

**REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COUNTERACTING CRIME

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2002 /

The National Strategy for Countering Crime is aimed at outlining the priorities, goals and objectives to be implemented as set forth in the Tenure programme of the government 'People are the wealth of Bulgaria' in the field of security and public order, as well as to support the policy of integration of the Republic of Bulgaria in the European Union and in NATO. Reducing crime is a *conditio sine qua non* for ensuring safety in a society where the rights and responsibilities of the individual, the family and the community are guaranteed by the law and its enforcement.

The National Strategy for Countering Crime covers the period up to 2005, differentiating between short-term, mid-term and longer-term activities for the implementation of the priorities and objectives set.

The Strategy shall be implemented following the principles of:

- Reinforcement of the rule of law in protecting the life and property of the citizens, the state and municipal property, equal access to justice, security and good public order;
- Protecting the rights and interests of the citizens and society;
- Transparency, publicity, law and public control over the measures to counteract crime;
- Co-ordination and interaction between the executive, judicial and legislative authorities as well as the bodies of self-government and the structures of civil society;
- Harmonisation of the domestic legislation in the field of justice and home affairs with the EC law.

**GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF ART IN THE FIELD OF
CRIME**

In the transition to market economy and integration of the Republic of Bulgaria in the European and Euro-Atlantic structures, crime and corruption became major problems before the Bulgarian society.

In the early 1990s crime grew to critical proportions, endangering the state system in the country. The rate of personal and property crimes rose considerably and together with the new types of crime like racket, ordered murders, narco-crimes accounted for a social psychological phenomenon of 'fear of crime' and related difficulties in crime investigation and punishment of the guilty ones.

The scale of economic crime in the situation of an expanding 'shady' economy reached dangerous for the national economy levels. Considerable damage to the state budget was caused by tax frauds, deliberate bankruptcies, illegal import and fictitious export of goods.

Corruption penetrated in all levels of state authority and local government. Corruption is a problem of every society, of every country. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria implements a number of projects in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, which aim at assisting the preparation process of the country towards accession to the European Union. The results of the measures undertaken to reduce and counter corruption by ensuring adequate legal conditions and optimising the capabilities of law-enforcement bodies, are estimated by Transparency International in 2002 as significant for the level of corruption. According to the analysis, Bulgaria is the only country from Central and Eastern Europe that has shown significant improvement and progress in counting corruption-related practices and corruption-related crime, the result each year being better than the previous one.

Activity of organised crime groups dealing with forgery of currency, securities, and official papers and distribution of those throughout the international networks has grown. Organised smuggling channels of consumer goods have grown into sustainability.

Organised crime has appeared which in the mid-1990s became a strongly destabilising factor in the economic, financial and social structures of society.

On international level a tendency is being displayed for intensified use by criminal structures of the possibilities offered by the globalisation process.

Crimes related to drug traffic and drug distribution are being characterised by high activity of foreign drug organisations, consolidating with local criminal structures. Separate criminal structures keep striving at setting individual drug channels, which is a premise for escalation of criminal acts with high degree of public danger.

Organised crime will follow the trends of trans-border integration of the criminal world, of improving the professionalism, of combining conventional with high technology methods and will become more flexible and dynamic.

The level of crime, especially of juvenile and youths, is a matter of concern. Personal crimes are becoming sustainable. Streets and places of public access are lacking safety and peace.

As a result of the measures undertaken to reduce and limit crime and maintaining public order in 2002, there is a trend towards decrease in crime. The level of the structure-defining crimes - the crimes against property, that reflects directly on citizens' property, is going down.

There is a rise in the detection rate of crimes against personality, burglaries and home thefts.

In the globalising financial world characterised by high mobility of funds and new means and methods of payment money laundering endangers to cause serious macro-economic deformations in countries in transition as the Republic of Bulgaria is.

Cyber crime will follow suit with the unfavorable world trend of intensive growth, complication of the mechanisms to accomplish criminal intentions, expansion of vulnerable areas and activities.

The transformation of property in all fields of the economy, the activities of the financial credit and insurance organisations, the tax services and customs, the reforms in the health, social, and environmental areas, the absorption of EU pre-accession funds will continue to be the target of crimes and violations of different burden and type.

A pre-orientation of the criminal interest can be expected from the privatisation to the post-privatisation process. Funds from privatisation deals will be in increased criminal risk.

The ongoing political instability in certain regions of the Balkan Peninsula and the existing ethnic conflicts are sustainable crime factors, which also affect the efficiency of counteracting crime in the country.

The increased migration flow to Western European countries, the USA and Canada of nationals of Asian, African and NIS countries actively influences the dynamics of crime related to traffic and trade in human beings.

Protecting the rights and interests of the Bulgarian citizens and guaranteeing the security of the state determine counteracting crime one of the major priorities of the government and society.

PRIORITIES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN COUNTERACTING CRIME

1. Reinforcing the principle of prevention as a major instrument for curbing general and specific crime factors

Goals:

- 1.1. Optimising the co-ordination and interaction between the law enforcing bodies for strict law abiding.
- 1.2. Co-ordinating the work of the state control system bodies as well as their relations with the control mechanisms of the European Union and the member states.
- 1.3. Reducing the level of unemployment, improving the protection of the socially weak and the risk groups of the population.
- 1.4. Setting up conditions for expanding and strengthening the authority of the school, the family, the civil society structures, the religious institutions, the mass media for reinforcing the moral ethical national and common values.
- 1.5. Improving the mechanisms and forms of involvement of society and the independent public structures in countering crime and in exercising control over the work of the law enforcement bodies.

Objectives:

- 1.6. To elaborate methods and programmes for reducing and neutralising crime generating factors in the economic and social fields. To elaborate and implement
- 1.7. To elaborate and implement, jointly with the local self-management bodies, NGOs and other structures of civil society, of regional and local programmes for establishing accessibility and assisting the development of sport every one, children and adolescents, schools and universities sports as well as overall, social-useful sports activity.
- 1.8. To elaborate and implement programmes, measures and projects aimed at subsidising youth employment, reducing the level and term of unemployment, development of skills necessitated by the new knowledge-based labour market requirements.
- 1.9. To develop and implement programmes for employment, qualification and re-qualification.
- 1.10. To improve the mechanisms for applying transparent rules, tenders and schemes in state property privatisation and public and municipal procurement.
- 1.11. To activate the co-operation and interaction between the law-observing and control bodies, and the local government structures.

- 1.12. To increase employment by applying active measures on the labour market aimed at the social and economic integration of the risk groups, development of vocational training and entrepreneurship.
- 1.13. To provide labour employment and social integration of the long-term unemployed in labour age who are the object of monthly social support by opening jobs in socially useful for the municipalities and the state work.
- 1.14. To build up on national and regional levels capacity for effective use of the EU pre-accession instruments so that to neutralise the negative effects of the economic restructuring on the labour market.
- 1.15. To stimulate municipalities' participation in competitions for financing projects aimed at reducing the level of unemployment.
- 1.16. To strengthen the control over the revenues and expenses of the social insurance funds.
- 1.17. To set up a single information system servicing the tax bodies and the bodies of the National Insurance Institute.
- 1.18. To elaborate and implement jointly with the bodies of local government, the non-governmental organisations and other structures of the civil society programmes for employment of socially risk groups (juvenile, single old people, disabled, drug addicts, etc.) as well as for assisting victims of crime.
- 1.19. To set conditions for the re-socialisation of persons who have served terms of imprisonment, criminally active ones, juvenile and minor offenders.
- 1.20. To improve the control over labour law observance as a means of diminishing the 'grey' economy share and of increasing the charges of sanctions for violations.
- 1.21. To elaborate and implement regional and local programmes and projects for building and improving the residential infrastructure and in particular the small places of residence.
- 1.22. To carry out a uniform policy and control of applying active labour market programmes funded by state budget subsidies and pre-accession funds.
- 1.23. To elaborate and implement specialised programmes at the social prevention and consultancy centres for work with children and parents to acquire communication skills, resolve conflicts, relieve pressure and overcome personal deficits so that to bring up responsible consciousness and self-control.
- 1.24. To elaborate in schools and in agreement with the responsible institutions programmes for prevention, early detection and intervention in cases of antisocial conduct of pupils at the territory of schools.
- 1.25. Municipal Councils on drug substances to set up prevention and information centres on the problems of drug addictions, to elaborate and implement municipal plans for the prevention and treatment of drug addictions.

- 1.26. To elaborate and introduce the system of probation for juvenile and minor offenders as well as for drug addicts for the cases where the offence allows it.

2. Expanding and strengthening the capacity of the state administration in the field of counteracting crime

Goals:

- 2.1. Harmonisation of the national legislation in the field of home affairs and justice with EC law.
- 2.2. Accomplishing the administrative reform in the Ministry of Interior with a view of bringing the structures of the services and directorates in compliance with the standards of the European Union.
- 2.3. Developing European standards in justice outlining the political and legislative priorities of the reform of the judiciary.

Objectives:

In the short-term:

- 2.4. Accomplishing the conversion of staff composition of military recruitment servicemen in National Service 'Border Police' and National Service 'Gendarmerie' by replacing them with professional police officers.
- 2.5. Expanding the bilateral police co-operation with police structures of the EU member states and the law enforcement bodies of the EU.
- 2.6. Expanding the police co-operation with EU member states in the field of counteracting organised crime.
- 2.7. Setting up a unit for operative international police co-operation in compliance with the requirements and the standards of the European legislation and practice.
- 2.8. Adopting a concept for overall restructuring and reform of the services with the Ministry of Interior.

In the mid-term:

- 2.9. Improving the social status, financial security and motivation of the Bulgarian policeman.
- 2.10. Acquiring trustworthy, co-ordinated and effective organisation of the police work in counteracting conventional and organised crime.
- 2.11. Setting up a uniform system for recruitment, appointment and career development of the Ministry of Interior officers, which is based on qualification, professionalism and achieved results.

- 2.12. Harmonisation of the national legislation with the EC law in the field of border control.
- 2.13. Setting up an effective border regime alongside the EU criteria for control of the external borders of the European Union.
- 2.14. Strengthening the civil control over the work of the Ministry of Interior and bringing the methods and means for exercising it closer to the practice of the EU.

In the longer-term:

- 2.15. Carrying out the administrative reform in the Ministry of Interior so that to bring the structures of the services in line with the standards of the European Union.
- 2.16. Elaborating and applying the necessary standards and criteria for full integration of the Bulgarian police in the European police structures.

3. Deliberate use of the means of culture, education, sport and health for building, developing and enhancing the national and common values and moral

Goals:

- 3.1. Preserving the cultural identity and stimulating the cultural variety with a view to reinforce civil society and promote minority communities' cultures.
- 3.2. Ensuring equal access to education for everyone, including representatives of the minorities and socially and physically deprived groups.
- 3.3. Continuing and accelerating the integration of the Bulgarian higher education in the European one.
- 3.4. Increasing the role of the preventive and prophylactic medicine shifting the focus to the high-risk groups: children, pregnant women, and orphans, disabled, retired and unemployed ones.
- 3.5. Involvement of the civil society in the prevention and counteracting of children's anti-social conduct.
- 3.6. Improving the health and sexual education of the growing ups.

Objectives:

In the short-term:

- 3.7. Elaborating programmes for reducing the number of dropout pupils especially in primary schools.

- 3.8. Updating the system for collecting statistical information on the exhibits, stocks and storehouses of the museums and galleries.
- 3.9. Introducing educational cycles for culture and art in the Bulgarian schools with the participation of the artists' potential of the country.
- 3.10. Expanding the preventive and prophylactic work with students through out-door activities and undertaking measures together with the local government and local administration bodies with a view to prevent crime committal in the school institutions.

In the mid-term:

- 3.11. Encouraging the introduction of internal university control systems and maintaining the quality of education in the higher schools.
- 3.12. Elaborating and implementing a programme for transforming the *Chitalishte*¹ community centres and the libraries into centres for support and promotion of cultural education of the young people and integration of the minorities in the civil society structures.
- 3.13. Reorganising the functions, structure, organisation and management of the public health services.

In the longer-term:

- 3.14. Introducing modern health education as a course in the school curricula.
- 3.15. Elaborating a national strategy for education among the minority groups.
- 3.16. Developing a state policy for involving children with sport and creative art.
- 3.17. Setting up a system for registering works of art and historical values.

4. Counteracting corruption

Goals:

- 4.1. Setting up a general institutional legal environment for efficient counteracting of corruption through harmonisation of the national legislation with the international legal instruments for fight with corruption.
- 4.2. Creating a modern legal framework of the administrative work and administrative service to the population and clearly regulating the

¹ *Chitalishte* is a type of a community centre that was set up in the early days of the Bulgarian Revival. It played a major role in serving as education and cultural centre and in preserving the Bulgarian cultural and national identity. In the age of Revival there were some 130 Chitalishte throughout the country.

relationships between the state bodies, on the one hand, and the private sector and the citizens, on the other.

Objectives:

In the short-term:

- 4.3. Studying the experience of the EU member states in the field of building up national mechanisms for co-ordination of the work in fighting corruption.
- 4.4. Introducing anti-corruption training of officers at different levels in the state institutions.
- 4.5. Transparency, publicity and accountability of the privatisation process and the awarding of public procurement.
- 4.6. Improvement of the co-ordination and interaction of the state bodies for counteracting corruption.
- 4.7. Assessment of the set-up forms of organisation of the regular joint work with the competent structures of the EU and the member states on the matters of counteracting corruption.

In the mid-term:

- 4.8. Elaborating an assessment of corruption vulnerable areas of work in the Ministry of Defence and the Bulgarian Army as well as precise definition of the major potential forms and trends of violation of the economic and financial stability in the Ministry of Defence and the Bulgarian Army.
- 4.9. Setting up a specialised unit in MOI for co-ordination, informational and operational co-operation and control over the anti-corruption activities of MOI
- 4.10. Introducing mechanisms for preventing “conflict of interests”
- 4.11. Implementation of the action plan of the National Programme for Combating Corruption 2002 – 2003 (approved by Decision No. 84 of the Council of Ministers of 13 February 2002).

Long Term

- 4.12. Setting up a system for co-operation against corruption between the government institutions, NGOs and the media

5. Prevention of terrorist acts on the territory of the country. Active co-operation and participation of the Republic of Bulgaria in the antiterrorist coalition in the fight against international terrorism

Aims

5.1 Setting up the necessary legal, managerial, intelligence and technical environment in compliance with the UN, EU and NATO standards for not admitting, timely detection and prevention of preparation or attempts for terrorist activities in Bulgaria

5.2 Optimising the structures and the co-ordination of the activities of the agencies for counter-acting terrorism and improving the co-operation and exchange of information between them

5.3 Assistance and co-operation with the World Anti-Terrorist Coalition

5.4 Improving the control on the fulfilment of the obligations of individuals and legal entities in accordance with the commitments of Bulgaria according to international treaties and conventions in the area of trafficking, proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction

Objectives:

5.5 Providing a reliable protection of the state border and effective control at the border check-points and making optimal use of the visa system

5.6 Improving the control on the dangerous substances, improving the security of the areas of strategic importance, diplomatic and international posts

5.7 Intensifying the control over the proliferation of weapons, goods and technologies of possible dual use including the interception of the invisible transfers for technical information through Internet or other communication means and exchange of information

5.8 Not allowing to use the country of foreign and international organisations for detection for attempts for establishing contacts and using organised crime groups

5.9 Introducing legislation and implementation of measures against terrorist financing

5.10 Securing efficient co-operation with foreign specialised units and police agencies for counteracting terrorism

5.11 Obtaining early information for plans, targets and intentions of groups and individuals in international and internal aspect, potential perpetrators of terrorist acts

5.12 Implementation of a complex series of measures for improving the physical safety in Bulgarian military in the process of structural reform and preventing the thefts of weapons, munitions, explosives and dangerous substances

5.13 Improving the control of foreign nationals of risk countries and exchange of information with international competent bodies for foreign nationals, applying for a Bulgarian entry visa

5.14 Improving the co-ordination, co-operation and exchange of information between the agencies for security and public order

6. Limitation of Organised Crime

Aims

6.1 Introducing the necessary standards and criteria for full integration in the EU and other international police structures

6.2 Preventing the use of Bulgaria's territory as transit point for international trafficking in drugs, smuggling of weapons and munitions, radioactive materials and artefacts

6.3 Efficient management, control and co-ordination of the activities on detection and prevention of crimes involving violation of the state border

6.4 Counteracting the illegal trafficking in persons; introducing the international standards for combating human trafficking, envisaged in the UN Convention on Trans-Border Organised Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention as well as introducing the EU legal standards in this area through introducing the relevant legislation

6.5 Limiting the economic potential of the organised crime groupings; counteracting mechanisms, means and actions for money laundering and subsequent investment in the economy

Objectives:

Short Term:

6.6 Limiting to the maximum of the possibilities for action of the organised crime groups

6.7 Drafting a Law on Migration and setting up a National Migration Service

6.8 Improving the government's approach for popularising its efforts in the fifth against illegal human trafficking

6.9 Preventing the export of arms, nuclear and radio-active materials, goods and technologies of dual use to embargoed and risk countries by amending the relevant legislation covering the foreign trade with these items

6.10 Drafting and implementing a National Drugs Strategy

6.11 Setting up a National Drugs Intelligence Unit which would support the work of the national and international agencies involved in the fight against illegal trafficking in drugs

6.12 Reducing the potential for drug-dealing in the country, in particular in the proximity of schools

6.13 Improving the efficiency in the area of intercepting and disrupting international channels for drugs trafficking run by Bulgarian and foreign nationals

Medium Term

- 6.14 Setting up structures for fighting organised crime in compliance with the EU standards
- 6.15 Approximation of the national legislation with the EU acquis in the area of combating the trafficking in foreign nationals for the purposes of regulating the migration process and maximum support to the free movement of Bulgarian nationals in Europe
- 6.16 Activating the international co-operation for exchange of information between the specialised police agencies in neighbouring countries and EU Member States for joint action on counteracting the organised illegal trans-border channels for human trafficking through state borders
- 6.17 Entering into bilateral agreements for co-operation in trans-border surveillance and prosecution in accordance with the criteria and requirements of the convention on the Implementation of the Schengen Agreement in view of Bulgaria's future membership to the EU
- 6.18 Improving the border passages in accordance with the EU criteria; providing security to the flights and aircrafts; renovation of maritime vessels and introducing new units for security and control of the border, sea area and internal river passages
- 6.19 Improving the efficiency of the co-operation between the MOI units and the Customs for intercepting of smuggling of excise goods
- 6.20 Taking the necessary measures to improve the information exchange between MOI, financial, tax and other controlling bodies
- 6.21 Introducing prevention socials and educational measures for reducing and eliminating the trafficking in human beings
- 6.22 Providing protection and assistance to the victims of human trafficking and co-operation between central and local agencies and NGOs for determining the national policy in this area
- 6.23 Improving the co-operation between the specialised MOI units and the NGOs working in the area of anti-human trafficking
- 6.24 Drafting amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code providing for the controlled deliveries as a tool for evidence gathering and cross-checking
- 6.25 Broadening and improving the exchange of information and co-operation with specialised international structures for combating drugs trafficking and dealing
- 6.26 Reduction of drug-abuse
- 6.27 Focus on detection of international and internal channels for production, distribution and use of false currency and electronic means of payment
- 6.28 Taking optimal measures for efficient control on the import of piracy produce of the intellectual and industrial property

Long Term

- 6.29 Entering into bilateral agreements for co-operation in trans-border surveillance and trans-border prosecution in accordance with the criteria

and the requirements of the Convention on the Implementation of the Schengen Agreement in view of the future EU membership

7. Securing Public Safety and Maintaining the Public Order

Aims:

7.1 Limiting and reducing the crimes against personality and private property, reducing the number of fire and traffic accidents and the damages

7.2 Improving the efficiency of the police for the protecting of the rights and interests of the citizens; improving the public image of the police

7.3 Implementation of the standards and the criteria for a full integration in EU and other international structures for counteracting crime

7.4 Reducing juvenile crime

7.5 Improving the activities of the government agencies and public institutions for protection of the public in case of fire hazards, calamities and accidents

Objectives:

Short Term

7.6 Improving the co-ordination between the law-enforcement agencies for maximal use of their capacity for timely detection, detention and referral to the judiciary of perpetrators of bombings, murders, rapes, thefts, robberies, auto-thefts, drugs-dealing and other crimes against the rights and freedoms of citizens

7.7 Improving the legislation providing for the MOI activities in view of harmonising it with the EU acquis in the areas of: regulations for licensing for carrying out activities with explosives, weapons and munitions, protection of the policeman while carrying out official duties, private security, detective and other similar activities; securing the public order, traffic and fire-hazard safety, maintaining the public order at sport events and counteracting football hooliganism

Medium Term

7.8 Limiting the potential of drug-distribution in the country and in particular in schools, eating and drinking establishments and Ministry of Defence locations

7.9 Creating environment of public intolerance to drugs, opiates, alcohol and tobacco distribution and abuse by means of active awareness raising campaigns

7.10 Developing a model for a more active involvement of the public in counteracting crime, maintaining public order and improving the civic control

7.11 Setting up a mechanism of government control on the NGOs working with children

7.12 Setting up centres for public support and centres for abandoned children for solving their social, health and educational problems or the purposes of early prevention

7.13 Drafting legal regulations for the setting up and work of structures for protection of out-town territories.

7.14 Elaborating a concept for the protection of forests from fire with a view of differentiating the duties of the institutions related to the prevention, detection and putting down forest fires.

7.15 Achieving optimal co-ordination in the work of the National Management of Forests divisions, the police bodies, the protection of environment and waters divisions and the local authorities on the problems related to the protection of game.

7.16 Elaborating normative requirements related to the exploitation of storehouses for storage of substances for vegetation protection.

7.17. Having in place effective interaction between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Health in exercising control of residual quantities of pesticides above the allowed levels in vegetation products.

7.18 Expanding the prevention and improvement of the road control and reducing the road transport traumatism.

8. Combating Money Laundering, Financial, Economic and IT Crimes

Aims:

8.1 Adoption and implementation of international conventions, agreements and recommendations in the area of money laundering

8.2 Approximation of the penal and penal procedure legislation with the EU Member States legislation in the area of money laundering

8.3 Joining the efforts of the EU Member States for efficient and transparent co-operation with off-shore areas in third countries for the preventing the abuse of corporations for hiding and laundering proceeds from crime

8.4 Limiting financial, economic and IT crime

8.5 Intensifying the co-operation and exchange of information between government agencies in connection with the transparency of financial transactions, openness of corporate units and carrying out suspicious transactions

Objectives:

Short Term

8.6 Making the necessary amendments to the Penal Code to fully comply with the 1995 Convention on Protection of the EC Financial Interests and 2001 CE Convention on Cyber Crime

8.7 Providing legal grounds for increasing the rights of the police to investigate crimes

8.8 Drafting amendments to the Penal Procedure Code in view of the needs of the police authorities in the detection, investigation and drafting the relevant documents for criminal acts in local and network computer systems (searching and seizing computers and relevant devices, information carriers, data, etc.)

Medium Term

8.9 Approximation of the national legislation in the financial, economic and IT area with the EU acquis

8.10 Protection of the economic interests of the government and private sector in all social and economic spheres; intensifying the fight against crime and illegal gaining of assets in the national economy in the privatisation process and post-privatisation stage

8.11 Setting up a Point of Contact for the European Anti-Fraud office /OLAF/

8.12 Prevention and limitation of financial and economic crimes used as instrument for illegal obtaining of financial resources from financial, credit and insurance agencies

8.13 Setting up of a national system for exchange and analyses of reports for money laundering and forfeiture of criminal assets

8.14 Introducing new regulations allowing asset forfeiture regardless if the perpetrator has been identified

8.15 Joining EU initiatives on money laundering via the Internet and through means for electronic payment

9. Information provision

Aims:

9.1 Improving the efficiency of the work on counteracting crime by using information technologies and systems in line with the requirements of the European Union.

9.2 Adapting the existing and building up new automatic information systems in line with the requirements of the Convention for the application of the Schengen Agreement and other international acts.

Objectives:

In the short-term:

9.3 Setting up a National information system for the traced vehicles, compatible with the Schengen Information System.

9.4 Strengthening the co-operation and the information exchange between the Agency 'Financial Investigation Bureau', the financial and tax institutions, the judiciary and the Ministry of Interior with regard to the

transparency of the financial deals, openness of the corporate establishments and carrying out suspicious deals.

9.5 Building up national statistics means following the EU standards for assessment of the state of crime and exposition of criminal activities.

9.6 Bringing the current information systems in line with the requirements of the Law for protection of personal data.

In the mid-term:

9.7 Elaborating and introducing information technologies and systems in support of counteracting corruption.

9.8 Setting up a National information system for tracing in the Ministry of Interior compatible with the Schengen Information system.

9.9 Developing information systems for visa control, border control, asylum and immigration.

9.10 Expanding the scope of international police co-operation on the basis of further development and improvement of the information technologies, systems and funds of the Ministry of Interior.

9.11 Building up a system for the protection of classified information, the information technologies, the information carriers and means.

9.12 Providing legal regulation of the information activity on counteracting crime.

9.13 Elaborating information systems for control of the administering the pre-accession programmes of the European Community by introducing systems for financial management and control of the investment projects and privatisation deals.

9.14 Adapting the existing departmental information systems to the requirements of the Uniform information system for counteracting crime.

9.15 Building up and developing services for citizens and the business on the principle of 'one-stop shop' as an efficient mechanism for counteracting corruption.

In the longer-term:

9.16 Setting up the Uniform information system for counteracting crime as an efficient instrument for exchange of data related to the penal procedure between the bodies of the judiciary and the law enforcement bodies of the executive authority.

9.17 Developing the information technologies and systems for counteracting crime in compliance with the requirements of the EU – fight with organised crime, terrorism, money laundering, trade in drugs, illegal traffic of human beings and crimes in the area of high technology.

10. Financial provision

10.1 Financing of the National strategy for counteracting crime shall be provided for specific tasks. In elaborating the midterm budget forecasts and the draft budget for the respective year for the implementation of the strategy, the necessary funds shall be envisaged to ensure financially the programmes for counteracting crime submitted to the Council of Ministers by the separate ministries, departments and regional governors.

10.2 The Ministries, departments and regional governors shall prepare and present in the Council of Ministers projects for financing the implementation of the programmes that have been elaborated in compliance with the Strategy, through the national co-financing by 'National Fund' Directorate with the Ministry of Finance, international financial institutions (donors) from the European Union, international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank. The European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, programmes provided by bilateral agreements, etc.

11. The organisation, co-ordination and control over the implementation of then Strategy shall be entrusted to the Council of Ministries.