2007 – see the detailed data in the table attached), basically as a result of the harmonisation with the Schengen visa system. The vehicle traffic shows a similar rate of decrease (from 4.6 vehicles to 2.2 million vehicles). This trend is expected to turn round in the future.

The number of people being denied entry at the crossing points due to the non-fulfilment of entry requirements and/or due to the security risk for Hungary or for other Member States also shows a decreasing tendency (from nearly 5 thousand to 3 thousand).

On the other hand, the decrease in the number of detected illegal migratory acts is not that intense (being approximately³ two thousand people), i.e. in 2007 there has been no decrease compared to the previous year. What is more, the number of illegal border crossings over the green border has been tripled along this border section during the past three years. The number of violators of the legislation on aliens has not been decreasing either, what is more, it has increased during the past years. The number of people violating the prohibition of entry and residence, the number of apprehended human traffickers and people wishing to cross the border with false documents, however, were decreased nearly in proportion to the decrease of the cross-border traffic.

Data about the Ukrainian border section

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning border traffic	number of people crossing the border	7,429,433	4,470,134	3,973,954
	number of people denied entry	4,937	4,568	3,388
	number of vehicles crossing the border	4,602,474	2,487,998	2,179,286
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	40	36	30
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	1,013	548	384
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	42	32	27
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	79	147	302
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	1,029	993	1,316
	<i>Altogether</i>	2,203	1,756	2,059

³ All data of the document concerning the year 2007 about the illegal acts concern the period from 1 January 2007 to 20 December 2007.

Romanian border section

The Romanian-Hungarian border section is 447.8 km long, and alongside this border section there are 11 border security offices and 15 border crossing points, as well as 22 city police headquarters are operating within the framework of the Szabolcs-Szatmár, Hajdú-Bihar, Békés and Csongrád County Police Headquarters. The cross-border traffic registered has changed in the past years only in a minimal extent (it is around 15 million people), while freight traffic – subsequent to a decrease in 2006 – is showing a rising tendency once again (5-6 million vehicles), which can be attributed to the increase in goods transport related to the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU. As regards the data related to the illegal migration Romania's becoming a Member State of the EU had an influence on such data, being an order of magnitude higher. While in 2005 35%, and in 2006 41% of the illegal migratory acts detected by the Border Guards was committed along the Romanian border section, in 2007 this figure was reduced to 13%. This means that during the past three years the number of detected illegal migrant people has decreased from the nearly seven thousand people per year to around one thousand people per year. This basically results from the drastic reduction in the number of offences committed in connection with the legislation on aliens, since nearly 80% of the high level of offences of previous years was the offences committed by Romanian citizens. Obviously, the number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence has also decreased. The number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing over the green border and/or attempting it is also decreasing continuously, although not at the same rate. At the same time, the presence of organised crime is well described by the fact that the number detected human traffickers shows an increasing trend. The number of people wishing to enter into the territory of the Community – at this border section – has significantly increased recently, due to the more intense activities of the Moldavian and/or Romanian perpetrators.

Data about the Romanian border section

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning cross-border traffic	number of people crossing the border	15 331 384	14 988 133	15 346 860
	number of people denied entry	6 383	9 887	445
	number of vehicles crossing the border	5 529 254	5 100 392	5 976 434
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	45	37	67
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	338	386	625
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	136	346	36
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	438	371	341
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	5 493	5 642	112
	<i>Altogether</i>	<i>6 450</i>	<i>6 782</i>	<i>1 181</i>

Serbian border section

The Serbian-Hungarian border section is 174.4 km long, and alongside this border section there are 5 border security offices and 9 border crossing points, as well as 8 city police headquarters are operating within the framework of the Csongrád and Bács-Kiskun County Police Headquarters. The registered cross-border traffic has slightly increased during the past few years (from 7 million to nearly 8 million people), while there has been a sharp increase in freight traffic due to the building of the motorway and the connected border crossing point and the increase in the Balkan transport of goods, and this trend is expected to accelerate in the long term.

The number of detected illegal migrant workers at this border section altogether shows a growing trend (around one thousand people), the number of illegal migrant people apprehended at this border section in 2005 accounted for 5%, while in 2007 it accounted for 12% of the total number of apprehended illegal migrant people. The internal structure of the illegal acts connected to the illegal migration has changed as well. The number of offences related to the legislation on aliens, as well as to the document forgeries has decreased. The number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence has been varying. The increase in the human trafficking activities is well reflected by the data of the detected human traffickers. This is also connected to the fact that the number of illegal border crossings over the green border has drastically increased.

Data about the Serbian border section

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning border traffic	number of people crossing the border	7 367 594	7 919 628	7 870 048
	number of people denied entry	2 303	2 027	1 509
	number of vehicles crossing the border	2 487 718	2 747 148	2 763 908
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	21	45	47
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	235	169	124
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	32	68	59
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	207	322	703
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	441	437	156
	<i>Altogether</i>	936	1 041	1 089

Croatian border section

The Croatian-Hungarian border section is 346.4 km long, and alongside this border section there are 8 border policing offices and 10 border crossing points, as well as 12 city police headquarters are operating within the framework of the Baranya, Somogy and Zala County Police Headquarters. The cross-border traffic along this section is relatively moderate, but there is a constant increase (around 4-5 million people), just as in the vehicle traffic.

This external border shows the lowest figures in terms of illegal migratory pressure. However, the number of detected illegal migrations along this border section shows a growing trend. This is mainly due to the offences in connection with the legislation on aliens (mainly Romanian citizens). The number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence, as well as that of the extent of human trafficking and illegal border crossing is minimal. Document forgery is not really characteristic at this border section, either.

Data about the Croatian border section

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning border traffic	number of people crossing the border	4 332 900	4 693 624	4 807 739
	number of people denied entry	896	771	278
	number of vehicles crossing the border	1 754 005	1 806 096	1 873 561
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	6	2	6
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	52	76	60
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	5	8	1
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	13	31	23
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	174	235	242
	<i>Altogether</i>	250	352	332

International airports

In Hungary there are two international airports (Budapest and Debrecen) and eight minor airports (having a smaller traffic, but being able to handle international traffic as well)⁴.

The Debrecen airport and the other smaller airports at present do not have a significant role in the illegal migration (or in the legal border-crossing traffic), and this is also shown by the figures: in 2005 there were 2 people, in 2006 there was 1 person, and in 2007 there was none attempting illegal border-crossing. The number of border-crossings is still minimal compared to the traffic of the Budapest airport, although it is dynamically increasing⁵ (from 70 thousand people to 180 thousand people). The same can be said about the traffic of smaller airports.

Data about the smaller airports

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning cross-border traffic	number of people crossing the border	72 650	116 415	180 797
	number of people denied entry	0	0	0
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	0	1	0
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	0	0	0
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	0	0	0
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	2	1	0
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	0	0	0
	<i>Altogether</i>	2	1	0

The traffic at Budapest Airport is significantly larger, and the number of offences committed cannot be neglected. It has to be noted here that the role of Budapest is special, since on the one hand it has a significant international air, inland waterway and railway traffic, on the other hand due to the central structure of Hungary's infrastructure, and due to the fact that the two migration routes going to the EU (the Balkan and the Eastern channels) meet here. Therefore it is an illegal migratory junction, „transshipment” and resting place, thus it is a determinant place in the struggle against illegal migration. Budapest also has an international railway and inland waterway border-crossing traffic, but these cannot be compared to the magnitude of air traffic (the railway traffic means nearly 1 million people per year; the inland waterway traffic

⁴ The airport of Sarmellek was under supervision during the preparation of the programme to have the right to operate as an international airport

⁵ One third of the data is from the Debrecen airport.

means around 300,000 people per year), but both areas show a growing tendency. The passenger traffic at Budapest's three main terminals (6-7 million people) shows a steady growth, and this tendency is expected to continue, the operators of the airport plan the expansion of the airport, a new terminal is to be built by 2010 which may result notable increase. Number of flights, at the same time, shows a decrease, as a result of the measures taken in order to improve the exploitation of the airplanes. The number of people denied entry in the airport border-crossing traffic – contrary to the increase of passenger traffic – has decreased. The number of illegal acts related to the illegal migration has also significantly decreased recently (from nearly 2 thousand to 500 people). This mainly results from the decrease in the number of offences in connection with the legislation on aliens. But the number of document forgeries and illegal border-crossings has also decreased. However, the number of detected human traffickers has increased.

Budapest

		2005	2006	2007
Data concerning cross-border traffic	number of people crossing the border	7 547 727	7 722 357	8 116 462
	number of people denied entry	856	646	231
Data concerning illegal migration	Number of people committing the crime of human trafficking	26	46	53
	Number of people committing the crime of document forgery	356	298	207
	Number of people committing the crime of violating the prohibition of entry and residence	23	10	6
	Number of people committing the offence of prohibited border crossing or attempting it	52	37	31
	Number of people committing an offence in connection with the legislation on aliens	1 251	1 061	195
	<i>Altogether</i>	<i>1 708</i>	<i>1 452</i>	<i>492</i>

-  International airport
-  Small airport



Airports in Hungary

1.2. The measures undertaken by the Member State so far

From Hungarian and other resources

The Republic of Hungary has been a Member State of the European Union since 1 May 2004. The preparation for our EU membership in case of border control started in 1996 with the elaboration of a feasibility study. The projects eligible for assistance within the framework of the PHARE programme between 1997 and 2003 were designated on the basis of that study. Thus significant infrastructural investments were made in order to strengthen the border policing offices. There were large-scale development as regards IT and technical devices supporting both borders traffic control and border surveillance, as well as providing the appropriate equipment and training for the staff.

The Republic of Hungary paid a special attention to the fulfilment of the requirements set for the Schengen membership at an appropriate level, and this attention did not change following our accession to the European Union.

The Acts of Accession divided the Schengen acquis into two parts as regards the new Member States. The Category I Schengen acquis had to be applied from the date of the accession to the EU, while the Category II Schengen acquis could only be applied from the date of becoming a full Schengen member.

The approved Schengen Action Plan and the Government Decision on the development of joint border control⁶, the order of the Minister of the Interior on the incorporation and practical implementation of the Schengen acquis⁷, and the revision of this order⁸, then the revision of the Schengen Action Plan⁹ ensured that the required tasks had been performed on time.

The success of the preparatory works had been supported also by the results of the Schengen evaluation performed in 2006 and in 2007, and subsequently, since 21 December 2007 Hungary is a full member of the Schengen area as regards land borders, and a full member as regards air borders since 29 March 2008.

In the last few years Hungary did not only adopt the legal obligations arising from the Schengen Convention and its implementing rules, but set up the infrastructure, institutions and procedures necessary for the effective application of the Schengen acquis in practice.

Developments were necessary on the external borders of Hungary mainly as regards the Ukrainian, Romanian, Serbian and Croatian border sections both as regards infrastructure, increasing the staff of border guards, further developing the technical level

⁶ Government Decision No. 2013/2001. (I. 17.) on the government concept on the implementation of the uniform border control system in connection with the accession to the European Union

⁷ Order No. 17/2001. (BK 7.) of the Minister of the Interior on the incorporation and practical implementation of the Schengen acquis

⁸ Order No. 33/2005. (BK 19.) of the Minister of the Interior on performing the preparatory tasks necessary for Hungary's full Schengen membership

⁹ Government Decision No. 2328/2004. (XII.21.) , Government Decision No. 2019/2007. (II.6.)

of equipment, assuring access to databases that have been harmonised and developed, and also as regards the continuous further training of staff protecting the external borders of the European Union. In direct relation to these tasks, the technical and cooperation conditions of in depth control have been further developed and coordination mechanisms are fluently functioning covering the whole area of Hungary. Criminal activities of international nature also directly appeared on the borders and required close cooperation among the Member States, which also has a large impact on the security of the European Union.

In the last three years the main goal was to further develop Hungary's Schengen-conform, effective filter-system on the external borders to enforce the prevention and investigation of illegal migration.

In depth checks are also a key element in the protection of security of the European Union. Specific measures have been therefore implemented to provide the necessary support for Hungarian law enforcement agencies carrying out the coordinated checks.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the operation of Hungarian law enforcement agencies as regards the above activities, national databases have been developed. They can provide the necessary data and information for the law enforcement officials carrying out border surveillance, border traffic control, in depth checks, etc. and access to the Schengen Information System. Furthermore the national IT background has been developed and it will be able to communicate with SIS II and VIS.

The developments have been financed partly from the pre-accession funds provided by the European Union to the accessing countries (PHARE, Transition Facility), from the Schengen Facility, from related national co-financing funds, or only national budget funds, or from bilateral Member State supports.

The following concrete developments were implemented between 2005 and 2007 from Hungarian budget and other funds:

Construction, modernisation

In order to ensure the preparation for the tasks to be performed in connection with the external borders, and related to the preparation of the integration of the Police and the Border Guards some of the police offices along the external border have been restructured and/or modernised (offices of the Headquarters of Makó, Nyíregyháza, Békéscsaba and of the County Police Headquarters of Pécs), for a total value of EUR 2.45 million.

In connection with the joining to the Schengen area and in accordance with the EU requirements the alien accommodation centre of Békéscsaba (Office of Immigration and Nationality) was reconstructed, since as of 1 January 2008 it has been operating as a pre-screening station.

The alien accommodation centre of Bicske has been operating as an integration centre, instead of a general accommodation centre also as from the beginning of this year; the costs of restructuring these two stations altogether required a national budget support of 230.7 thousand EUR. Apart from this, between 2004 and 2007 the Office of Immigration and Nationality performed construction and modernisation tasks from its own funds, for a value of 246 thousand EUR.

Visa

In accordance with the Community regulations the development of a Schengen-compatible visa system and the acquisition of the related technical equipment required the utilisation of budget funds of 3.84 million EUR back in 2005.

According to the European Union requirements and in order to develop document safety, the designing and manufacturing of the residence permits, permanent residence permits, provisional residence permits, convention passports, immigrant's passports, invitation letters being in conformity with the rules cost another 4.61 million EUR during the past years.

Further development of the control of passengers

At eight road border crossing points cameras were installed for the value of 38 thousand EUR for controlling the registration numbers of vehicles and the traffic. This was complemented by the implementation of a registration number and container number recognising system, for the value of 770 thousand EUR financed by the Transition Facility at further six external border crossing points (Letenye, Barcs, Udvar, Tompa, Röske, Záhony road crossing point and Eperjeske, Kelebia railway crossing points).

In order to implement the Schengen principles and practices, during the past few years Hungary has installed so-called immigration liaison officers (ILO) in Beijing, Shanghai, Ankara, Kiev and Moscow; and these officers have been continuously working since then and can be regarded as the members of the Community ILO-Net. It shall be noted that the officers performing „special consular” tasks can also be regarded as members of the above system.

Further development of the border surveillance system

In order to improve mobility 500 road vehicles were added to the Police in the external border area by using a permanent leasing construction for an annual cost of EUR 6,7 million. Another 45 minibuses and vans were acquired for EUR 1.58 million.

In order to improve the ability to take action the Police purchased 118 new pistols in the value of 80 thousand EUR.

The uniforms of the then separate Border Guards and Police were replaced by new unified uniforms. The replacement of the uniforms was basically provided by the national budget.

Development of information technology systems

The objective of the PHARE national programme of 2002 was to ensure the information technology development of the law enforcement organs, being one of the most significant IT developments during the preparation process prior to the joining to the Schengen Information system (SIS). The main objective of the project was to unify the data handling, to increase interoperability of the various databases, as well as to increase the integration level between the systems handled and maintained by different organs. As a result of the development, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was further expanded. The Central National Visa System, the Asylum In-

formation System and the Unified Procedure Support System operated by the Office of Immigration and Nationality were further developed. A PHARE support of EUR 5.38 million and EUR 6 million from Hungarian funds were used for this development.

Within the framework of the 2003 PHARE programme the Operation Management System of the Border Guards was improved (CheckNet programme), including the development of the system ensuring the infrastructural background of the Border Guards (information technology development, acquisition of equipment, construction and investment); the integration of the existing elements into a system was a high priority. The Hungarian investment being the first phase of the project implementation was completed in 2004. The investment financed from PHARE funds (EUR 1.96 million) and Hungarian co-financing (EUR 1.56 million) was completed in the autumn of 2006.

In order to simultaneously ensure both the joining to the Schengen Information System and the up-to-date information technology support of border control, 4500 monitors were replaced with quality monitors for EUR 1.92 million, and Novell and virus protection software were purchased for EUR 1.02 million, from Hungarian funds.

Along the external border the information technology network was modernised and the network was improved with wireless devices in order to improve the operation conditions of the mobile document readers (Létavértes, Rösztke, Kelebia, Lökösháza, Magyarbóly, Záhony, Biharkeresztés, Gyékényes, Murakeresztúr, Nyírábrány, Bácsalmás), for a total amount of 186.9 thousand EUR.

In connection with Romania's joining to the EU, in order to establish the one-stop railway control further IT development was made for 128.8 thousand EUR.

With the contribution of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) registration of permanent residence permits and residence permits, the registration of aliens personal data and address, the central aliens registration, the registration of foreign citizens sustaining an accident, the registration of EEC citizens and their family members, the travel document registration of the homeless, immigrants and protected persons, as well as the EURODAC interface were established, altogether in an amount of EUR 2.07 million. Annually OIN spends 350 thousand EUR of network development tasks and necessary modernisation of the IT equipment.

Biometric Passports

Pursuant to the Regulation 2252/2004/EC of the Council of the European Union adopted in August 2006, Hungary introduced biometric passports. For this purpose the passport containing a data carrier chip had been developed in order to enable the incorporation of biometric identifiers and the personification of the data carrier (EUR 8.8 million), and the certifying authorities had been established (Country Signer Certificate Authority – CSCA, Document Signer – DS), for a cost of EUR 5.9 million per year and an operating cost of 384 thousand EUR per year. Simultaneously the provision of control equipment for the organisations entitled to control was also started.

SISone4all

In order to enable the joining to the SISone4ALL system the hardware, software and

network developments necessary for establishing the operational environment, the improvement of physical security of server rooms, the installation of N.SIS, the localisation of the interfaces of the N.SIS system, the development of the logging service and the modules ensuring phonetic search, the creation of the national data provision ability, and the establishment of the information portal were performed from Hungarian funds, for EUR 2.2 million. The SISone4ALL adaptation of the registrations handled by the Office for Immigration and Nationality, 692.3 thousand EUR were spent on the related network development and hardware development.. The Border Guards spent 1.2 million EUR, the Police spent 1.25 million EUR, the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard spent 173 thousand EUR, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spent 53.8 thousand EUR on ensuring the conditions for the joining to the SISone4all system. Apart from the one-time investment costs a contribution of 16.92 thousand EUR had to be made to the operation of the central system, a contribution of 46.15 thousand EUR to the system installation, and a contribution of 173 thousand EUR had to be made, this amount being the same as the cost ratio of United Kingdom and Ireland. Annually, the Hungarian operation of the system requires another 385 thousand EUR, ensured by the above organisations from their own budget appropriations.

At the foreign representations passport readers were purchased in order to improve the efficiency of visa issuing activities – the acquisition amounting to 460 thousand EUR took place between 2000 and 2006 in several phases. The transformation of the data transmission connections of the foreign representations/consular offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs into a protected private network (VPN) has been continuously going on since 2003, and within the framework of this transformation asset acquisition, creation of data transmission channels and network building-out have been performed for the cost of 807.7 thousand EUR.

In order to support the consular activities with information technology tools the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2000 established by using Phare funds and have been operating the Consular Information System (CIS). Within the context of this system the legislation is observed and the changing requirements are met, and the system was also prepared for the joining to the Schengen area (SIS and VISION functionality, ensuring interoperability with the Central National Visa System, complete restructuring of communication skills, etc.)

The Hungarian government during the past few years has taken significant steps to ensure the unified and modern communication skills of the law enforcement and civil defence organisations. In order to ensure this the TETRA based Unified Digital Radio Communications system (EDR) was established, as a result of which the coverage is ensured all over the country. For the maintenance and operation of the system the government provides an annual budget support of 46.15 million EUR. The planned maximum capacity of the system makes it possible to use 42 thousand terminals. The Police, the Border Guards, the Customs and Finance Guard and the Hungarian Ambulance Service are provided with the terminals from their own budgets. The system contributes to improving the internal communication among the organisations responsible for the border security, which is necessary for fulfilling the Schengen requirements.

Training

The basic training of the organisations participating in border control and border security activities is performed in a unified system, being in line with the Community re-

quirements. The executive (non-commissioned officers – sergeants and warrant officers) staff of the Police is prepared for the activities to be performed in a two-year secondary vocational school¹⁰. Each year 500-600 people are obtaining border security officer qualification. The leader (officer) staff is trained through a four-year college training (formerly also at the National Defence University, but starting from this year solely) at the Police College. Each year 25-50 people obtain a qualification as a border guard leader. The two years graduate education is currently carried out by the National Defence University, university degree as border security officer, and also a PhD degree – following further preparation – can be obtained here. The costs of the training and the mastering of the skills set forth by the Schengen requirements are financed from the Hungarian national budget.

All Hungarian organisations participating in the Integrated Border Management every year regularly organise vocational further training courses for their staff about the current changes in EU and Hungarian standards, the actual problems and their solutions, the practical knowledge related to the equipment and IT developments (e.g. in 2007 the SISone4All application), and the costs of these training courses are financed mainly from their own budget. During the period 2005-2007, apart from the local vocational further training courses, from the staff of the integrated Police 3,200 people participated in the specialised vocational further training courses financed by national budget. The vocational further training courses financed from Hungarian funds are supported and supplemented by the twinning programmes mainly financed from EU funds, and by the training projects implemented on the bases of bilateral cooperation. In the areas of the interior and justice sectors, during the preparation period for the joining to the Schengen area 15 twinings and twinning light projects were successfully implemented with the help of the Member State cooperation partners.

The training of the consular officers and consular administrators to be deployed has been organised by the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for years.

In 2006, within the context of the preparation for the joining to the Schengen area, the Consular Department organised for the first time regional vocational further training courses – specially targeted at making the staff of the consular offices familiar with the rules of visa issuing under the Schengen system – at four locations (Kiev, Cairo, Beijing, Belgrade and Budapest). In 2007 the training course took place at six locations: Moscow, New York, Uzhgorod, Tunis, and on two occasions in Budapest. The main point of the regional training courses is to offer specific training for the consular officers working in different regions (the Balkans, Asia, America, Europe, CIS countries, Africa and the Middle East), since the consular officers have to face different specific problems in each regions.

Within the framework of the regional vocational further training courses mainly the consular officers participating in the issuing of the visas are trained, this meaning about 100-120 people. The vocational further training courses last 3-4 days on each occasion, and basically one consular officer and all employees active in the issuing of the visas of each consular offices in the given regional centre participated.

The regional vocational further training courses are primarily aimed at transferring the theoretical and practical knowledge related to the Schengen visa issues, the current changes in the Community and national legislation, and enabling the participants to

¹⁰ Only people with a secondary school leaving exam can apply for this training.

get familiar with the changes occurring during the improvement of the Consular Information System. An interactive module is also integral part of the training courses, showing the participants the rules of visa issuing through practical examples.

During the past 3 years the Office of Immigration and Nationality was the beneficiary of 3 twinning programmes, within the framework of which the participants became familiar with the travel and personal identification documents used in international traffic, and the most common forms of forgery of such documents. The methods for handling the documents were gathered in document sample libraries and for preparing the documents for presentation. Thus the employees of the Office working at legislation on aliens areas of the central or local organisations became familiar with the Community legislation in force as regards legal and illegal migration. The training course mainly focused on the visa policy, the permanent residence, the rules of expulsion, aliens' custody, repatriation and home transfer, as well as the theoretical and practical dimension of the EU regulation on the legislation on aliens. 100 people participated in the training courses.

420 people participated in the training courses organised for the staff of the Office of Immigration and Nationality financed from national budget – these training courses covered the rules of entry and residence of EEC citizens, as well as the rules of legal residence of foreign citizens residing in Hungary illegally. The professional preparation of the refugee professionals for the implementation of the „Dublin Regulations”; the practical preparation for the uniform application of Act I of 2007 on the entry and residence of persons with the right of free movement and residence, Act II of 2007 on the entry and stay of third-country nationals, as well as their implementation decrees, and professional training about the experiences on the implementation of these rules as well as the preparation for the legislation on aliens tasks preceding and following the joining of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union were implemented. A country of origin information training course was offered about Turkey for the refugee and documentation staff of the Office, as well as to the judges and civil organisations active in the area of refugees.

The Office of Immigration and Nationality and the College of Gyöngyös launched a 400-hour migratory officer training, where 41 employees of the Office participated, and the migratory attachés assisting in the national visa issuing were prepared for working for the foreign delegations. Apart from this more than 100 people participated in training courses organised by different international organisations (IOM, UNCHR, Hungarian Helsinki Committee, etc.).

International relations

International cooperation is implemented mainly through bilateral agreements. As regards the control of cross-border traffic there are agreements concluded with the neighbouring countries. The agreements cover all level (national, regional and local), and the practical implementation varies from country to country.

Cooperation agreements were signed with the Austrian, Slovenian, Slovakian, Croatian, Romanian and Ukrainian authorities responsible for border management. Based on the agreements annual project plans are prepared, within the context of which

- the harmonisation, coordination and evaluation tasks are performed each month;
- at the change of duty shifts, the officers on duty discuss the implementation of the control of the cross-border traffic;
- joint training tasks are performed.

At the Romanian and the Austrian border section there are systems of common contact points in order to facilitate cross-border cooperation. The officers of the contracting parties cooperate in accordance with provisions of their own national legislation. The common contact point of the Hungarian-Austrian border section was evaluated by the committee for the evaluation of police cooperation (in February 2006).

As from 1 July 2005 a new common contact point with Romania has been operating at the border crossing point of Ártánd. Here, the representatives are the officers of the Hungarian and Romanian border management authorities and customs services.

In 2007, along the Hungarian-Slovakian border section three new common contact points were opened, from which two operates on Hungarian territory (Rajka and Sátoraljaújhely), and one on Slovakian territory (Slovenské Darmoty). Last year, the legal basis for opening a common contact point along the Hungarian-Slovenian border section was also established, and the common contact point is expected to start its operation this year in Dolga Vas (on Slovenian territory). There are negotiations under way with the Ukrainian and the Serbian parties about new cross-border traffic control agreements, within the context of which further two common contact points (one along the Serbian, and one along the Ukrainian border section) are planned on Hungarian territory.

As regards illegal migration, focus point offices were established at several border crossing points that are exposed to significant migratory pressure (Röszke, Nagylak and Záhony). A new focus point office has been opened at the Budapest Ferihegy International Airport. Further focus point offices are planned to be opened in Beregsurány, Ártánd, Tompa and Letenye road border crossing points.

On 1 May 2003 the Border Guards delegated an immigration liaison officer (ILO) to Berlin, to the Federal Police of Germany, and in 2004 the German authorities delegated an immigration liaison officer to the Hungarian Border Guards.

Considering the expected accession of Croatia to the EU, the Hungarian, Slovenian and Croatian authorities responsible for border management have started the preparation for the introduction of the integrated (one-stop) border control.

As regards border management there are also other relations within the Visegrád Group (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) and the Salzburg Forum (Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia). This latter forum – based on also the results achieved so far – decided that the interior affairs and justice sectors of the support provided by the member countries of the Forum to the countries of the Western Balkans would be coordinated by Hungary. As a part of this coordination, within the framework of the AENEAS project, the project on the development of exchange of information related to the illegal migration in the states of the Western Balkans is currently going on with good results.

The regular meetings of the representatives and authorities responsible for the questions related to the state border are held to focus on the fight against illegal migration. On the central level the partners participating in the meetings include the high representatives for Ukraine and Romania and the chairman of the border management joint committee of Serbia-Montenegro and Croatia. On regional level the border management representatives and local level joint committees inform each other about the extent, tendency and expected changes of the illegal migration influencing the common border sections and originating from the neighbouring countries.

The former Border Guards, now National Police participates in the activities of the FRONTEX through the establishment of the national FRONTEX contact point, the appointment of the member of the management body and by participating in several joint activities.

In line with the activities of the Agency Hungary has organised several actions on the territory of Hungary and on several occasions Hungarian border guards (police officers) participated in actions implemented on the territories of other Member States. At present Hungary has 12 delegated border guards prepared for performing document expert tasks. We have indicated to the Agency that we can delegate 30 expert border guards to the 210-member staff of RABIT¹¹ and other expert consultants (FJST).

Hungary was the initiator and is currently a participant of the close practical cooperation within the framework of the quadripartite (Hungarian-Slovakian-Poland-Ukrainian) action plan of the border security organisations on the external borders of the European Union, being common with Ukraine.

The leader of the EU border assistance mission (EUBAM) operating on the border section between Moldova and Ukraine is Hungarian, and several Hungarian experts (among others from the Customs and Finance Guard) are continuously participating in the programme. Apart from this, the workers of the Hungarian law enforcement organisations have been and are cooperating with their Austrian, German, French, Polish, Slovakian, Czech, Spanish, Finnish, Dutch, Italian, British and Irish colleagues in the programmes aimed at improving the border control in the countries of Western Balkans, and on the Romanian, Ukrainian and Turkish borders.

In order to coordinate more efficiently the combat against the cross-border organised crime and the efforts made by the Member States in this area the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) was established. The Police and the Customs and Finance Guard delegate permanent liaison officers into the organisation. The chairman of the highest level body of the SECI, the Joint Cooperation Committee has been the national commander of the Customs and Finance Guard since May 2007.

The affected organisations are continuously participating in international programmes being in connection with the integrated border surveillance, thus the Twinning Programmes implemented with the support of the European Union. The Customs and Finance Guard participated in the development of the Albanian border control strategy, as the partner of Austria and Greece. The Police, the Border Guards and the Customs and Finance Guard jointly participated in the Twinning Programme organised for the Romanian border guards and customs service and aimed at the development of selec-

¹¹ Rapid Border Intervention Teams

tive and risk-based border control techniques. The Border Guards cooperated with Turkey, Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro within the framework of brother programmes in establishing national authorities for border management.

The measures financed under the Schengen Facility

The European Union established the Schengen Facility as an intermediary resource for countries, which joined the Community in 2004. Hungary used 160,2 million € co-financed with 34 million € national resources for the implementation of the objectives set in the Indicative Programme.

In the Indicative Programme has been identified four main objective:

1. Strengthening of external border control
2. Enhancement of control ability by increasing the capacity for data provision and data access
3. Increasing the effectiveness of in-depth control
4. Increasing the international cooperation capacity combating cross-border criminal activities

The final beneficiary of the developments were: the Border Guards, the National Police, the Office for Immigration and Nationality, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Custom and Finance Guard, the Ministry for Economy and Transport and the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Objective n°1: Strengthening of external border control

Strengthening external border control was the key focus of preparation for implementing the Schengen acquis. The aims set under this objective were planned to be met via 14 measures and 100 % fulfilled.

This objective covered the most important infrastructure development necessary for providing the appropriate working conditions for border guards working along the external borders in line with the Schengen acquis. It meant that the development and enforcement of the selected green border local offices (13) and Border Guard directorates, which also host the local and regional mobile force units (4) was necessary in order to ensure the most efficient border surveillance at the Ukrainian, Serbian, Romanian and Croatian border sections.

At the **Ukrainian border** section five construction and reconstruction works were finished successfully in the last two years (Záhony, Beregsurány, Bátorliget, Barabás Border Policing Office, and Nyírbátor Border Policing Directorate).

At the **Romanian border** section in Gyula a new Border Policing Office was built and the modernization of the location of the Border Guards mobile force in Orosháza, the development of Biharkeresztes and Csenger Border Policing Office were done.

At the **Serbian border** section in seven places the work-conditions of the border guards were improved (Hercegszántó, Bácsalmás, Bácsbokod, Szeged, Mórahalom Border Policing Office and Kiskunhalas Border Policing Directorate).

At the **Croatian border** section the control ability of the Border Guards was improved

by the modernisation of the Location of Pécs Mobile Operational Units and the renovation of Siklós Border Policing Office.

Border crossing points mainly along the external borders have been modernised according to Schengen requirements.

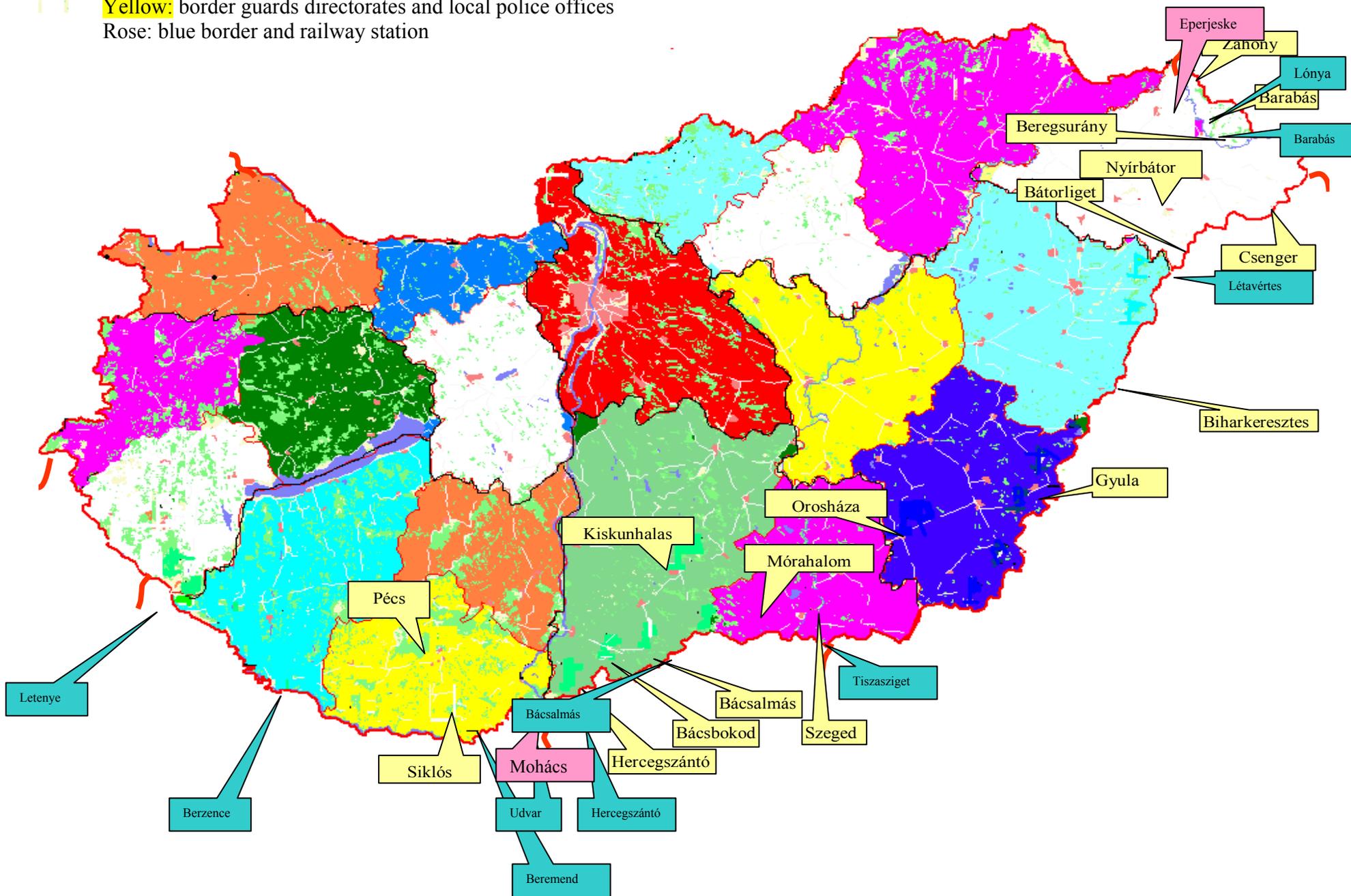
Modernisation of the border-crossing points at the **Ukrainian Border** section affected two BCP-s: Barabás and Lónya. At the **Serbian border** section three BCP.s were modernised: Bácsalmás, Tiszasziget and Hercegszántó. At the **Romanian border** section one BCP has been renovated: Létavértes. At the border-crossing point the existing passenger traffic control building, public, infrastructure, canopies, control booths and waste storage have been modernised. At the **Croatian border** four BCP.s were renovated: Beremend, Letenye, Udvar, Berzence. The furniture, IT equipment (PC-s, servers, printers), communication devices (telephone centre, telephone-, fax-, data transfer devices), photocopiers have been purchased for all renovated BCP-s.

Security camera systems were installed to the BCPs at the Ukrainian border section in Barabás, Beregsurány, Lónya, Tiszabecs, Záhony, at the Serbian border section in Bácsalmás, Hercegszántó, Rösztke, Tiszasziget and Tompa, at the Croatian border section in Barcs, Beremend, Berzence, Drávaszabolcs, Letenye, and Udvar.

The modernisation of the railway station in Eperjeske provided the necessary improvements and upgrades for Eperjeske Transfer Station to have the capability and capacity to serve the international traffic.

The border port of Mohács on the river Danube, that is located on the 7th Pan-European corridor (TEN) and international waterway is an external border of the Union, therefore its guard and controls had to be upgraded according to the Schengen requirements.

- Blue: modernized BCPs
- Yellow: border guards directorates and local police offices
- Rose: blue border and railway station



The special technical background of border surveillance has been enforced and developed towards an integrated border policing approach, which was a continuation of previous phases of upgrading. The **technical development** of units responsible for green border surveillance activities were in the focus, which included **the updating of the night vision equipment and the thermo camera systems**, with the purchase of thermo cameras, and accessory parts for the existing thermo camera systems (CCD cameras, laser distance measurers, accessories providing energy and cooling, and additional optical parts for the cameras) and with night vision equipments (811 pcs). **The improvement of the mobility** of the border guards was another important action which meant the purchase of road patrol vehicles of low and medium category altogether in a quantity of 353 vehicles, and 167 off-road patrol vehicles and operational vehicles, as well as specialised force carriers and transporting minibuses (18). Other elements were the purchase of special equipments, such as **mobile document readers (200 pcs)**, patrol equipment; daylight binoculars (300 pcs), **the personal protection and specialised personal equipment**, such as **clothing items** (waterproof raingear and specialised patrol boots for border guards, operational clothes, shirts and visibility vests, policing shoes, thermo wear, coats, T-shirts and trousers), and **life protection devices**: (bullet proof vests and body protection sets, various types of gloves, tactical vests and accessories protecting the head, arm, elbow and knee) for the units responsible for surveillance.

The main element was the **strengthening of technical background** of border traffic control along the BCPs at the external border via developments in **specialised border traffic control equipment**, as endoscopes, CO₂ probes, explosive, radiation and drug detectors, flexible lamps to check hidden places and identifiers of vehicles; searching kit, vehicle checking devices with mirrors, railway kit and in **document checking equipment**, such as fix UV lamps (700 pcs), high capacity document control equipments and passport readers, various types of magnifiers (538 pcs), examiner devices, and handheld document readers (428 pcs).

Road block sets, fix document readers with license plate reader system, scanners and CD/DVD writers, analyst software, border traffic control stamps (3000 pcs) and the design of the lamella of the stamp were also delivered.

The development of the air border traffic control focused on the creation of the IT background necessary for integration to the EU airport information system (EUBIN): IT development was a basic element of this action with the purchase of work stations and monitors (30 pcs), scanners, printers, server. A basic element was the further modernisation of the **technical background** to fulfil a **strict control of passengers as well as surveillance through monitoring and patrolling** especially at the passenger area (digital audio-visual equipment and border policing items, fix and mobile document readers (13 pcs), handheld UV lamps (99 pcs), fix UV and document checking devices (24 pcs), magnifiers and microscopes, photo copiers). As regards **policing equipment** - in order to ensure and maintain the required security - the following items were purchased: bullet proof vests (88), bomb cover, chemical protection suit (107), road blocks and signs, bomb suit and bomb transporting container, autorobot and detector for explosives and drugs for the police unit responsible for the security of the airport, mobile X- ray equipment (5), mobile scene lamps. In order **to increase the mobility** of the responsible units patrol vehicles (6), off-road vehicles (2) and 2 off-road pick-ups were purchased in this action.

It ensured the necessary developments in the relation of Ferihegy International Airport, as well as newly classified second largest Hungarian international airport in Debrecen and the third one at Sármellék.

The **training and further training** of law enforcement officials also represented an outstanding part of these objective and the developments also included **the technical upgrading of selected training facilities** in order to ensure sustainability in the training of officials responsible for border protection.

The key elements of the training were:

- Differential training on Schengen Border Code and practical handbook; (5.398 participants took part, 278 course were held)
- Document expert training; 400 experts were trained to learn the current personal and travel documents of the EU and of third countries and their most common forgery methods.
- Training of service dog-trainers and service dogs: The training includes 8 courses for 34 participants.
- Training of staff at Common Contact Points (60 participants).

The **staff development** of the border guards working on the external borders was also financed from the SF (two-years salary for 574). The necessary technical and infra-structural background for the development and **creation of further Common Contact Points** was also part of this objective in order to enhance cross-border cooperation and information exchange. **The IT systems of the consulates** related to the implementation of SIS II and VIS have been developed. The most significant development under this measure was the purchase of IT related equipments: 15 laptops, 219 servers, storages, 473 workstations, switches, rack frames, 112 printers, firewalls, off-the-shelf software and 207 document readers.

Objective n°2: Enhancement of control ability by increasing the capacity for data provision and data access

The main focus of this objective was the development of the national databases containing Schengen related data and the creation of the technical, data transmission and IT background for the relevant law enforcement agencies to be able to check passports and travel documents with biometric identification features while border traffic control, as well as while carrying out in depth control. The goals set under this objective were met via 9 measures fulfilled fast in 100 %.

A key measure was the development of Schengen conform applications and IT equipment in order to enhance and facilitate data exchange both in national and international relations.

The core element of this action was the complex application development necessary on national level for the **connection to the central system** (SIS, VIS).

The timetables set for the implementation of these measure have been carefully planned to be in conformity with the SIS II Global Schedule. However, the Global Schedule and the state of the central SIS II implementation have been modified, which naturally has an impact on the Hungarian projects. The implementation of the portion

of the live connection falls outside the implementation and disbursement period of the SF.

The objective covered also the realisation of hardware and applications **developments related to the FADO system**, as well as the developments ensuring data security and the security measures for safe data transfer to avoid unauthorised access in accordance with the national and international standards (microwave network). In order to reach necessary data for checking persons at highly frequented border sections, international airports, railway and water border crossing points, as well as during in depth checks **fix and mobile digital fingerprint scanner equipment** (mobile equipments (50 pcs) are used during in depth control, whereas fix equipment (18 pcs) capable of rapid fingerprint identification have been purchased for **AFIS** (Automatic Fingerprint Identification System).

The measures focused on the development of **systems supporting the operation of the Police** as regards criminal matters was also part of this objective, such as adjustment of the Robocop (data processing and administrative software of the Police), the development of national system integration centre, the upgrading of the face recognition system, the establishment of the criminal archiving system and its integration to the criminal system. The objective covered also the further development of **the Border Control and Registration System (HERR)** and the development of the specialised databases under the supervision of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services in order to allow fluent data transfer towards the SIS as well as the development of **a national central visa system**, the further **harmonisation of the central aliens policing registers**, and the creation of the IT background in order to introduce biometric data both as regards passports and visas (the document readers of various types (416), basic user level IT equipment, such as workstations (1600 pcs), notebooks (230 pcs), servers, printers (150) and multifunctional office equipments (59)).

This objective covered **the trainings** of relevant officials for schengen visa procedures, as well as SIS related activities in order to allow for the utmost experience for experts, who need direct skills of using the SIS system.

The following trainings were part of this measure:

- IT training for users of the IT systems required by the accession to Schengen
- 105 officers of the Office of Immigration and Nationality were trained to use effectively and safely the newly introduced systems.
- Training for users of VIS: The concerned staff of the Office of Immigration and Nationality was trained for using the Visa Information System. (14 officers)
- Training for users of SIS II: The concerned staff of the Border Guards, the Police and the Office of Immigration and Nationality was prepared to the use of the Schengen Information System in form of “training of trainers” method.(25.000+16.000 participants), an e-learning curriculum was also developed in the context of the course.

Objective n°3: Increasing the effectiveness of in-depth control

The aim was to increase the effectiveness of in-depth checks and achieve a more efficient prevention and fight against illegal immigration. For this, the capacity of Hungarian law enforcement authorities to co-operate with each other and partner organisations in the EU Member States had to be improved. To attain this goal an Integrated Management Centre has been established in Budapest. This represented a further developed phase of the CheckNet (co-operation of the authorities responsible for the control of illegal migration in Hungary) concept. To fulfil this task 8 measures were planned and implemented successfully.

Development measures under this objective represented the essential **modernisation of all law enforcement bodies** taking part in this cooperation and in the mobile groups carrying out the checks. This included special IT and telecommunication equipment development, specialised vehicles, personal security equipment and infrastructure development mainly for **the Border Guard**, such as endoscopes, night vision equipment of various types (263), thermo cameras (30), various types of tactical lamps, tactical ladder, equipment for descend, searching mirror. Mobile document readers were purchased for road and railroad control. Some items of the IT and telecommunication equipment necessary for the upgrading of these units were also delivered: workstations, monitors, multifunctional equipment, mobile phones (26), printers and laptops TETRA handheld radio with GPS functions (1300) and accessories (144), telephones (60). Off-road vehicles (106) and minibuses (72), patrol vehicles, minibuses and minivans for Border Guards were purchased to increase mobility of the units.

In order to develop the **regional police headquarters located in the external border areas** digital cameras and office equipment, workstations (155) and multifunctional equipment (50), server configurations (30) and licenses, 61 patrol vehicles and 51 minibuses have been purchased. The necessary patrol equipment, namely personal protection equipment and handheld document readers (130), night vision equipment (50), hand-held thermal cameras (50) and the so-called Schengen discs (10 000) were provided for the patrol units.

The availability of the necessary telecommunication equipment was secured via the purchase of the following equipment: handheld radios with GPS function with accessories (2121), mobile vehicle radios (16), fix installed radios in vehicle (755), helmet radios with GPS function, fix digital telephone (75), digital telephone centre with 20 stations and switch board extensions and report memory units, switch board extensions (61).

In order to increase the efficiency of the **Law Enforcement Security Service of the National Police Headquarters** the following items were delivered: Basic IT equipment: workstations, laptops, printers, PDAs, scanners, UPS and servers, and 31 patrol vehicles, 21 heavy duty off-road vehicles, 21 operation minibuses, transporting minibuses and special vehicles were delivered to increase the mobility of the units.

Developments for performing the control of motorway and the waterways were another action financed under this objective by supplying specialised vehicles (27 patrol vehicles, 8 policing minibuses, 24 motorcycles), patrol boats (13), law enforcement equipment and basic IT equipments extending the filter capacity in the area of

water policing and covering the tasks arising from the operation of the CheckNet. In the frame of the **development of the air service** of the National Police was performed the modernisation of the existing helicopters (7) of the Police by installing surveillance and navigation equipment.

The courses of **the internal training** (further trainings in the training institutions if the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and/or Police) concentrated on the training of officials, who are directly involved in joint control activities in the depth of the county. It meant the preparation of officials in the themes of fight against illegal immigration (380), on-the-site training for operative activities in coordination with other law-enforcement agencies (190+52) and the training of responsible commanders (50) in the external border section of Hungary and Visa procedures training (8).

The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard is one of the key players of the CheckNet that shall take an active role in the cooperation with up-to-date modern technical background. In-depth control units were set up at 7 county main customs offices at the EU external borders:

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county: Nyíregyháza, Hajdú-Bihar county: Debrecen, Békés county: Békéscsaba, Csongrád county: Szeged, Bács-Kiskun county: Kecskemét, Baranya county: Pécs, Somogy county: Kaposvár.

In order to strengthening these units 16 pcs minibuses, 11 off-road vehicles, 14 multi purpose vehicles and IT-equipments (34 notebooks, 44 PC-s, 60 mobile printers), operational equipments such as 16 handy X-ray-s, 24 plate-number identifying system equipments, 20 night vision binoculars, 28 metal detectors, 32 UV light, digital cameras, endoscopes and personal equipments were purchased.

Objective n°4: Increasing the international cooperation capacity combating cross-border criminal activities

This objective focused on developing the capacity of the Hungarian law enforcement agencies in the fields of criminal investigation (gathering of intelligence), as regards international cross-border cooperation, to take upon a more determined role against cross-border criminal activities. The activity was performed in the frame of 4 measures and was fulfilled successfully.

The goals set forth in this objective were the increase of the mobility of the criminal investigation unit of the Border Guards and increasing the criminal cooperation and investigation capacity, which meant the upgrading of the technical background necessary for cross-border law enforcement activities in criminal cases involving more countries. The purchase of IT, audio-visual, telecommunication and law enforcement equipment (6 night vision equipment, 2 hand-held thermal cameras, 4 endoscopes) and vehicles (7 patrol vehicles, 2 specialized minivans) has been performed.

In the framework of the project the set-up of an IT training-cabinet and a simulation-house for training of intelligence and investigations tasks was planned. Because of financing problem of the contractor the renovation work has failed, but it will be finished in 2008 by other sources.

A key organisation ensuring extended national and international cooperation among law enforcement bodies is NEBEK (National Criminal Cooperation Centre) at the Hungarian Police Headquarters. In order to enforce the capacity and the technical

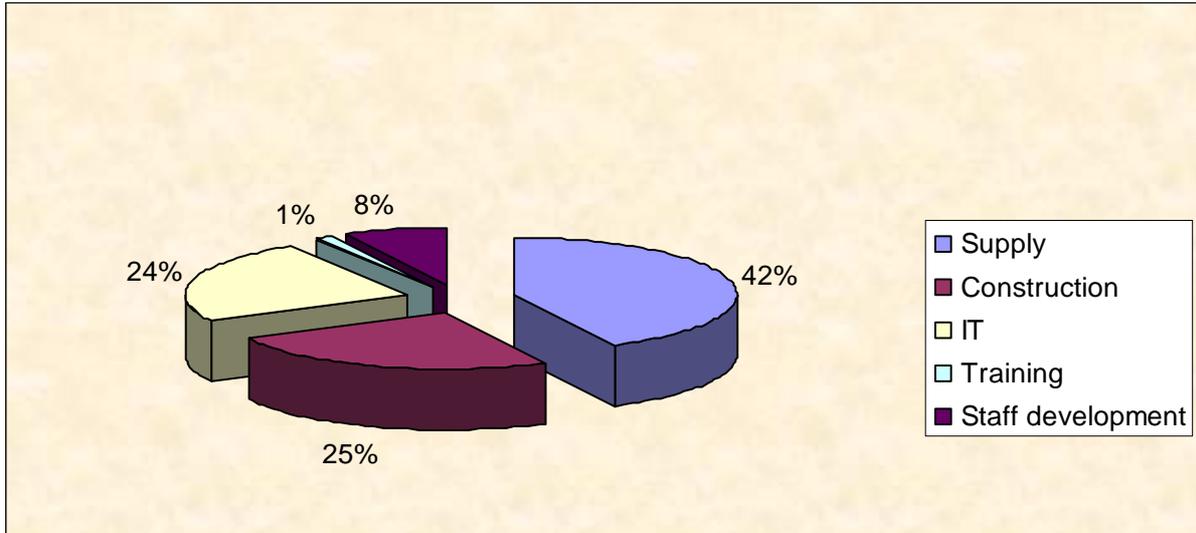
background of this unit the strengthening of its technical, administrative and telecommunication capacity (printers, 29 laptops, 90 workstations and accessories, 32 monitors, digital and video cameras and visual boards), as well as its mobility (7 patrol vehicles) was established.

Training measure under this objective concentrated on the theoretical and practical further training of border guard and police officers, who are involved in and responsible for operative cross-border criminal cooperation activities such as criminal intelligence and investigation tasks and cross-border surveillance:

- Technical training for the criminal staff of the Border Guards: border guards are trained to technical skills in the field of criminal investigation. (20 officers in 2 courses)
- The Schengen type criminal and tactical training for the operative and investigation staff of the Border Guards and the Police: 84 border guards and 234 heads of criminal investigation departments of the police are prepared for the relevant parts of the Schengen acquis with special attention to the tasks and training needs originating from the cross-border police cooperation and SIS.
- Preparation of the management level of the Border Guards for tasks of cross-border criminal cooperation: 116 border guards were trained to the new cross-border cooperation forms and procedures.
- Preparation of the heads of the criminals units of the Border Guards: 187 service leaders and their deputies are prepared to the new tasks deriving from cross-border police cooperation.

thousand EUR

Projects financed by SF		
	SF	national co-financing
Supply	68 225,26	20 851,70
Construction	39 451,60	7 915,40
IT	38 438,70	7 787,10
Training	1 830,50	298,30
Staff development	12 234,80	193,40
	160 180,86	37 045,90



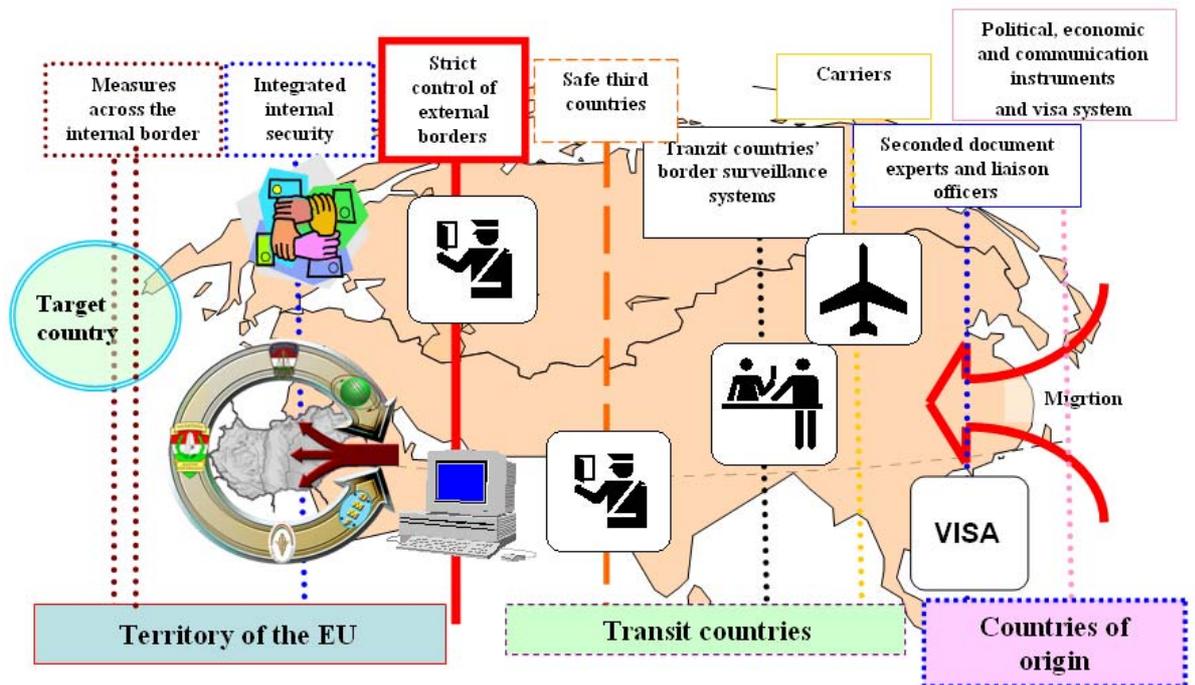
Development financed by SF and national co-financing between 2005-2007

1.3. The total national resources allocated

The organisations of the Integrated Border Management System

Hungary has introduced an integrated border management system that enables the fulfilment and implementation of the Schengen requirements. As a result of the complex interpretation of the security in connection with the borders several organisations are participating in creating and ensuring border security on internal, external and international levels. In Hungary this means the following organisations:

- Police (since 1st January 2008 including the Hungarian Border Guards),
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- Office of Immigration and Nationality,
- Customs and Finance Guard,
- Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services
- National Security Special Service¹²
- Other organs¹³



Theory of Integrated Border Management in Hungary¹⁴

¹² The organisation on the basis of a legal authorisation exclusively performing some special activities supporting the activities of the law enforcement organisations .

¹³ Organisations not or only partly affected by the objectives and/or activities supported by the Fund: Plant Health and Animal Health Service, Hungarian Labour Inspectorate, Health Service, Inspectorate for Environment, National Security Office, Burgher Guards, Transporting and Freight-forwarding companies, Other non-profit organisations.

¹⁴ Presentation of the Hungarian Border Guards for the Schengen Evaluation

The National Police

Apart from border surveillance and the control of cross-border traffic, the Border Guards introduced and operated a complex and profound control system covering the entire country in order to improve the efficiency of the combat against illegal migration, coordinating the tasks and municipal measures of all responsible law enforcement authorities and work organisations. This network filtering the illegal migration is the "CHECKNET"¹⁵. The implementation units of the cooperating authorities perform the tasks with the coordination (time, area, methods applied) of an authority, being organised into a system.

As a result of that in 2004¹⁶ the Integrated Management Centre (IVK) was established in order to improve the efficiency of authority action against illegal migration and other related illegal acts, as well as to improve the efficiency of harmonisation. The Centre performs the coordination of the tasks of the Police, the Office of Immigration and Nationality, the Customs and Finance Guard, and the Hungarian Labour Inspectorate in connection with the combat against illegal migration.

The integrated attitude, the experiences of the EU Member States and the cost-efficient approach resulted that at the same time when more than half of the border sections became internal borders, the Border Guards and the Police were integrated into one unified system (as Police), serving as the basic ensurer of law and order and public safety in the entire area of the country, also along the borders and in connection with cross-border law enforcement. Accordingly the control of external borders – quick, civilized and lawful handling of legal migration, and the efficient handling of illegal migration – at the border crossing points and along the green border, and the necessary compensatory measures are also performed by this organisation.

The new organisation integrated not only the organisational units of the continuously modernised Border Guards, but also its entire staff, infrastructure and assets, utilising also the technology created (in accordance with the Schengen requirements) and the knowledge base obtained and owned by the staff.

The staff number of the Police as of 1 January 2008 is 45,000 people. The integrated Police have an annual budget of 814.5 million EUR from the central budget, from which 12.69 million EUR¹⁷ is available for the implementation of developments.

The Police consist of a central organisation (National Police Headquarter), at regional level the county police headquarters, at local level the city police headquarters and the border policing offices, and other organisations were established in pursuant to the legislation.

The central organisation of the Police is the National Police Headquarters, the regional organisations are the 19 county police headquarters and the Budapest Police Headquarters, and at the Ferihegy International Airport the Budapest the Airport Police Di-

¹⁵ Joint order No. 2/2002 of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Social and Family Affairs.

¹⁶ Joint order No. 20/2004. (BK 15.) of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Employment Policy and Labour and the Minister of Finance

¹⁷ Pursuant to Act CLXIX on the central budget of 2008

rectorate. On local level there are 153 police headquarters. In the counties having a border section there are 14 operational units operating, created to a significant extent from the former organisation and staff of the deployment units and companies of the Border Guards.

The professional management of the field of border security is performed at the National Police Headquarters by a Border Policing Department consisting of a staff of 36 people. The Department has four Units:

- Unit of Border Security and Compensation Measures;
- Aliens Policing Department;
- Border Representation Department;
- Documentation Department.

At regional level, border policing services were established under the supervision of the county police headquarters having external border sections (8 counties) from 1st January 2008. The border policing service includes the border policing department providing professional direction and supervision, and the aliens policing department. The border policing offices (29 border policing offices with a staff of 7,254) are supervised by the border policing service of the county police headquarters and are operating with the same organisational structure they did before the integration of the Police and Border Guards. This staff performs the tasks set forth by the Schengen border control code¹⁸, the Community acquis and in the national legislation and standards. Their activities are assisted by the city police headquarters (52), and operational units operating under the direction of the concerned headquarters.

In the counties with internal border sections (5 counties) on regional level, the professional direction and supervision are performed by public order protection and border policing departments (altogether: 60 people). On local level, at the city police headquarters having internal border sections (20 stations) border policing and public order protection departments (altogether: 680 people) have been established to perform the control tasks of internal borders and the compensation measures.

At the county police headquarters having a border area operational services have been established (8 on external borders, 5 on internal borders; altogether 953 people), and at the Budapest Police Headquarters an operational department (601 people) having national competence has been established.

At the Budapest Ferihegy International Airport, the Airport Police Directorate (662 people) operates as an organisation established by a separate rule of law, including 1 border policing department (20 people), 1 aliens policing department (24 people) and 2 border control departments (304 people).

The Reaction Police (2000 people) operates as an organisation established by a separate rule of law, being available also for border control tasks and in-depth control tasks all over Hungary.

The SIRENE Office performs its tasks set forth in the legal act of the European Union

¹⁸ Regulation No. 562/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code).

within the framework of the International Criminal Cooperation Centre (NEBEK) operating within the organisation of the National Police Headquarters.

The new integrated organisation of National Police having a staff of 45,000 is capable and ready for regrouping forces and assets in accordance with the current migratory, illegal migratory situation and/or ensures forces and assets for a certain border section, strengthening the permanent forces. They are prepared for the cooperation with the border control forces arriving from other Member State(s), implementing joint actions and programmes under the direct direction or approval of the Agency.

At the border crossing points the border control activities are supported by various technical and information technology equipment. The document reader equipments are connected to the various other databases through the HERR (Border Control and Registration System) IT applications.

The HERR I+ system started its operation on 1 September 2007, performing a simultaneous control in the SISone4All and national databases. The NEKOR system (National Image and Document Archiving System) is also accessible from each border crossing point.

The control of land borders are supported by a range of land technical assets. Detection is based on the harmonised utilisation of thermo cameras (mobile, fix and hand-held), night vision goggles and parametric detectors (seismic, magnetic and passive infrared sensors).

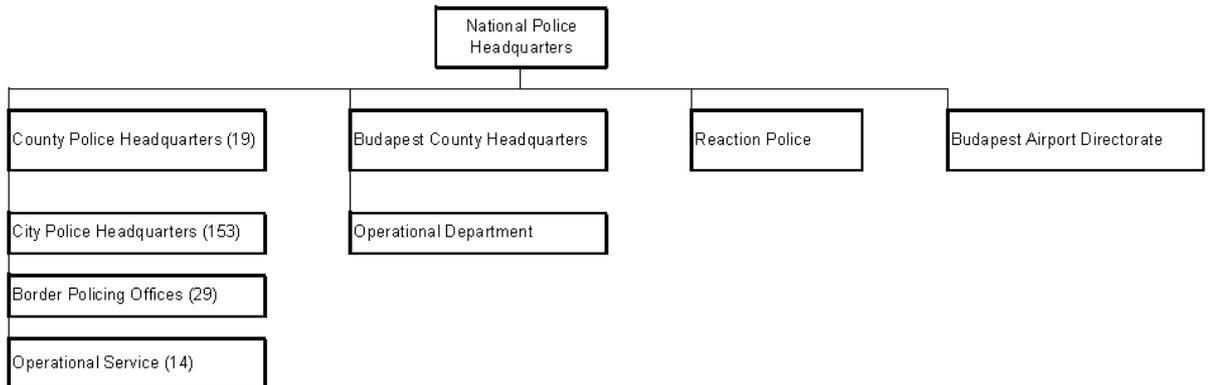
At present there are 8 fix thermal cameras installed along the Serbian, Romanian, Ukrainian border, theoretically (depending on the geographical conditions) accounting for 160 km or 21% of the above external borders. By using the mobile thermal cameras and other detection tools available in the regions in an organised way, the observed surface at one time can be doubled.

The former Hungarian Border Guards had 1,349 passenger cars (road and off-road vehicles minibuses), 118 motor bicycles, 37 patrol ships and other transporting vehicles, being capable of simultaneously transporting the entire operative border guard staff to the external border – these, together with the vehicles purchased from the Schengen Facility (886 vehicles, also enabling the replacement of a significant portion of obsolete vehicles) have been integrated to the technical assets of the Police.

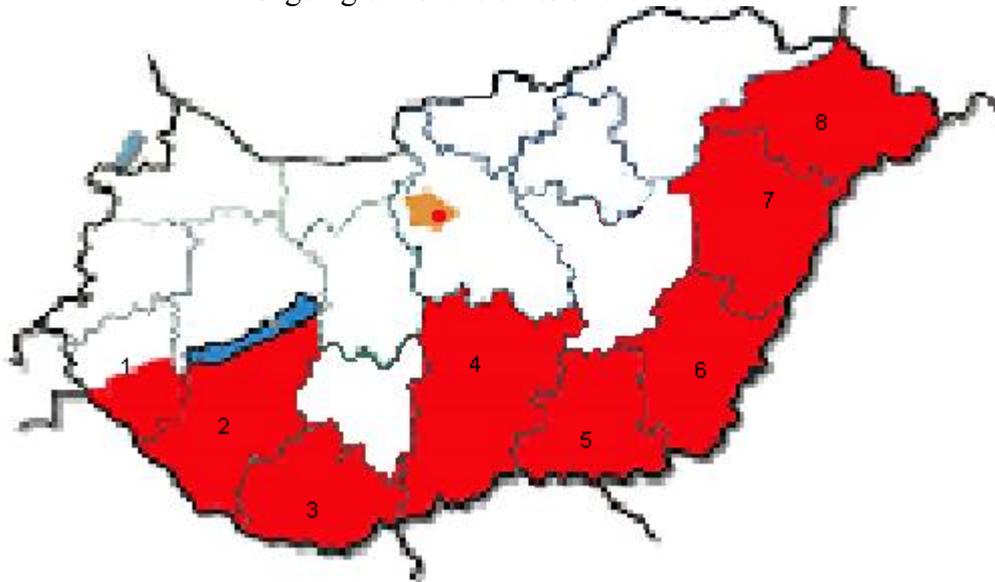
For border security measures the helicopters (7 pieces) of the Police are also available for aerial border surveillance, for which up-to-date thermal cameras, night vision tools enabling night flights and navigation tools have been purchased from the Schengen Facility, although logistic problems may limit their implementations.

The communication among the operation units and the operative centre is performed via digital radio, GSM telephone, closed internal e-mail systems (intranet) and telephone.

Further information: <http://www.police.hu/>



Organigram of the units of the Police



County Police Headquarters at the external borders

(1 Zala CPHq, 2 Somogy CPHq, 3 Baranya CPHq, 4 Bács-Kiskun CPHq, 5 Csongrád CPHq, 6 Békés CPHq, 7 Hajdú-Bihar CPHq, 8 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg CPHq)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs participates in determining the foreign policy; harmonises the enforcement of foreign policy and foreign trade interests of the Republic of Hungary; operates the foreign representations of the Republic of Hungary and directs the visa issuing activities at consulates.

At present visas are issued at 91 foreign representations serving as visa issuing points (8 in Africa, 23 in Asia, 11 in America, 2 in Australia, 47 in Europe). The number of our foreign representations issuing visas has changed recently, and is going to change again, partly due to the closing of certain foreign representations, partly due to the opening of new ones. The number of representations issuing visas will also be affected by the representation agreements concerning also visa issuing.

It is in the basic interest of Hungary to rationalise visa issuing, and also to ensure that the "Hungarian Schengen visas" are available to foreign nationals in a wider circle than it is available now, but without compromising the security interests. In this spirit,

as from April 2006 Hungary has been successfully operating a Common Visa Application Centre (CAC) at the embassy of Kishinev. Consultations are under way concerning the set-up of further CAC, and the participation of Hungary in these CAC. At present we have talks with 9 Member states, and at 19 stations we would take over visa issuing tasks from other Member States, obviously this would mean an increase in work load and development tasks.

In order to support the consular activities with information technology tools the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2000 established and have been operating since then the Consular Information System (CIS). Due to the joining to the Schengen area and/or the changes in the relevant community and Hungarian rules, as well as to the changes in the technical environment (e.g. introduction of biometric identifiers, introduction of the Community Visa Information System – VIS –, putting into operation of SIS-II, etc. the system needs to be developed continuously, even in the future. The foreign representations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have an annual budget of 120.7 million EUR from the central budget, from which 3.46 million EUR is available for the implementation of developments.

Further information: <http://www.mfa.gov.hu>

Office of Immigration and Nationality

The Office of Immigration and Nationality performs its aliens, refugee and nationality authority tasks via its central and regional organisation. The Office handles the data of the central aliens registers, providing data for the fulfilment of various border security and/or border control rules.

The Office as the central national visa authority operates the Central National Visa System as well. For performing the tasks being in connection with visas, as of 15 December 2005 specialised consular offices were delegated for permanent service to the foreign representations of the Republic of Hungary in the following cities: Uzhhorod, Kiev, Bucharest, Csíkszereda, Subotica and Belgrade. With the joining of Romania to the EU, the established special consular officer positions will be terminated automatically, and the specialised consular officers will be transferred to the foreign representations in Moscow and/or Shanghai. As from May 2005 an immigration liaison officer has been working in Beijing.

The Office of Immigration and Nationality, as the central national visa authority, since the joining to the Schengen area has been performing the national and member state consultation tasks of the VISION consultation related to the Schengen visa issuing. Within this, in consultation cases, it decides about the approval to the issuing of the visa. The Office decides in the cases of visa applications referred to it, and the visa applications submitted at the border are also judged by the Office. The Office handles the data of the Central National Visa System (hereinafter referred to as: CNVS), to which are connected the Consular Information System (CIS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the consular side, and the Border Control and Registration System (HERR) on the border control side, in order to support the issuing and controlling of the visas. In the case of Hungary, the office of Immigration and Nationality is the designated national authority responsible for the data handling, administrative and development tasks related to the VIS.

The Office has an annual budget of 21.15 million EUR from the central budget, from which 808.8 thousand EUR is available for the implementation of developments.

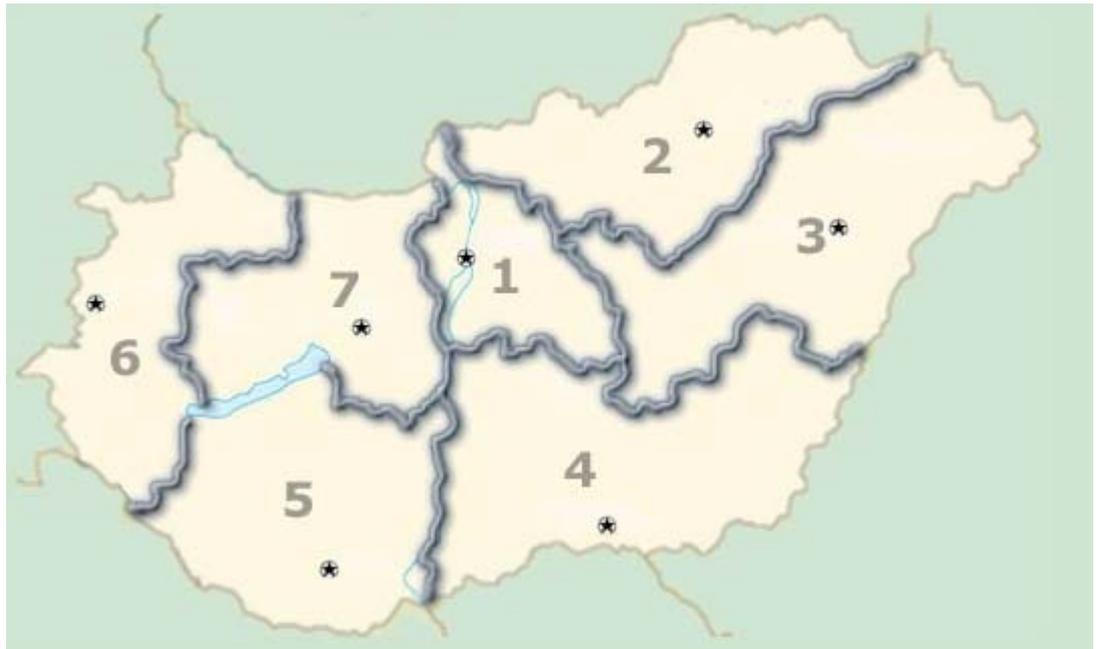
Further information: <http://www.bmbah.hu>

Customs and Finance Guard

The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard is an armed law enforcement and administrative organisation, participating in the control of people and goods at the external borders. Its main tasks are to control the consignments and goods, and to enforce the customs rules in accordance with the EU customs code and the national legislation. It has central, regional and local levels. Along the border sections considered to be an external border even after 2008 there are 16 customs office operating with a total staff number of 1,150. As from 2004, following the termination of customs controls at internal borders, apart from the above tasks, mobile control teams have been established to detect travelling criminals. A determinant element of the activity is the cooperation with partner authorities, especially with customs authorities of the neighbouring countries, and with international law enforcement organisations.

The Customs and Finance Guard has an annual budget of 121.9 million EUR from the central budget, from which 842.3 thousands EUR is available for the implementation of developments.

Further information: <http://vam.gov.hu/>



Regional Directorates of the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard
(1. Central Hungarian, 2. Northern-Hungarian, 3. Northern-Plain, 4. Southern-Plain, 5. Southern-Transdanubian, 6. Western-Transdanubian, 7. Central-Transdanubian)

Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services,

Pursuant to Act CV of 2007 on cooperation and data exchange within the framework of the Schengen Implementation Agreement, the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, as the information technology centre of N.SIS, delegated by the government (N.SIS Agency) keeps a registration of data handling and data processing activities, as well as of access permissions, and at the same time is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the network. Within the framework of this,

it shall

1. ensure the technical equipment and staff necessary for the continuous operation of N.SIS, as well as access to the SIS database for the organisations authorised for such access by the rule of law,
2. ensure in the N.SIS the storing of the data forwarded by the organisations obliged to submit the data, by warnings, and at the same time send the data to the Central CIS (C.SIS),
3. keep a registration about the data handling and data processing activities in the N.SIS, and about the access permissions,
4. immediately inform the SIRENE Office – apart from the organisation initiating the storing of data – about initiating multiple signing during the data forwarding to the N.SIS,
5. ensure the fulfilment of data security and data protection requirements related to its activities.

The Office has an annual budget of 65 million € from the central budget, from which 6.5 million € is available for the implementation of developments.

Further information: <http://www.nyilvantarto.hu>

National Security Special Service

The National Security Special Service provides services to the organisations having an authorisation for secret intelligence activities, including the Police (and formerly the Border Guards), as well as the Customs and Finance Guard, in connection with the application of secret intelligence tools and methods. The data and information gathered within the framework of secret intelligence activities improve the efficiency of performing the border security and border surveillance tasks. The Service, for performing its tasks, has an annual budget of 72.69 million € from the central budget, from which 9.5 million € is available for the implementation of developments.

Further information: <http://www.nbsz.hu/>

Total national financial contribution

As regards the developments implemented between 2005 and 2007 from national and other (PHARE) funds we have provided detailed information in Point 2. We have reported the implementation of all tasks related to information technology, assets, construction and training, having affected the external borders, or being directly connected to border security, visa issuing and the handling of illegal migration.

	thousand EUR			
	2005	2006	2007	Total
Construction	656	3,043	2,739	6,438.55
Supply	6,833	9,032	2,983	18,847.82
IT	13,728*	10,308**	22,276	46,312.88
Training	918	853	909	2,679.54
Altogether	22,135.40	23,235.91	28,907.48	74,278.79

*From which 5.38 million EUR PHARE support

**From which 1.96 million EUR PHARE support.

2. ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATE

2.1. The requirements in the Member State in relation to the baseline situation

Preparedness of the Hungarian organisations, and the systems operated and measures applied by them are in accordance with the Schengen requirements. Thus, Hungary could become a full Schengen member as regards land border sections as from 21 March 2007, and also as regards air borders as from 29 March 2008. However, there are several areas where further developments are needed in order to maintain the results achieved, and to ensure that Hungary will be a solid member in the area of European freedom, security and rights over the medium and the long term.

Based on Point 1.1, over the medium term (2007-2013) we have to anticipate further increase in passenger and vehicle traffic at road border crossing points, and a significant increase in the number of passengers and flights at the air border crossing points. Since the external borders continue to be strictly controlled, illegal migratory pressure can be expected. Hungary's role as a transit country is not expected to change significantly. Hungary can play a determinant role in handling illegal migration and the related acts – with special regard to the Balkan and Ukrainian route. In this situation, apart from the security of the external borders, Hungary's potential role in establishing, maintaining and operating the common integrated border management system is determinant. Accordingly, in Hungary a complex border security approach covering the entire area of the country and an integrated action against illegal migration have to be emphasized, which requires the continuous and flexible development and quality improvement of the national border security activities, at the same time contributing to the strengthening of security on national and international level as well.

Therefore, the strategic objectives of the developments related to the borders shall be focused on the external border sections of the European Union, with special regard to the Ukrainian-Hungarian and Serbian-Hungarian border sections, and to the international airports and consular offices, including also the development of the supporting information technology systems.

The Law Enforcement Strategy approved by the government defined two overall objectives:

- a) protection of the values of constitutionality – including law and order, public safety and the state borders – and
- b) development of the preventing and reacting ability of law enforcement organisations.

This is well reflected in the protection of state borders, i.e. special attention is paid to the external border.

The interior and justice sectors, with special regard to improving the security of external borders can be implemented mainly from the External Borders Fund and the compulsory co-financing, purely Hungarian budgetary funds, and from other application funds announced by the European Union.

Infrastructure developments

Establishment and development of border crossing points are mainly a question of political decision, being especially delicate issue in the case of Hungary, considering the significant Hungarian nationality minorities living in the neighbouring countries. Thus, for example on the Serbian border section – subject to the residential and cross-border traffic needs – a new border crossing point can be established.

Despite that the cross-border traffic has decreased at the Ukrainian border section during the past few years, on the long term the increase of traffic has to be anticipated, being in line with economic development and the intensifying relationships. Considering that the motorway infrastructure will be constructed up to the state border in the near future (right now there is no highway connection between Ukraine and Hungary), the developments being in line with the facilitating of legal passenger traffic and the smooth crossing Schengen acquis have to be implemented.

Among the road border crossing points of the Ukrainian border section, the border crossing points of Tiszabecs and Beregsurány have to be reconstructed, extended as a result of the magnitude and nature of traffic. As a result of the reconstruction the border crossing points will become suitable for ensuring the crossing of trucks with a higher gross weight. These changes shall be implemented still in 2008-2009, from Hungarian funds.

The motorway border crossing point of Letenye being constructed at the Croatian border section and the construction of the related bridge over the river Mura, as well as the handover procedure of the M7 motorway section (35.5 km) can also be expected in the last quarter of 2008. As regards railway border crossing points the tasks to be performed from the Hungarian budget are the following: reconstruction of the reception buildings at two border crossing points (Biharkeresztes and Nyírábrány) along the Romanian border section, and along the Croatian border section construction of outdoor lighting at Magyarbóly, and construction of a platform at Gyékényes.

Further improvement, restructuring of the existing border crossing points are becoming necessary considering the regulations of the Community Code and in order to ensure the conditions for quick, civilized and safe border control activities.

In order to meet the requirements of the intensely increasing airport border-crossing traffic several smaller airports have been constructed or reconstructed during the past few years, however, the traffic is still concentrated at the Budapest Airport, and the pressure on the Ferihegy Airport is ever increasing. The existing three terminals now cannot or only partly can meet the complex requirement of civilized, quick and safe control and serving of passenger traffic. The operator of the airport has started the preparation for the expansion.

The objective set in the area of infrastructure developments – in accordance with the activities of the Agency – is to further develop the common integrated border management system, as well as to facilitate the quick and efficient handling of events threatening the order at the border, and to open and operate new common contact points and focus point offices, in accordance with the needs experienced meanwhile. In order to increase the level of cooperation a common contact point shall be estab-

lished also along the Ukrainian border section. As regards the Serbian and Croatian border sections the establishment of a trilateral common contact point would best serve the security interest of the EU and that of the countries still waiting for the accession.

Activities of the FRONTEX becoming ever more intense, as well as the increase in the number of international actions organised or coordinated by the FRONTEX, and the quality service provided for these actions is impossible without the sufficient number of Focal Point Offices – based on the experiences the existing three offices are not enough for the more than one thousand kilometre long Hungarian external border.

The institutions for law enforcement training, which provide vocational further training and special vocational training courses, located close to the external borders or on an optimal location shall be developed in order to ensure the high-level professional training of the staff performing the border control. Therefore, the infrastructure developments necessary for making the practical, tactical and control technology vocational further training more efficient shall be performed among others at the Training Directorate of the National Police Headquarters, at the law enforcement secondary vocational schools of Szeged, Miskolc and Budapest, as well as at the training centres belonging to the organisational units located along the external border.

In order to ensure the appropriate working conditions, better suited to the tasks, the modernisation and reconstruction of the infrastructure of the police headquarters located along the external border (Kiskunfélegyháza, Pécs, Kaposvár, Fehérgyarmat, Hajdúnánás, Kiskőrös, Nagyatád, Lenti) have to be continued, financed from the national budget.

In accordance with the EU principles, in the area of the external border accommodation centres with differentiated functions for 150-200 people have to be established, and two modern open community accommodations have to be created.

For the implementation of the infrastructural developments 10-12 mEUR Hungarian fund is required.

Development of the control of cross-border traffic

Most of the border crossing point operating along the external border were constructed or modernised during the past one and a half decade. These border crossing points were equipped with the tools for control and detection at the same or since that time, for which Hungary used significant support from the European Union. This also contributed to the fact that these border crossing points are able to meet the Schengen requirements. However, technical development, the high level of organisation of illegal migration, and hanging behind the "best practice" shows that further investments are necessary at the border crossing points for improving the existing equipment and systems.

New and modern technical equipment have to be acquired in order to ensure an efficient passenger and vehicle control, and these have to be developed into a uniform Hungarian – if possible Community – system, primarily along the border sections showing the highest risk, thus mainly on the Ukrainian and Serbian border section, and secondarily on the Romanian border section, and also at the police organisational units

formerly not possessing such equipment but involved in the activities. Special attention has to be paid to international airports. Devices and equipment detecting false and forged documents, endoscopes, heartbeat detectors, depth measurement tools will be purchased for supporting fast and civilised legal border crossing traffic, preventing illegal migration, as well as identifying individuals who pose a threat; in addition, dogs will be purchased and trained to detect hidden persons. These investments are supported from the External Borders Fund.

In accordance with the Schengen requirements, and due to the spreading of the method of hiding in vehicles, it is justified to acquire fix road X-ray equipment suitable for examining passenger cars. For the Debrecen and Sármellék airports having an increasing cross-border traffic, X-ray equipment have to be acquired for examining luggage and postal packets – these equipment will be financed from the central budget, in the amount of about 6,4-8 mEUR.

Further areas of development at the inland waterway and air border crossing points will be made of the installation of a modern technology ensuring the control of passenger and vehicle traffic, and renewing the individual and collective equipment of the staff in order to increase the safety of passengers.

In order to control the cross-border traffic, ensure traffic arrangement and prevent illegal border-crossing, the border crossing points have to be equipped with modern surveillance cameras. For smooth cross-border traffic, the provision of a professional and correct information to the passengers should be a top priority.

In the future special attention shall be paid to biometric identification at all border crossing points. In accordance with the technical requirements set forth in the Decision 2006/VI/28 of the Commission the passports and travel documents issued by the Member States shall be made suitable for biometric identification. Thus, by utilising national funds, the second generation e-passport, containing also a digital fingerprint will be introduced by 28 June 2009.

Therefore, the possibility of recoding fingerprints has to be ensured at the document offices, at the foreign representations and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In order to ensure secure data forwarding in an electronic format the network infrastructure shall also be developed, and in order to enable the control of digital fingerprints the necessary application and terminals shall be developed, and the devices suitable for reading the electronic data content of the documents shall also be established. The border crossing points have to be prepared for controlling the people arriving with visas that include biometric identifiers. These developments are planned from the External Borders Fund. From Hungarian funds about 28 m € shall be ensured for the implementation.

Visa issuing

The high number of visa applications submitted at the foreign representations, and the relatively disproportionate distribution of such applications among the consular offices show that the opportunities provided by international cooperation could be better utilised in this area as well.

For optimising the issuing of visas, ensuring cost-efficiency and also to better take into account the interest of the clients, the centres capable of recording biometric identifi-

ers shall be established for accepting the visa applications (common application center, CAC), the consultations in this regard are already under way.

This is supported by the successfully operating Common Visa Application Centre (CAC) at the Hungarian representation of Kishinev.

At present there are negotiations with 9 Member States about the handing over of visa issuing, i.e. issuing visas on behalf of Hungary in places where Hungary does not have a foreign representation – and at 19 locations we would take over visa issuing from altogether 14 Member States, causing at these locations an increase in work load and in development tasks.

All visa issuing foreign representations shall meet the security requirements set forth in the Common Consular Instructions and in the Schengen Catalogue (separate entry to the consular unit, examination of the clients with a metal detector, bullet-proof glass, security cameras, presence of a security guard, interview room with a panic button, etc.). Security development of Hungarian visa issuing representations – primarily with the utilisation of budgetary funds, and secondarily from the Schengen Facility – has been partly implemented and is partly still in process. In order to ensure compliance with the security rules the security and infrastructure development task will continuously be present even in the future.

The equipment and tools of the foreign representations for the tasks related to visa issuing meet the basic Schengen requirements, however, for the best practice level, and the smooth implementation of SIS II and VIS connection further developments are necessary. Due to the joining to the Schengen area and/or the changes in the relevant community and Hungarian rules, as well as to the changes in the technical environment (e.g. introduction of biometric identifiers, introduction of the Community Visa Information System – VIS –, putting into operation of SIS-II, etc. the system needs to be developed continuously, even in the future. It is of special importance to acquire and deploy the fingerprint readers, to increase the client-friendly nature of the system and to ensure distant access to the CIS, as well as to further develop the formerly obtained devices so that they are capable of handling the biometric identifiers.

The development of the activities of the foreign representations of the Republic of Hungary in third countries in the combat against illegal migration, and of the professional management of such representations, as well as the expansion of the professional consular network of immigration liaison officers are necessary. Employment of well prepared and experienced officers and document experts are planned at the foreign representations that represent a migratory risk for Hungary and for the European Union (e.g. Kishinev, St. Petersburg, Istanbul, Abuja, Islamabad, Cairo).

Hungary has delegated "special" consular officers to 7 foreign representations for performing task in connection with the national visa, and these consular officers – having an aliens policing qualifications – also perform migratory tasks, such as filtering visa applications, interviewing, keeping in contact with police and immigration liaison officers delegated from other Member States, i.e. immigration liaison officer tasks.

However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the OIN and the Police, agreed with each other – and possibly harmonised with other Member States – shall install immigration liaison officers (ILO) to the foreign representations where it is justified based on a risk assessment.

Furthermore, the Police delegates temporary document experts to the foreign represen-

tations and transport companies, where it is justified by the quantitative or qualitative indexes of document forgery. The delegated experts provide training and consultancy on site, in minimum two-week intervals. The development tasks to be implemented in connection with visa issuing shall be implemented basically from the External Borders Fund.

Further development of the surveillance of external borders

In the area of the development of the green border there have been significant steps during the past few years, among others, this made it possible for Hungary to become a full Schengen member by the end of 2007. However, especially over the medium and long term there are significant developments to be made also in this area. The reacting ability of the border security organisations has to be maintained, and their efficiency has to be improved. By preserving the effectiveness and maintaining the preventive measures and the detection capability, by finding and introducing new devices and methods it shall be ensured that the Hungarian external border sections of the European Union serve as a due restraining force for wrong-doers.

The further development of detection ability is induced by the terrain of the Hungarian external border section, and by the high level of organisation of illegal migration, as well as the high level of variability of the utilised methods and locations. The change of methods and the use of new smuggling routes have to be carefully monitored.

The existing devices and systems have to be complemented and modernised (statement of the evaluation: "Availability and stability of technical resources are less satisfactory, since some devices do not operate well, while others are obsolete"), and/or organised into systems that ensure a more efficient utilisation.

In order to control the new human trafficking routes fix thermal cameras have to be installed along the Serbian and Ukrainian border sections. Following the technological development, and in order to increase the detection ability, instead of the systems put into operation between 2000 and 2003 more up-to-date, vehicle-mounted thermal camera systems have to be acquired that can be used along the entire external border section, and in cooperation with FRONTEX, also in other Member States. Considering the amount of illegal migratory movement, and the changes in the methods of perpetration, based on the evaluation of risk factors, in the second phase of the programme the acquisition and operation of new night vision tools, perhaps movement detectors will become necessary, primarily along the Serbian and Ukrainian border sections.

The Hungarian border surveillance has taken the necessary steps in the area of using modern ITC technologies – softwares, GPS, digital maps, etc. At the same time this is an area, where scientific and technical development is very fast, and the new developments may significantly influence the efficiency of border surveillance. Apart from the further development of existing systems and applying of new technological developments, the harmonisation of the formerly individual systems, created for separate purposes (HTTR, Robotzsaru, NEKOR, HERR, HIDRA, etc.) is also possible, being a continuous task, to be financed from the External Borders Fund. The integration and further development of the existing IT and communication background of the existing systems would serve as the following step toward the establishment of a complex single national coordination centre which is a mid-term goal of the program. During the development the compatibility and interoperability of the ITC systems have to be kept in view not only among the Hungarian, but with the authorities of the neighbouring

countries. This facilitates the flow of information and shortens the response times, and promotes risk assessment and cooperation with the partner organisations in Hungary or in the neighbouring countries.

Also the high level of organisation of illegal migration and the constant changing of methods and locations justify that the high level of mobility has to be maintained over the long term – on the road, off the roads, on water and in the air as well. Patrol mobility should be increased by introducing various category vehicles into the system (cars, patrol bikes and patrol ships). In line with the infrastructural developments of the border areas, along the Ukrainian and Serbian border sections road vehicles and patrol motor bicycles have to be acquired. In the first third of the programme the remaining deficiencies of the waterway border surveillance have to be eliminated following the developments from the Schengen Facilities. Due to the long programming period, and to the currently used vehicles becoming obsolete the vehicles will have to be replaced at the entire green border area during the first half of the next decade. The acquisitions planned from Hungarian funds are completing the developments already implemented from the Schengen Facility and those planned for the second half of the External Borders Fund, for a total value of EUR 3,1 million.

Due to the intensified river tourism, and considering the illegal migratory pressure present along this section, vessels will be needed, especially at the upper section of the River Tisza, thus the acquisition of patrol ships can be expected. Apart from that, along the Ukrainian border section, in order to use the patrol ships of police in a more efficient way, the establishment of two landing-places (especially for landing with the patrol ships of the law enforcement organisations) would ensure a more efficient service.

Air surveillance is ensured by the existing, Budapest-based helicopters of the Police. However, the expected level of their applicability is set back by the fact that there are no fuel filling stations near the external border, thus a significant part of the flying time is taken up by travelling between the installation and service locations (statement of the evaluating control: "Airborne assistance provided by the Police is only of a theoretical importance"). Effective application near the external borders – especially near the Serbian and Ukrainian border section – can be facilitated by ensuring the taking-off and landing conditions, and also by providing refilling. During the second third of the programme, in order to maintain the air surveillance ability the navigation, surveillance and other systems of existing helicopters have to be modernised.

Further significant developments are needed in the area of cooperation of the Hungarian authorities with the authorities of the neighbouring countries and with coordination centres of other Member States. The channels of cooperation as regards law enforcement have to be further developed in order to be able to perform on a high level both the border surveillance activities as required by the Schengen rules and other EU cooperation tasks in the field of the interior or justice. All this can be achieved by ensuring the organisational conditions of cooperation and the appropriate preparation of the staff, as well as by elaborating procedures describing the cooperation in detail, and by elaborating daily routines and techniques. In this progress the expected recommendations of FRONTEX will be considered.

Concerning the neighbouring countries, in order to support the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system, and to facilitate the

quick and efficient settlement of the events occurring in connection with the state border, new common contact points and Focus Point Offices will be established.

The international level of illegal migration, the increase of the risks inherent in the migration, and the result of the risk assessment show that the international cooperation is not wide-spread and not intense enough. The international actions organised along the external borders, the utilisation of international expert teams (RABIT, FJST, etc.) and Hungarian participation in such actions and teams shall be further reinforced.

Development of information technology systems

Hungary has implemented significant developments also in the area of the establishment of information technology systems. In order to join the Schengen area Hungary supported Portugal's proposal concerning the introduction of the SISone4all system.

Apart from the joining to the SIS II system, the maintenance of the operation of the SISone4ALL system remains a top priority, since until the SIS II system goes live, this is the only way for Hungary to fulfil its obligations in this regard. Apart from increasing the disaster tolerance ability of the N.SIS system, the expansion of storage capacity and the development of the infrastructural background are also justified in order to be able to increase the reliability of the data provision obligations.

Hungary has been preparing for the introduction of the SIS II system for years, and despite the decision of the Council to implement the SISone4all system, the development of the SIS II system still remains a top priority of the External Borders Fund. However, the simultaneous development of the SIS II and SISone4all systems require a surplus capacity not planned before.

It is a priority to ensure the operability of the Hungarian central system of SIS II (NS.CP – National System Integration Centre). The Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, as the SIS II National Agency is responsible for ensuring the integration of the central and the Hungarian systems.

Even if VIS and SIS are two separated systems Central National Visa System (CNVS) is linked via an interface to NS.CP to carry out checks before issuing visas the (CNVS won't be in direct connection with SIS II as well)

The development of the SIS II national system integration centre (NS.CP) and the national interface (NS.ICD) in accordance with the requirements of 2007 has been made from the Schengen Facility. Considering that the system can be introduced in the autumn of 2009 the soonest, the further development of the NS.CP and NS. ICD has to be ensured in line with the technical and legal changes occurring meanwhile. Naturally, the connected national professional systems also have to be developed. These investments are a priority in the first three years of the programme. Following the implementation of the SIS II system, further network development, hardware requirements and upgrades, as well as security developments may also be required, partly to be implemented from Hungarian funds, and partly from the External Borders Fund.

The data of the Central National Visa System (CNVS) are handled by the Office of Immigration and Nationality. The data in the CNVS are provided by the visa issuing authorities (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the consular offices, and the controlling organisations. From an information technology point of view the visa data han-

dling is performed in a way to support the visa issuing from the consular side the CIS is connected to the CNVS, and to support the control from the border controlling side the Border Control and Registration System (HERR) is connected to the CNVS. Terminals are at the border crossing points authorized to issue visas with access to the CNVS. During the profound controls at the border the border surveillance organisation performs the profound control of the visa with the help of the CNVS.

The CNVS system ensures the national access point to the VIS to be put into operation later on for the authorised authorities and their information technology systems, and also for the CIS and HERR systems. In Hungary the task of the central national visa authority are performed by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, and within this it performs the national and member state (VISION) consultations. As regards the information technology background this latter task is supported by the CNVS VISION module, being connected to the VISION consulting system of the Member States.

Concerning the issue of visas it is necessary to further develop the CNVS interoperability as a result of the tasks emerging during the connection to the VIS system. Such tasks are for example the new or modified functions, the expansion of the functions related to the biometric identification, the initial VIS data upload, or when the VIS will replace the current technical functionalities of VISION. Apart from that it is necessary to develop the CNVS in order to improve the data accession and operation efficiency of the CNVS (and through this that of the VIS) at the consular offices and the organisations performing border control. The changes resulting from the application of the new Visa Code being under preparation will be displayed as development tasks. Apart from the above the transition to the SIS II will also display an information technology task, as a result of the SIS control integrated into the CNVS.

In order to support the consular activities with information technology tools the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2000 established and have been operating since then the Consular Information System (CIS). Due to the joining to the Schengen area and/or the changes in the relevant community and Hungarian rules, as well as to the changes in the technical environment (e.g. introduction of biometric identifiers, introduction of the Community Visa Information System – VIS –, putting into operation of SIS-II, etc). the system needs to be developed continuously, even in the future.

When the taking and storing of fingerprints becomes compulsory (as from 2009) further developments will become necessary also in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CIS shall be made capable of handling and storing fingerprints. Apart from the biometric developments, remote access will have to be provided for the consular officers to the CIS, i.e. to ensure that a consular officer can access the system (the so-called "travelling consular officer" concept). In order to improve the client-friendly nature of the visa application procedure a customer service system will be established, by which the applicants can retrieve via the Internet the current status of their case. For the same purpose, and/or in order to improve the efficiency of the consular offices it is practical to provide online downloadable visa questionnaires that can be stored in the CIS. Together with that it has to be ensured through the appropriate tools (by taking into privacy aspects, clearly identifying the questionnaire and the applicant, etc.) that the procedure is started when the application is filled in the electronic format.

In the area of information technology development, concerning the conditions at the integrated Police, the creation of a management support hardware and software back-

ground and implementing the requirement of compatibility are indispensable. The modernisation of the information technology and communication tools and systems installed at the external border to control the cross-border traffic is necessary in order to ensure that they meet the new requirements of the SIS II and VIS systems as well. Another important task is to unify and develop the national information technology systems, to modernise the computing devices, to acquire network and terminal devices, to further develop the mobile communications system, to provide and update interactive maps in order to be able to fulfil the requirements set forth in the border control code. Due to the increase of need of data transfer during control the bandwidth has to be extended.

The development of management support hardware and software due to the integration of the Police and the Border Guards, during the next few years has to be performed with Hungarian funds. One of the important tasks in the near future is to establish an E-police system – contributing also to the more efficient border control at the external borders, considering that the Border Guards have become a part of the Police structure. – the planned costs amount to 6,72 mEUR, financed from the Structural Fund of the European Union.

The border crossing points are partly equipped with readers suitable for handling biometric identifiers. During the first half of the programme the existing document reader and document examining devices will be completed with chip readers and fingerprint readers, and the system suitable for controlling the biometric identifiers has to be completed at all border crossing points. At the same time the NEKOR (National Photo and Document Archiving System) system has to be improved, by establishing modules that support biometric identification and a more targeted control, by including automatic modules in the process of documenting and control, creating a HERR connection for that purpose, and increasing the number of users. The currently used document readers and document examining tools represent the technical current level, but the development of document safety require the further development of such tools, primarily financed from the External Borders Fund. It is also a goal of the External Borders Fund to help the improvement of new controlling methods and equipment, in order to make the control of passengers faster and safer.

The task in the near future to perform the IT development of the regional police offices, in which naturally also the regional police offices contributing to the border security along the external borders are concerned, thus 200 new assets are planned, for EUR 480.000.

At the same time, it is an indispensable and inescapable task – also due to the high level and rapid depreciation of IT assets – to replace the necessary licences regularly, meaning 350 devices and altogether EUR 850.000 annually for the central budget, regarding the external borders.

The important tasks of the coming period also include the renewal of the EURODAC system (introduction of EURODAC 2) and the development of the Dublin Consultation System (third generation DublinNet system), and the development of the Asylum Information System.

The acquisition of the digital radio sets being the minimum requirement for the introduction of the Unified Digital Radio Communication System (EDR) has been imple-

mented at the Border Guards units integrated into the Police¹⁹, however, concerning the entire system of the Police further developments have to be performed in order to fully replace the analogue radio system. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Schengen type law enforcement activities, to be able to fully profit from the functions and services offered by the EDR, the connected services, the ICT systems have to be developed. Establishment and operation of the EDR system are financed from the central budget, and the end user developments necessary to improve the security of external borders may be supported by the External Borders Fund.

Training

In the border traffic control, in border surveillance and also in visa issuing, the human resources, and within this the qualification of the staff is a crucial element. Together with the fact that Hungary had a staff that was prepared for the joining to the Schengen area, taken into consideration as a result of the integration of the Police and the Border Guards that several people have new positions, the fluctuation, the improvements, the actual operation in the Schengen system goes beyond the current training level.

The basis of the border security basic education continues to be the law enforcement secondary vocational schools, while in tertiary education – also taking into consideration the Bologna system – the tertiary border law enforcement education is offered at the Police College, where apart from the existing high level vocational training and the tertiary basic education (BA), - and from 2008 – master's degree (MA) also a doctor's degree (PhD) will be offered, with the support from the central budget.

We do not or only partially possess comprehensive documents and educational materials prepared for practice and education about the Schengen practice – cross-border traffic control, border surveillance and visa procedures – with a didactic structure, including the Schengen and Hungarian requirements. Therefore, the educational material have to be updated by taking into consideration the instructions and recommendations of the FRONTEX Training Unit, being a certain kind of permanent task, to which the External Borders Fund may provide an assistance.

According to the plans as from 2008, a "migration officer" training would be started at the Károly Róbert College of Gyöngyös, providing for the officer staff of the OIN also the training background of immigrations liaison officers (ILO).

The knowledge of foreign languages of the concerned staff is in accordance with the basic requirements; at the same time the evaluating stated that this level is not sufficient for the actual needs, for a modern "EU-conform" operation. The training courses financed from the Schengen Facility brought along significant improvements, but in order to be able to characterise the preparedness of the staff as being good, further training courses have to be offered financed from the External Borders Fund.

The – already operating number – system of regular (minimum 2 hours per month for everyone) vocational further training for people participating in the border control has to be maintained, but it has to be made more practice-oriented in order to create and practice higher level skills. Therefore the special training courses have to be further

¹⁹ From the procedure financed from the Schengen Facility 1.304 GPS-enabled handheld radio sets, 775 GPS-enabled car radio sets and 9 GPS-enabled radio sets for motorcycles have been purchased in the total amount of nearly 1,9 mEUR.

developed in a mentor system.

The high level of document forgeries in the illegal migration at the Hungarian external borders shows that in the fields of visa issuing and border control still not enough people have the appropriate special knowledge in this regard. In accordance with the recommendation set forth at the evaluating control the training courses have to be scheduled in a way that by 2009 there should be at least one document "expert" and one vehicle "expert" at each border policing office, and by 2012 there should be one of the above "experts" at each service shift – for this the support is provided by the External Borders Fund. In order to implement the continuing vocational training courses and the basic and maintaining foreign language training courses in a cost-efficient way the application of e-learning systems is highly supported. In the case of special practices and higher level or technical language training courses primarily the capacities of the law enforcement secondary vocational schools and other educational institutions and centres located near the external border have to be utilised, and if necessary the capacities offered can be improved.

The vocational further training for consular officers should be held each year in each region (the Balkans, Asia, America, Europe, CIS – countries, Africa and the Middle East). The regional vocational further training courses are primarily aimed at transferring the theoretical and practical knowledge related to the Schengen visa issue, the current changes and the Community and national legislation, and enable the participants to get familiar with the changes occurring during the improvement of the Consular Information System (CIS) (SIS, VIS). The efficiency of the training courses can be improved by education materials, an interactive module (to be created at the beginning of the programme), where the participants can clarify and memorize the material through practical examples.

In order to get familiar with the best practice, the already experienced policemen coming from the enforcement staff have to be offered the opportunity to participate in vocational study-visits in other Member States. Based on what they learn they can help the transfer and spreading of the best practice.

Active participation is required in the joint actions coordinated by FRONTEX, and at least one border security officer should participate on each occasion, in the actions held in other Member States (primarily related to the land and air border), and at least once in 2-3 years an action coordinated by the Agency has to be organised along the external border, having the Serbian and Ukrainian border section as a priority.

2.2. The operational objectives of the Member State designed to meet its requirements

In Hungary the national border security strategy is comprehensive and covers several aspects of the four-level Schengen model. The basic concept follows the Schengen approach, including the activities performed in third countries, the good cooperation with transit and neighbouring states, the handling of border issues and the close cooperation of the national law enforcement authorities. The strategy also covers the measures required for the entire fulfilment of the Schengen system to become a full Schengen member and for the subsequent period.

The border control and border surveillance strategy is part of the wider border guards strategy, included in the material entitled: *"Border guard strategy for the period until becoming a full member of the Schengen Convention and for the period directly following the joining"*.

The strategic objectives indicated in the above strategic document have to be implemented in the areas of law enforcement, institution development, finance management, network development and cooperation, as well as regarding quality management.

The strategic planning takes into account the expected Schengen membership of Romania, as well as the subsequent accession of Croatia to the EU. All these are reflected in the staff numbers, the technical development and in the formation of the guiding principles. The legal background was also taken into consideration, and the international bi- and multilateral cooperation is continuously strengthening.

The main objective of the state border control and surveillance is to prevent the connected phenomena of illegal immigration (illegal entries and exits, illegal crossing on the territory of the Republic of Hungary), and/or the organised crime, illegal residence and illegal employment.

To this end a unified action is required at the border crossing point, at the green border and also inside the territory of the country. The concerned organisation, apart from the measures taken at the border, also performs operational measures on the entire territory of the country.

A basic objectives are on the one hand to prepare for the implementation of a unified European, integrated border surveillance system – including the control of the territories beyond the borderline – in order to efficiently filtering out illegal migration, on the other hand to strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent illegal migration and improve the efficiency of visa issuing.

1. Development of law enforcement organisations

In order to strengthen all levels of the integrated border law enforcement it is essential to establish the organisational framework, and improving it, by taking the necessary integration and administration steps, as well as be ensuring the resources and assets necessary for efficient operations. Thus, the border law enforcement organisations can be more efficient in preventing the entry at the external borders of the Republic of

Hungary of illegal immigrants, people and objects representing a risk.

The Law Enforcement Strategy²⁰ defines as the first and most important programme the establishment of an integrated police structure showing a clear responsibility system – and also performing the border surveillance functions being the organisational condition of the full Schengen membership.

It is an important political requirement that the new Police should be able to ensure a significant part of Hungary's security being connected to combating crime and law enforcement and to performing the tasks resulting from our EU membership.

The costs occurring in connection with the integration of the Border Guards and the Police, related to the renovation of the objects of the police headquarters located at the external border, the development of the management support hardware and software, the establishment of the E-police system and expanding it to border law enforcement tasks, the IT development of the local police offices, the implementation of the depreciation replacements, the ensuring of necessary licences are financed from the Hungarian state budget or from other funds.

2. Strengthening of the in depth control

Surveillance of illegal migratory processes cannot be performed without ensuring the conditions and operating the systems of control tasks of depth and the control of the internal border area, cross-border chasing and cross-border observation. In the Hungarian approach these tasks are considered to be an organic part of the IBM, but considering that the Community funds are not or only to a minimum extent (programmes for international cooperation for combating crime) available for such tasks, the human resources, infrastructure, IT and asset development needs are financed from the national budget.

The tasks related to the internal borders, the restoring of temporary border control and restructuring of the accommodation centres in accordance with the EU principles, establishing accommodation centres with differentiated functionality and creating modern open community accommodations are also financed from national funds.

3. Further development of the control of cross-border traffic

When controlling the cross-border traffic – apart from fully respecting human dignity – a high level of compliance to the Community standards has to be ensured by acquiring and operating the modern devices and equipment necessary for the control, and by applying the technology based on the best practice, covering also the development of the ability to control the documents (and visas, in accordance with the schedule of the EU) suitable for biometric identification.

The implementation of the indicated objectives are financed primarily from the External Borders Fund and from the related national co-financing, at the same time the investments for examining the traffic of goods are financed from the national budget.

The infrastructural investments of the new border crossing points to be opened during

²⁰ Adopted by the Government on 21 November 2007.

the programme period are financed from the national budget, but for the necessary developments for the control of borders, the funds of the External Borders Fund can be used.

The introduction in Hungary of the second generation of biometric passports, containing also a digital fingerprint, and the acquisition of fingerprint reading equipment – for the consular offices not located on the territory of third countries, and not falling under the territorial scope of the External Borders Fund – can be financed only from the national budget.

4. Harmonising the activities of national authorities

Another area to improve for the protection of the external borders is the successful operation of an organisation harmonising the activities of the national authorities, and cooperating with the coordination centres of other Member States. The channels of cooperation as regards law enforcement have to be further developed in order to be able to perform on a high level both the border surveillance activities as required by the Schengen rules and other EU cooperation tasks in the field of the interior or justice.

5. Development of international cooperation

Concerning the neighbouring countries, in order to support the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system, and to facilitate the quick and efficient settlement of the events occurring in connection with the state border, the further strengthening of international level cooperation is a requirement.

6. Improving the reacting and surveillance ability of law enforcement organisations

In order to create the European border surveillance system to be established along the external borders the objective is to support the successful border law enforcement activities, to improve the reacting and reconnaissance ability, and further increasing the mobility of the organisations performing border law enforcement activities. By preserving the effectiveness and maintaining the preventive measures and the detection capability it shall be continuously ensured that the Hungarian external border sections serve as a due restraining force for wrong-doers. Improving of the surveillance ability has to be strived at by involving new tools, examining the usability of new technologies and applying them (including those being successful in other Member States, and those being under development). In order to improve the reacting ability the existing communication channels have to be improved based on a risk assessment.

The improvement of the surveillance of the external borders will be primarily financed by the External Borders Funds. At the same time, apart from the operating expenses, further appropriations have to be provided from domestic funds for improving the mobility, these appropriations being an organic complement to the developments already performed from the Schengen Facility and planned from the External Borders Fund.

7. Improving the efficiency of the issuing of visas

In order to support the improving of the efficiency of the visa issuing and the struggle against illegal immigration, the foreign representations and consular offices need to be developed, their high standards need to be preserved and their staff need to be offered high level training, so that it ensures – according to the Hungarian and EU interests – the smooth, civilized handling of legal migration, respecting human dignity, but at the same time filtering out illegal migration and other risk factors, and ensuring security. Improving the cooperation between Member States should be strived at.

Development of the area of visa issuing is primarily financed from the funds ensured by the External Borders Fund, but the developments that do not fall under the territorial scope of the External Borders Fund have to be financed from the central budget.

8. Further development of the IT systems

The further development of the information technology systems is aimed at the modernisation of the information technology and other devices installed at the external borders in order to control the cross-border traffic, as well as at the development of the computing assets supporting the implementation of the control of the cross-border traffic and ensuring the queries from other databases (e.g. SIS, VIS, AFIS, FADO, etc.), at the harmonisation of the databases and professional system, as well as interconnecting national and central systems.

The information technology developments necessary for the establishment of the integrated Police, and the establishment of VPNs at the consular offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs not falling under the territorial scope of the External Borders Fund, development of CIS, due to the amendment of domestic legislation, and modification of the CIS not related to matters in connection with visas, and its other completions (PKI alignment) have to be financed by domestic funds.

The surplus costs resulting from the postponing of the introduction of the SIS II system are financed partly from the External Borders Fund and partly from domestic funds. Domestic funds are necessary, among others, for performing operational, information technology and data migration tasks in connection with the SIS I+ system.

9. Vocational training, further training and language training

The aim is to provide professional and continuous training to the personnel of all organisations of the integrated border surveillance system, to ensure the knowledge of the standards and technology changes and the application of best practice. Preparation of the staff of the organisations participating in border control and border law enforcement, and within this the basic training and the periodically organised vocational further training are basically financed from the national budget. The same applies to the costs of the education and training offered at the law enforcement secondary vocational schools, at the Police College, at the University of National Defence, and at the Károly Róbert College, as well as to the maintenance and operational costs of the above institutions, and also to the educational facilities at regional and local organisations and the costs of the training courses offered here.

The External Borders Fund will finance the preparation of educational materials, for

providing special vocational further training courses and language courses, and in well justified cases, for improving the training infrastructure if it is necessary for achieving the objectives of the External Borders Fund.

During the Hungarian presidency of the European Union in 2011 organisation of a conference and order of studies evaluating the experiences in the application of the VIS and Visa Code would provide an opportunity to all Member States to describe their practical experiences in this area and the dialogue can also result in the development of the applicable legislation and the improvement of the efficiency of the established practice. That could be supported as a community action of the External Borders Fund.

3. STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

3.1. PRIORITY 1: Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons and cooperation at the external borders

The Republic of Hungary has been actively participating in the creation of the domestic and international elements of the integrated border management system for nearly a decade. Further improvement of the results achieved in the area of integrated border management, the maintenance of the professional border control performed in accordance with the Schengen standards and striving at applying the best practice are essential requirements, including the improvement of efficiency of control and detection at the border crossing points, as well as the support of cooperation of the authorities working in the environment of the external borders, and improving the communication for that end.

Objective 1: Increasing the effectiveness of border traffic control at external borders

In order to increase the effectiveness of the border traffic control further developments have to be implemented at certain border crossing points located along the external borders. Although during the previous years all of the border crossing points were developed to some extent, but at the existing border crossing points it is justified to make further investments to establish an environment that ensures the necessary conditions for technical development and professional control and for achieving the best practice. A further increase can be expected in the effectiveness of border control as a result of the increase of the digital data transmission capability and the wider cooperation with the communication systems of other Member States.

At the border crossing points, by installing the control devices, the handling of legal migration will become more effective and civilized, while the combat against illegal migration will become more successful, since a higher number of people and objects meaning a risk will be detected at the border. Common contact point will be established in order to improve the cooperation with the border control organisations of the neighbouring country and to increase the speed of cooperation and data exchange between the Member States. In order to support the joint actions coordinated by the FRONTEX new Focus Point Offices will be established.

Examples of key actions:

a) Upgrading security at the premises of Border Crossing Points

At the existing border crossing points along the Ukrainian, Romanian, Serbian and Croatian border sections functioning as external borders (e.g. Záhony, Beregsurány, Tiszabecs, Rőszke, Tompa) the modernisation of gates, outdoor lighting and other control and security devices will become timely in the first half of the programming period (AP 2007-2009). In the case of significant ex-

pansion of the border crossing point the installation of surveillance cameras may become necessary (e.g. Letenye). The beneficiary of the investment is the Customs and Finance Guard responsible for operating the border crossing points. In order to protect the border crossing points located at airports special security devices will be acquired for the Police within the framework of the programmes for the years 2007-2008.

Indicators

5-8	<i>number of border crossing points to be modernised</i>
180-200	<i>acquisition of security devices</i>
2-5	<i>acquisition of surveillance devices</i>
+5%	<i>number of passengers can cross the border crossing points concerned</i>

b) Further development of detection systems and operational, and controlling equipment established at the Border Crossing Points

Acquisition of document examination and document control devices used at border crossing points, and other special devices suitable for detecting people or objects hidden in vehicles without having to disassemble the vehicle, e.g. heartbeat detector, endoscope, etc., and specially trained dogs will be obtained during the 2009-2012 period.

The development and installation of new control methods and devices have to be supported.

In the second half of the programme, with the increase of the railway traffic, installation of certain facilities may become necessary for controlling the trains crossing at the Ukrainian and Serbian border section. The beneficiaries of the planned development are the police units performing the control of the border traffic.

Indicators

1-2	<i>pilot projects</i>
4-12	<i>number of border crossing points affected by the development</i>
4-8	<i>special reconnaissance devices</i>
20-40	<i>acquisition of dogs for searching</i>
+20%	<i>the number of identified forged and false document</i>

c) Establishment and operation of further Common Contact Points (CCP) and opening and operating new Focus Point Offices (FPO) - In accordance with Specific priority 1 of Priority 2.²¹

• ²¹ (1) Investments in establishing or upgrading a single national co-ordination centre, which co-ordinates 24/7 the activities of all national authorities carrying out external border control tasks (detection, identification, and intervention) and which is able to exchange information with the national co-ordination centres in other Member States;

Implementation of a smooth border traffic, following the best practice, harmonising the border control activities and improving the cooperation with the IBM organisations of the neighbouring country, as well as establishment of new common contact points in order to increase the speed and effectiveness of cooperation and information exchange between the Member States are necessary at the middle of the programming period along the Ukrainian and Serbian (possibly together with the Croatian section) border sections. (AP 2010-11) Establishment of new FPOs along the Ukrainian, Serbian or possibly the Croatian border sections to support the joint actions coordinated by FRONTEX, RABIT and FJST activities; depending on the recommendation by FRONTEX, around 2009-2010.

Indicators

2-3 *new Common Contact Points*
2-3 *new Focus Point Offices*
Number of proceedings will double

d) Facilitating operational cooperation between Member States and third countries

In accordance with the recommendations of the Agency, complementing the actions organised by us, joint actions with the neighbouring countries are implemented on the territory of Hungary. This provides an opportunity to introduce new control techniques, to deploy the acquired devices into the system and to put the results of the risk assessment into practice. Apart from that, it helps improving the operative cooperation with the border management organisations of the neighbouring countries. The implementation of the actions is expected to take place along the Ukrainian and the Serbian border sections during the entire programming period (and until Romania becomes a full Schengen member, also along the Romanian border section). The concrete objective of the activity is to organise one-week long actions 10-15 times a year to apply the best practice, leaving time for the staff to practice, and to reduce the offences being the subject of the action.

Indicators

10-15 *organising the actions, being about 1-week long each/ year*
100-150 people *number of staff participating in each action*
-10% *number of illegal activities related to illegal migration*

Objective 2: Development of communication system between all authorities operating at the external borders, facilitation of the interoperability

In accordance with the recommendations of the Schengen Evaluation Committee the further development of the Unified Digital Radio Communications System is necessary in order to ensure operation in the border area regardless of the terrain, to increase the digital data transmission capability and to ensure cooperation with the communication systems of other Member States. Other means of communications are required as well.

Examples of key actions:

a) **Development of communication systems** - Priority 1. specific priority 1.²²

Further user devices will be acquired in order to further develop the Unified Digital Radio Communication System (EDR) and to implement the recommendations of the Schengen Evaluation Committee. The objective of the acquisition is to provide all employees of the Police performing border control activities with the necessary reliable and modern communication devices in order to be able to perform their task successfully, quickly and in a professional way. At first to complete the change from analogue to digital radios, and modernise some old telecommunication equipment (AP 2007-9), later to change the devices to more up-to-date one (AP 2011-13). When further developing the system and acquiring the assets it has to be taken into consideration that these should communicate with the competent organisations and/or systems of the neighbouring states, if certain conditions are fulfilled. This development can probably be scheduled only for the last phase of the programming period.

Indicators

5-8	<i>base and relaying stations</i>
2-3 thousand	<i>end-user devices</i>
-10%	<i>number of illegal activities related to illegal migration</i>

3.2. PRIORITY 2: Support for the development and implementation of the national components of a European surveillance system for the external borders of the EU Member States

From the land borders it is expected that the Ukrainian and the Serbian border sections will permanently present a high level of risk. At present, the border surveillance system installed along these sections is capable of meeting the Community and the Hungarian requirements, and based on the recommendations of the evaluation control, it can be further improved. Further developments need to be done in order to improve surveillance and reaction ability, so that the system provides effective border surveillance also on medium and long term, and meets the requirements based on the Community standards.

Objective 1: Strengthening and upgrading of the external border management

At the external borders – in accordance with the Schengen requirements – the surveillance of the green border is largely based on the utilisation of technical devices. The increasing illegal migration supported by criminal groups, the changes in the applied methods, and the changes in the migratory channels, as well as the generation changes generated by the continuous technical development – new and more effective devices – require the acquisition and installation of newer and newer devices and equipment. In order to improve the reconnaissance ability of border surveillance further fix and mobile, and handheld devices will be acquired to assist visual observation; some of the devices will be available for offering them for the joint actions coordinated by FRONTEX.

- ²² (1) Upgrading of the national communication systems to make them interoperable with other Member States;

The efficient green border surveillance being in accordance with the actual terrain requires the maintenance and further improvement of the current level of reacting ability and mobility. Equipping the aerial, inland waterway and road vehicles with the most modern reconnaissance devices will further increase the effectiveness of border surveillance. In order to be able to successfully combat the illegal migration supported by organised crime mobile devices will be acquired that enable to control the vehicle without having to disassemble them. The efficiency can be further improved by the further development of the modern operation management system based on digital technology and supported by a GPS system.

Examples of key actions:

a) Development of the detection capacity of the border policing body - In accordance with Specific priority 3 of Priority 1.23

In the area of the green border, primarily along the Ukrainian and Serbian border section further fix thermal cameras will be installed in order to improve the reconnaissance ability, as early as at the beginning of the programming period (AP 2007, and also later on, on 2-3 occasions, based on risk assessment (AP 2009-10, AP2012-). As a result of the generation change of the currently used vehicles with thermal cameras the acquisition of the new devices will take place at the end of the programming period (AP 2011-2013). Modern night vision tools and handheld thermal cameras will be acquired at the end of the programming period, and the movement detectors and other detectors will be installed in accordance with the actual migratory pressure, already in the mid-period of the programming period (AP 2010-12).

Some of the above mobile devices will be available for the joint actions coordinated by FRONTEX.

In order to be able to combat organised illegal migration the acquisition of devices following the communication activities in the area of the external borders can be expected in the first half of the programme (2007-10).

Indicators

4-6	<i>fix thermal cameras</i>
10-14	<i>vehicles with thermal cameras</i>
200-300	<i>night vision tools and handheld thermal cameras</i>
20-35sets	<i>new movement detection systems</i>
+500 km ²	<i>the increase in the area monitored by the thermal cameras</i>
2-4	<i>other detection devices</i>
+30-50%	<i>number of the apprehensions in the area monitored in the short term</i>
-10-30%	<i>number of illegal activities in the area monitored in the long term</i>

b) Improvement of the reaction capacity of the border surveillance body

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- ²³ (3) Purchase and/or upgrading of operating equipment in order to increase the capacity of Member States to take part in and/or contribute to operational cooperation between Member States as coordinated by the FRONTEX Agency.

Maintaining mobility in the area of the external borders is a priority task, and to this end jeeps, patrol cars and modern patrol motor bicycles will be acquired for the Police between 2011 and 2013.

In order to ensure the surveillance of waterway borders new patrol ships will be acquired, and in connection with that a landing place will be established at the upper part of the River Tisza (Ukrainian border section, Záhony) already at the beginning of the programming period. (AP 2008, AP 2009)

In order to further develop the capacity of aerial reconnaissance ability, the conditions for refilling the existing helicopters have to be established at the existing landing places (near the external border) – this can be expected within the framework of the programme for 2008-2009. Later the modernisation of the existing helicopters will be supported (AP 2010-13).

Indicators

1-4	<i>number of patrol ships</i>
1-2	<i>docking facilities</i>
400-500	<i>number of patrol cars</i>
300-400	<i>number of patrol off-road and on-road vehicles</i>
4-5	<i>number of helicopter refilling locations</i>
-5%	<i>response time</i>
+5000 km ²	<i>territory under effective aerial surveillance</i>

- c) **Development of single national coordination centre** - In accordance with Specific priority 2 of Priority 2.²⁴

Within the programmes for the years 2008-2010 the further development of the IT background of operational centre of the border management system, a digital map based, GPS-supported operation management system operated by the Police. The development includes the acquisition of the latest sections of the modern digital map as early as within the framework of the 2008 programme, and also the harmonisation of the system with the mobile devices used for communications and digital data transfer, as well as the digital integration of aerial photos and migratory nodes, and action sites into the system, information technology developments and further developments. In order to support the operation of the system already existing elements (vehicles, police offices etc.) will be involved by modernizing their ITC equipments, and new "Schengen buses" (equipped with modern equipment)²⁵ will be acquired, and mobile operation centres will also be acquired/modernised (modernisation in the first half, acquisition at the end of the programme).

Indicators

8-16	<i>new or modernised "Schengen buses" and mobile operation</i>
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2. ²⁴ (2) Investments in establishing or upgrading a single national surveillance system, which covers all or selected parts of the external border and enables the dissemination of information 24/7 between all authorities involved in external border control;

²⁵ A complex microbus for mobile control, enabling access to the Hungarian and international databases, detection of people hidden in vehicles, and the possibility to settle minor offences on site, by including all devices and equipment necessary for the control.

centres

<i>1</i>	<i>further development of the HTTR system</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>county police headquarters equipped with new, modern digital maps (together with offices, border crossing point and headquarters)</i>
<i>-10%</i>	<i>number of illegal activities related to illegal migration</i>

3.3. PRIORITY 3: Support for the issuing of visas and the tackling of illegal immigration, including the detection of false or falsified documents by enhancing the activities organised by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries

The most significant part (20-30%) of the illegal migration arriving at Hungary's external borders attempts to entry with the help of false or falsified documents. The effective operation of foreign representations in third countries have a significant role in reducing the extent of illegal migration, in reducing the number of immigrant arriving to the external borders of the European Union. The objective includes the continuous monitoring of the changes in the EU and Hungarian legislation, ensuring the compatibility and interoperability of the Community and Hungarian information technology systems and ensuring the conditions for the related electronic data traffic, the continuous development of the services ensuring reliable operation of the system, and also increasing the speed and effectiveness of visa issuing, and providing high level training for the staff.

Objective 1: Increasing the effectiveness of the issuing of visas and capability of consular offices

By taking into account the recommendations included in the Common Consular Manual and in the Schengen Catalogue, the existing security systems will be modernised at several consular offices, thus making the working environment more secure for the workers and improving the level of services provided for the clients, and increasing the possibility of preventing offences.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Schengen Evaluation Committee, in order to prevent and limit illegal acts related to the illegal migration, Hungarian immigration liaison officers (ILO) will be delegated to improve the cooperation between the international and Hungarian organisations and ensure a more effective information exchange.

Common visa application centres (CAC) helping the acceptance and processing of visa applications, and enabling Community administration will be established in order to ensure quick, civilised, unified and cost-efficient visa administration.

Examples of key actions:

a) Improving of the security system in the consular offices

By taking into account the recommendations included in the Common Consular Manual and in the Schengen Catalogue at several consular offices new systems will be established – offering a higher level of security – including the construction of separate entries to the consular room, the construction of a separated interview room, installing bullet-proof glasses, installing equipment for controlling

the clients, such as metal detectors, integrated security communication equipment and camera systems. These developments are planned for the first period of the programming period (AP 2007), and later on will become necessary on several occasions at 36 foreign representations (e.g. Islamabad, Yekaterinburg, Minsk, Amman, Hanoi, Pristine, Saint Petersburg, Kishinev, Riyadh etc.).

Indicators

36 *development of consular offices*
150-200 *security equipment*
50% *consular offices in third countries will be involved*

b) Development of the Common Application Center (CAC) – Priority 3. specific priority 1.²⁶

A complex programme will be established for the participation in the preparation, establishment and operation of common visa application centres, and for the establishment of the necessary infrastructure, information technology, communication and device developments. Being subject to the elaboration of the Community standards and the bilateral and multilateral negotiations, according to the plans these projects can be realised as from the 2009 programme, in connection with 2-9 foreign representations of Hungary.

Indicators

2-9 *foreign representations concerned*
100-150 thousand *number of visa applications/year*

c) Expansion of the network of immigration liaison officers (ILO) - In accordance with Special priority 1 of Priority 3.²⁷

The objective of the measure is to expand the network of immigration liaison officers (special consular officer) of the Republic of Hungary in third countries, by delegating properly trained and experienced officers from the office of Immigration and Nationality and the Police staff, primarily to the foreign representations representing a migratory risk for Hungary and for the European Community (e.g. Kishinev, Beograd, Kiev, St. Petersburg, Istanbul, Islamabad, Cairo). As from 2008 AP the delegation of 3-6 ILOs is expected to the locations meaning a high level of risk, for a 2-3 years period. Hungary will respect the specific rules set by the EC concerning ILOs to strengthen the cooperation of Member States. Consequently, the number of illegal border crossings may decrease, and the con-

²⁶ (2) Initiatives to develop and establish limited representation, co-location or common visa application centres for, initially, reception and, at a later stage, processing of visa applications.

²⁷ (1) Promotion of systematic and regular cooperation between the consular services of Member States and between the consular and other services of different Member States in the visa field;

trol prior to the border crossing, as well as the operative cooperation between the Member States will improve.

Indicators:

3-6 people *number of delegated ILOs*

Number of proceedings will double

Reports, information related to illegal migration will double

3.4. PRIORITY 4: Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the Community legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas

The modernisation of the information technology devices installed at the external borders in order to control the cross-border traffic, as well as the development of the computing assets supporting the implementation of the control of the cross-border traffic and ensuring the queries from other databases (e.g. SIS, VIS, AFIS, FADO) are implemented during the harmonisation of the databases. The modification, development of the existing information technology systems are justified by the changes in legislation, technology and technical solutions.

The VIS system will mean a significant change in visa handling, thus in the combat against illegal migration, which is a high priority for Hungary. Harmonisation and on-line access of the databases and registrations used for the judging of visa applications, border control and performing border surveillance activities highly support the activities of the authorities. At the same time the introduction of biometric identifiers and the unified visa information system are new challenges, resulting in a higher level of quality in the combat against illegal migration in the near future. As a result of the planned developments law enforcement will be more intense, resulting in a higher level of law enforcement, prevention and rapid response will become easier; ultimately a higher security level will be established, by also taking into consideration the Prum Convention.

Objective 1: Further development and efficient application of the Schengen Information System - In accordance with Special priority 1 of Priority 4.²⁸

The objective of the information technology developments is to ensure that the central elements of the Hungarian SIS system (SIS one4All, SIS II) continuously meet the requirements set by the EU and Hungarian technical and legislative environment, and also that by the time of the joining to the SIS II system the Hungarian specialised systems and the communications with the central system will be in accordance with the technical framework set by the European Union.

Examples of key actions:

a) Investments linked to the setting-up of SIS II at national level

Until the joining to the SIS II central system, and also subsequently network development, software and hardware development, upgrades and security developments will be implemented, by which the SIS II national system integration

²⁸ (1) Investments linked to the Schengen Information System (SIS).

centre (NS.CP) and the national interface (NS.ICD) will be developed in accordance with the technical and legal changes having occurred in the meanwhile.

As regards the scheduling of the developments, at the beginning of the programming period (AP 2007-2009) the main objective is to prepare the introduction of the SIS II system, and to follow the central development. At the middle of the programming period – based on the experiences of the migration to the new system – corrective, complementing, capacity enhancing and reliability increasing investments can be expected, then beginning from the programme of 2011 the replacement and/or expansion of the devices installed in or before 2007 will have to start in order to ensure that the operability and harmonisation of the system prevails.

The general security level of the system needs to be improved so that the Hungarian system integration centre will meet the requirements and recommendations set forth by the European Union.

The beneficiary of the development is the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, and the development will be financed with the 2007 allocation.

At the same time, the further development of the national information technology professional systems also need to be continued. The SIRENE Administrative System will be modified in order to follow the changes in the SISone4ALL system and to improve it in accordance with the new requirements of the SIS II system. To this end, the operation of the national professional systems, for example the Warrant Information System also have to be improved, so that they meet the requirements set forth by the prevailing legislative background, thus ensuring that the systems are continuously harmonised with the central development of the SIS II system.

Further harmonisation of the databases, the modernisation of the computing equipment, acquisition of network and terminal devices, and the increase of the bandwidth are expected to be implemented within the framework of the programme for 2009 and subsequently. This activity concerns the developments of the Police and of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services.

The beneficiaries of the projects are primarily the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services and the Police, and secondly the law enforcement organisations and authorities participating in border control and visa issuing. The projects in all cases are based on previously started developments.

Indicators

<i>1</i>	<i>further development of the NS.CP system</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>development of NS. ICD</i>
<i>2-6</i>	<i>acquisition of HSM encryption devices</i>
<i>1-2</i>	<i>expansion of the SIRENE system with a new module</i>
<i>100- 150 %</i>	<i>increase in the amount of data handled</i>
<i>2-3</i>	<i>databases concerned by the development</i>
<i>2-3000</i>	<i>acquisition of hardware devices</i>

-50% *system failures*

Objective 2: Development linked to establishing an effective functioning of the VIS at national level

The objective of the further development of the Central National Visa System is to establish a connection with the EU systems (VIS), and to expand the national level data connection related to visa handling, also affecting the establishment of a reliable online connection between the central visa authority and the consular offices, and the border crossing points, and the support for the recording of the necessary data and the control of the issued visas. The technical, technological development and anticipated Community and Hungarian standards make these developments – affecting all beneficiary organisations – necessary. The development of the data recording and controlling ability of biometric identifiers (fingerprints, digital photograph) has to be a priority, by taking into account the requirements of the European Union.

Examples of key actions:

- a) **Hardware and software development related to the connection to the national visa system, simultaneously with the development of VIS systems.** – Priority 4 specific priority 2²⁹

With the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of Immigration and Nationality, the data recording and control equipment of biometric identification (fingerprints, digital photographs), as well as the related network elements will be acquired and/or further developed. Within the framework of the programme the Consular Information System (CIS) will also be improved, including the creation of the functionality necessary for following the changes in legislation; the restructuring of the contents and processing of the data exchange between the SIS and the Central National Visa System and the VIS and the CIS central database and the consular offices; ensuring remote access to the CIS, ensuring the possibility to fill in online the visa questionnaires and to use them in the CIS; development of hardware and software necessary for biometric identification; and expansion of the VPN (Virtual Private Network). At the border crossing points further development of HERR system (AP 2008-9) and enhancing the control of biometric identifiers of VISAs (AP 2009-11). The activities will be implemented basically in two phases: first, during the period prior to the connection to the VIS (AP 2007-2009) developments primarily at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of Immigration and Nationality, secondary at the Police, then in the period of intense spreading of control of biometric identifiers, i.e. in the second half of the programming period (AP 2010-2011) basically at the Police.

Pilot project is planned in 2009-11 to help the implementation of control of biometric data and to test the effect of the strict control at the land borders.

Indicators

800-1000	<i>number of hardware devices to be acquired</i>
600-700	<i>devices enabling recording and/or controlling biometric data</i>

1. ²⁹ (2) Investments linked to the Visa Information System.

60- 70 *establishing online or satellite connection at consular offices*
30 *modernisation of VPN end-points at foreign representations*
 in third countries

All border crossing points at the external borders will be involved.
VIS will be operational in line with the global schedule

Objective 3: Enhancement of control ability by increasing the capacity for data provision and data access

The systems operating in Hungary are connected to SIS and/or VIS only indirectly or not connected at all, and these systems are essential for the successful performance of border control tasks in accordance with the Community requirements and the Hungarian security needs. The further development of these systems in connection with the control of the external borders is essential in the border surveillance and border control activities. Within this the NEKOR (National Document Registration System) – operating also as the national subsystem of FADO – will be further developed to handle the biometric identifiers, and more up-to-date versions of document readers and document examining tools will be acquired. Further development of the software supporting and enabling the tasks of border traffic control, border surveillance and aliens tasks, and the developments enabling the harmonised use with SIS II and VIS will be determinant tasks.

Examples of key actions:

a) Development of National Photo and Document Archiving System system

The objectives of this measure are to develop the NEKOR system (National Photo and Document Archiving System) and purchase the required equipment, network and endpoint devices for promoting the exchange of information on false or forged travel documents, plus fulfilling the practical implementation of Prado, iFADO and FADO. 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.

Further user points will be established within the system, an expansion with a statistical module and programme update will be necessary (especially when the documents with biometric identifiers become more widespread). Further tasks include the acquisition of devices and equipment ensuring document examination and documenting, as well as completing the existing document readers with elements enabling biometric identification (AP 2007-8). The significant increase in the amount of data transfer makes it necessary to increase the number of new mobile devices, and also to increase the bandwidth used by them. These developments also concern the external border organisational units of Police and certain units of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of Immigration and Nationality. The expansion with a statistical module will be made at the beginning of the programming period (AP 2007), while the acquisition of devices will

take place at the middle of the period (AP 2010-2011). The task of programme update can present itself several times during the programming period, especially in the period of putting into operation of the VIS, and in the period when the utilisation of biometric identifiers becomes widespread. In accordance with the Community standards and/or subject to the technical/technological development, the acquisition of new generation document readers may also become necessary in the second half of the programming period.

Indicators

25-30	<i>new workstations</i>
3-4 occasions	<i>software update</i>
100-150	<i>new document examination equipment, devices (complex desktop document examination device, microscope, UV lamp, etc.)</i>
600-800 elements	<i>completing existing document readers with fingerprint reader elements</i>
250-300	<i>acquisition of new generation document readers</i>
3-400 people	<i>preparation for the utilisation of the device</i>
20%	<i>number of identified false and forged documents</i>

b) Modernisation and expansion of the information technology systems and databases established to support visa issuing, border control and border law enforcement.

Further development of the border law enforcement, aliens and refugee databases and information technology applications (HERR, HIDRA and aliens and refugee registrations etc.) used for the judging of visa applications, for border control and for performing border law enforcement activities; harmonisation of their operation; following the changes in legislation and technical development in order to be able to perform the law enforcement and authority tasks in a quick, professional and successful way.

The judging of visa, entry and residence permits is significantly hindered by the fact that there are no samples (or only in hardcopy) of the documents having an effect on the decision, therefore it is expedient to establish a digital document library to support the performance of the authority's activities. Modernisation of databases shall take place at the beginning of the programming period (AP 2008, 2009), prior to the joining to VIS and SIS II, so that they can be integrated seamlessly into the future Hungarian user subsystems.

To facilitate legal travel, provide information for the travellers, and promote the cooperation of the authorities active in the field of issuing and examining visas an initiative to establish a visa information portal – based on the CNVS – would also be practical.

Indicators

1-2	<i>establishment of a new portal or data library</i>
600-700	<i>number of working places having online access to the databases</i>
20-30 thousand	<i>amount of documents stored in the new database</i>
150- 200 thousand	<i>number of authorised client retrievals/year</i>

3.5. PRIORITY 5: Support for effective and efficient application of relevant Community legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas

To implement the requirements set forth in the Schengen Borders Code and in the European Code on Visas, and to ensure harmonised operation of the national authorities it is essential that the staff be trained about the latest knowledge necessary for performing its tasks. This can be achieved by ensuring the conditions necessary for the training, by elaborating and applying the appropriate education materials and methods, as well as by preparing the staff properly.

Objective 1: Training of Staff involved in the application of the Schengen border control code and the European visa code

The prerequisite of the successful operation of the integrated border law enforcement activities include a prepared staff, therefore the training of the staff is of high priority. Especially, in the light of the fact that fluctuation is relatively high at the organisations concerned. Changing of the requirements, the relatively quick shifts in the methods of committing the crime, as well as the technical developments (e.g. SIS II, VIS, biometric identification, more up-to-date detection devices) also require the continuing vocational training provided for the staff.

Examples of key actions:

a) Training of the members of staff of the IBM agencies in compliance with the training recommendations of the Community.

The periodic changes in the Schengen and the Hungarian regulations, obtaining and maintaining the practical knowledge and application ability of the staff, the ability to follow and practice the technological changes make it essential to provide continuing vocational training for the staff.

In order to ensure the applicability of the rules of the Community Code and to implement the "best practice" it is necessary to have a staff with special knowledge. As a result of the promotions due to the fluctuation and the career system and in order to obtain the actual knowledge it is a relatively regular task to organise special training courses (document expert, document examiner, vehicle expert, visa issuer, etc.).

Getting familiar with the best practice of other Member States, adapting such best practices in Hungary can be facilitated by organising study tours.

Indicators

<i>300-800 people/year</i>	<i>Number of people participating in vocational</i>
<i>further</i>	<i>training</i>
<i>30-70</i>	<i>training courses/year</i>
<i>1-4 weeks</i>	<i>duration of the training courses</i>
<i>2-6</i>	<i>number of study tours/year</i>
<i>60-75%</i>	<i>of staff dealing with border control and visa administration is</i>

immigrants and/or clients. The low level of knowledge of foreign languages and the need to improve the knowledge of specialised language induce the organisation of various language training courses. The training courses basically cover world languages and/or the languages of the neighbouring countries, and the languages of certain countries issuing significant migration or designated for the reception of an ILO. These training courses concern all beneficiary organisations and represent tasks that are active throughout the entire programming period.

Indicators

20-40 *training courses/year*
300-400 *number of people participating in language training/year*
50% *of staff the dealing with border control and visa administration*
will speak at least one foreign language

Objective 2: Realization of tools with the view to an effective application of the Schengen border control code and the European visa code

In order to maintain a border control practice that is in line with the Community standards and meet the Hungarian and EU requirements it is necessary to provide high-level training courses, this, on the other hand, requires modern, professional and high-standard educational documents, the regular actualisation of such documents, as well as making such documents available to the educational institutions. To this end the revision – by taking into consideration the recommendations elaborated and/or approved by the Agency – of the educational materials and documents, elaborating new ones, and publishing them in the sufficient copy number and in the appropriate format are necessary. The training infrastructure necessary for the continuing vocational training courses needs to be improved.

The objectives to be achieved (as regards the staff of all organisations concerned in the IBM, in proportion to the level of their being affected) are the following: actualisation of the training topics based on the common core curriculum of the training and on the relevant recommendations of the Agency, and the preparation of the trainers.

Examples of key actions:

- a) **Drawing up a regulation or manual for the border policy, describing, in a consolidated structure, the European Union legislation regulating border policing activity and the national legislation issued in the field, as well as other internal norms, in compliance with the relevant recommendations of the Agency.** - Special priority 1 of Priority 5.³⁰

Elaboration of a regulation or manual for institutions participating in the IBM (perhaps separately for the border police and visa issuers) describing, in a consolidated structure, the EU legislation, the border policing activity and the na-

³⁰ (1) Implementation at national level of the common core curriculum for border guards' training;

tional regulations and internal norms issued in the same field.

The beneficiaries as regards the training materials and documents are the Police, the staff of the Office of Immigration and Nationality and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs being active in the control of the external border. The activity is due in the first half of the programming period (AP 2008-2011), however, the revision and actualisation of the activity may become necessary on 1-2 occasions during the programming period.

Exploitation of e-learning opportunities shall be supported as a top priority.

Indicators

3-10	<i>number of publications</i>
500-1000	<i>number of copies/publication</i>
2-4	<i>number of E-learning programmes</i>
7-8 thousand	<i>number of users</i>

b) Development of the appropriate training infrastructure for providing higher-quality training for the staff.

Further development of the existing training infrastructure in order to improve the level of preparation of the border law enforcement and/or visa administrator staff. Necessary exclusively for achieving the objectives set by the External Borders Fund – there it is used for supporting the investments (specialised classrooms, language laboratories) essential for the high-level education of the determined activities.

Indicators

1-2	<i>training locations will be improved</i>
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4. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The developments planned within the framework of the External Borders Fund are direct continuation of the developments of the last decade financed from the PHARE and Transition Facility and from the Schengen Facility, and also from bilateral supports and from the central budget, they are based on these former developments, serving as their further improvements, following the Schengen requirements and the theoretical path to the best practices. (The developments detailed in Point 2)

In accordance with the strategic planning the External Borders Fund and the other three elements of the so-called Solidarity Funds, other Community and Hungarian funds will be used under a unified approach, and harmonised.

The plan for the utilisation of the External Borders Fund (prepared for several years) is in accordance with the medium-term (2006-2010) development plan of the Police, the strategic document of the National Police Headquarters entitled "Safety for all, everywhere" and the Schengen Strategy of the Border Guards (2005-2012), as well as the concept of the long-term strategy of the organisation (2003-2015), the New Hungary Development Plan and the National Sustainable Development Strategy,³¹ the regulations of the European Union in connection with border security, the global and complex approach to migration, the Hague Programme and Action Plan, and also with the programmes being implemented within the framework of the EU neighbourhood policy.

Between 2007 and 2013 Hungary – taking into consideration also the direct agricultural supports – will receive support for a total value of 33 billions EUR. Through the supports from the cohesion and rural development funds, and the co-financing from Hungarian funds, during the 7 years more than 8,000 billion HUF development fund will be available.

The new Hungary Development Plan distributes the available funds within the framework of 8 sectoral and 7 regional operational programmes. The most comprehensive objective of the New Hungary Development Plan is to support the expansion of employment and the rapid and sustainable growth of the Hungarian economy.

Its most important goal is to provide solutions to the social and economic problems in accordance with the determined priorities and to ensure regional alignment in a harmonised way. The amounts determined for the development of the transport infrastructure in the sectoral programme are completed by the funds appropriated to the regional programmes for the development of local and regional transport networks. The funds of the economic development operational programme are completed by the appropriations of the regional programmes for strengthening the local economy and improving its competitiveness. Similarly, the improvement of the educational standards, the mitigation of differences in opportunities, reducing the

³¹ Government Decision No. 1058/2007. (VII. 23.) on the adoption of the Action Plans of the New Hungary Development Plan Economic Development Operational Programme and the Implementation Operational Programme for the years 2007-2008 and Government Decision No. 1054/2007. (VII. 9.) on the adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy

disadvantages on the labour market and developing the health care infrastructure are jointly ensured by the sectoral and regional programmes.

The priorities determined within the framework of the New Hungary Development Plan do not concern the Cooperation in the field of Interior and Justice, nor the facilitation of the application of the Schengen acquis, however, the organisations concerned in the area of External Borders Fund can also apply to the calls launched within the framework context of the State Reform Operational Programme or the Electronic Administration Operational Programme. The institutional developments to be implemented are in line with the objectives of the External Borders Fund.

Within the framework of the EEC and the Norwegian Financing Mechanism Hungary, as a new Member State may receive support for 5 years, a maximum of 27 million EUR each year.

This fund finances the projects in the area of environmental protection, sustainable development, conservation of European heritage, human resources development, education, health care, children and youth, regional development and cross-country cooperation, scientific research, and home affairs and justice.

In this latest area the projects in the following target areas are supported:

- Supporting the combat against organised crime – including smuggling and trafficking in human beings;
- Promotion of the cooperation of Hungarian and Norwegian police organisations;
- Practical application of the Schengen acquis.

In the area of application-type supports the support for cross-country cooperation was also determined.

Based on the agreement signed in 2006 on the Swiss-Hungarian Cooperation Programme, Switzerland is providing altogether 1 billion Swiss franc of support for the 10 new Member States for 5 years, and from this Hungary has a share of gross 78.4 million EUR.

The support can be used for development in the following areas: security, stability, reforms, environmental protection and infrastructure, supporting the private sector, and human resources and society development.

Within the framework of the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) Hungary participates in 7 border-region programmes (from that 2 IPA and 1 ENPI programme), 2 transnational, 4 interregional programmes.

The main areas of development: SME cooperation, local economy development relations, urban and rural development, tourism, human resources development, R&D, culture, health care, education, environmental protection, renewable energy, transport, information and water management cooperation.

Between 2007 and 2013, for the support of cross-country programmes there is approximately 683 million EUR Community fund available.

The law enforcement organisations can submit applications for the developments realised within the framework of ETC individually.

The Swiss contribution and the priorities of ETC do not directly affect the Cooperation in the field of Interior and Justice, nor the facilitation of the application of the Schengen acquis

The EBF Responsible Authority is striving at avoiding parallel financing from the European Union, and/or funds provided within the framework of other financing instruments and the funds provided by the EBF. This principle has to be fully taken into consideration during the call for applications and the project selection. This guarantees on the one hand that the management staff of the Responsible Authority provided professional supervision from the PHARE and Transition Facility in order to promote the accession to the EU and the joining of the Schengen area, on the other hand that the representative of the National Development Agency participates – as an observer – in the meetings of the External Borders Fund Inter-ministerial Harmonisation Forum, the Assessment Committee and the Monitoring Committee. The National Development Agency is the Hungarian organisation that coordinates the utilisation of the Structural Funds, the European Territorial Cooperation and the Swiss Contribution, and in the case of the former PHARE and Transition Facility it also performed the National Aid Coordination tasks, and was the Responsible Authority for the Schengen Facility.

Prior to the granting of the supports, in doubtful cases, in order to avoid parallel financing, the harmonisation is performed within the framework of written consultation.

5. FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

5.1. The publication of the programme

The programme is absolutely public. The External Borders Fund National Programme of the Republic of Hungary³², based on the MAP, is published in the Hungarian Official Journal. After the approval of MAP, the Responsible Authority will give a press conference and publish the programme on its website as well, where the modifications may be monitored.

All activities financed from the Fund must be transparent. For this purpose, we shall create the components of the image of the Fund (logo, image plan, etc.) and apply them consistently.

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

The Fund logo must be displayed on all equipment purchased within the framework of the programme (providing that it does not disturb their use). An information board will be displayed at the site of each infrastructural project. The programme logo will be displayed on all publications, guidelines and training materials financed from the Fund.

The participants in courses, conferences and other training activities organised with the resources of the Fund will be informed on the financing.

5.2. The approach chosen to implement the principle of partnership

The Responsible Authority has collected the needs and development plans of the estimated Beneficiaries, based on which, as well as the received proposals, the External Borders Fund National Programme of the Republic of Hungary was developed with the involvement of an independent external consultant and the Hungarian Association of Law Enforcement Science (in its capacity as an NGO partner). The priorities and development objectives were developed by the External Borders Fund Inter-Ministerial Consultation Forum pursuant to the provisions of Government Resolution No. 1085/2007 (XI.09). The members of the consultation forum are representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Transport, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister's Office, the minister without portfolio responsible for the management of civil national security services, and the observers participating in the forum are the estimated Beneficiaries, the external consultant and the Hungarian Association of Law Enforcement Science.

The MAP is based on the External Borders Fund National Programme of the Republic of Hungary supported by the Inter-Ministerial Consultation Forum and approved

³² Gov. Decree 1102/2007. (XII. 24.) on the approval of the External Borders Fund National Programme of the Republic of Hungary

by the Government Decree 1012/2007. (XII. 24.).

6. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN

6.1. Community Contribution

6.1.1. Table

Fund: External Border Fund								
(in 000' euros - current prices)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Priority 1: 3.1	976,74	315,60	448,89	594,71	1.297,31	2.066,05	2.664,36	8.364
Priority 2: 3.2	1.292,59	1.842,12	1.550,95	2.604,03	3.156,74	3.204,56	8.904,47	22.555
Priority 3: 3.3	207,08	561,44	296,30	388,21	273,96	228,77	237,06	2.193
Priority 4: 3.4	2.093,76	2.969,08	3.174,71	2.240,80	2.541,92	5.485,96	3.856,57	22.363
Priority 5: 3.5	757,04	395,18	529,27	397,43	719,91	421,15	408,67	3.629
Priority ...: [...]								0
Technical Assistance	433,23	490,15	483,88	500,82	364,16	506,52	700,88	3.480
TOTAL	5.760	6.574	6.484	6.726	8.354	11.913	16.772	56.823

6.1.2. Comments on the figures/trends

In order to improve the surveillance capability in the area of the green border the installation of fix thermal cameras and the organisation of the existing ones into a system shall be continued as early as the beginning of the period. Adjusted to the prevailing illegal migratory pressure, and as a result of the generation change of the devices the acquisition of modern surveillance devices can be expected in the second half of the period. The acquisition of equipment and development tasks in order to improve air and waterway mobility will be performed at the beginning of the period, while the large-scale vehicle acquisition to maintain mobility can be expected after 2010, since by then the vehicles purchased from the Structural Funds will have started to become obsolete. In order to strengthen international cooperation and acquire best practices joint actions will be held continuously along the external borders throughout the entire programming period.

Further development of border crossing points and providing them with security equipment will be started at the beginning of the period. This time period will also be characterised by the further development of international relations and the strengthening of cooperation with the IBM organisations of the neighbouring countries. In order to improve detection and communication ability we plan larger acquisitions for the second half of the period, considering that the generation change and becoming obsolete of the existing equipment can be expected around that time.

The development of the security equipment of the consular offices will be implemented already at the beginning of the period, and parallel with that common visa application centres will be established in order to rationalise the issuing of visas. Delegation of the immigration liaison officers to the locations meaning a risk as regards illegal migration will be made in the same period.

During the first year of the programming period the tasks in the area of information technology development are determinant. The joining to the SIS II and VIS systems

– expected to take place in 2009 – and the introduction of the biometric identifiers give grounds for utilising almost the half of the available funds in this area. At the same time, in the second half of the period – when the equipment purchased from the support from the Schengen Facility is expected to become obsolete – the acquisition of hardware devices will be of high priority. The task of following the modifications and version changes resulting from the technical changes of the applications and from the changes of the legal situation will be present throughout the entire period.

The language and specialised professional training courses necessary for the human resources development of the IBM organisations will have priority throughout the entire programming period. The development of the necessary educational structure and the further development and unification of the education materials will take place at the beginning of the period.

6.2. Overall financing plan

6.2.1. Table

Multiannual Programme - Draft Financial Plan								
Table 2: Overall Financing Plan								
Member State: Hungary								
Fund: External Border Fund								
<i>(in 000' euros - current prices)</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Community Contribution	5.760	6.574	6.484	6.726	8.354	11.913	16.772	62.583
Public cofinancing	1.776	2.027	2.000	2.075	2.663	3.802	5.357	19.700
Private cofinancing								0
TOTAL	7.536	8.601	8.484	8.801	11.017	15.715	22.129	82.283
% Community Contribution	76,43%	76,43%	76,43%	76,42%	75,83%	75,81%	75,79%	76,06%
% Community contribution without T.A.	75%							

6.2.2. Comments on the figures/trends

To the Community contribution the Republic of Hungary provides a national co-financing amount of 25%, set forth in the prevailing Finance Act. In the case of the allocation for the years 2007 and 2008, the co-financing will be budgeted in the chapter budget for the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement acting as the supervisor of the Responsible Authority. Beginning from the year 2009 the final beneficiaries will budget it on their own.

The rate of the Community Contribution in the table is higher than 75 %, the cause of it is as follows: The Community Contribution contains also the Technical Assistance. According the 456/2008 EC Article 13 (2) the TA at initiative of the Member State may be financed up to 100% by the Fund. The real rate of financing by Community Contribution in case of each project will be max 75 %.

Dr. András Turi
State Secretary
for Law Enforcement

