

ANNEX 1

MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME

MEMBER STATE: Bulgaria

FUND: External Borders Fund

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: International Projects Directorate - Ministry of Interior

PERIOD COVERED: 2010 - 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE.....	6
1.1. Situation in the Republic of Bulgaria at national level and impact of migration flows.....	6
1.1.1. Frame of reference	6
1.1.2. Institutional set-up.....	7
1.1.2.1. Authorities in the field of Border Control.....	7
1.1.2.1.1. Chief Directorate Border Police.....	8
1.1.2.1.2. Interaction at BCPs.....	9
1.1.2.1.3. Interaction between the CDBP and other national authorities	10
1.1.2.1.4. Border Control legal base.....	11
1.1.2.2. Authorities in the field of Visa Issues	11
1.1.2.2.1. Consulates and visas issuing	12
1.1.2.2.2. Visas legal base	13
1.1.2.3. Authorities responsible for ICT issues	13
1.1.3. The geographical and geopolitical situation.....	14
1.1.3.1. The Borders	14
1.1.3.2. Personnel	15
1.1.4. Illegal migration and trafficking in human beings	16
1.1.4.1. Passenger flows at the border crossing points of the Republic of Bulgaria.....	16
1.1.4.2. Third - country nationals' violations detected at external borders.....	18
1.1.4.3. Refusal of entry in Bulgaria	19
1.1.4.4. Trafficking in human beings	20
1.1.5. Organisation of the border checks and surveillance.....	21
1.1.5.1. Checks of persons at BCP	21
1.1.5.2. Land border surveillance	21
1.1.5.3. Maritime border surveillance	22
1.1.5.4. Air surveillance	22
1.1.6. Organisation of the visas issuing activities	22
1.2. The measures undertaken by Bulgaria so far.	26
1.2.1. National strategy	26
1.2.2. Infrastructure and equipment for border control	28
1.2.2.1. Infrastructure	28
1.2.2.2. Equipment	28
1.2.2.2.1. Equipment for land border surveillance	28
1.2.2.2.2. Equipment for control and surveillance of Black sea border	30
1.2.2.2.3. Air surveillance equipment	31

1.2.2.2.4. Equipment for checks of persons at BCP at external borders	31
1.2.3. Means of transport.....	32
1.2.4. Information systems	32
1.2.4.1. Development of the national Schengen information system.....	32
1.2.4.2. Development of the National visa system and joining the Visa information system of EU and the network for visa consultation VISION.....	34
1.2.5. Training	38
1.2.5.1. Training for Border guards directly involved in the EU external borders control.....	38
1.2.5.2. Training of consular officials	39
1.2.6. Cooperation	39
1.2.6.1. Cooperation at national level.....	39
1.2.6.2. Cooperation with FRONTEX.....	39
1.2.6.3. Cooperation at regional and international level	40
1.2.7. Measures implemented under EU funds and other donors	41
1.2.7.1. PHARE and Transition Facility	41
1.2.7.2. Schengen Facility	44
1.2.7.3. Other programmes and donors	45
1.3. Total amount of allocated national resources.....	46
2. ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES	47
2.1. The requirements in the Member States in relation to the base line situation	47
2.1.1. Response capacity	48
2.1.2. Risk analysis.....	50
2.1.3. Control and surveillance at EU external borders	50
2.1.3.1. Control and surveillance equipment at EU land borders.....	50
2.1.3.2. Control and surveillance of the EU maritime borders.....	52
2.1.3.3. Air surveillance of the EU external borders.....	53
2.1.3.4. Checks of persons at BCPs.....	55
2.1.4. Training of officials, performing actions in control and surveillance to the EU external borders.....	56
2.1.5. Schengen Information System	56
2.1.6. Visa policy and consular activities.....	57
2.1.6.1. Training of consular officials	58
2.2. Operational objectives of the member states designed to meet its requirements.....	59
3. STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES.....	60
3.1. PRIORITY 1: Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons at and the surveillance of the external borders.....	60
3.1.1. Objective 1 Modernization and improvement of equipment for for checks of and surveillance at external borders as well as improvement of related infrastructure.....	60

3.1.2. Objective 2 Extension of the operational and technical capacities and improving the quality of the prevention activities on the control of persons and vehicles	61
3.1.3. Objective 3 Development of new technologies in the field of border management and control.....	62
3.1.4. Objective 4 Introduction of modern systems assisting risks analysis in Chief Directorate Border Police activities.	65
3.1.5. Objective 5 Achieving a higher level of security in the Schengen area through the enhancement of the efficiency of border checks at Border Crossing Points at the external borders.....	65
3.2. PRIORITY 2: Support for the development and implementation of the national components of a European Surveillance System for the external borders and of a permanent European Patrol Network at the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States.	66
3.2.1. Objective 6 Enhancing the operational capacity of Border Police for air surveillance of the external borders.	66
3.2.2. Objective 7 Enhancing the operational capacity of Border Police for control of the maritime external borders.....	67
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.....	68
3.3.1. Objective 8 Enhancement of the capacity of consular services in the process of issuing visas and of the capacity of other services in third countries dealing with illegal immigration.	68
3.4. Priority 4: Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas.....	69
3.4.1. Objective 9 Extension and further development of IT capabilities and communication technologies for the full implementation of SIS II.....	69
3.4.2. Objective 10 Improvement of the cooperation between Bulgarian consular and other services in different Member States through the development of the national VIS.	70
3.5. Priority 5: Support for effective and efficient application of relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas	72
3.5.1. Objective 11 Further capacity building and improvement of qualification of staff employed at the external borders to effectively apply the relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external border control.....	72
3.5.2. Objective 12 Enhancement of the capacity and qualifications of officials in consular and other services in third countries for the efficient application of EU legal instruments in the field of external border security and more specifically of the European Visa Code.	76
4. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS.....	77
4.1. PHARE Programme and Transition Facility:.....	78
4.2. SCHENGEN FACILITY:	79
5. FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY.....	86
5.1. The publication of the Programme.....	86
5.2. The approach chosen to implement the principle of partnership	86
6. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN	87

6.1. EU Contribution 87
6.1.1. Table..... 87
6.1.2. Comments on the figures/trends..... 87
6.2. Overall financing plan..... 88
6.2.1. Table..... 88
6.2.2. Comments on the figures/trends..... 88

1. SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

1.1 Situation in the Republic of Bulgaria at national level and impact of migration flows

1.1.1 Frame of reference

A strategic priority for the Republic of Bulgaria is to ensure border security on the Schengen borders since 2011 by modernizing the existing infrastructure, introduction of new technical equipment and provision of sufficient number of well trained personnel for effective and full implementation of the Schengen *acquis*. A short term objective for the Republic of Bulgaria is the integration into the Schengen area in March 2011.

With the forthcoming accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area, the control of internal borders with Romania and Greece will be abolished. For EU citizens, the latter means that Bulgaria guarantees, through the Ministry of Interior (MoI) the free movement within the European area. For MoI accomplishing the said priority relates to ensuring the security at EU external borders, their control and surveillance at the level of the highest European standards.

Full integration into the Schengen area imposes particular requirements on Bulgaria's law enforcement authorities. The police activity is in the process of adapting to the new requirements arising from the forthcoming full implementation of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*, while respecting the freedom of movement and observing the personal security and privacy.

Preparation for full implementation of the Schengen *acquis* and ensuring the security of the EU's external borders after the abolition of internal border checks and surveillance is a priority in the period of 2010-2011.

Ensuring an optimal level of security at the external borders of the EU will remain a major priority for Bulgaria even after integration into the Schengen area. Illegal migration, trafficking in human beings and organized crime are considered as risks to society, thus making an effective control of external borders is a top priority in the EU.

The Republic of Bulgaria applies an integrated approach to effectively combat these threats.

From 1 January 2007 the Republic of Bulgaria applies the common visa policy of the European Union under the terms of the Accession Treaty. According to Art. 4 of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of Bulgaria and Romania, the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* referred to in Annex II to the Act are mandatory and are applied in Bulgaria by its accession. The rest will be implemented from the date of Council's decision on accession to the Schengen area.

Achieving the abovementioned aims requires serious efforts of all institutions related to border management.

1.1.2 Institutional set-up

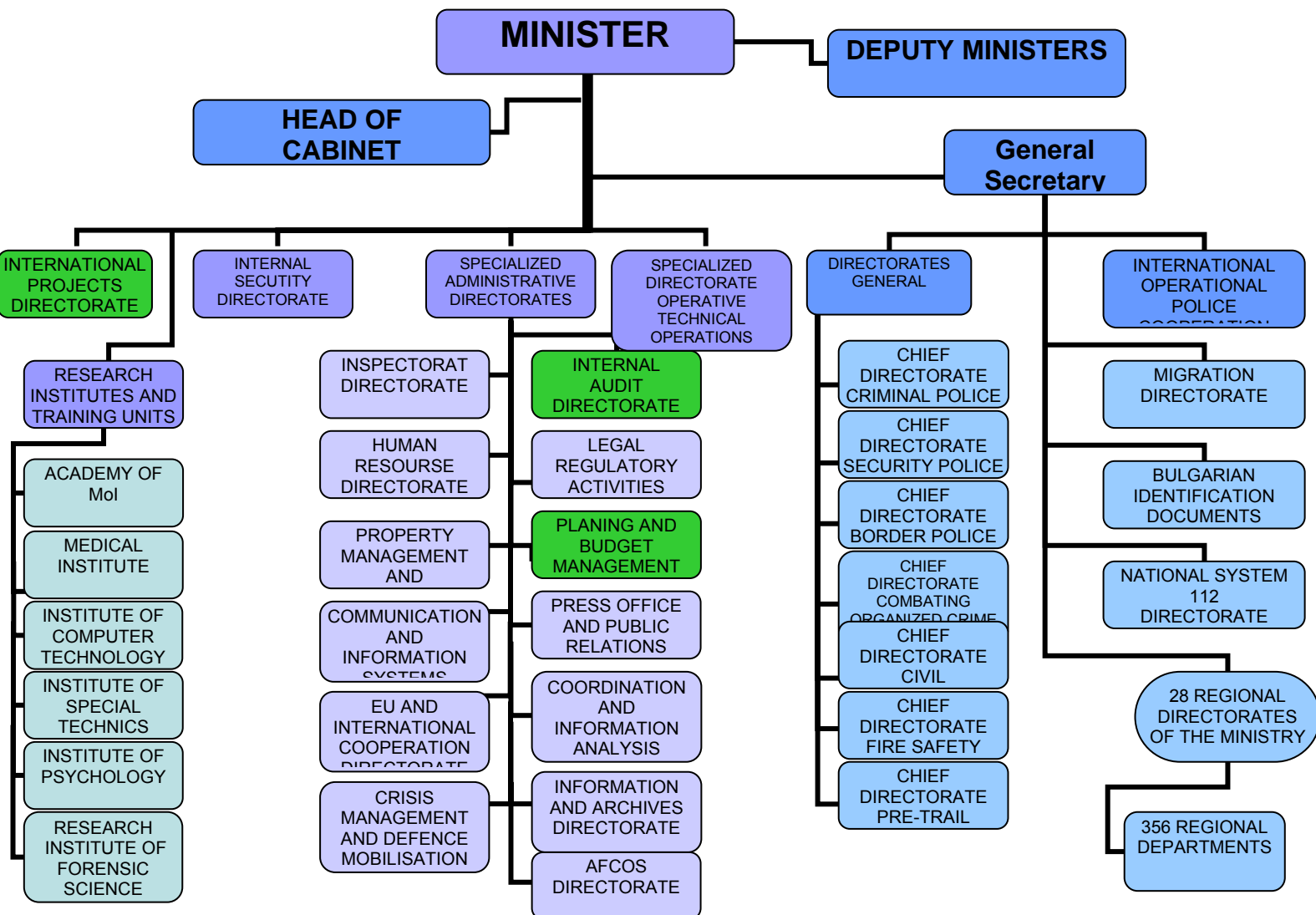
1.1.2.1 Authorities in the field of Border Control

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for the control of persons crossing the border.

Police structures at the Ministry of Interior are organized into chief and regional directorates. General police management is carried out by the General Secretary of the ministry. Being the highest professional post entrusted by Law to conduct preventive, operative, investigative and security activities. The General Secretary carries out coordinated operations with the relevant institutions in the Member States, international bodies and organizations.

The structures of the Ministry of Interior responsible for police cooperation with the countries of the Schengen area and authorized to access and operate the Schengen Information System (SIS) are Chief Directorate Combating Organized Crime, Chief Directorate Criminal Police, Chief Directorate Security Police, Chief Directorate Border Police, Chief Directorate "Pre-trial proceedings", Migration Directorate, 28 Regional Directorates of the Ministry Interior and the Directorate of International Operational Police Cooperation. All chief and regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior have units operating round the clock.

ORGANIGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR



1.1.2.1.1 Chief Directorate Border Police

The MoI structure responsible for border checks and surveillance is **Chief directorate Border Police (CDBP)**.

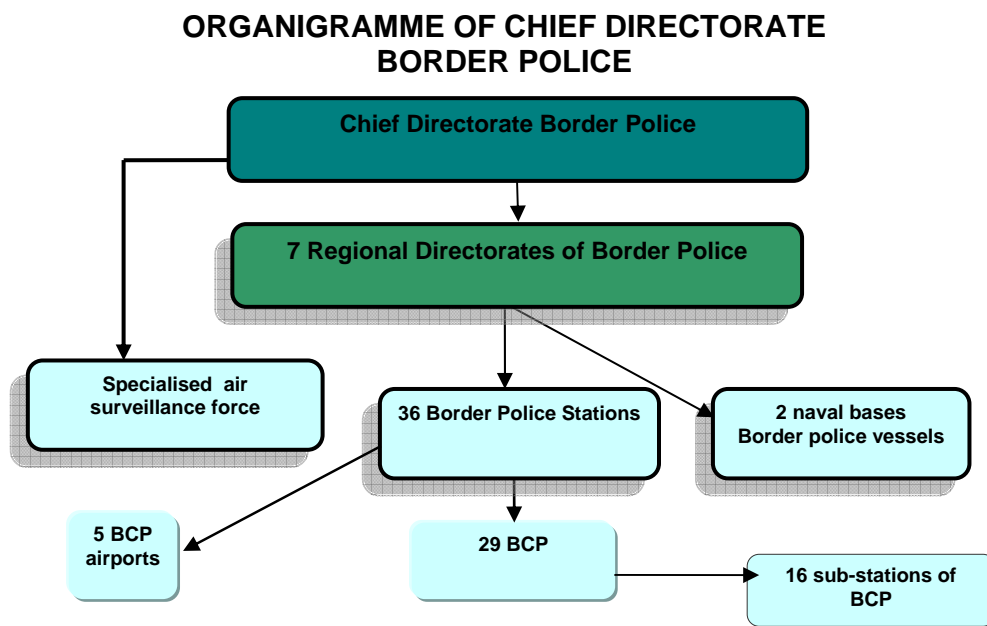
According to the Ministry of the Interior Act, and its Implementing Rules, **Chief Directorate "Border Police"** is national specialized structure and its purpose is to guard state border; to conduct checks and surveillance; and to apply the border regime and activities on prevention, interception and detection of crimes related to illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. It carries out its functions in the border zone, at border crossings points, international airports and ports, internal waters, territorial sea, the adjacent zone, continental shelf, the Bulgarian part of the Danube river, the other border rivers and reservoirs.

CDBP has a three-tier management system, as follows:

First level: Chief Directorate Border Police – is in charge of the common management and control of Bulgaria’s state border in the areas stipulated by the Act.

Second level: Regional Directorates Border Police - territorial structural units functioning in a designated area of responsibility of the state border.

Third level: Border Police Stations - departments of the Regional Directorate directly performing tasks for border and passport - visa control.



As regards border control CDBP has introduced the principle of "one border - one structure for security". Thus, one Regional Directorate Border Police is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the relevant part of the state border

The Regional Directorate Border Police Bourgas is responsible for guarding and surveillance of Black Sea border;

The Regional Directorate Border Police Elhovo is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the Bulgarian-Turkish border;

The Regional Directorate of Border Police Dragoman is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the Bulgarian-Serbian border;

The Regional Directorate of Border Police Kyustendil is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the Bulgarian-FYROM border;

The Regional Directorate of Border Police Smolyan is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the Bulgarian-Greek border;

The Regional Directorate of Border Police Ruse is responsible for guarding and surveillance of the Bulgarian-Romanian border;

The Regional Airports Directorate Border Police is responsible for border controls at international airports.

The basic tasks of CDBP are to prevent, interrupt, disclose and investigate crimes connected to the illegal migration and trafficking of human beings, introduction of effective methods for passport and visa checks, as well as to ensure the right for free movement of people, goods and transport means through BCP, counteraction of criminality and public order maintenance in the locations and sites specified in the MoI Act (MoIA) and the Implementing Rules to the Ministry of Interior Act (IR-MoIA).

In cooperation with the other MoI structural units and the competent governmental authorities and the border police authorities of the neighbor countries CDBP ensures the border control by a complex of operative search activities, activities connected with the border regime, protective and control activities.

1.1.2.1.2 Interaction at BCPs

In the frame of border checks, the police authorities at the BCPs cooperate with the other MoI structural units with police competence, which are involved in specific activities regarding the persons and transport means passing the state borders.

Other national authorities with specific competences and representations at BCP are:

- **National Customs Agency** within the Ministry of Finance - executes customs control and control on the export, import, transit of goods on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, collects taxes, counteract customs and currency violations and the illegal traffic in drugs and precursors. The activities regarding collection of road taxes and control on the international transport permissions are transferred to the customs units at BCP since September 2009
- **Veterinary and phyto-sanitary services** within the Ministry of Agriculture and food – responsible for veterinary control and quarantine, as well as plants control and quarantine.
- Border health control – the **Ministry of healthcare** is responsible for the medical control on the passing people, vehicles and goods.
- Control on the vehicles – the **Ministry of Transport, Information Technologies and Communications** carry out activities on the international airports, ports and railway stations and control on the respective air/water/rail transport

The cooperation between the services with responsibilities at BCPs is regulated by the MoI Act, the IR-MoIA as well as by the Ordinance on border crossing points.

The cooperation on national level is implemented by Interdepartmental Council on border control issues.

1.1.2.1.3 Interaction between the CDBP and other national authorities

CDBP cooperates with the Migration Directorate within MoI, through continuous information exchange regarding persons, detained while illegally crossing the state borders, and persons with applied coercive administrative measures which implementation should be done by Migration Directorate.

CDBP cooperates with the State Agency for Refugees while implementing Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, about the member state competent to consider the request for refugee status applied by third country nationals.

CDBP cooperates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the field of visa issues. As an exception, on grounds of national interest or in cases of force majeure, the border passport control authorities at the border-crossing checkpoints may, after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issue single entry transit visas as well as short-stay visas valid for up to 15 days (Article 9e of the Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria and Article 10 (2) of the OETPIVIVR). The framework for this activity is contained in Instruction I3-1063 of 5 June 2007 on the Issuing of Visas at the Border-Crossing Checkpoints, issued by the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 415/2003 of 27 February 2003 on the issue of visas at the border, including the issue of such visas to seamen in transit.

Cooperation between CDBP and other national authorities:

Executive Agency "Maritime administration":

- control on the shipping in the sea spaces and inland waterways;
- technical and visual surveillance;
- functions related to the safety of ships and ports;
- search and rescue of people, vessels and aircraft in distress;
- study and assessment of the initial data on the pollution of the marine environment and the Danube river;
- joint measures for ship arrest, convoy duties and protection;
- Continuous real- time information exchange.

Bulgarian Navy within the Ministry of Defense:

- license regime on sojourn of foreign warships;
- joint search and rescue operations;
- Continuous real- time information exchange.

Executive Agency "Fisheries and Aqua-cultures":

- control on the fishery regime in the Bulgarian exclusive economic area;
- cooperation when executing control over the territorial sea, the adjacent zone, continental shelf, the Bulgarian part of the Danube river, the other border rivers and reservoirs;

1.1.2.1.4 Border Control legal base

Border Control Activities are carried out in accordance with the following legal provisions:

- Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Regulation 562/15.03.2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code);
- Regulation (EC) № 810/2009 of the European Parliament and Council of July 13, 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visas Code).
- Regulation (EC) № 300/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in civil aviation
- Ministry of Interior Act and the Rules Implementing the law on the Ministry of Interior;
- Act on entry, stay and departure of the Republic of Bulgaria of European Union citizens and their families;
- Civil Aviation Act;
- Law on maritime spaces, inland waterways and ports of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Alien Act of the Republic of Bulgaria and The Rules Implementing the Alien Act of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Law on the European arrest warrant;
- Ordinance on border crossing points;
- Ordinance for the organization of implementation of the border passport, customs, health, veterinary and phyto-sanitary control, and control of vehicles at ports of Bulgaria, serving international sailing ships;
- Ordinance on the terms and conditions for achieving the security of ships and ports;
- Ordinance on conditions and procedures for achieving security in civil aviation;
- Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visas and Imposition of Visa Requirements (OETPIVIVR);

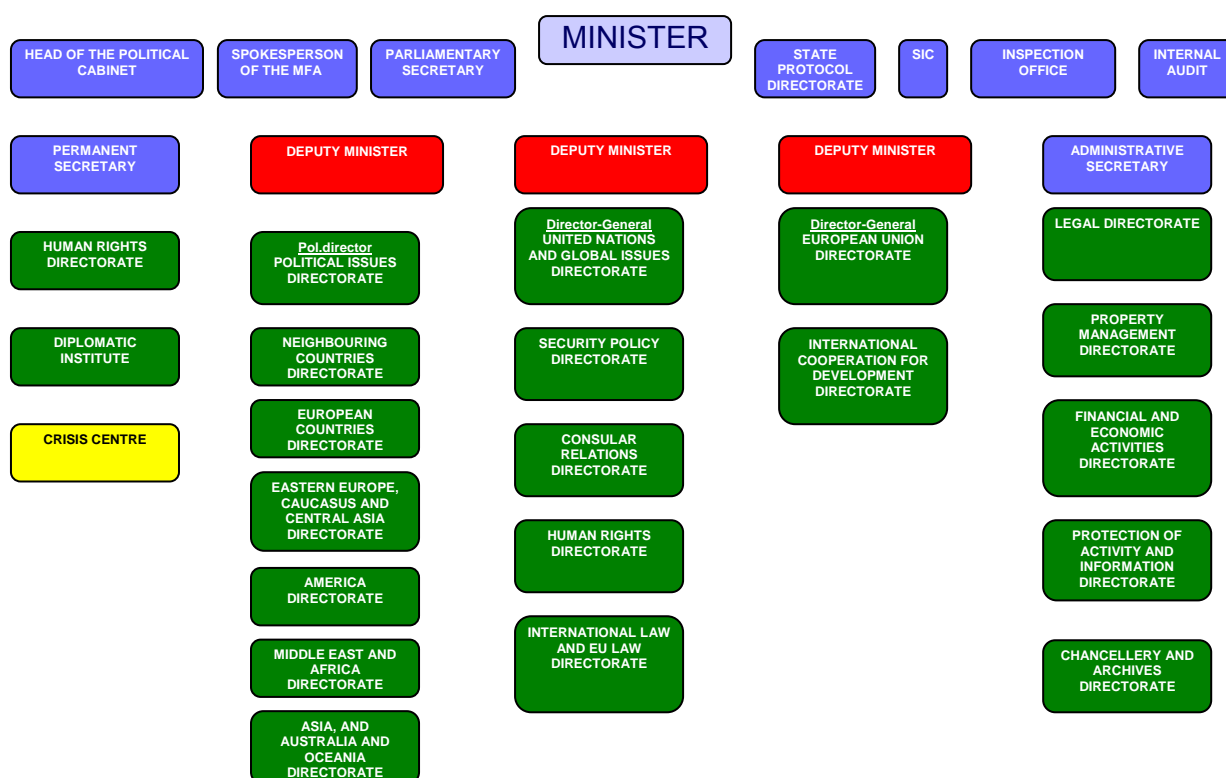
1.1.2.2 Authorities in the field of Visa Issues

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for visa policy and consular activities.

Consular Relations Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for:

- Maintaining the System for Visa Control in accordance with the requirements of EU and Schengen requirements; is responsible for its connection with the European Visa Information System and the setting up and maintenance of the Back -up Visa Center.
- Coordinating the restructuring and reorganization of the work of the Visa Center and Consular Services of the Republic of Bulgaria abroad to meet the Schengen requirements, interact with the competent Bulgarian authorities and visa services of the Member States on the visa application and issuance of Schengen visas after the accession to the Schengen area.
- Interacting with the competent departments and institutions in the state to implement a common and lawful activity in consular affairs and in particular the application of visa, the border crossing control and counteraction to illegal migration and combating transnational crime.

ORGANIGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



1.1.2.2.1 Consulates and visas issuing

At present Bulgaria has 101 consulates situated in 82 countries (see the table on page 36-37). 53 of all 101 consular services are situated in the 43 visa listed countries (VLC) as follows:

Afghanistan/Kabul/VLC, Albania/Tirana/VLC, Algeria/Algiers/VLC, Angola/Luanda/VLC, Armenia/Yerevan/VLC, Australia/Canberra/VLC, Azerbaijan/Baku/VLC, Belarus/Minsk/VLC, Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo/VLC, Canada/Ottawa/VLC, Canada/Toronto/VLC, China/Beijing/VLC, China/Shanghai/VLC, Cuba/Havana/VLC, Egypt/Cairo/VLC, Georgia/Tbilisi/VLC, Ghana/Accra/VLC, Cambodia/Phnom Penh, India/New Delhi/VLC, Indonesia/Jakarta/VLC, Iran/Tehran/VLC, Jordan/Amman/VLC, Kazakhstan/Astana/VLC, Kosovo/Pristina/VLC, Kuwait/Kuwait City/VLC, Lebanon/Beirut/VLC, Libya/Tripoli/VLC, Moldova/Chisinau/VLC, Mongolia/Ulan Bator/VLC, Morocco/Rabat/VLC, Nigeria/Abuja/VLC, Pakistan/Islamabad/VLC, Palestinian National Authority/Ramallah, Russia/Moscow/VLC, Russia/Novosibirsk/VLC, Russia/Saint-Petersburg/VLC, Russia/Yekaterinburg/VLC, South Africa/Pretoria/VLC, Sudan/Khartoum/VLC, Syria/Damascus/VLC, Thailand/Bangkok/VLC, Tunisia/Tunis/VLC, Turkey/Ankara/VLC, Turkey/Bursa/VLC, Turkey/Edirne/VLC, Turkey/Istanbul/VLC, Ukraine/Kiev/VLC, Ukraine/Odessa/VLC, United Arab Emirates/Dubai/VLC, Uzbekistan/Tashkent/VLC, Vietnam/Hanoi/VLC, Yemen/Sana'a/VLC, Zimbabwe/Harare/VLC,

The System for Visa Control (SVC) is the national visa database supporting the consular work, and is operational since 1997. The SVC is used by Bulgarian consular officials and officials of the Bulgarian border police performing their duties at BCPs.

The latest version of the SVC has been developed in conformity with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2009 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) and is ready to be interfaced with the EU VIS.

Ministry of Interior in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Information Technology maintains and updates the list of travel documents issued by states, international organizations and other subjects of public international law, in which visa sticker may be affixed and entitle the alien to enter the territory of Bulgaria.

1.1.2.2.2 Visas legal base

Visas issuing activities are carried out in accordance with the following legal provisions:

- Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Law for Entering, Residing and Leaving the Republic of Bulgaria of European Union Citizens and Members of Their Families;
- Diplomatic Service Act;
- Regulations for Application of the Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Rules of Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visas and Imposition of Visa Requirements; (OETPIVIVR)
- Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Printing, Safe Custody, Affixation, Cancellation, Discarding, Destruction and Accounting for Visa-Stickers and of Separate Sheets for Affixation of Visas;
- Instruction I3-1063 of 5 June 2007 on the Issuing of Visas at the Border-Crossing Checkpoints, issued by the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Tariff No. 3 of Fees Charged for Consular Services within the System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Stamp Duty Act;
- Instruction on Conduct of Inspections at the Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts of the Republic of Bulgaria Abroad in Respect of the Accounting for and Control over Revenues on the Basis of the National Visa System

The OETPIVIVR establishes the terms and procedure for the issuing of visas and the visa regime applicable to third-country nationals. According to Article 2 “The requirement to be in possession of a visa, as well as the exemption from that requirement, shall be determined by EU law and the treaties of the European Union with third States on visa requirements, the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria, the bilateral agreements of the Republic of Bulgaria with third States regulating visa requirements for the holders of diplomatic and official passports.” Article 4 provides for the specific rules of this visa regime and references to the relevant legal act of the European Union - Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 and agreements between the European Union and a third State.

Respective measures have been undertaken in order to assure the compliance of the national legislation with the Visa Code provisions. Some of the amended provisions have been already entered into force (see the explanatory table on page 24). The others like the amendments to the Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria have been elaborated and are going to enter into force after the adoption by the Bulgarian Parliament.

1.1.2.3 Authorities responsible for ICT issues

The body responsible for the establishment of N-SIS is the Communication and Information Systems Directorate at the Ministry of Interior.

The development of the Quest AIS at MoI and its connection to the SIS is within the responsibilities of the Computer Technologies Institute at MoI .

The body responsible for the establishment of N-VIS is the Consular Relations Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Computer Technologies Institute at MoI is responsible for the development of the National Visa Information System and its connection to the EU Visa Information System (VIS) and the visa consultation network VISION.

1.1.3 The geographical and geopolitical situation.

1.1.3.1 The Borders

The Bulgarian national border consists of:

Bulgarian-Turkish border - 270.614 kilometres, of which:

- Land - 148.868 kilometres;
- River - 121.746 kilometres.

Bulgarian-Serbian border - 364.154 kilometres, of which:

- Land - 336.778 kilometres;
- River - 27.376 kilometres.

Bulgarian-FYROM border - 177.550 kilometres.

Bulgarian-Romanian border - 610.672 kilometres, of which:

- along the Danube - 471.550 kilometres;
- Land - 139.122 kilometres.

Bulgarian-Greek border - 531.520 kilometres, of which:

- Land - 484.683 kilometres;
- River - 46.837 kilometres.

The country is responsible for 1664 kilometres of the European Union external borders.

The Black Sea Border's (territorial sea) length is 320 kilometres.



The Republic of Bulgaria's borders have a total of 34 Border Crossing Points with 16 substations to them. Five of them are border crossings points situated at the international airports.

There are 15 border crossing points at the external borders - Four of which, are located at the Black Sea ports with 6 substations.

The Bulgarian-Turkish border has 3 land Border Crossing Points with one substation – located at a railway station. The Bulgarian-Serbian land border has 5 Border Crossing Points with one substations – a railway station. The Bulgarian-FYROM border has 3 land Border Crossing Points.

34 BORDER CROSSING POINTS



1.1.3.2 Personnel

The Chief Directorate Border Police has over 7 000 employees, of which more than 6 500 are civil servants and the rest are employed under labour contracts.

In the units responsible for the external borders (regional directorates - Elhovo, Kjustendil, Dragoman, Bourgas and Airports) there are 4447 working posts.

The number of employees in all 101 consular posts is 226 persons from which 116 in the Visa List Countries. Consular Relations Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has 60 working positions.

The personnel dealing with the N-SIS issues at the Ministry of Interior consists of 17 highly qualified officials. They are organised in a separate Unit within the Communication and Information Systems Directorate-MoI and will be responsible for the exploitation of the N-SIS.

The number of employees supporting the operation of IT systems related to visa is as follows: 3 persons working in Sector “Computer and communication technology” at the Consular Relations Directorate

1.1.4. Illegal migration and trafficking in human beings

Risks related to external borders security of Bulgaria result from the geopolitical situation of the country in area of ethnic, religious, economic and cultural differences.

Major threats to the security of the state border are illegal migration, trafficking in human beings.

Immigration flows through the country are formed mainly by nationals of countries of the Middle and Near East, North Africa and the former CIS Republics. Attempts to illegal border crossing include all forms: single cases of illegal crossing, organized trafficking in human beings through green border and BCPs as well as attempts to cross BCPs with forged documents or persons hidden in vehicles.

The Bulgarian-Turkish border is the main route for illegal border cross attempts. Some of the migrants seek humanitarian protection from the State Agency for Refugees.

MIGRATION FLOWS 2006 - 2009

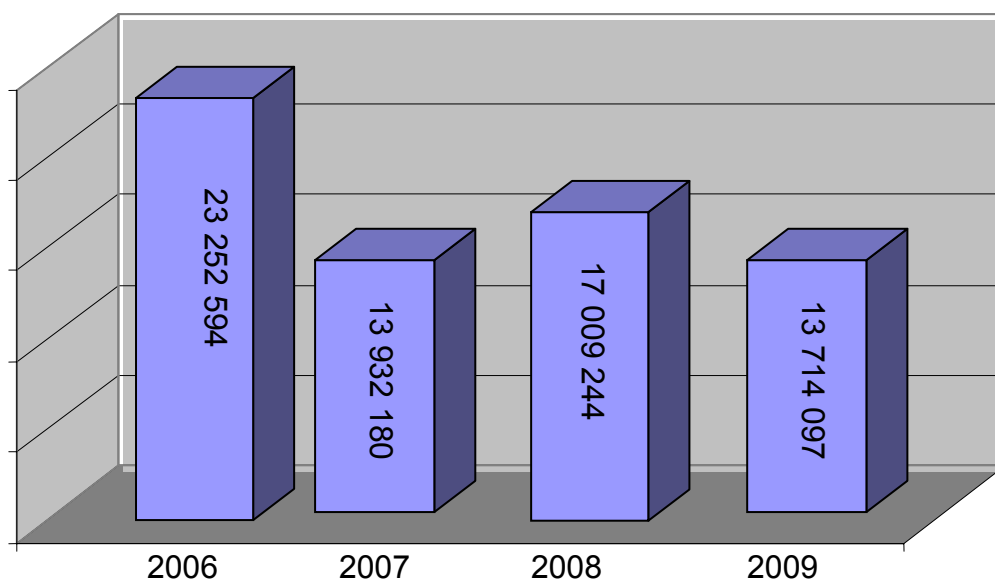


Migration pressure on Bulgaria is presented on the base of statistics of persons detained while trying to enter illegally through the green border and border crossing points as well as refused entries for the period 2006-2009.

1.1.4.1 Passenger flows at the border crossing points of the Republic of Bulgaria

Statistics by years:

Persons having crossed BCPs by years



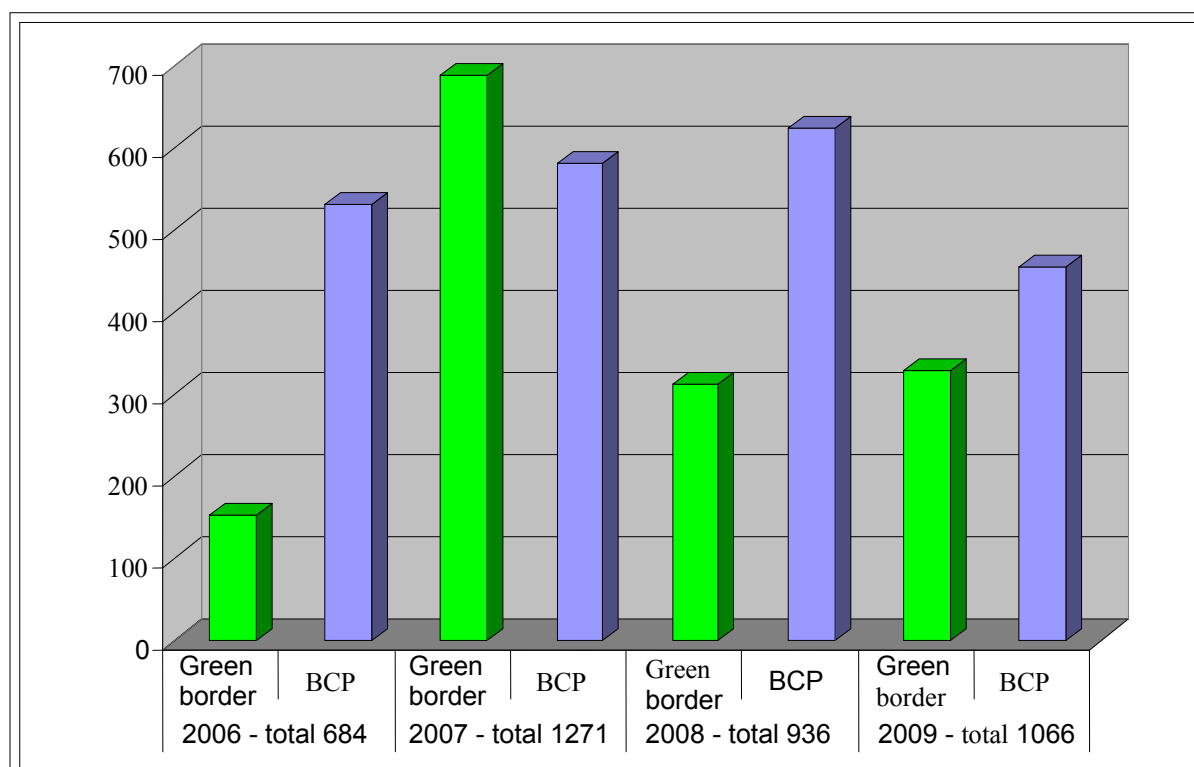
The statistics show a decrease in passenger flows in 2007, 2008 and 2009 compared to 2006. This is due to firstly, the introduction of visa regime for citizens of neighbouring countries after our joining the EU and the suspension of issuing state tax stamps at the BCP for Turkish citizens. Secondly, since January 17, 2007 the obligatory registration of the border crossing of EU citizens (including Bulgarian citizens) has been dropped pursuant to Regulation 562/2006/EC of the European Parliament and Council. Thereby one of the fundamental rights of citizens, the free movement within the union, is observed. A number of changes were made in the implementation of passport and visa control. The main change is related to the introduction of "minimal border control for EU citizens, including Bulgarian citizens, including persons' identification and documents validity. Detailed checks of EU citizens at the border crossing point are carried out following the "risk analysis" method.

BCPs at the external borders with the biggest passenger flow

BCP	2006	% from the total passenger flow	2007	% from the total passenger flow	2008	% from the total passenger flow	2009	% from the total passenger flow
C.Andreevo	1973326	8,49	3179321	22,82	2923647	17,19	2775287	20,24
Kalotina	2125511	9,14	2422522	17,39	2347268	13,80	1623959	11,84
Sofia Airport	1084291	4,66	1833432	13,16	1913052	11,25	1306209	9,52

1.1.4.2 Third - country nationals' violations detected at external borders.

Year	Detained at Green Border	Persons detained at BCP Detained			Total detained at BCPs	Total number of detained at BCP and green border
		Violators of the border regime	Wanted persons	Neighbouring countries- refusals of entry		
2006	153	358	161	12	531	684
2007	689	446	130	6	582	1271
2008	311	460	146	19	625	936
2009	484	418	151	13	582	1066



Top 5 green border detained violators

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Turkey	28	Iraq	425	Iraq	125	Palestine	156
Iraq	27	Palestine	89	Turkey	86	Iraq	149
Afghanistan	12	Turkey	56	Palestine	16	Turkey	66
FYROM	12	Iran	16	Iran	12	Georgia	18
Tunisia	11	Afghanistan	13	FYROM	12	Morocco	18

Top 5 Third – country nationals detained at BCPs external borders

(Violators of the border regime, Wanted persons, Neighbouring countries- refusals of entry)

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Turkey	208	Turkey	333	Turkey	406	Turkey	366
Serbia	67	Moldova	55	Iraq	42	Iran	30
Georgia	44	Iraq	33	FYROM	27	FYROM	25
FYROM	34	Serbia	26	Serbia	18	Russia	18
Iran	24	FYROM	22	Syria	12	Iraq	15

Facilitators detained:

- 2006 - 161;
- 2007 - 280;
- 2008 - 354 (248 at external borders);
- 2009 - 212 (157 at external borders).

The operational situation along the border has dramatically changed after the Bulgarian accession to the EU. The introduction of visas for citizens of neighbouring countries has led to an increase in the number of refusals of entry, which predetermined the increased use of false and forged documents, including falsified visas, respectively increased the attempts to illegally crossing the green border.

On the other hand part of the third country nationals with long-term residence in Schengen States arrived to Bulgarian BCPs unaware, that they still need a visa for Bulgaria. This dramatically increased the number of refusals to enter the country in 2007.

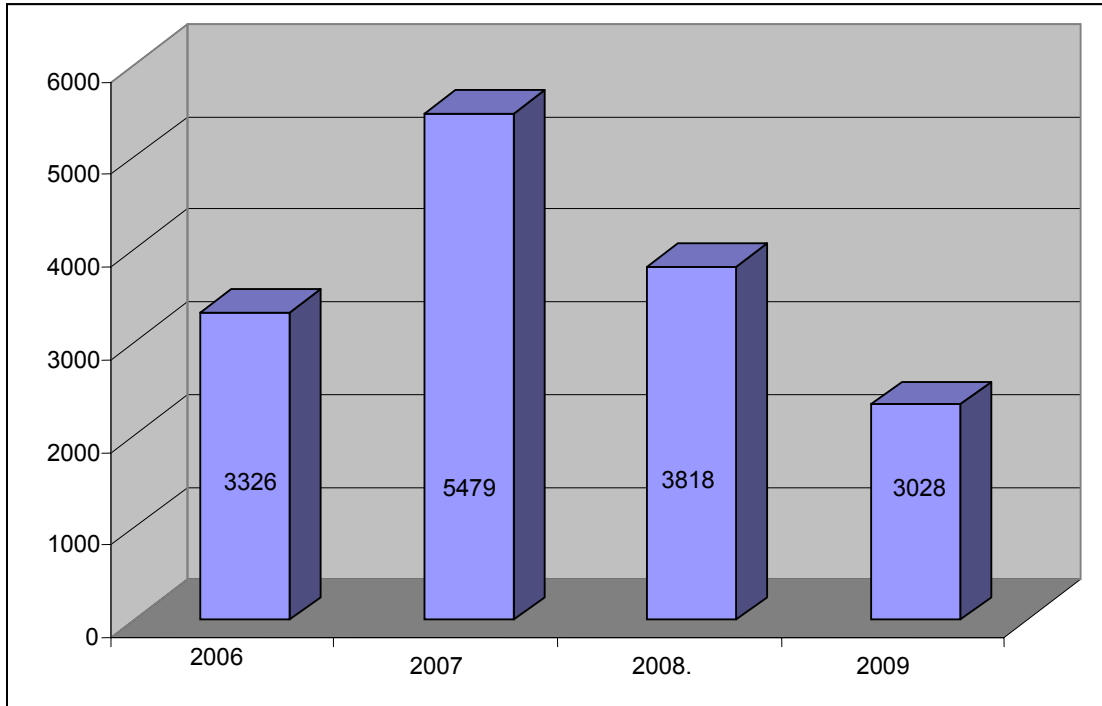
In 2008 in accordance with Decision № 582 of the European Parliament and the Council, Bulgaria began to recognize the visas and residence permits issued by Schengen countries, Romania and Cyprus as equivalent to Bulgarian transit visas, , which led to a reduction in the number of refusals of entry.

The number of persons detained for forged or false documents, visas, border stamps (for validation of the stay in EU countries, USA etc.) for the period 2006 – 2009 is as follows:

- 2006 – 405;
- 2007 - 483;
- 2008 -336;
- 2009 – 316

1.1.4.3 Refusal of entry in Bulgaria

During this period, the highest number of refusals of entry occurred at the Bulgarian-Turkish border - 4686 persons, primarily at BCP Kapitan Andreevo (road), second is BCP Kalotina (road) on the Bulgarian-Serbian border- 3258 persons



Top 5 external borders refusals of entry in Bulgaria

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Turkey	1361	Turkey	3052	Turkey	1828	Turkey	1524
FYROM	192	FYROM	641	FYROM	376	FYROM	405
Bosnia	187	Serbia	525	Serbia	298	Serbia	260
Serbia	186	Russia	134	Russia	213	Russia	115
Russia	142	Ukraine	128	Ukraine	115	Ukraine	66

1.1.4.4 Trafficking in human beings

When studying the trafficking in human beings, Bulgaria can be examined in three aspects as regards the aims and intentions of the traffickers and the persons subject to trafficking:

- As a country of transit;
- As a country of destination;
- As the country of origin;

Assessment of European experts shows that Bulgaria is rather a country of origin regarding the traffickers and the victims of trafficking than a destination country. Regarding the situation in Bulgaria as a transit country concerning the victims of trafficking (the former CIS republics), the problem is closely intertwined with illegal migration.

EU police structures closely cooperate in data exchange and joint police operations in order to counter trafficking in human beings.

On the grounds of agreements for police cooperation with destination countries police authorities in Central and Western Europe, CDBP cooperates and interacts with these authorities as follows:

- CDBP took part in 11 joint police operations with France, Spain, Belgium and Slovenia in 2006.
- CDBP took part in 7 joint police operations with Spain, France and Belgium in 2007.

- CDBP took part in 5 joint police operations with France, Greece, Belgium and Poland in 2008.

- CDBP identified 197 victims of trafficking in 2008- 167 of them adults, 22 minors. 107 traffickers have been identified, 104 of whom are Bulgarian nationals. Charges have been raised to 34 persons - 20 of them are sentenced in human trafficking cases, all of this results of the close cooperation with the investigation authorities.

- CDBP identified 195 victims of trafficking in 2009 - 187 of them are Bulgarian nationals. The number of traffickers identified is 117, and 115 of them are Bulgarian nationals. 135 pre-trial proceedings were opened in 2009, 110 persons were sentenced, and 101 of them are serving their sentences.

Bulgarian Border Police has developed a comprehensive system for the detection and investigation of counterfeit travel documents.

1.1.5. Organisation of the border checks and surveillance

1.1.5.1. Checks of persons at BCP

Border checks are carried out by border police officers. There are 34 Border Crossing Points, 15 of them are located at the external borders and 5 are situated at the international airports.

Currently in terms of checks on persons at BCP there are 440 automated working posts (AWP) at all 34 BCPs. The number of automated working posts for border checks on first line at external borders is 298. Additional five new BCP will be designed and built according to signed agreements with FYROM and Serbia. They need establishment of 20 more AWP.

After implementation of the reconstruction and modernization of BCPs - Kalotina and Kapitan Andreevo, according to the requirements of the EU, under a World Bank project, the number of AWP will increase with 32. Thus the total number of AWP for border checks at external borders will be 350.

1.1.5.2 Land border surveillance

Border surveillance is adapted to the existing and future risks and threads at the external borders and is conducted by border patrols equipped with contemporary technical equipment. Border surveillance is accomplished by:

- conducting of border surveillance outside BCP with the aim of non-admission of illegal crossing the border;
- conducting of independent or joint (with other control authorities) mobile patrols for surveillance and control of the border, the border zone depth is 30 km and also at the main highways, as well as joint patrols with MoI services;
- conducting of common police powers and security checks for prevention and counteraction of trans-border criminal activity in the border zone settlements
- preparation and conducting of border police operations on special occasions with trans-border significance;
- formation of operative groups and teams and maintenance of their constant readiness for fast response in case of sudden deterioration of the operative situation;
- permanent operating units for risk analysis, with the participation of representatives of the national authorities with control functions in the border zone

1.1.5.3 Maritime border surveillance

The control area of the Bulgarian Border Police covers territorial sea (T.S.) – 12 nautical miles (N.M.), Adjacent area (A.A.) – 24 N.M. and exclusive economic area (E.E.A.) – up to 200 N.M. – total area of 15 000 square kilometres. The most remote point is around 140 N.M. (260 km.) east of cape Galata.

This area is with intensive sea traffic (around 30 000 ships annually, 100 – 150 ships daily). Most of the vessel's traffic is on the border of T.S and A.A., which has extreme significance in the counteraction of sea cross border crimes (illegal immigration, smuggling, illicit drug, weapons and dangerous materials trafficking).

Following the Operative - Tactical Concept for execution of border police tasks and maintaining of permanent control and surveillance, minimum 5 border police ships on duty are needed - one big border police ship, two medium border police ships, two small border police ships in the ports areas, deployed as follows:

At the near part of A.A. (24 nautical miles) and at T.S. border (12 nautical miles), including participation in FRONTEX operations with one big patrol ship on duty. Within T.S. in the zones of recommended sea routes with intensive ship traffic, anchor zones, areas for industrial fishing and other economic activities- dragging, drilling, construction of transborder submarine equipment, one medium size patrol ship for each of the following areas- North and South (along the parallel of cape Atanas)- a total of two medium patrol ships. In the aquatoria of Bourgas and Varna harbours - one small patrol cutter for each of the two ports for control of roadsteads, ship berths, specialized ports and terminals, internal lakes connected with the harbour areas, costal waters to, yachting and fishing ports, maritime bases, control of sport vessels, tourism vessels and entertainment vessels.

Republic of Bulgaria is planning to introduce an integrated system for control and surveillance of Black sea border as an element of the common integrated system for surveillance of the Bulgarian borders.

1.1.5.4 Air surveillance

Air surveillance of borders is an essential tactical element of the measures for ensuring security at the border area.

At the moment, Border Police has inadequate operational capacity to carry out air surveillance although there is a specialized air unit under the authority of the Chief Directorate Border Police.

The equipment is significantly outdated and can not be used.

A concept paper for air surveillance of the Bulgarian state border has been developed.

1.1.6. Organisation of the visas issuing activities

From 1 January 2007 the Republic of Bulgaria applies the common visa policy of the European Union under the terms of the Accession Treaty. According to Art. 4 of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of Bulgaria and Romania, the provisions of the Schengen acquis referred to in Annex II to the Act are mandatory and are applied in Bulgaria by accession (01.01.2007).

Since 2007 Bulgaria has been mandatory implementing the following part of the common visa policy:

- Council Decision 2004/512/EC of 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (OJ L 213, 15.6.2004, p. 5)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 453/2003 of 6 March 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (OJ L 69, 13.3.2003, p. 10)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (OJ L 157, 15.6.2002, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 334/2002 of 18 February 2002 amending Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas (OJ L 53, 23.2.2002, p. 7)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 333/2002 of 18 February 2002 on a uniform format for forms for affixing the visa issued by Member States to persons holding travel documents not recognised by the Member State drawing up the form (OJ L 53, 23.2.2002, p. 4)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001 of 7 December 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders of Member States and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (OJ L 327, 12.12.2001, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (OJ L 81, 21.03.2001, p. 1).
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 of 29 May 1995 laying down a uniform format for visas (OJ L 164, 14.7.1995, p. 1).
- Annexes 1-3, 7, 8 and 15 of the Common Consular Instructions. SCH/Com-ex (98) 57 Decision of the Executive Committee of 16 December 1998 on the introduction of a harmonised form providing proof of invitation, sponsorship and accommodation.

The rest will be implemented from the date of Council's decision on accession to the Schengen area. The Council's decision will be made after inspection in accordance with applicable procedures to be performed under an agreed schedule in 2009-2010.

Joining Schengen area requires full harmonization of the legislation. For achieving this goal legislative and institutional changes in the area of Bulgarian visa policy have been carried out. Bulgaria has adopted most of the rules for visa types, validity, permitted term of stay and permitted numbers of entries.

In addition the Law for the foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria stipulates collecting of biometrical data (photograph and 10 finger prints) which can be used for checking the identity with regards to the procedure for visa issuing or border control. Only the data required under the VIS Regulation will be collected from visa applicants.

The Regulation (EC) 810/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) is applicable for the Schengen Member States as from 5 April 2010.

The Republic of Bulgaria is not yet part of the Schengen area and so far does not issue uniform visas but only national visas. The Visa Code constitutes an act within the meaning of Article 4 (2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and therefore, shall only apply pursuant to a Council decision to that effect after verification in accordance with the applicable Schengen evaluation procedures that the necessary conditions for the application of all parts of the *acquis* concerned have been met.

With regard to the successful preparation for the accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area, measures have been undertaken in order to assure the compliance of the national legislation with the Visa Code provisions. As far as the visa fees are concerned, amendment to the Tariff No. 3 of Fees Charged for Consular Services within the System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Stamp Duty Act have already been adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Bulgaria strictly implements Annex IV of the Visa Code - common list of third countries whose nationals are required to be in possession of an airport transit visa when passing through the international transit area of airports situated on the territory of the Member States.

Table of conformity of the amended legal basis with the respective provisions of the Visa Code:

Article of the Visa Code	Amended provision of the Bulgarian legal basis to correspond to the respective article of the Visa Code
Art. 13 Biometric identifiers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Art. 9a of Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria; 2. Art. 19a of Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visas and Imposition of Visa Requirements.
Art. 16 Visa fee	1. Art. 6 and art. 9 of Tariff No. 3 of Fees Charged for Consular Services within the System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Stamp Duty Act

Additional amendments to the Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria have been elaborated and submitted to the Parliament. Furthermore, the MFA is envisaging in due course the relevant amendments to the Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visas and Imposition of Visa Requirements and the Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Printing, Safe Custody, Affixation, Cancellation, Discarding, Destruction and Accounting for Visa-Stickers and of Separate Sheets for Affixation of Visas.

Visas are issued by the diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Bulgaria (Article 9e of the Law for the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria (LFRB) and Article 10 (1) of the Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visas and Imposition of Visa Requirements (OETPIVIVR).

The procedure for the issuing of visas by the diplomatic missions and consular posts is contained in the Ordinance Establishing the Terms and Procedure for the Issuing of Visa and Imposition of Visa Requirements.

As an exception, on grounds of national interest or in cases of force majeure, the border passport control authorities at the border-crossing checkpoints may, after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issue single entry transit visas as well as short-stay visas valid for up to 15 days (Article 9e of the LFRB and Article 10 (2) of the OETPIVIVR). The framework for this activity is contained in Instruction I3-1063 of 5 June 2007 on the Issuing of Visas at the Border-Crossing Checkpoints, issued by the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 415/2003 of 27 February 2003 on the issue of visas at the border, including the issue of such visas to seamen in transit.

The diplomatic missions and consular posts at which the consular officers can make discretionary decisions regarding the issuing of visas are designated by an order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Article 31 (1) of the OETPIVIVR).

In the rest of the cases, the decision on the issuing or on a refusal to issue a visa is taken by the National Visa Centre at the Consular Relations Directorate.

Long-stay visas (Type D Visas) are issued after consultation with the aliens administrative control services in the Republic of Bulgaria (the Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Interior) and the State Agency for National Security (Article 34 (2) of the OETPIVIVR).

Bulgaria applies the provisions of the visa facilitation agreements between the EU and third countries: the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova and Western Balkan countries. Under these agreements are taken to update the existing bilateral agreements governing the terms and conditions for issuing visas for transit and short stay in those countries. Visa policy of the Republic of Bulgaria to neighbouring countries is in the spirit of the traditional close relations in accordance with the common visa policy.

Processing the visa applications and issuing visas by the diplomatic representations and the consulships are carried out through the System for visa control (SVC). The information for visas issued at the BCP is entered in SVC by the "Visa centre" Department at the "Consular Relations" Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-MFA (VC-MFA).

By 10.11.2010 the SVC operates in 96 consular posts:

Albania/Tirana, Algeria/Algiers, Angola/Luanda, Argentina/Buenos Aires, Armenia/Yerevan, Australia/Canberra, Austria/Vienna, Azerbaijan/Baku, Belarus/Minsk, Belgium/Brussels, Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo, Brazil/Brasília, Canada/Ottawa, Canada/Toronto, Chile/Santiago, China/Beijing, China/Shanghai, Croatia/Zagreb, Cuba/Havana, Cyprus/Nicosia, Czech Republic/Prague, Denmark/Copenhagen, Egypt/Cairo, Finland/Helsinki, France/Paris, Georgia/Tbilisi, Germany/Berlin, Germany/Bonn, Germany/Munich, Greece/Athens, Greece/Thessaloniki, Hungary/Budapest, India/New Delhi, Indonesia/Jakarta, Iran/Tehran, Israel/ Tel Aviv, Italy/Milan, Italy/Rome, Japan/Tokyo, Jordan/Amman, Kazakhstan/Astana, Kosovo/Pristina, Kuwait/Kuwait City, Lebanon/Beirut, Libya/Tripoli, Lithuania/Vilnius, Mexico/Mexico City, Moldova/Chişinău, Mongolia/Ulan Bator, Montenegro/Podgorica, Morocco/Rabat, Netherlands/The Hague, Nigeria/Abuja, Norway/Oslo, Pakistan/Islamabad, Poland/Warsaw, Portugal/Lisbon, Republic of Ireland/Dublin, Republic of Korea/Seoul, FYROM/Bitola, FYROM/Skopje, Romania/Bucharest, Russia/Moscow, Russia/Novosibirsk, Russia/Saint-Petersburg, Russia/Yekaterinburg, Serbia/Belgrade, Serbia/Niš, Slovakia/Bratislava, Slovenia/Ljubljana, South Africa/Pretoria, Spain/Madrid, Spain/Valencia, Sudan/Khartoum, Sweden/Stockholm, Switzerland/Bern, Syria/Damascus, Thailand/Bangkok, Tunisia/Tunis, Turkey/Ankara, Turkey/Bursa, Turkey/Edirne, Turkey/Istanbul, Ukraine/Kiev, Ukraine/Odessa, United Arab Emirates/Dubai, United Kingdom/London, United States/Chicago, United States/Los Angeles, United States/New York, United States/Washington, D.C., Uzbekistan/Tashkent, Venezuela/Caracas, Vietnam/Hanoi, Yemen/Sana'a, Zimbabwe/Harare.

At the moment (10.11.2010) the system is not operational in the following consulates - Afghanistan/Kabul, Cambodia/Phnom Penh, Estonia/Tallinn, Ghana/Accra and Palestinian National Authority/Ramallah.

The consular services are provided with electronic data, containing the protection features of the passports, visas and other kind of documents (driving licenses, residence permits, etc.) issued by other countries.

Currently, no immigration liaison officers work in the Embassies of the Republic of Bulgaria. The Ministry of Interior has police cooperation liaison officers in 17 European countries and in the USA.

1.2. The measures undertaken by Bulgaria so far

The EU support in the preparation for membership and the fulfilment of the strategic documents, adopted in the period 1998-2006 was particularly useful for the Republic of Bulgaria. In accordance with the Act of Accession in the period 2007 - 2009 Republic of Bulgaria received EU financial support under the Transition Facility and Schengen Facility. This support builds upon the pre- accession assistance provided for Bulgaria in the context of the principle for “shared responsibility” and the preparation of Bulgaria to undertake its responsibilities in the area of the EU justice, liberty and security.

The Bulgarian border police **carried out a total reform** in accordance with a balanced strategy for institution building supported by strategic documents for developing the service; set the legislation in the area of border protection in accordance with the European standards; changed the structure and the organization of its activity as well as the professional qualification of the border officials.

At present the Republic of Bulgaria has a modern professional border police service based on European model, which applies the best practices in the area of border management, using modern technical equipment. An effective system for border control and prevention of the illegal migration and cross - borders crimes was set up.

The preparation for participation in SIS II by developing the national data base and registries is in progress.

1.2.1. National strategy

The guarding of the external EU borders is implemented on the grounds of strategic and conceptual documents.

Bulgaria shares the approach of launching joint initiatives to improve the management of migration flows across Europe and actively involves in particular contributions to regional and international initiatives in this area. Bulgaria is aware of its responsibility for building an integrated approach to illegal migration in South-Eastern Europe and the Black Sea region in order to meet present challenges for creating a common European policy on the management of migration flows in the medium and long run.

The Integrated Border Management Strategy (IBM) and the Action plan to it are successfully implemented in Bulgaria. The IBM strategy was adopted by the Bulgarian government with Council of Ministers Decision № 47/27.01.2006. The strategy is implemented in two phases: first phase – until the accession of Bulgaria to EU and second phase – until the full application of Schengen *acquis*. The strategy is a complex of measures, related to building a system for integrated border management for increasing the effectiveness of border management while observing the right of free movement of people.

In the second phase the focus is set on achieving readiness for full applying of Schengen *acquis*. The modern forms of information exchange on international level, the mechanism of liaison officers, establishment of common contact services at BCP, practical implementation of cross borders surveillance and pursuit, applying flanking measures related to abolishing the

checks on internal borders, introducing simplified procedures for crossing the BCP areas, including the one stop checks, are prepared and implemented in this phase.

On the 25th of March 2010 the government of Bulgaria approved Integrated border management strategy of Republic of Bulgaria (2010 – 2013). The strategy defines activities which represent Second phase of the IBM adopted in 2006 as well as activities connected with the development of the integrated border management system after the accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area.

The Strategy is a general framework for application of national and EU legislation and Schengen acquis regarding the joint border management. The Strategy is to be implemented by the government institutions with competence in the border management and control and has application in the common European security area, which guarantees the free movement of people and commodities and also ensures the internal security of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Chief Directorate Border police implements Strategy for necessary technical equipment at the EU external borders. It defines the current requirements for introduction of modern technical equipment in the state border guarding. The strategy foresees the building of Integrated System for Control and Surveillance at External borders of Bulgaria and EU. The projects allow the systems and/or their main modules to be built in separate stages and then to be integrated and upgraded.

Projects are developed for:

- Integrated system for surveillance and control of the green border with Turkey;
- Integrated system for surveillance and control of the Black sea border;
- Integrated system for surveillance and control on the border with Serbia;
- Integrated system for surveillance and control on the border with FYROM.

These projects enable the development stage by stage of the particular systems and modules which can be integrated and improved.

In the area of cooperation in the Black sea region the government has adopted a **Concept for strengthening the maritime security in the Black sea “Black sea synergy”**. It foresees the development of The Black Sea Border Coordination and Information Centre to a Common maritime informative centre for maritime security and control of the vessels traffic without any breach of agreements between the Border Guard/ Costal Guard of the countries from the Black sea region.

In the preparation for joining in SIS II “The Action plan of MoI on preparation of the Republic of Bulgaria for joining the new SIS II” is being implemented with the main objective of setting up a National Schengen system (NSIS II).

Within PHARE funded twinning projects for strengthening the border management in Bulgaria the following strategic documents have been developed:

- Concept on Establishment of Contact Services. The first practical step was the setting up of joint Contact bureau with Romania;
- Border Police Management Streamlining Strategy (ref.№ 37069/14.08.2006), and the Concept for implementation of the cooperative management system (ref. № 30423/03.11.2008);
- Risk Management Concept for Chief Directorate Border police (ref. № 12875/30.04.2009), aiming at introducing the FRONTEX CIRAM as well as increasing the strategic analysis capacity of CDBP;

- Concept on Border Air Surveillance (ref. № 21519/02.07.2009), aiming at introducing the air surveillance on the EU external borders;

1.2.2. Infrastructure and equipment for border control

1.2.2.1 Infrastructure

At present CDBP run 203 real estates situated in the external borders area. For the implementation of its functions CDBP is using 87 of them and 432 buildings situated on their territory. This number does not include the premises conceded for usage to CDBP and situated within the area of BCPs at land, maritime or air borders. The number of real estates includes also the site conceded for the establishment of Border Police Ship Base – Sozopol, as well as a site within the area of Sofia Airport conceded for the establishment of MoI Air base.

One of the measures which have been included in the National Schengen Action Plan adopted by the Government of Bulgaria is renovation of buildings and infrastructure at the external borders.

In preparation for accession to the Schengen area funds from the Schengen Facility, a loan from World Bank and national resources are being used. Within Objective 5 of the National Indicative Programme under the Schengen Facility, several contracts have been concluded and are currently under execution:

- Construction of the second Specialized Center for Temporary Accommodation of Third Country Nationals in Lyubimetz worth 5,099,416 Euro;
- Renovation of buildings in Regional Directorate Border Police /RDBP/ - Burgas 499 711 Euro;
- Renovation of buildings in RDBP - Elhovo - 250,482 Euro;
- Renovation of buildings in RDBP – Kyustendil 249 025 Euro;
- Renovation of buildings in RDBP Dragoman 186 877 Euro;

By CoM Decree № 17/15.02.2010 a national funds were provided in the amount of 255,646 Euro for additional renovation activities of the CDBP’s infrastructure of the external borders.

Bulgaria has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the Second Trade and Transport Facilitation (TTFSE II). With these funds will be reconstructed the infrastructure in the following BCPs at the external borders until June 2012 :

- BCP-Kalotina - 12 million Euro;
- BCP-K. Andreevo - 12 million Euro;
- BCP-Bregovo - 250 000 Euro;
- BCP-Border Vrashka Chuka - 250 000;
- BCP-Zlatarevo - 250 000;
- BCP-St. Lissitchkovo - 1,5 million;
- BCP- Port of Varna - 2.550 million Euro.

1.2.2.2 Equipment

1.2.2.2.1 Equipment for land border surveillance

Border surveillance is conducted by border patrols equipped with contemporary technical equipment. Under the PHARE Programme projects a significant number of technical equipment for control and surveillance on land border was delivered:

- Mobile thermo-vision systems – 59 pieces;

- Night vision goggles – 1373 pieces;
- Hand-held thermo-vision cameras – 147 pieces;
- Stationary thermo-vision cameras – 6 pieces.

The deployment of the equipment was made according to the migration flows pressure. Borders under highest pressure were provided with the following surveillance equipment: 6 stationary thermo-vision systems, 41 mobile thermo-vision systems, 930 night goggles and 89 hand-held thermo-vision cameras. At present part of the abovementioned equipment is used at Bulgarian-Greek border. After Schengen accession redistribution will be made.

8 mobile systems have been delivered for documents' check, based on vehicles used for checks on persons within the border police operations in the border zone.

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT FOR SURVEILLANCE OF THE EXTERNAL BORDERS

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE BORDER POLICE	MOBILE AND STATIONARY THERMO VISION SYSTEMS /units/		HAND HELD THERMO VISION CAMERAS /PHARE/ units	NIGHT VISION GOOGLES AND BINOCULARS /units/		COASTLINE and LAND RADIO LOCATION STATIONS /units/		Local guarding system /National budget/	Integrated system "BLUE BORDER" /Schengen Facility/ Euro	Integrated system for the Bulgarian – Turkish border /Svilengrad - Lesovo/ / National budget / Euro
	PHARE	Stationary systems financed by the World bank and 3 by PHARE/		PHARE	/binoculars donated by German Border police	Coast line radio location stations /BG budget/	Land radio location station, donated by German Border police			
ELHOVO	20	4	15	246	18	-	1	-	-	10 379 999
BOURGAS	4	-	20	133	4	18	-	-	22 782 348	-
DRAGOMAN	10	3	26	229	6	-	-	1 unit - 27 км;	-	-
KJUSTENDIL	7	-	19	207	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	41	7	80	815	34	18	1	1	22 782 348	10 379 999

The Border Police puts the main focus of land border surveillance on the setting up of the Integrated system for surveillance and control of the borders and on the development of adequate response capacity. The integrated system for surveillance and control of the Black sea border as well as the integrated system for surveillance and control of the green border with Republic of Turkey (section 1 - between Svilengrad and Lesovo) were included in the National Indicative Programme under the Schengen Facility. The activities for expansion and improvement of the integrated system for surveillance and control of the green border with Republic of Turkey (section 2 - between Lesovo and the outfall of Rezovska river) are envisaged for implementation under the EBF.

1.2.2.2.2 Equipment for control and surveillance of Black sea border

Bulgarian border police needs minimum 5 border police ships on duty to implement tasks and maintain permanent control and surveillance.

In the period 2006-2010 a number of patrol ships have been supplied and most of the out of date patrol ships have been replaced with new patrol vessels. With national recourses and under the PHARE projects BG 9911.01 and BG 0203.11 three used but renovated patrol ships were delivered. Under the PHARE projects BG 0012.02, BG 0203.11, BG 2004/016 - 711.08.06, BG 2004/006-070.03.02 and BG 2005/017-353.07.05 the following equipment was delivered: one patrol ship (100 t), three patrol cutters, (50 t., type FPB 21010), two small sea patrol cutters (up to 20 grt), one sailing reinforced - concrete workshop for repairing border-police ships, three rigid inflatable boats and 200 sets of specialized clothes for border police officers operated on the vessels. Under the Schengen Facility in 2009 the following contracts for delivery were signed: one big patrol ship (200 grt), two medium patrol ships (60 grt), two small patrol ships (20 grt) and six small patrol ships (up to 20 meters) for the Danube River.

Bulgaria is planning to introduce an integrated system for control and surveillance of Black sea border as an element of the common integrated system for surveillance of the Bulgarian borders with funds under Schengen Facility.

Setting up integrated systems for control and surveillance of the Black sea and Bulgarian - Turkish border and setting up of regional centres for management are preconditions for integration of the technical equipment and effective information exchange.

Developing the integrated system at the Black sea border allows real time processing of information at the National Maritime Border Communication and Information Centre; sets up an operative data base for “suspicious” ships, allows for the timely decision making as regards command of maritime forces and finally limits the subjective factor in transmitting and receiving radio locating information. The project includes additional technical devices – TV and IR-cameras for detecting the targets by Stationary Surveillance Posts. The system will also include border - police ships at sea which will allow the controlled area to be enlarged up to the adjacent area.

The new large border- police ships are a key mobile element of the integrated system for control and surveillance of seawaters by Border Police. Their technical specifications are compatible with the patrol ships and the Integrated System for border control and surveillance of the Romanian Border Police, and the common Bulgarian-Romanian maritime zone becomes a corner stone of the Integrated European System for border control and surveillance at the EU external borders. They are instrumental to the implementation of Bulgarian engagements as regards joint activities with FRONTEX and within the European Patrol Network for prevention and counteraction of illegal migration in the common operational area “H” with Romania in the Black Sea.

Since July 2009 Bulgarian Border Police Patrol Ships are based in a former military port in Sozopol. The existing ship berth, communications, port infrastructure and equipment are significantly mortgaged and in bad condition, with difficult access to the coast. The area is not lit up and unsecured. There are no facilities for supplying the Patrol Ships from the coast- electricity supply, water supply, and approaches for special vehicles for refuelling of the Patrol Ships. There are no warehouses for ship and technical equipment.

1.2.2.2.3 Air surveillance equipment

A concept paper for air surveillance of the Bulgarian state border has been developed as the result of the implementation of a twinning project with German partners. The main objective of the Concept is to guarantee the ability for effective air surveillance as part of the efforts for ensuring a reliable surveillance on the EU external borders.

There is a specialized unit for air surveillance under the authority of the Chief Directorate Border Police. By 2010 the unit does not have helicopters in condition capable for flights. One new helicopter was delivered in March 2010, according to the contract signed in 2008 and financed with national funds under CoM Decision 243/08.10.2008. By the end of 2010 three helicopters equipped with surveillance equipment should be delivered according to two contracts signed in the end of 2009 and financed by 29,6 MEURO under Schengen Facility. Under the Schengen Facility a contract of amount of 509 580 euro was signed for construction of hangar for temporary basing of the helicopters close to Bulgarian – Turkish border.

There is no adequate infrastructure for helicopters. By the Council of Ministers Decision of 07.10.2009, the Ministry of Interior is provided with state land (5.2 hectares) for building a national helicopter Airbase for the border police. The site is located near the airport complex in Sofia.

1.2.2.2.4. Equipment for checks of persons at BCP at external borders

Currently in terms of checks on persons at BCP there are 298 automated working posts (AWP) for border checks on first line at external borders. Additional five new BCP will be designed and built according to signed agreements with FYROM and Serbia. They need establishment of 20 more AWP. After implementation of the reconstruction and modernization of BCPs - Kalotina and Kapitan Andreevo, according to the requirements of the EU, under a World Bank project, the number of AWP will increase with 32. Thus the total number of AWP for border checks at external borders will be 350.

Different measures have been undertaken in order to be improved the technical equipment at BCPs at external borders during the process of preparation of joining the Schengen area. Significant amounts of PHARE, Schengen Facility and national funds were used in the period 2007-2010.

Under PHARE project **BG 2006/018-343.07.02** a number of 1536 PC and relevant additional hardware (printers, communication devices, etc.) have been delivered.

Under Objective 1 of the NIP 2007-2009 of Schengen Facility Delivery about 2 MEURO have been contracted in 2009 for supply of technical equipment for first and second line check at border crossing points at the external borders.

By CoM Decree No.17/15.02.2010 Bulgaria has provided for 6,647 EURO for replacement of IT equipment at BCPs and the construction of the relevant infrastructure for its functioning – uninterruptable power supply devices, Diesel generators, furniture, air conditioners, etc.

These resources will contribute to the complete equipment of AIS „Border control” in order to create the necessary conditions to perform checks in accordance with the Schengen *acquis*. 460 computers equipped for checks at first line and 106 computers equipped for checks at second line will be delivered and installed at all BCPs by the end of 2010. All workstations will dispose of OCR devices by type 3M ePassport Reader and devices for reading a biometric data including fingerprint devices.

1.2.3. Means of transport

As of 2010 the required number of vehicles for implementation of tasks of Border police is 824 units. At the external borders the number of necessary vehicles is 565 units, and available number is 463 units.

During the period 2006-2010 a lot of measures have been financed by EU and national funds in the field of the means of transport. In 2008 and 2009 under PHARE Programme the CDBP structures received 72 automobiles, 55 off-road vehicles and 31 minibuses. In 2008 100 off-road vehicles were purchased using national resources. In 2009 and 2010, 200 automobiles, 180 off-road vehicles, 5 vehicles for transportation of detained persons, 50 minibuses and 2 buses were supplied under the Schengen facility, dislocated at the EU external borders and put into exploitation.

Regarding to the patrol vessels and helicopters the relevant data is provided in the subsections 1.2.2.2.3 and 1.2.2.2.2.

1.2.4. Information systems

1.2.4.1. Development of the national Schengen information system

The main efforts of Bulgaria in the field of information and communication systems address the issues of modernization of these systems, as well as the implementation of new technologies and methods needed to enhance the security level and improve the performance of all the IT resources. The first steps were undertaken under the EU programs, bilateral agreement and the national budget.

An Automated Information System for quest activities (Quest AIS) is set up in accordance with the Schengen Information System standards. This system was developed under a PHARE project as a basis for future integration into SIS. The system guarantees the functions of gathering, processing, storage and dissemination of data regarding all categories objects - searched/controlled and once with imposed administrative restrictions, which are obligatory for the now used SIS 1+ in accordance with the requirements of the national legislation and the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement (CISA). The following sub-systems were subsequently put in exploitation at regular interval in the period of October 2001 and July 2005:

- Searched vehicles (Art.100 of CISA)
- Wanted persons - (Art.95, Art.97 and Art.98 of CISA), imposed administrative restrictions for aliens, including unwanted aliens (Art.96 of CISA); imposed administrative restrictions for Bulgarian citizens;
- Invalid documents/blanks for identification documents (Art.100 of CISA);
- Searched firearms (Art.100 of CISA)
- Searched objects (Art.100 of CISA)
- Persons and vehicles of discreet surveillance and specific check (Art.99 of CISA)

A national Schengen information system of the Republic of Bulgaria (N. SIS II) is in process of establishment in order to be used for data exchange with the Schengen information system -

SIS II. This is one of the most important tasks for Bulgaria in the process of preparation to join the Schengen Area. Preparatory actions with regard to designing and developing N.SIS were undertaken under PHARE program, Schengen Facility and the national budget.

The Action plan of MoI on preparation of the Republic of Bulgaria for joining the SIS II is being implemented and is aiming at the establishment of a National Schengen System (N-SIS II). The following activities are planned: development of the information range and functions of the Quest AIS in accordance with the SIS II requirements; design and setting up of the National Interface to SIS II (NI-SIS II); design and setting up of a system “Technical procedures for automatic exchange of data with SIRENE (SIRENE workflow) which are integral parts of the N-SIS II. Quest AIS will provide the national data that will be transferred to SIS II via the National interface.

A project for N-SIS II is being elaborated in accordance with the requirements of the EU legislation framework of SIS II and the latest version of the technical specifications for the establishment of SIS II (ICD/DTS). A copy of the SIS II data-base is to be maintained in N.SIS II in order to perform checks in real time.

At the Council Justice and Home Affairs meeting held on 03-04 of July 2009 in Luxembourg, a decision for extending the terms for the implementation of the European Commission project for setting up the SIS II. This term is set for the beginning of 2012. In order to respect the term for joining the Schengen Area – end of March 2011, by joint declaration with Romania, the Republic of Bulgaria has declared the intention to join the SIS 1+ by using the Portuguese project SISone4ALL. Along with this Bulgaria has undertaken the obligation to keep the schedule for SIS II of the EU Commission project by taking part in its implementation as a Member State migrating to the system. At the meeting of CATS, that took place in Brussels on 03 of July this year, Bulgaria has confirmed the implementation of a national N.SIS project using as a basis SISone4ALL via which the connection to SIS 1+ will be accomplished.

This project will be implemented along with the already started N-SIS II project by using some of the design and technical decisions as well as the foreseen technical and software resources.

In September 2009, under the Swedish Presidency and the leading participation of Portuguese as a developer of the SISone4ALL project, the Road Map for the implementation of the national N.SIS project for connection with SIS 1+ has been finally coordinated. On this basis a new “Action plan of MoI for preparing the Republic of Bulgaria to join the SIS 1+/SIS II”.

On 23rd September, 2009 a “Schedule for preparing Bulgaria to join the Schengen information system (SIS) and AIS “Border control” is approved. The terms specified in this document are in full compliance with the Road map for implementation of the Portuguese project SISone4ALL through which Bulgaria will be integrated to SIS 1+.

The Road map is elaborated at a work meeting held under the Swedish Presidency (7th and 8th of September, Strasbourg). The National interface to SIS 1+ and SIS II (SIS LNI and SIS II LNI) is to be installed in the Main Computer-communication centre of MoI. The functions of the SIRENE for managing the data exchange processes with SIS 1+/SIS II and general monitoring will be ensured with specialized systems for file processing and procedures for automated data exchange in SIRENE.

In the process of Bulgaria's preparation to join SIS a great amounts under Schengen Facility have been contracted. Objective 4 of the National Indicative Programme under SF includes lots of projects in the field of information systems and computer networks related to the implementation of the Schengen acquis.

All have been successfully implemented. Thus by the end of September 2010 an interface development of the Main computer-communication centre of MoI will be made; a back-up computer-communication centre will be set up in accordance with the requirements for SIS functioning; complete infrastructure will be set up and the technical resources for SIRENE's needs will be supplied; a system for additional data exchange between the SIRENE bureau in Bulgaria and those in the other Member States will be set up, etc.

1.2.4.2 Development of the National visa system and joining the Visa information system of EU and the network for visa consultation VISION

Bulgaria has identified a series of measures to prepare for adoption of missions "Schengen evaluation in the field of visa policy and practice to join the Schengen area. Efforts were directed towards the legal, institutional, administrative and financial readiness for full implementation of the Schengen acquis and accession to the Schengen area.

Currently, Bulgaria is ready to implement a part of the Schengen acquis. Full implementation and in particular observing the provisions for issuing Schengen visas, to include the Visa Information System / VIS / VISION and SIS will be achieved once the specific decision of the EU is adopted.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible in the area "Visas". Checks in that area took place between 3 to 11 June 2009 in two consulates of the Republic of Bulgaria - Chisinau and Istanbul by a team of experts from the: Schengen Member States; the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union and the European Commission. At the meeting of the Schengen Evaluation Working Party to the European Union Council of 7 October 2009, the assessment reports of Bulgaria in the field "Visas" were adopted by a positive evaluation and concluded (based on inspections carried out and information gathered) that Bulgaria is able to apply the Schengen acquis in full in the near future. Schengen Evaluation Working Party will be informed by Bulgaria about national VIS and its ability to be connected with the EU VIS.

A series of activities have been undertaken to modernize the technical equipment of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the consular services through modernization of the working places and the technical and software resources by establishing biometrical working stations as well as developing communication systems between the consular services and embassies and the Visa centre at MFA in order to provide secure quick communications for data transfer with a view to the preparation to join the VIS and SIS II systems.

After the accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area the National Visa Centre should also provide connection of the National Visa System with EU VIS and the visa consultation network VISION, as well as connection of the national systems of all competent authorities of Republic of Bulgaria entrusted to exchange information with EU VIS.

Bulgaria will conduct a test for exchange of messages with the Schengen consultation network VISION. An agreement with Slovakia has been reached for performing such a test between the two countries in the first months of the second half of the year.

The equipping of consular offices for VIS is a priority and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a beneficiary under the Schengen Facility for the following activities:

- Design and development of a national interface network to connect with VISION and EU-VIS;
- Alignment of 35 consular offices in compliance with best visa practices and the Schengen acquis;
- Building a computer lab of the National Visa system and national interface to the EU-VIS Vision;
- Supply of software and technical support for the National Visa system and construction of the Reserve centre to duplicate the central server database of the National Visa system;
- Establishment of continuous, high-speed and secure communications link between the: National Visa Centre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs + the Reserve visa centre in Boyana + the Basic computer communication centre + the Backup centre in the Ministry of Interior as required to the national component of the connection with the EU-VIS and Vision;

The Consular Relation Directorate has initiated, prepared, compiled and presented in 2009 at the Ministry of Finance projects for equipment for consulates in third countries, the Visa Center at MFA and the Reserve Visa Center as a result 18 contracts were signed worth a total of € 7,381,900 under Schengen Facility. Currently some of these contracts are completed, others are yet to be implemented.

The equipping of the consulates for the VIS means that the consulate has to be equipped with biometric desks and respective workstations capable of transfer of biometric data. It is the main difference between the equipping of the consulates for the VIS and the equipping of the consulates for other purposes (different requirements still need to be fulfilled in the different consular services - requirements connected with the: access to the consulate, security of the building, education and training, IT in general, equipment for detecting of false documents.).

The National Visa System will send data to the EU VIS, including 10 fingerprints and a facial digital photo. Only the data required under the VIS Regulation will be collected from visa applicants.

At present the biometrical version of the SVC has been installed in 51 consular posts which are equipped with all means for future connection to VIS. In addition the biometrical version of the SVC has already been installed at all BCPs at the external borders of the Republic of Bulgaria.

By "biometrical version" of the visa system it should be known that the latest SVC is able to collect a photograph, scanned or taken at the time of application and 10 fingerprints taken flat and collected digitally from the visa applicant.

The rest of the consulates (50) still need to be equipped with biometric desks and/or respective workstations capable of transfer of biometric data in order to be in line with VIS requirements.

Following Council Recommendation of 29 April 1999 Bulgarian consular services are provided with standard equipment for checking travel documents and identity documents, residence permits, visa forms and etc. – multi-functional devices with an integrated magnifying glass, ultra-violet lamp and 3M Retroviewer.

In the table below it is shown in which consulate the biometric version of the visa system is installed and how many officials work in every consulate.

No	Consular post	Staff	To be trained	Readiness of consulates to work with Biometric version of the SVC
1	Afghanistan/Kabul	1	1	to be done
2	Albania/Tirana	2	1	installed
3	Algeria/Algiers	2	1	installed
4	Angola/Luanda	2	1	to be done
5	Argentina/Buenos Aires	1	1	to be done
6	Armenia/Yerevan	1	1	installed
7	Australia/Canberra	1	1	to be done
8	Austria/Vienna	3	1	installed
9	Azerbaijan/Baku	1	1	installed
10	Belarus/Minsk	2	1	installed
11	Belgium/Brussels	2	1	installed
12	Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo	1	1	installed
13	Brazil/Brasília	1	1	to be done
14	Cambodia/Phnom Penh	1	1	to be done
15	Canada/Ottawa	1	1	installed
16	Canada/Toronto	3	1	installed
17	Chile/Santiago	1	1	to be done
18	China/Beijing	2	1	to be done
19	China/Shanghai	3	1	to be done
20	Croatia/Zagreb	2	1	installed
21	Cuba/Havana	1	1	to be done
22	Cyprus/Nicosia	2	1	installed
23	Czech Republic/Prague	3	1	to be done
24	Denmark/Copenhagen	1	1	to be done
25	Egypt/Cairo	2	1	installed
26	Estonia/Tallinn	2	1	to be done
27	Finland/Helsinki	1	1	to be done
28	France/Paris	3	1	installed
29	Georgia/Tbilisi	1	1	installed
30	Germany/Berlin	4	1	installed
31	Germany/Bonn	3	1	installed
32	Germany/Munich	3	1	installed
33	Ghana/Accra	1	1	to be done
34	Greece/Athens	4	2	installed
35	Greece/Thessaloniki	3	1	installed
36	Hungary/Budapest	2	1	to be done
37	India/New Delhi	3	1	to be done
38	Indonesia/Jakarta	1	1	to be done
39	Iran/Tehran	2	1	to be done
40	Israel/Tel Aviv	1	1	installed
41	Italy/Milan	2	1	installed
42	Italy/Rome	3	1	installed
43	Japan/Tokyo	1	1	to be done
44	Jordan/Amman	1	1	installed
45	Kazakhstan/Astana	1	1	installed
46	Kosovo/Pristina	1	1	installed
47	Kuwait/Kuwait City	1	1	installed
48	Lebanon/Beirut	2	1	to be done
49	Libya/Tripoli	2	1	installed
50	Lithuania/Vilnius	1	1	to be done
51	Mexico/Mexico City	1	1	to be done
52	Moldova/Chişinău	9	3	installed
53	Mongolia/Ulan Bator	1	1	to be done

54	Montenegro/Podgorica	2	1	to be done
55	Morocco/Rabat	1	1	installed
56	Netherlands/The Hague	1	1	installed
57	Nigeria/Abuja	1	1	to be done
58	Norway/Oslo	1	1	to be done
59	Pakistan/Islamabad	1	1	to be done
60	Palestinian National Authority/Ramallah	1	1	to be done
61	Poland/Warsaw	3	2	to be done
62	Portugal/Lisbon	2	1	installed
63	Republic of Ireland/Dublin	1	1	to be done
64	Republic of Korea/Seoul	1	1	to be done
65	FYROM/Bitola	2	1	to be done
66	FYROM/Skopje	5	1	installed
67	Romania/Bucharest	4	2	to be done
68	Russia/Moscow	8	4	installed
69	Russia/Novosibirsk	2	1	to be done
70	Russia/Saint-Petersburg	4	2	installed
71	Russia/Yekaterinburg	2	1	to be done
72	Serbia/Belgrade	3	1	installed
73	Serbia/Niš	2	1	installed
74	Slovakia/Bratislava	1	1	to be done
75	Slovenia/Ljubljana	2	1	installed
76	South Africa/Pretoria	1	1	to be done
77	Spain/Madrid	6	3	installed
78	Spain/Valencia	4	2	installed
79	Sudan/Khartoum	0	1	to be done
80	Sweden/Stockholm	2	1	to be done
81	Switzerland/Bern	2	1	to be done
82	Syria/Damascus	2	1	to be done
83	Thailand/Bangkok	2	1	to be done
84	Tunisia/Tunis	1	1	installed
85	Turkey/Ankara	6	2	installed
86	Turkey/Bursa	4	1	installed
87	Turkey/Edirne	5	3	to be done
88	Turkey/Istanbul	9	2	installed
89	Ukraine/Kiev	4	2	installed
90	Ukraine/Odessa	4	2	installed
91	United Arab Emirates/Dubai	2	1	to be done
92	United Kingdom/London	5	2	installed
93	United States/Chicago	3	1	installed
94	United States/Los Angeles	2	1	installed
95	United States/New York	2	1	installed
96	United States/Washington, D.C.	2	1	installed
97	Uzbekistan/Tashkent	1	1	to be done
98	Venezuela/Caracas	1	1	to be done
99	Vietnam/Hanoi	1	1	to be done
100	Yemen/Sana'a	1	1	to be done
101	Zimbabwe/Harare	1	1	to be done

<i>Legend:</i>
<i>visa listed</i>
<i>done/installed</i>
<i>equipment delivered under Schengen Facility</i>

1.2.5 Training

1.2.5.1 Training for Border guards directly involved in the EU external borders control

Abolition of border controls on internal borders sets considerably higher external borders control standards. Border guards training and qualification are crucial for achieving high level of professional efficiency.

Trainees start their career from category "E" in the structures of the Chief Border Police Directorate in accordance with the common core curriculum developed by FRONTEX for 47 weeks in the Centre for specialization and professional training in Pazardjik.

Decentralized training in the field of EU legislation, the practical application of the Schengen Borders Code and the Schengen handbook is carried out.

The Schengen handbook and the Schengen Borders Code have been distributed among the border guards.

Trained on EU legislation border control multipliers are responsible for the work-based training (on the job training).

All the training programs cover EU border control regulations in the field of the Schengen *acquis*.

- Specialized training on the Schengen *acquis*:
- Border control training;
- Training related to the Schengen information system;
- Forged documents training;
- Training on passengers profiling;
- Prevention of trafficking in human beings training;
- Prevention of vehicle traffic training;
- Cooperation in the justice and home affairs training;
- Train-the-trainer course;
- Training of the officials from the Specialized Center for Temporary Accommodation of Third Country Nationals;
- Training on prevention of smuggling;
- Foreign language training.

All language training courses include legal training on the Schengen *acquis* in the field of border control and surveillance.

By the end of May 2010 240 CDBP officials were trained at the MoI Academy in train-the-trainer courses on the Schengen Information System.

By the end of 2010 under Schengen Facility more than 1400 officials will be trained on the Schengen *acquis* and about 300 officials will cover language training, which treats the problem of control and surveillance on the external EU borders.

Additional projects are being implemented under Schengen Facility at the moment in the field of training of officials for Bulgarian SIRENE bureau as well as in the field of police cooperation.

Furthermore by CoM Decree No.17/15.02.2010 amounts of 178 952 euro have been provided by the Government for training of 800 police officers – end users of the SIS.

1.2.5.2 Training of consular officials

As regards consular officials, MFA appoints in the foreign representations well-trained diplomatic staff with higher education. The technical staff in consular offices may have a secondary education.

As shown above, currently, the total number of employees in the consular posts of the Republic of Bulgaria is 226 officials.

The main goal of professional training of officials is to build capacity and develop skills among consular employees who are trained to work in diplomatic and consular missions of Bulgaria abroad, officials of the Consular Relations Directorate at the MFA and consular staff in accordance with the requirements of the acquis.

Specific objective is central and local level training of consular officers in connection with the implementation of the common visa policy and EU legislation and preparing for "the implementation of the Schengen acquis in full knowledge of EU law governing the visa types and conditions for issuing visas, border control, asylum, assisting EU citizens, the local consular cooperation, etc. in connection with the introduction of biometrics and training on new software and hardware equipment.

Measures have been undertaken in 2009 and 2010 in order to improve the qualification of consular officials. Thus about 50 percents of the staff is well trained for work with the new software and hardware equipment in the consulates already equipped.

1.2.6 Cooperation

1.2.6.1. Cooperation at national level

At BCP's Chief Directorate Border police implements a model for integrated border control, envisaging interaction with all competent authorities, which have control functions at the borders:

- Customs – Ministry of Finance
- Services for veterinary control
- Border health control – Ministry of health protection
- Vehicles control - Ministry of transport

At the EU external and internal borders CDBP applies flanking measures. For the purpose of counteracting illegal migration CDBP carries out joint operations with the Police. Joint operations with Customs via mobile groups for control and surveillance are carried out in the border area.

1.2.6.2. Cooperation with FRONTEX

CDBP actively participates in the initiatives of the European Agency for the Management the Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the EU - FRONTEX. In the period 2007 - 2009 CDBP participated in many joint operations and pilot projects, coordinated by FRONTEX on the territory of EU MSs.

1.2.6.3. Cooperation at regional and international level

In the context of the Global approach towards the migration initiative Republic of Bulgaria undertakes concrete measures concerning the common policy in the region on the basis of partnership, solidarity and shared responsibility.

Bulgaria applies consistent approach towards global security and participates in different of regional and international cooperation forms contributing to the establishment of a global security system.

Bulgaria has signed readmission agreements with 37 countries, 26 of which with EU MSs. CDBP is the competent Bulgarian authority for implementation of the Readmission Agreements between the Republic of Bulgaria and other countries: Republic of Bulgaria has Readmission Agreements with the following non-EU countries: - Swiss Confederation, Kingdom of Norway, Albania, Georgia, Lebanon, FYROM, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Republic of Croatia, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria, EU signed Readmission agreements with the following countries: Hong Kong, Macao, Sri Lanka, Albania, Russia, Ukraine, FYROM, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldavia.

Bulgaria defines the cooperation in the South East Europe and the Black sea region as one of the important priorities in the aspect of the external affairs. Bulgaria has a leading role in the Black sea region initiatives through the Black Sea Border Coordination and Information Centre and the Conference of the heads of the border guard/coast guard services in the Black sea regions initiatives. Bulgaria is a permanent coordinator of Black Sea cooperation.

Concrete expression of the Bulgarian involvement in the process of building confidence, security and enforcing the European standards in the region is its participation in the Budapest process, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and South East Cooperation Centre initiatives, and the West Balkan countries cooperation. Bulgaria has a proactive role in the cooperation with the neighbour countries.

Bulgarian MoI has introduced concrete forms of modern border police cooperation. A concrete example is the Contact Bureau at BCP Giurgiu - Ruse, which guarantees permanent information exchange in real time between the border police services of Bulgaria and Romania.

Bulgarian Border Police implements joint measures with the Rumanian border police - joint patrols in the responsibility area - border regime, navigation and fishing regime, search and rescue, preservation of the natural environment and implementation of mutual schedule in FRONTEX common operational area "H".

On 21.12.2006 the Agreement between the governments of Bulgaria and Romania about the joint border control ("one stop check") was signed. It regulates the mechanism for caring out one stop control at BCP at the common border after the two countries acceded to the EU.

A significant result is the agreement with the Greek partners for establishing a joint contact service at BCP Kulata – Promahon, which guarantees rapid information exchange between the police services of both countries in real time. Both agreements are ratified and the Contact service and joint control started.

1.2.7. Measures implemented under EU funds and other donors

1.2.7.1 PHARE and Transition Facility

Projects funded under the PHARE programme have had a major influence in the institutional building of the relevant structures in the area of border control and modernization of equipment for the border surveillance and control and ICT systems in the field of border controls and visas.

In the period 2005-2009 a number of projects were successfully implemented especially in the field of border control. More significant results have been achieved by the following projects:

The BG 2004/006-070.03.02 project contributed to the modernization of the technical equipment on the Bulgarian Turkish and the Black Sea border. As an external border, the Bulgarian Turkish and the Black Sea borders have a great significance in counteracting illegal border-related activities and trans-border crime in the region. The project was a continuation of the PHARE 2003 project concerning establishment of mobile units for border surveillance in the border area. In general, the project has improved the capacity of Border Police for carrying out technical surveillance, resulting in more effective guarding of the state border and increased number of tracked targets in the seawaters and the territorial sea waters.

The delivered mobility equipment has improved the cooperation between the guarding and the intelligence operative Border Police staff and the working practices. The implementation of the project has improved the harmonization of the border control procedures in depth of the border zones and the professional capacity of the Bulgarian Border Police.

BG2004/016-711.08.05 The investment components of the specialized Border Police equipment – the surveillance equipment (hand-held thermo-vision cameras; night vision goggles and binoculars) in parallel with the mobility supplies have improved the operative capacity and the efficiency of the Bulgarian Border Police. Improved conditions have been created for the implementation of effective interagency cooperation and joint operations between the relevant authorities, involved in the border control, especially with the Customs authority. The cooperation between the guarding and intelligence operative Border Police staff has also been improved, as well as team building practices.

The successful realization of the project has established an efficient system of border management and control along the Bulgarian Western borders, according to the principles of integrated border management.

The project has contributed to the modernization of the technical equipment on the Bulgarian Western border which is considered as external EU border. It is characterized by successful events in the following areas:

- Investment support in a crucial border zone.
- Special attention to the needs of the intelligence operatives, involved in a wide range of joint police operations.
- Smart attempt to enhance the border control, applying the modern dynamic model of ILP (Intelligence Lead Police), the mobile units in combination with the state-of-art surveillance devices typical for the future European “surveillance” society. The border control in depth has been gradually improved, as well as the maneuvering ability of the investigation border police forces.
- Effective interagency cooperation and joint operations between all authorities, involved in obligatory border control, in particular with the Customs authorities.
- Cooperation between the guarding and intelligence operative Border Police staff has also been improved, as well as team building practices.

- Improvement in the professional capacity and effectiveness of the Border Police.
- Establishment of mobile units and improved working practices and harmonized joint border control procedures.
- Better guarding and intelligence operative working practices and team building of the Border Police staff.
- Seamless integration of high standards of technical equipment delivered to the Border Police.

It has created the necessary preconditions for the implementation of the Integrated Border Management System and the realization of the border control working practices, compatible to the standards of the European Union and the requirements for effective border control on the external borders of the European Union.

The deployment of surveillance, mobility equipment and mobile laboratories for checking of documents delivered is guaranteeing the efficient border control, assuring a higher level of security.

The Project is a good example of the implementation of joint use of technical equipment extended at an international level, which is one of the main principles for the implementation of the third stage of the Strategy for Integrated Border Management of the Republic of Bulgaria. The success in the implementation is due mainly to the realization of the investment components of the specialized Border Police equipment – the surveillance equipment (hand-held thermo-vision cameras; night vision goggles and binoculars) in parallel with the mobility supplies (22 motor vehicles and 5 minibuses) have improved the operative capacity and the efficiency of the Bulgarian Border Police.

BG 2004/016-711.08.05 implementation has established an efficient system of border management and control along the Bulgarian Western borders, including active interagency cooperation with the Customs (the mobile units and their joint teams) and border authorities, responsible for compulsory border control at national level, according to the principles of integrated border management.

The successful realization of the project is a step towards the establishment of a modern European integrated management and has a great significance for the improvement of the efficiency in counteracting the illegal border related activities and the reduction of the trans-border crime in the region. The project has contributed to the modernization of the technical equipment on the Bulgarian Western border which is considered as external EU border.

It has created the necessary preconditions for the implementation of the Integrated Border Management System and the realization of the EC border control working practices, compatible to the standards of the European Union and the requirements for effective border control on the external borders of the enlarged European Union.

BG2004/016-711.08.06 The successful realization of this project has established an efficient system for border management allowing the Border Police to activate EU partners and to involve the relevant competent institutions, at national and international level, according to the principle of integrated border management.

The Project is a successful step in the implementation of the Strategy for Integrated Border Management of the Republic of Bulgaria and a good example of the principle of integrated border management which provides implementation of the functions of all institutions in the field of border control with the help of intensive interaction at national and international level, aimed at effective counteraction to trans-border crime in all its forms.

The project encompasses to the latest trends in the development of border control and management, as well as the operative situation on Bulgarian state border. The equipment under this Project received is a tangible contribution in counteracting cross-border crime.

The project contributes to the further strengthening of the border management in Bulgaria through the approximation of operational standards and practices and modernization of the equipment.

BG 2005/017-353.07.04 The TA was completed successfully. The component resulted in increased level of compliance with the Schengen standards and best practices and contributed to IT resources consolidation and optimization of MoI's information network. The results achieved under the project and the financial resources granted by the Bulgarian government support the efforts of the MoI experts to prepare their systems to connect to the SIS II.

BG 2005/017-353.07.05 The project contributed to the further strengthening of the border management in Bulgaria through the improvement of co-operation with other agencies involved in the compulsory border control and improvement of the technical facilities of the Bulgarian Border Police according the EU requirements for external borders guarding and preparation for implementation of compensatory measures in the border zone of the EU future internal borders.

Two Twinning components were successfully completed and their results contribute to further development of Border control and increased competence of Border police servants concerning Bulgaria's accession to Schengen area. The results of BG-2005-IB-JH-02 TwC was extremely useful when AIS is introduced in full operation in Border police. The of the results of the project is the establishment of the Contact point as well as the introduction of the "one stop" control at BCP Kulata – Promahon.

The deployment of surveillance mobility equipment delivered contributes to the efficient border control, assuring a higher level of security. The deployment of the digital radio-communication system TETRA increased the radio coverage in Bulgarian-Turkish and Black Sea border area.

BG 2006/018-343.07.02 Following the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to EU one of the main tasks of the Border Police Chief Directorate is the introduction of the Schengen Acquis in the Border Management system by a gradual harmonization of the legislation, the adaptation to the standards and practices for border guarding in compliance with EU requirements, and the modernization of the equipment used for this including the development of an Automated Information System for Border Control.

In relation to the abovementioned the successful implementation of the Twinning component and the delivery and deployment of air-surveillance, IT and surveillance equipment was of great importance.

The Twinning increased the efficiency in the management of Border police based on mutual trust in order to achieve the objectives of the organization through optimum performance of the tasks and enhancement of the professional capacity and motivation of the personnel. The twinning component contributed to the increased level of compliance with the Schengen acquis, introduction of modern management system and improved administrative capacity of the border police staff.

The surveillance and IT equipment were delivered and put into exploitation which led to improvement of the efficiency of the border police patrols and posts in identifying and detention of violators of the state border in bad visibility conditions and reduction of information exchange time. Night vision goggles and binoculars, IT equipment envisaged under the project were received and put into exploitation. The delivery of helicopter will strengthen the air surveillance capacity of Border Police.

All investment components in this project were financed by the Bulgarian Government (CoM Decree 243/2008).

BG2007/019-303.05.03 Acquired knowledge is used for development of VIS national interface for connecting National Border control and Visa Systems to VIS and for development of data exchange interface between National Visa System and VISION.

BG2007/019-303.05.11 The success stories resulting from the implementation of the project encompass:

- Migration policy developed concerning admission procedures, residence rights of natural persons in international agreements between the EU and third countries, provisions on residence rights of third country nationals and preferential access to the Member States labour market, voluntary return, cooperation with FRONTEX for return of third country national illegally staying on the MS territories, readmission agreements etc.
- Elaboration of operational guidelines for better practical application of the new EU acquis in the field of migration policy, different types of residents permits, improvement of the coercive administrative measures, return procedures, cooperation and collaboration with the relevant authorities dealing with migration at the EU and 3rd countries level.

The implementation of the abovementioned projects was a step towards the establishment of a modern European integrated management and had a great significance for the improvement of the efficiency in counteracting the illegal border related activities and the reduction of the trans-border crime in the region. Their realization was an important step in the process of implementation of the principle of **integrated border management**, stated in the **Strategy** for Integrated Border Management of the Republic of Bulgaria in accordance with Art. 5 and 6 of the **Schengen Convention**.

The Projects contribute to the main priority of EU border management and were aimed at fulfilling the Schengen standards for securing external EU borders and ensuring the free movement within the European area - increased security at the borders and establishment of EU zone of security, freedom and justice.

A summary of the amounts contracted the field of Border Control and Visa Issues in accordance with PHARE and TF projects is presented in the attached table (see Annex A)

1.2.7.2. Schengen Facility

The Schengen Facility is a further step towards achieving full compliance with the Schengen *acquis* and Chapter VI of the Treaty on EU in the field of EU external borders control and surveillance. The Schengen Facility is a follow up of the achievements of the PHARE programme.

The financial resources were programmed in the National Indicative Programme 2007-2009 (NIP) with defined measures for the achievement of certain criteria in the field of the border control.

The main objective of NIP 2007-2009 has been to acquire new technical equipment for carrying out first and second line checks at BCPs in accordance with EU Regulation 562/2006 (Schengen Border Code), setting up integrated border surveillance system at the Black Sea and Bulgarian – Turkish border, purchasing of ships for border surveillance and control on the Black Sea as well as patrol boats on the river Danube taking into consideration its special status as an international waterway. Implementation of the air surveillance of the EU external borders will be achieved through purchasing of helicopters as well as establishing the appropriate

infrastructure – hangars and landing sites. Instrument to prevention of border violations is receiving and using special technical equipment which will support police operations in the border area.

Schengen Facility foresees modernizing and development of communication systems as well as setting up information systems and computer networks related to the application of the Schengen *acquis*.

Maintenance and modernizing of the existing border police premises at the external borders is another objective of NIP.

Special training of the MoI in order to apply a unified approach for practical implementation officials in the field of Schengen *acquis* provisions will be carried out.

The development of National Visa System and its connection with EU VIS as well as VISION- a visa network consulting system, establishment of Back up centre aiming at backing up the national visa system data bases, delivery of special equipment for the consular serves, setting up secure communication connection between National Visa Centre – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Back Up Visa Centre – Boyana, main and Back Up MoI computer centres, in accordance with the requirements towards connection the national component with EU VIS and VISION, consular staff training and etc.

At present part of the Schengen facility projects are under implementation. Schengen Facility absorption will be vital prerequisite for further development and modernizing of the EU external border control.

A summary of the measures financed under Schengen Facility is presented in the attached table (see Annex B)

Note: Schengen Facility- External Borders Fund cross-reference table included on pages 80-85.

1.2.7.3 Other programmes and donors

Bulgarian-Norwegian economic cooperation programme

Between 2008-2010 MoI implements project financed by the government of Norway for development of the communication infrastructure of the Ministry. The project amounts to 5 885 882 euro, including the national co-financing. The main objective of the project is development of contemporary digital radio-communication structure for the Ministry for high speed data transmission. The project is closely related to the external border communications and its territorial dimension covers the region of the Bulgarian-Turkish border and the Black Sea border. The project will be finished in 2010.

The World Bank

The Republic of Bulgaria implements the project “Second Trade and Transport Facilitation (TTFSE II). The project is aimed at renovation of the BCP infrastructure and delivery of equipment for CDBP. It is financed with loan from the World Bank. The financing for the BCP infrastructure is shown in section 1.2.2.1. The project activities provide supply and delivery of communication and specialized equipment for the Border Police at the amount of 7.9 million.

The delivery of the envisaged communication and specialized equipment for GDBP is for the amount of 7 900 000 euro. The deliveries include 8 TETRA base radio-terminals, 2200

handheld TETRA radio-terminals, 340 mobile radio-terminals for GDBP communication network and 10 stationary radio-terminals, at the amount of 4 400 000 euro, as well as IT equipment, documents check equipment, vehicles.

The MATRA program - Netherlands

Between 2008-2010 MoI implements project “Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the SIRENE Bureau-Bulgaria” financed by the government of Netherlands for the amount of 325 000 euro. The main objective of the project is development of the internal structure and working procedures of the SIRENE Bureau-Bulgaria, strengthening of the institutional capacity and elaboration of technical procedures for automated exchange between the SIRENE Bureau-Bulgaria and SIS-II.

Between 2007- 2010 CDBP has received equipment (for documents check, BCP checks, etc.) donated by Germany, UK and the USA etc.

1.3. Total amount of allocated national resources

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

Border Control (Expenditures for CDBP activities, including ICT issues and other supporting activities)		
<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Costs for 2008 in EUR</i>	<i>Costs for 2009 in EUR</i>
Salaries and other fees and payments to staff	39 669 734	43 611 125
Social payments by an employer	12 721 759	12 505 314
Overheads*	5 985 696	3 127 890
Assets	1 530 365	52 678
National amounts spent for equipment for border control and surveillance delivered in accordance with PHARE projects	4 217 489	13 964 161
Visa policy and consular activities (Expenditures for consular offices and Consular Relations Directorate, including ICT issues and other supporting activities)		
<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Costs for 2008 in EUR</i>	<i>Costs for 2009 in EUR</i>
Salaries and other fees and payments to staff	1 261 969	1 120 217
Social payments by an employer	388 664	214 220
Overheads*	8 000 460	6 779 436
Assets for the National Visa Centre	423 620	31 108

Assets for consular services in third countries	292 970	149 920
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** Figures in the position "Overheads" include all operational expenditures - fuel, spare parts, trainings, stationery, equipment repairs, electricity, etc. Exchange rate: 1.95583 BGN for 1 Euro.*

The available data in the table above shows the total amount of funds allocated from the national government of Bulgaria 2008 - 2009 for authorities in the field of border control and consular activities.

In order to present a comprehensive overview of the measures for providing infrastructure, equipment and training in these areas in Annex C, the financing set by the EU and other donors is also included together with funds from the national budget.

2. ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS IN BULGARIA

2.1 The requirements in Bulgaria in relation to the base line situation

The enhancement of the border security is one of the principal issues for the EU, respectively for the Republic of Bulgaria. The border security guarantees the effective counteraction to the global threats such as organized trans-border crime, trafficking and smuggling of people, firearms and narcotic drugs. The border security is one of the strategic mechanisms helping to create an area of security, where the free movement of people, goods and capitals is guaranteed by all MS through their harmonized legislation, adequate and compatible organizational structures, modern technical equipment and efficient practical measures.

The security of the future external borders is one of the factors defining the national security and the public order under the principle of shared responsibility of EU MSs that safeguard the EU external borders and the other MSs.

The abolishment of the control on the EU internal borders implies the introduction of new operational and tactical measures for border surveillance, including compensatory measures observing the principle of free movement of persons and goods and intensive collaboration between the security services of the Republic of Bulgaria, on the one side, and the border services of the neighboring countries and the MSs on the other.

Bearing in mind the new realities after the accession of the country to the Schengen area – abolishment of the physical control and surveillance on the Bulgarian-Romanian and the Bulgarian-Greek border - an increase of the migration flows, the smuggling and other type of crimes related to the crossing of the state border by non-EU nationals is expected. In this regard and following the recommendations for Bulgaria upon evaluation of its preparedness for accession to Schengen and as a result of the analysis made at national level it is necessary to:

- Enhance the cooperation, the interaction and the direct communication among CDBP, the other national police structures and the Customs Agency in order to further development of relevant tactical procedures for joint actions;
- Improve the cooperation with Migration Directorate and achieve better effectiveness of the fight with the illegal migration;
- More effective and practical cooperation with the Prosecutor's office and the investigative authorities;

- After the accession of the country to the Schengen area and the subsequent change in the migration routes it is necessary to provide sufficient and well trained staff at the future external borders;
- More flexible staff management and reallocation of officers in order to react in specific circumstances;
- Improve the capacity for reaction of the operating border police authorities by provision of resources for mobility;
- Provide for quick access to the existing data bases when performing checks;
- Additional technical equipment for effective execution of activities in the field of Border control and Visas issuing in compliance with the Schengen acquis.

Taking into consideration all existing or emerging national needs the Republic of Bulgaria will undertake the necessary measures to overcome these needs by national resources and by allocations under the External Borders Fund.

2.1.1 Response capacity

Further development of the Border Police response capacity requires additional actions to modernize the technical equipment of Border Police through acquisition of new equipment, optimization and integration of existing equipment for control and surveillance.

It is necessary to carry out activities ensured by special technical equipment for conducting special police operations in the border zone; equipment for mobility; communication equipment; building and development of information system and computer networks.

Additional investments are necessary to maintain and repair the existing border infrastructure, as well as equipment for buildings and premises of border control services.

The Bulgarian - Turkish and Black sea borders being the new external borders of the EU require additional efforts to enhance security and stability. Along with the planned set up of integrated systems for control and surveillance under Schengen Facility at a certain section of the Bulgarian-Turkish border it is necessary to further introduce an integrated system for control and surveillance as this border is experiencing the highest migration pressure risk.

The execution of border police operations in the border zone often require the use of service dogs. At this stage standard vehicle is used for transporting the dogs, in which there is no separate units for dogs. This leads to physical restraint and reduces the dog's effectiveness. In order to conduct effective police border operations, activities are planned for providing specialized vehicles for transportation of dogs. Meeting European standards and the need of usage service dogs for border guarding require improvement of the conditions for transport of service dogs in order the operational pairs (officer and dog) could react immediately in persecution and apprehension of persons by smell trace. These methods are used during police operations with other police services and in joint operations organized by FRONTEX. To meet the standards Border Police has the necessary of modernizing the units using service dogs.

Part of the external borders (the borders with Turkey, with FYROM and the Black sea border) are not defined by coordinates in using uniform European reference system. The cartographic materials and data available for the external borders of the border zone are more than 50 years old and are only on paper. The lack of current digital information leads to difficulty in reconciliation of MS geographic information and does not provide real opportunity for performing various analyses. Available equipment provides no opportunity for the use of materials from satellite images and aero photo of border areas. Part of the external borders

passes through the fairway in border rivers, but the service has no technique for its determination.

This leads to difficulties in management of police teams to conduct operations in the border zone. Activities are required to digitize the border and ensuring accurate border documentation in order to assist border teams.

One of the objectives of the Bulgarian Border Police is optimizing the organization of work of police patrols, changes in the structures of the Bulgarian-Greek and Bulgarian-Romanian border, extending the intensity of police operations, wider application of advanced organizational, tactical and technical measures in planning and conducting police operations in the border zone.

These measures will contribute to increasing of the density of forces and technical means; improvement of the tactical forms for planning and execution of border police operations in the border zone. The increased intensity of police checks, the strengthened presence of police officers in the border zone will result in reaching of high level of quality and security in the border zone along the external borders of the EU. As a final result the effectiveness of the control and preventive activities of the Border Police will increase.

Police operations in border area will strengthen the operational tactical capabilities of the border police structures in participating in joint operations of the EU Member States, conducted and coordinated by FRONTEX.

Border police operations will be conducted on land external borders - the Bulgarian-Turkish, Bulgarian-FYROM and Bulgarian-Serbian border.

It is necessary to increase the use of effective methods of control and border surveillance and counteraction to illegal migration attempts in line with best practices in other Member States. One example in this context is the actual necessity of increasing the effectiveness in countering crime documentation as part of the process of migration management and control of the external borders.

The centralization of the activities of countering documentary crimes related to illegal migration in the EU is a proven practice in the EU MSs. Based on this experience, a centralized unit within the Chief Directorate of Border Police should be created. The information gathered by this centre will be used for dealing with illegal migration issues and violation of the external borders regime.

For improving the control, increasing the effectiveness, crime prevention and enforcement of Schengen criteria under the document control the establishment of a National Offices for combating counterfeit and forged documents is necessary.

At the first stage for this purpose the existing premises and special technical services at Chief Directorate of Border Police will be used. As a second step a branches of the centre in two Border police stations – on the Turkish and on the maritime border should be established.

The functioning of the central body will have significant contribution to:

- Coverage of the overall picture of crime documents;
- Tracking the ways and means of forged documents;
- Preparing summary analysis;
- Unifying the preparation of expert studies;
- Preparation of guidelines;
- Ensuring quality and continuous process of learning;
- Maintaining a file of documents with specimens of all countries.

According to point 4.4 of the Schengen Catalogue there is a requirement for specialized training in the field of counterfeit and forged travel documents and it is recommended that all officers at BCP should be trained by experts.

The activities are aiming at creating a centralized structure concerning the combating of counterfeit and forged documents and this will allow the Republic of Bulgaria to respond adequately to the dynamics and process related to illegal migration and the use of incriminated documents.

2.1.2. Risk analysis

Activities are foreseen in the process automation for analysis of risk in the activity of the structural units of Border Police. So far, the collection and processing of information is made non-automated, through phone calls, exchange and analysis of unstructured documents related to ascertain violation, unusual situations and operational information about the dynamics of migration in the section front, and immediately behind the external borders. With the planned activities the control of migration processes and proactive analytical information will increase, automation of data processing and compilation of an adequate model for risk analysis.

One of the priorities in the overall activity of CDBP is to perform a thorough threat analysis and risk analysis. The aim is to identify and envisage an activities related to illegal migration and refugee pressures, CDBP use the risk analysis to improve border management and provides reliable information to reproduce the real situation at the borders. For carrying out a thorough risk analysis, CDBP uses the entire information for a long period of time to create the conditions for providing real situation of the external borders and deciding to take adequate countermeasures to reduce risk. Particular attention is paid to the proper determination of potential risk, the probability of its occurrence and consequences of its dynamic impact, on its classification and priority actions to reduce risk.

The activities related to the risk analysis are carried out in pursuance of Concept of risk management of the Chief Directorate "Border Police" adopted on 30.04.2009, aiming at introducing a general model for integrated risk analysis of FRONTEX and increase the capacity of CDBP to perform strategic analysis.

To effectively implement the activities of information exchange, comparison and analysis of data, a development of an information system is necessary for regular collection and processing of the information for migration process dynamics "before", "immediately after" and "on" external borders. At present CDBP do not dispose of such a contemporary instrument for data processing.

The setting up of information system providing risk analysis with the help of EBF and conducting the necessary organizational measures will ensure an effective implementation of the tasks of the border surveillance.

2.1.3 Checks and surveillance at EU external borders

2.1.3.1 Checks and surveillance equipment at EU land borders

In the period of 2007-2009 there is a trend of increased migratory pressure at the border with Turkey, the detained persons at "green border" are 674 for 2007, 301 for 2008, and 464 for 2009.

The relief along the two sides of the border allows fast and easy access to the state border, with motor vehicle and by foot. In proximity to the border there is an urban area with well developed road infrastructure, which further encourages illegal migration flows.

Considering these negative trends the Chief Directorate Border Police envisages the implementation of specific measures to reduce pressure on border security in conformity with the practices of European Union in this regard.

Following the Schengen standards for control and surveillance of the border with the Republic of Turkey the Chief Directorate of Border Police should develop a Common modern system that meets the requirements for executing different types of operations, ensuring high level of border security. These requirements include:

- Maintaining permanent control and surveillance of the state border at the 15 km deep border zone along the Bulgarian – Turkish border. With the future changes in the legislation the border zone depth will be increased up to 30 km.
- Information exchange with the structural units; management of the border police forces for curbing illegal crossing the border, counteraction other illegal activities.
- Maintaining connection and exchange of information with the rest of the regional services of the Ministry of interior, and when necessary with other agencies and organizations having competence in the border zone.

A necessity for further development and elaboration of the activity in connection of the abolishment of the common internal borders and the control and surveillance of the external borders and related activities at national level to integrate delivered technical equipment capable for active and adequate participate in European program EUROSUR is present.

Bulgaria works proactively on the implementation of the activities related to the establishment of the national components for joining the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR).

In view of joining the system EUROSUR the construction of a National Coordination Center (NCC) located in Sofia is envisaged as well as integrated systems of maritime border and the border with Republic of Turkey with the relevant regional coordination centers, which centers are elements of NCC.

The renovation of NCC's premises is envisaged with the national budget's funds by CoM Decree № 17/15.02.2010 and the necessary equipment was contracted as part of the Integrated system of surveillance and control of the maritime border under the Schengen Facility. The construction of NCC is planned to be completed in 2010.

The communication system that will be used to exchange information between Member States NCC, as well as between the Agency FRONTEX, will be built by the Agency until the end of 2011. The same system will be used for transmission of classified and unclassified information required for FRONTEX in order to describe the European situation in the EU external borders, and the situation in front of the external borders.

The Integrated system for control and surveillance of the Turkish border in the border area between BCP Svilengrad and BCP Lesovo will be built with funds by CoM Decree 17/15.02.2010 (10.380 million). The data will be centralized in the Regional center related to NCC-Sofia. .

Along with the planned set up of Integrated systems for control and surveillance at the Black Sea's border and the Bulgarian-Turkish border it is necessary an extension of the existing system of technical surveillance of the Bulgarian-Serbian border in the area of Border police station Kalotina. Currently the system consists of two stationary posts for technical surveillance. It is also necessary to upgrade the existing system for technical surveillance of the Bulgarian-

Serbian Border Crossing Station Kalotina and to set up a new post and a local coordination center at the same structure. The general goal is to introduce an unmanned work regime of the technical surveillance posts, introduction of automated remote management from a local coordination center, gathering and archiving real time information, as well as management of the border-crossing patrols and specialized police operations conducted in the area.

2.1.3.2 Control and surveillance of the EU maritime borders

One of the key elements to survey the maritime border – The Integrated system of surveillance and control of the Black Sea border will be built by the end of 2010 with funds under the Schengen Facility, according to a signed contract. The system covers the entire cost of the Black Sea of Bulgaria. The data will be centralized in the Regional center linked with NCC-Sofia. Thus the surveillance of the maritime border and control on the actions of border vessels will be ensured in order to effectively counteracting the illegal migration in the Black Sea region.

Regarding the second key element - border police vessels - In the period 2004-2009 within the aid received under PHARE programme the border police of Bulgaria was equipped with a considerable number of border police ships to accomplish their tasks on the Black sea and the Danube river. In 2010 a delivery of 11 vessels (one is 200 tons, another two are 60 tons, other two are 20 tons for the Black sea border and 6 ships for the Danube river) under the Schengen Facility is foreseen. After supply of the ships contracted under Schengen Facility in the end of 2010 Bulgarian border police will use the following maritime equipment in the Black Sea: 3 large patrol ships - 200 gross register tons, 6 medium patrol ships- five patrol ships 60 gross register tons and 1 patrol ship 100 gross register tons and 4 small patrol cutters up to 20 gross register tons. The exploitation of one new 200 t. patrol ship will partially resolve the issue for using ships of this category for protection of the sea border. Due to the implemented measures at present 100 % coverage of the need of medium and small ships at sea is reached. In connection with the forthcoming delivery of new higher class patrol ships from and creating the necessary conditions for their safe berthing, as well as supporting permanent readiness for implementing border police tasks it is obligatory to renovate the border-police port in Sozopol.

Under the Law for the sea water, the internal water ways and the port of the Republic of Bulgaria, the standards and requirements for the border police ports are set, as a port with specific functions, including the implementation of the obligations of the Republic of Bulgaria as an EU member.

It is necessary to bring the existing former military port of Sozopol, provided to the Ministry of Interior to the relevant national and European requirements. The location of the former naval port of Sozopol ensures independence, protection, reliability and safety as a base and command post for the patrol ships and the other floating installations of the Border police, for guarding and control on the detained ships, as well as for safe maneuvering of the patrol ships. The conceded area of the Sozopol port provides possibility for operative independence, reliable security and admission regime, surveillance and control on the nearby terrain, building and elaboration of the administrative part as well as the patrol ship depot. With the building of the border police port in Sozopol according to the standards of the relevant structures of EU countries a high level of readiness of the patrol ships on-duty for actions in the responsible trends will be reached in the sea water of the Republic of Bulgaria, as an external EU border. Thus the necessary conditions will be created for the protection and safety of the ships in heavy hidrometeorological conditions for security and reliable passing regime on the port area, protection of detained ships and deployment of equipment for repairing ships and logistics.

There are possibilities for launching and joining FRONTEX operations/ patrolling with other Member States patrol vessels.

The Sozopol port will be renovated and it will be used, besides by CDBP vessels, by patrol vessels from other Member States of EU in joint operations in area "H" within the European Patrols Net work /EPN/ under FRONTEX.

For the construction of a border police port at the provided property the following is necessary: electrification, water supply, building communications network, separate the border police port from the rest of the area.

The National Maritime Border Communications Information Centre (NMBCIC) in Bourgas is a main element of the National Coordinating Center CDBP - Sofia, NMBCIC obtains, analyzes and transmits radiolocation information from Integrated system of control and surveillance of Border police in real time, and maintain operational database of "suspected" vessels. The center manages patrol vessels of the Border Police in the operational area "H" of Bulgaria in EPN of FRONTEX, participate in the continuing exchange of information and is an element of the future common system for surveillance of the external maritime borders of the EU - EUROSUR. The implementation of specific measures to prevent and combat illegal migration, human trafficking and organized crime in the sea areas of the Republic of Bulgaria requires joint efforts, cooperation and collaboration between all Bulgarian institutions with control functions at sea. In order to develop National maritime border coordination center, process optimization to summarize and analyze incoming data and create a coherent picture of the surface environment in the sea areas of the Republic of Bulgaria, is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the Centre. It is necessary to establish new automated work places for continuous exchange of information in real time with other national departments. The enhancement of the Center will enable the exchange of radiolocation information with NMBCIC of the Romanian Border Police and the joint control of patrol vessels of Bulgaria and Romania in the common operational area "H" of EPN in the FRONTEX - a common element of future common system for surveillance of the external maritime borders of the EU.

The Black Sea region Cooperation initiative supports specific measures against the migration challenges in the region. Having in mind the principles led down in the Global Approach toward the migration, adopted by the EU Council in December 2005 and the accession of the eastern and south-eastern regions, neighbouring EU, as well as the initiatives under the Black Sea Cooperation Platform, Bulgaria envisages to enhance the capacity of the NMBCIC as a key stone of the cooperation in the region..

Bulgaria will focus on specific measures for prevention and counteraction of illegal migration, in particular by the improvement of the information exchange and capacity development of the Bulgarian specialized authorities having competences in this area.

2.1.3.3 Air surveillance of the EU external borders

For further improvement of the effectiveness of the border police activities and with a view to the obligations for application of the Schengen standards in 2010 the introduction of air surveillance component on EU external borders is envisaged.

Within the framework of the completed twinning project in October 2009 a Concept is developed for the introduction of air surveillance.

Among the recommendations from the final report of the twinning projects are:

- Further setting-up of infrastructure in the border sectors for temporary basing of helicopters and personnel.
- in the context of the requirements for flight-technical and border-police it is required training and qualification of helicopter pilots and technical personnel.

The Concept is a basis for starting organizational and tactical development of the national component for air surveillance.

The realization of the concept for air surveillance of the EU external borders started by the delivery of one helicopter AW 109 in March 2010, purchased by national funds. Within the framework of the Schengen Facility by the end of 2010 delivery is envisaged for another two helicopters AW 109, light class and one middle class AW 139 for performing tasks in air surveillance of external borders in emergency intervention as necessary to intervene in the line of land and maritime border.

Following the goal for introducing the operational standards and best practices resulting from the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border control and surveillance Bulgaria focuses on the implementation of projects aimed at building a national component for air surveillance at the external borders as a part of the European integrated system for border security. The projects will include investments in infrastructure (building of air base on the land provided by the Government near the Sofia airport) and training of the border officials from the air surveillance unit.

Infrastructure is needed for storage, maintenance and exploitation of flight equipment. Bulgarian Border police staff needs further training for executing air surveillance tasks on the external borders and to development of tactical competences of aircrew members with specific accent on the surveillance of the external borders of Republic of Bulgaria.

The following activities are envisaged:

- Establishment and further development of the national air surveillance component as a part of the common European system for external border guard activities, including establishment of national Air Base of the Border Police;
- Training program (advanced training) for helicopter aircrews and engineers related to the aircrafts of the Bulgarian Border police;
- Development of a tactical concept on implementation of the border guard air surveillance tasks during police operations and associated training;
- Use of special equipment (night vision goggles, surveillance systems) - basic and advanced training.

A harmonised approach to the development of the Bulgarian national air border surveillance has to be ensured by transferring best practices and knowledge from Member States, involving other certified organisations in the field of aircrew and engineers training and consulting FRONTEX Agency.

The evaluation made under the Twinning project BG 2006/IB/JH/01 has shown that the training for aircrew members and engineers is very necessary.

The training should be focused on two main areas:

- Advanced training of the aircrew members and engineers on the aircraft exploitation;
- Police tactical training for conducting police operations in the Black sea region and the Bulgarian – Turkish and Western border.

The training of border guard officers in the field of air surveillance based on the common standards will guarantee common quality measurable standards comparable within all the EU member states and Schengen Associated Countries.

An urgent need for training courses was identified due to the forthcoming delivery of helicopters for the Bulgarian Border Police.

The implementation of common training standards for helicopter pilots and the crew are supported by FRONTEX and European Commission.

Bulgarian experts are anticipated to take part in the “FRONTEX Aircrew Training Project”, especially on air-naval tactical coordination, Crew Exchange, Crew Resource Management (CRM), FLIR instructor, sea survival, Mountainous trainings.

2.1.3.4 Checks of persons at BCPs

Currently in terms of checks on persons at BCP there are 298 automated working posts (AWP) for border checks on first line at external borders. Additional five new BCP will be designed and built according to signed agreements with FYROM and Serbia. They need establishment of 20 more AWP.

After implementation of the reconstruction and modernization of BCPs - Kalotina and Kapitan Andreevo, according to the requirements of the EU, under a World Bank project, the number of AWP will increase with 32. Thus the total number of AWP for border checks at external borders will be 350.

As a result of the funds provided by the Government with CoM Decree No.17/15.02.2010 till the end of 2010 the AWP will be adequately equipped. The measures for enhancement of the capacity of the Automated Information System „Border control” will create the necessary conditions to perform checks in accordance with the Schengen *acquis*.

In accordance with Council Recommendation 7864/09 of the of the EU "Schengen updated catalogue of EU border controls at external borders, return and readmission” and recommendations within the draft assessment report in Schengen area “Maritime border” is necessary further technical equipping for border checks at first line and replacement of stamps. Stamping is in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation 562/2006 (Schengen Borders Code). Specifications of those stamps are laid down in Decision of the Schengen Executive Committee SCH / COM-EX (94) 16 rev SCH / Gem-Handbuch (93) 15 (CONFIDENTIAL).

For further enhancement of the BCPs at international airports it is necessary equipment and specialized software for the setting-up electronic desks enabling the execution of passport and visa control of electronic document holders with biometric data.

It is necessary to be delivered monocular microscopes with magnification 10-30x for border checks on first line into compliance with the Updated Schengen catalogue.

In order to fulfill the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 Bulgaria has included biometric identifiers in the national passports. Aiming at verifying the data in the passport of other countries and following Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders, Bulgaria intends to join the ICAO PKD and needs support from the EBF for the registration fee.

Thus Bulgaria envisages additional funding under EBF for equipment of the BCPs at external borders.

2.1.4 Training of officials, performing actions in control and surveillance to the EU external borders.

The high professional skills of the police officials are an essential factor in carrying out effective control and surveillance of the external EU border.

Studying the Schengen *acquis* and the procedures for its applying in the areas of detection and identification of counterfeit documents, working with SIS (Schengen information system) and VIS (Visa Information System), development of profiles of travellers, human rights and language training will increase effectiveness of the border controls.

By the end of 2010, under Schengen Facility more than 1400 officials will be trained on the Schengen *acquis* and about 300 officials will cover language training, which treats the problem of control and surveillance on the external EU borders.

Nevertheless there is a further need of training for the middle and senior management levels for acquiring additional knowledge of European border management strategies and social behaviour.

Specific training is necessary in some areas of border control activities such as: air surveillance, detection and identification of counterfeit and forged documents, trafficking in human beings, crime intelligence and risk analysis, etc.

Further development of decentralized training in accordance with the best practices and EU standards is key element in planning a professional qualification of the borders officials. There is a need of extending the forms of decentralized training in the GDBP officials. In connection with planned remote trainings technical equipment of the training halls in the RDBP and the regional stations - multimedia, furniture, Internet connections and computers are necessary.

In order to upgrade the newly acquired knowledge and skills trainings will be carried out on regular basis in the coming years. The planned trainings should reflect the operational environment changes, trends in migratory pressures, progress in the European law and continuing the process of foreign language training. The training needs for the staff of the Border Police and the other police structures of MoI will be covered by the courses regularly conducted by the Academy of the Ministry of Interior. The expected training will ensure sufficient number of qualified officials, which will guarantee the full implementation of the Schengen *acquis*.

2.1.5 Schengen Information System

In order to realize the necessary activities the Ministry of Interior implements Action Plan for preparing the accession the Republic of Bulgaria to the SIS II, in which the key goal is to set up the National Schengen system (N. SIS -II).

The following activities are envisaged: developing the information scope and functions of the Quest AIS in accordance with the requirements of SIS II; designing and setting up of the National interface in order to connect to SIS II; designing and setting up a system for “Technical procedures for automated exchange of information in SIRENE bureau” (SIRENE

workflow), which are integral components of N. SIS II. Quest AIS will provide national data, which through the National interface will be transmitted to the SIS II.

The available technical and programming resources ensuring the work of the National automated information system of investigating activities of the Ministry of Interior are insufficient to ensure the N.SIS work, according the requirements of the legal provisions for SIS. The maintenance of the back-up copy of the national data base of SIS 1+/ SIS II and the large amount of data which have to be processed and stored impose higher requirements in order to ensure high reliability continues regime of work and security.

At present the implementation of activities on preparing the accession to SIS are mainly financed by national and Schengen Facility funds. In order to develop the project SIS II, additional measures are needed for providing the necessary infrastructure, hardware and software for the Schengen information system.

As a first step in the process of further development of ICT needed for Bulgarian SIS accession the Government ensured over 8,26 MEURO with CoM Decision 17/15.02.2010.

2.1.6 Visa policy and consular activities

Currently Bulgaria has finished a significant part of the activities needed to put Bulgarian consular services in compliance with Schengen requirements and to meet the technical preconditions, necessary for connection with VIS.

The process is ongoing and it is a highest priority for Bulgaria. At present biometric version of the SVC has been installed in 51 consular services.

Part of implemented activities was financed under Objective 8 "Development of the National Visa System and connection to the EU Visa Information System (VIS) and the consultation network VISION" of the Schengen Facility, totalling 7.3 million euro.

The National Visa Centre and Reserve visa centre in Boyana, which will be connected to the Visa Information System of the EU were provided with equipment and software (delivered, installed and tested) in the process of the implementation of the SF funded contracts.

Delivery and in some cases installation of specialized equipment for alignment of 35 consular offices in compliance with the Schengen requirements was also done under SF. Equipment includes: surveillance systems and access control, fire alarm, bulletproof glass, conversational systems; office equipment, diesel generators, telephone systems, metal detectors, computer configurations, metal doors, and fingerprint scanners. The list of the equipment was prepared in accordance with the Schengen requirements.

In addition to the abovementioned activities, financed under SF, Bulgaria has invested significant national funds for construction and delivery of equipment for the National Visa Centre and Reserve visa centre in Boyana and the consulates abroad.

Nevertheless further efforts are necessary for enhancement of the capacity of Bulgarian consular services and the National Visa Centre and Reserve visa centre in Boyana. Modernization and further development of the communication systems has to continue in order to be ensured effective implementation of VIS related activities.

In addition equipment for detection of false or falsified documents should be provided in order to strengthen the security at visas issuing process.

As it was mentioned above, by the end of 2010 35 consular offices will be equipped in compliance with the Schengen requirements. At this stage about 2/3 of the Bulgarian consular offices need to be additionally renovated and/or equipped. Different requirements related to: access and security of the consulates; IT equipment and equipment for detection of false documents still need to be fulfilled in some consular offices.

The following table outlines the situation as of November 2010 regarding the readiness of the consular posts to work with Biometric version of the SVC or other requirements.

Type of activities	Number of Consular posts	
	Accomplished	To be accomplished
Readiness of consulates to work with Biometric version of the SVC	51	50
Other requirements related to the security and facilitation of the visa issuing process	25*	76

** Part of the equipment delivered under SF should be installed by the end of 2010.*

Further resources are needed for functional extension, upgrade and maintenance of the software and technical equipment supplied under Schengen Facility for the development of the National Visa System and the interfaces for VIS and the consultation network VISION. Efforts have also to be made for setting up all consular services in third countries in accordance with the Schengen requirements, increasing of the consular officials expertise for applying the common visa policy and the EU legislation,

2.1.6.1 Training of consular officials

There is a need for expanding qualification involving training of consular officials as well the qualification of MFA's central administration in the implementation of the common visa policy and EU legislation.

Priority is given to the improvement of the qualification of 120 consular officers. Training course, seminars and preparation of the employees who will work abroad are carried out in a special training cabinet of the Visa Centre of the Consular Relations Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The training period is 7 days.

Training seminars are planned to be carried out under EBF including necessary training materials (CD-ROMs - useful data about the Schengen *acquis*, provisions for issuing Schengen visas, instructions for operating with the Bulgarian Visa Information System, useful information about VISION, and the Schengen Information System, Textbooks and tests, Questionnaires, etc.)

Internships to staff in consular offices and central offices of other EU countries and organization of annually training courses in consular offices on the detection of false documents must be done for getting better experience in the framework of consular cooperation.

2.2 Operational objectives of the member states designed to meet its requirements

The operative objectives are defined with view to address the requirements in 2.1

Objective 1

- Modernization and improvement of equipment for checks of and surveillance at external borders as well as improvement of related infrastructure.

Objective 2

- Extension of the operational and technical capacities and improving the quality of the prevention activities on the control of persons and vehicles in the border area.

Objective 3

- Development of new technologies in the field of border management and control

Objective 4

- Introduction of modern systems assisting risks analysis in Chief Directorate Border Police activities.

Objective 5

- Achieving a higher level of security in the Schengen area through the enhancement of the efficiency of border checks at Border Crossing Points at the external borders.

Objective 6

- Enhancing the operational capacity of the Border Police for air surveillance of the external borders

Objective 7

- Enhancing the operational capacity of the Border Police for control of the maritime external borders

Objective 8

- Enhancement of the capacity of consular services in the process of issuing visas and of the capacity of other services in third countries dealing with illegal immigration..

Objective 9

- Extension and further development of IT capabilities and communication technologies for the full implementation of SIS II.

Objective 10

- Improvement of the cooperation between Bulgarian consular services and other services in different Member States through the development of the national VIS.

Objective 11

- Further capacity building and improvement of qualification of staff employed at the external borders to effectively apply the relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external border control.

Objective 12

- Enhancement of the capacity and qualifications of officials in consular and other services in third countries for the efficient application of EU legal instruments in the field of external border security and more specifically of the European Visa Code.

3. STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

Bulgaria intends to target all five priorities under this Fund as these are deemed relevant to its requirements and objectives.

The successful implementation of the Multiannual Programme (under Priorities 1 to 3) over the coming years will enable the Bulgarian authorities to strengthen their operational capability to carry out checks, survey, patrol, monitor and intervene along its external borders and, both at the external borders and in third countries, prevent and counter illegal migration.

Full compliance with the IT requirements of the second generation of the Schengen Information System and visas will also be achieved with the assistance of the Fund under Priority 4.

The key actions under Priority 5 reflect the needs of the Bulgarian authorities of additional training in order to be able to fully implement the Schengen *acquis*.

For the programming period 2010-2013 the following interventions are envisaged within the five priorities.

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

This priority contributes to the setting-up of the necessary infrastructure as well as the material and technical equipment that will be used for the implementation of border management at the external borders in compliance with the principles of the Schengen Treaty, the best practices in the Schengen Catalogue and the requirements defined in the Schengen Border Code. Moreover, a system for common information management is created under this priority which will form part of the system for integrated border management. However, its primary objective is to harmonize information management so as to facilitate the decision making process and the information exchange between the EU member states. It will also guarantee the operative compatibility of the information system to the relevant systems in the other member states.

3.1.1 Objective 1 “Modernization and improvement of equipment for checks of and surveillance at the external borders as well as improvement of related infrastructure”.

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Building an integrated system for control and surveillance (ISCS) along the Turkish border	Art. 3, para 1, let “a” and art. 4, para 1, let “b” and “c”	Building an integrated system for control and surveillance (ISCS) along part of the Turkish border from 268 land of border (Border Crossing point Lessovo) until	The further building of ISCS (first part was built under the Schengen Facility) will ensure registration, video and tracing of persons and objects within the zone controlled by	ISCS will ensure efficiency with respect to the timely detection of attempts for illegal crossing of the state border. Border security

		the mouth of the Rezovska river - total border length 215 778 m (land 105 732 m, water 110 046 m)	the ISCS	will be increased
Building of automated system for technical surveillance of the Bulgarian-Serbian border in the area of BC Station Kalotina	Art. 3, para 1, let "a" and art. 4, para 1, let "b" and "c"	Modernisation and automation of two existing posts for technical surveillance of the Bulgarian-Serbian border in the area of BC Station Kalotina and building up of one new post, establishment of a local coordination centre at the same BC Station	Upgrading of the existing system of two posts for technical surveillance, building up of one new post and a local coordination centre for real time gathering and achieving of information; management of the border police patrols and the specialized police operations carried out in the area.	Enhancement of the border security of a high- risk area of the EU external border observing the Schengen criteria.

Key actions for the achievement of the objective will be implemented through the whole programming period 2010 - 2013. Details will be set up in the process of the development of Annual Programmes. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.1.2 Objective 2 "Extension of the operational and technical capacities and improving the quality of the prevention activities on the control of persons and vehicles in the border area"

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Supply of mobility equipment, technical and specialized equipment for specialized police operations in the border area	Art 3, para 1, let. "a" and Art. 4, para 1, let. "b" and "c"	Supply of vehicles and motorcycles, equipped with special technical means	Enlarged operative and tactical capacities for carrying out border police operations Increasing the capacity of Border Police to take part in joint operations at national and international level, including FRONTEX operations	Prevention and detection of cases when persons have crossed the state border illegally as well as detection of third country nationals who do not fulfil the requirements of legal stay Enhancing the

			Increasing the presence of border police forces in the border zone, including during the dark part of the day	efficiency of the activities of CDBP structures Enhancing border security
Enhancing the organization and activities when using service dogs for the security and control of the state border, as well as Bulgarian Border Police officials and service dogs taking part in joint operations organized by FRONTEX along the external borders	Art. 3, para 1, let "a", Art. 4, para 1, let. "b" and "c" art. 5, para 1, let "d"	Purchase of specialized vehicles for the transportation of service dogs.	Shortening reaction time at the occurrence of border incidents Participation of Border Police officials and service dogs in joint operations organized by FRONTEX	Enhancing border security

Key actions for the achievement of the objective will be implemented through the whole programming period 2010 - 2013. Details will be set up in the process of the development of Annual Programmes. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.1.3 Objective 3 “Development of new technologies in the field of border management and control”

The implementation of this objective will guarantee the exact measurement of the border line at the Bulgarian part of the EU external borders, as well as ensuring current digital geo database for the border line.

The supplied equipment and software products as well as the created geographic information system (GIS) of the state border will have wide application in the work of Border Police in order to carry out geoinformation activities, collect, edit, update and process geographic data, make digital maps of the border line, etc. The implementation of the geoinformation activities is directed to assist information management and facilitate decision making through the use of current geographic data.

The created geographic information system (GIS) is able to integrate space based data from and into database of similar service in the EU (FRONTEX and EUROSUR) and is aimed to assist and facilitate all professionals in the field of border security so that they could increase results. GIS enables them to use powerful means for visualization and analysis. Specific examples can be defining an optimal route, being able to locate patrols at any time, defining the travel time and accessibility to sites, locating the exact place of a perpetration, defining the best route for the patrols, etc.

The establishment of a system for automatic counting of vehicles passing through the land BCPs aims at providing adequate information on the number of passengers crossing the border.

The statistics for the passenger flows through the BCPs are among the main factors outlining the trends in the movement of people through the EU external borders. Similar systems are used by some other Member States (for instance Germany). The system is based on automated scanning of the vehicles crossing the border and sorting them out by type – automobile, lorry, bus, etc. Applying algorithms for calculation the passengers’ number in the different types of vehicles and using coefficients for average number of passengers in a given type of vehicle, the number of passengers having crossed the BCPs is being calculated with a relative accuracy.

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Further development, modernization and equipment of the geoinformation activities of Border Police through collecting, editing, updating and processing digital models of geographic data in order to create of the border line for the introduction of the EU standards and practices for border management.	Art. 3, para 1, let “a” and art. 4, para 1, let “b” and “h”	Supply of the necessary equipment and specialized software to collect, edit, update and process geographic data through the use of satellite and aero images as well as direct geodesy measuring. Forming and keeping permanent geospatial data in standard format for processing and exchange with similar structures in the EU.	Created digital models of the border line and constant update of situational elements through adding and processing satellite and aero images. Making out the digital database of the border line, coordinating different points, different sites and fittings through direct geodesy measuring. Carrying out control on the exact measurement of the border line.	Assisting the information management and facilitating the decision making through the use of current geographic data by all relevant structures in Border Police, as well as by relevant structures in the EU.
Setting up a centre for counteracting the making of forged and falsified documents	Art. 3, para 1, let “b” and art. 4, para 2, let “b” and “c”	Increased exchange and quality of information, related to forged and falsified documents	Increased degree of adequacy of reactions when executing border control. Adequate idea of conditions and tendencies at the EU external borders. Enhanced capacity for identification and analysis of the tendencies in document related crimes.	Improved information exchange adequacy and cooperation between structures engaged in border control. Extending the knowledge in the field of documents aimed at the execution of efficient border control.
Holding seminars and study visits to fairs at EU level aimed at the exchange of experience and updating information, included in	Art. 3, para 1, let “b” and art. 4, para 2, let “b” and “c”	Increased exchange and quality of information disseminated to relevant structures in other EU member states. Adoption of best	Improved communication with relevant structures. Adequate idea of conditions and tendencies at the EU external borders.	Improved information exchange adequacy and cooperation between structures engaged in border control.

curricula.		practices in the field of document related crimes.	Enhanced capacity for identification and analysis of the tendencies in document related crimes.	
Setting up and installing electronic gates for automated border checks	Art. 3, para 1, let "b" and art. 4, para 2, let "a" and "b"	Supply of the necessary equipment and specialized software for the setting-up electronic gates enabling the execution of automated border control of EU electronic document holders with biometric data	Setting-up electronic gates for automated border control at the international airports Sofia, Varna, Bourgas, Plovdiv	Speeding up the processing of people and the adequate registration of EU citizens crossing air borders. Modernization of the gathering of statistic data and assistance to permanent collection of information with view to the improvement of efficiency and risk analysis.
Establishing a system for automated counting of vehicles passing through the land Border Crossing Points at the external borders	Art. 3, para 1, let "a" and art. 4, para 1, let "d" and "e"	Supply of the necessary equipment and specialized software for the System for automated counting of vehicles passing through the land Border Crossing points.	Setting up a system for identification of car plates at Border Crossing Points at the external borders and the introduction of algorithm for the statistic counting of travellers;	Provided statistic information about the number of travellers who cross BCPs at the external borders. Finding out tendencies of the movement of people and goods. Assisting risk analysis.
Supply of specialized equipment for real time information exchange and providing access to public networks outside MoI	Art. 3, para 1, let "b" and art. 4, para 2, let "b" and "d"	Providing Internet connection at the external borders in order to use applications for data exchange between networks in EU; exchange with ICAO PKD.	Provided conditions for access to centralized European systems like iFADO from the Border Crossing Points, using Internet as well as providing electric services. Access to data in PKD	Increased security when checking persons at Border Crossing Points Increased security of MoI communication systems, providing voice, data and image exchange in compliance with the Schengen criteria; Higher level of security achieved.
Supply of specialized equipment and software products for real time information exchange	Art. 3, para 1, let "b" and "c", art. 4, para 2, let "b" and "d"	Modernization of the existing MoI communication systems, providing an extension to the network and	Ensured reliable and high-speed connection to the external borders	Increased security when checking persons at Border Crossing Points. Increased security of MoI

		improving the quality of voice, data and image exchange		communication systems, providing voice, data and image exchange in compliance with the Schengen criteria
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The possible key actions shall be implemented in the period 2011-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.1.4 Objective 4 “Introduction of modern systems assisting risks analysis in Chief Directorate Border Police activities”

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Development of information system for regular collection and processing of the information for migration process dynamics “before”, “immediately after” and “on” external borders.	Art 3, p. 1, let. “a” Art. 4 p. 1, „c“ Art 5, p.1, “f”	Delivery and installation of specific software providing processing of information for the migration processes dynamics. Personnel training for system usage.	Thorough, punctual and anticipated information for the migration processes.	Effective control of the migration processes on external borders.

The possible key actions shall be implemented in the period 2011-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.1.5 Objective 5 “Achieving a higher level of security in the Schengen area through the enhancement of the efficiency of border checks at Border Crossing Points at the external borders”

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Full implementation of the requirements for requisites which should have the Schengen border stamps according to	Art 3, para 1, let “a” and let “b”, Art. 4 para. 1, let „a”, and “g”	Production and delivery of Schengen border stamps.	Bringing the border stamps in compliance with Schengen Executive Committee Decision SCH/COM-EX (94)	Increased number of the forged stamps revealed by the competent authorities in the Member States

Schengen Executive Committee Decision SCH/COM-EX (94) 16 rev SCH/Gem-Handb (93) 15 (CONFIDENTIAL)	para .2 , let "a"		16 rev SCH/Gem-Handb (93) 15 (CONFIDENTIAL).	
Bringing the equipment of the desks for border checks on first line into compliance with the Updated Schengen catalogue	Art 3, para. 1, let" a"& let. "b", art. 4 para. 1, let „a”, & para 2, let “ a”	Delivered monocular microscopes with magnification 10-30x	Improvement of the technical capacity of the CDBP officers for accomplishing their tasks on control on first and second line following the recommendations of the Updated Schengen catalogue on External borders control, Return and readmission.	Increased number of the forged stamps revealed at border checks on first line
Enhancing the capacity of the CDBP for disclosure of hiding people in vehicles.	Art. 3, para. 1, let "a" & let. "b", Art. 4 para. 1, let „a”, & para 2, let" a", "b" & "e"	Delivery of 10 units of Movement Detection System for the needs of the mobile units and to the main BCP in the country for controlling motorcars for hidden persons.	Restriction on persons hidden in motorcars entering the Schengen area. Increased number of checks made with specialized technical means and increased number of disclosed hidden persons.	Enhanced effectiveness of checks on persons hidden in vehicles

The possible key actions shall be implemented in the period 2011-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.2 PRIORITY 2: Support for the development and implementation of the national components of a European Surveillance System for the external borders and of a permanent European Patrol Network at the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States.

3.2.1 Objective 6 “Enhancing the operational capacity of Border Police for air surveillance of the external borders”

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act	Indicators of the possible key actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Establishment of Air Base of the Border Police	Article 3, para 1, let. “a”; Art. 4, para , let. “a”, “b”, and	Contracts for project documentation development and	Project developed Construction	Air surveillance capabilities at the EU external borders

	“c”, Art. 5, para 1, let. “a” and “b”	construction supervision signed Works contract signed	supervision provided Air Base of the Border Police established	enhanced
Enhancement of the capacity of the Border police through development of a methodology for conducting air surveillance and delivery of equipment for aircrew members	Article 3, para 1, let. “a”; Art. 4, para 1, let. “a” and “b”	Development of a methodology for conducting air surveillance police operations at the external borders Delivery of flight equipment for aircrew members	New methods developed Flight equipment for aircrew members delivered	Air surveillance capabilities at the EU external borders enhanced

The possible key actions shall be implemented in the period 2010-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.2.2 Objective 7 “Enhancing the operational capacity of the Border Police for control of the maritime external borders”

Possible key actions	Cross reference basic act	Indicators for the key possible actions		
		Outcome	Output	Impact
Establishment of border police port of Sozopol	Art. 3 para. 1, let. “a”; Art. 4 para 1, let. “a”, “b” and “c”, Art. 5, para 1, let. “a” and “b”	Contracts for project documentation development and construction supervision signed Works contract signed	Project developed Construction supervision provided Border police port of Sozopol established	Security at the EU external maritime borders enhanced Ensured conditions for deployment and joint actions of patrol vessels of the MSs in joint operations under FRONTEX
Increasing the security level of the external maritime borders of the EU, improvement of communication and coordination between the national authorities with controlling powers within the maritime zones of the	Art. 3, para 1, let. “a”; Art. 4, para 1, let. “a”	Development of specific measures aimed at preventing and counteracting illegal migration, human trafficking and organized crime on the EU external borders	improved information exchange and interaction between the national authorities with controlling powers within the maritime zones of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in order to	Security at the EU external maritime borders enhanced Improvement of the effectiveness of the control of migration processes of external borders.

Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in order to prevent and combat illegal migration and trans-border crime at the EU external borders.		in cooperation with the national authorities with controlling powers within the maritime zones of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania	prevent and combat illegal migration and trans-border crime at the EU external borders. Increased capacity for joint actions to combat illegal migration	
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The last possible key action is aimed at enhancing the coordination between the Bulgarian and Romanian maritime Border police services, through exchange of radiolocation information and joint control of patrol vessels of Bulgaria and Romania in the common operational area “H” of EPN in the FRONTEX - a common element of future common system for surveillance of the external maritime borders of the EU.

The possible key actions shall be implemented in the period 2010-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

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.

3.3.1 Objective 8 “Enhancement of the capacity of consular services in the process of issuing visas and of the capacity of other services in third countries dealing with illegal immigration”.

The possible key actions under Priority 3 are aimed at increasing the capacity of consular posts and the development of consular co-operation programmes.

After the accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen and depending on the future needs, Bulgaria is going to cooperate with other Member States in order to cover the strategic objective for implementing consular cooperation programmes. Bulgaria is preparing an assessment identifying the third countries in which Bulgaria may participate in Common Application Centres or use of co-location arrangements.

One of the key actions under the EBF is related to equipping of consular offices and upgrading their infrastructure where necessary. The equipment for the consular offices includes: equipment for surveillance systems, access control systems; fire alarm systems; bulletproof glasses; office equipment, conversational systems and deal drawers; diesel generators; telephone systems, voice mails; metal detectors and scanners for incoming correspondence; metal doors, etc.

Possible key actions	References to the basic Act			
	Reference to the basic act	Output	Outcomes	Impact
Supply of modern equipment for document checks and provision of consular services in cities where permanent consular centres does not exist yet.	Art.3 para.1 let. "d", Art.4 para.4, let. "d and "h"	Supply of equipment for document checks; Supply of mobile workplaces connected to national System for visa control.	Equipment delivered for documents examination; 10 mobile work places delivered.	Increased capacity of consular offices in third countries in visa issuing process and coping with illegal migration.
Upgrading the infrastructure and equipment at consular posts	Art.3, para.1, "d", Art.4, para.4, let."a"	Supply and installation of equipment; upgrade of infrastructure of consular offices	Consular posts upgraded and equipped	Increased capacity and security of consular posts in third countries
Enhancing the consular co-operation between Bulgaria and other Member States	Art.3, para.1, "d", Art.4, para.4, let. "a", let. "h", let. "g"	Development and implementation of consular co-operation programmes	Consular co-operation programmes implemented	Increased cooperation with other Member States in the field of visa issuing

The possible key actions under this objective shall be implemented in the period 2010-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of the key actions has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

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

3.4.1. Objective 9 "Extension and further development IT capabilities and communication technologies for the full implementation of SIS II"

Key possible actions	Reference to the basic act	Indicators for the key possible actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Further enhancing the conditions for the full implementation of a N.SIS and	Art. 3, para 1, let. "b", Art. 4, para 2, let. "d"	Additional equipment and software needed according to SIS II requirements delivered and installed.in the Main and Back- up Computer and Communications	Reliable and continuous operation of information systems in MoI, related to the operation of the National component of Schengen	Schengen criteria and requirements met

extending its capabilities in order to meet the technical requirements for SIS II		Centers at the Ministry of Interior. Supply of full set of technical means required for checks of passenger flow at the external border.	Information System (N. SIS II).	
Application of new technologies, methods and equipment for enhancing the security while using common IT resources from the information systems, ensuring the EU data exchange.	Art. 3, para 1, let. "c" Art. 4, para 2, "d"	Analysis and assessment of IT environment according to security requirements and preparation of a plan for implementation of highly effective solutions. Purchase of specialized equipment and software according to the approved plan. Organized training at central and local level. Achieving of maximum protected environment of development, functioning and using of AIS of Ministry of Interior as a part of the common integrated system for border management as regards the checks on persons and the surveillance of external borders.	Ensuring a secure and reliable network for database exchange by extension of the IT security, encryption of definite connections, anti-virus protection of the MoI users of the SIS, VIS, FADO and AIS Border control	Schengen criteria and requirements met

The possible key actions under this objective shall be implemented in the period 2010-2013, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.4.2 Objective 10 "Improvement of the cooperation between Bulgarian consular and other services in different Member States through the development of the national VIS"

Under the Schengen Facility a project is being implemented for software and hardware supply for the National VIS and the interfaces for VIS and the visa consultation network VISION and establishment of a Back – up centre in order to duplicate the server of the central database..

Bulgaria envisages to continue the process of improvement of the infrastructure established and to implement measures necessary to ensure effective operation of the national VIS component.

The following key actions are envisaged:

- A functional extension, upgrade and maintenance of the software and technical equipment supplied under Schengen Facility for the development of the National Visa System and the interfaces for VIS and the consultation network VISION;
- Setting up a system for load balancing between the National visa centre at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Back-up visa centre-Boyana.
- Further equipping Bulgarian consular offices for connection to VIS.

Key possible actions	Indicators for the key possible actions			
	Cross reference basic act	Output	Outcomes	Impact
A functional extension, upgrade and maintenance of the software and technical equipment supplied under Schengen Facility for the development of the National Visa System and the interfaces for VIS and the consultation network VISION	Art. 3, para 1, let. "d"; Art. 4, para 4, let. "d"	Supply of hardware and software for: Extension of the functionality of the existing system for archiving including the possibility for LAN- free backup; Higher speed of access to the National visa system database by adding to supplied disk subsystem of the disk devices based on a technology - "flash/solid state disk type (SSD). Higher speed of exchange of data between the supplied servers by extension of the purchased equipment for local networks on the base of 10 Gigabit Ethernet adapters and commutators.	Extended functionality of the National Visa System and the interfaces for VIS and the consultation network VISION	Provided support for the development of the information systems required for implementation of the EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas.

Setting up a system for load balancing between the National visa centre at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Back-up visa centre– Boyana	Art. 3, para 1, let. “d”; Art. 4, para 4, let. “d”	Supply of communication modules for the encrypting devices in the Main and the back- up visa Centres at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, providing the required interfaces for connection with VIS and the consultation network VISION; Supply of modules for load balancing between the server complexes and the database vault in the Main and the back – up computer and communication centre of MFA partnership networks (VIS and VISION)	Developed system for load balancing between the National visa centre at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Back-up visa centre– Boyana	
Further equipping Bulgarian consular offices for connection to VIS	Art. 3, para 1, let. “d”; Art. 4, para 4, let. “d”	Supply of equipment necessary for introduction of the biometrical version of the SVC in consular posts abroad	Equipment of the consular offices software and hardware to carry out their specific tasks in compliance with VIS Regulation	Bulgarian consular offices equipped in accordance with VIS technical requirements

The possible key actions under this objective shall be implemented in the period 2010-2011, each of them described in detail in the respective Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

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

3.5.1 Objective 11 “Further capacity building and improvement of qualification of staff employed at the external borders to effectively apply the relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external border control”

Improving the qualification of the Chief Directorate Border Police (CDBP) officials on protecting the external borders is one of the major factors for effective and efficient border checks and surveillance in accordance with the Schengen *acquis*, the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas.

The objective under this priority is to upgrade the necessary professional qualification of CDBP officials for effective implementation of the Schengen *acquis* and extending their practical skills in the field of border control, EU legislation, visa regulations, Schengen Borders Code, SIS and specialized foreign language training. Thus the efficiency of border control will be increased as the emphasis will be on the intensive learning of the Schengen *acquis*, the procedures for its implementation and the implementation of the EU best practice in the field.

The improvement of the professional skills of the officials is among the recommendations made during the recent assessment on the readiness of Bulgaria for accession to the Schengen area. When defining the number and the managerial level of the trainees under Priority 5 the recommendation for enhancing the language skills and management capacity of the top and medium management of the border police was duly observed.

Considering the envisaged under the Schengen Facility for 2010 training, the implementation of actions under this Priority of the EBF Multiannual Programme is planned for the 2011-2013 period.

Training modules for official directly involved in the EU external borders observation and control are planned as key actions in five main modules:

- Module of training courses regarding the effective implementation of relevant EU legal instruments on documents control – such as EU standards on issuing and protection of documents; Documents control, detection and identification of false and forged documents; Issuing techniques for personalization; Documents prepared from polymer materials; New systems for protection implemented in the process of issuing documents; Operating with the SYS and VIS systems, etc.
- Module of courses regarding the crime intelligence aiming at supporting the risk analysis for implementation of effective border control in order to prevent illegal entries in the Schengen area – Counteracting migration pressure and trafficking in human beings; Development of passengers profiles; Hidden persons checks; Cooperation with similar services, legislative bodies and structures with similar functions from other Member States;
- Module of courses on the implementation of EU legal instruments and more specifically on the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas – such as relevant for the CDBP functions EU and Schengen legal acts; Obligations and powers of CDBP officials with police functions in the implementation of external borders control; Practical implementation of EU legislation regarding the right of asylum and refugees rights; International standards on apprehension of persons, using physical force and subsidiary means by border police authorities; EU dimensions of human rights and their implementation by CDBP;
- Foreign languages training – English, Turkish, Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, Persian, Spanish, etc.
- Training aimed at detecting and identification of forged and falsified documents.

The courses will be conducted at least four times per year, in accordance with preliminarily developed curricula and with the participation of lecturers from other EU states Police services.

The modules will be divided in two levels – expert level and management level officials, in order to acquire management skills, knowledge on EU strategies and legal instruments for border management of EU external borders. The training will reflect the ratio executing staff/management staff at GDBP. The training modules will be in accordance with the common core curriculum developed by FRONTEX.

Introducing the distant training for CDBP officials is also foreseen in parallel with extending the usage of this form of training in the relevant MoI structures in order to achieve higher level of knowledge on EU external borders legal instruments.

Regarding the remote training, modules and materials suitable for implementation of the Remote training Automatic Information System will be elaborated – for instance trainings for end users of N.SIS, trainings on specialized equipment, etc.

Key possible actions	Cross reference basic act	Indicators for the key possible action		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Module of training courses regarding the effective implementation of relevant EU legal instruments on documents control	Art.3, para.1, let. “c”, Art.4 para.3, let. “a” and “d”	Conducted courses on EU standards on issuing and protection of documents; Documents control, detection and identification of false and forged documents; Issuing techniques for personalization; Documents prepared from polymer materials; New systems for protection implemented in the process of issuing documents. Operating with the SIS and VIS systems, etc	At least 360 state officials trained in courses on effective and efficient implementation of relevant EU legal instruments on documents control	Enhanced knowledge of the state officials in the field of operational decision making Common comprehension and implementation of the international legislation in the field of protection of external borders and implementation of the Schengen Borders Code Adequate implementation of the EU legislation and standards in maintaining border control
Module of courses regarding the crime intelligence aiming at supporting the risk analysis for implementation of effective border control in order to prevent illegal entries in the Schengen area	Art.3, para.1, let. “c”, Art.4 para.3, let. “a” and “d”	Conducted courses on Counteracting migration pressure and trafficking in human beings; Development of passengers profiles; Hidden persons checks conducting; Cooperation with similar services, legislative bodies and structures with similar functions from MSs , etc	At least 180 state officials trained in courses on criminal intelligence in order to enhance the capacity of elaborating risk analysis in order to implement effective border control and curbing illegal entries in the Schengen area	Enhanced security at borders
Module of courses on the implementation of EU legal instruments and more specifically on the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas	Art.3 para.1, let. “c”, Art.4 para.3, let. “a” and “d”	Conducted courses on relevant for the CDBP functions EU and Schengen legal acts; Obligations and powers of CDBP officials with police functions in the implementation of external borders control; Practical implementation of EU legislation regarding the right of asylum and refugees	At least 570 state officials trained in courses on EU legislation implementation and more specifically on the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas	

		rights; International standards on apprehension of persons, using of physical force and subsidiary means by border Police authorities; EU dimensions of human rights and their implementation by CDBP, etc.		
Foreign language training	Art.3, para.1, let. "c", Art.4 para.3, let. "a" and "d", Art. 5, para 1, let. "h"	Conducted foreign language courses on English, Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Greek, Romanian, etc.	At least 360 officials trained in English, 30 in Serbo-Croatian, 20 on Turkish, 20 Greek, 20 Romanian Additional number of official will be trained in other languages if necessary	
Providing permanent learning conditions by using the existing Distant Learning Automated Information System (AIS)	Art.3, para 1, let. "c" and Art.4, para 3, let. "a" and "d"	Conducted training for users, system administrators and operators of the National SIS Component, security administrators of AIS and networks; Development of training materials	Trained users, system administrators and operators, security administrators of AIS and networks Training modules and tests developed	
On the spot remote learning for Border Police officials on effective implementation of the EU legislation in the field of EU external borders	Art.3, para 1, let. "c", Art.4, para 3, let. "a" and "d"	Detachment and equipping premises for remote training; Conducting on the spot remote training for Border Police officials	At least 1500 Border Police officials trained	
Training aimed at detecting and identification of forged and falsified documents	Art. 3, para 1, let "b" and art. 4, para 2, let "b" and "c"	Number and range of the courses. Number of representatives of EU member states, taking part in the trainings	Enhanced capacity of officials executing border control at the EU external borders.	Extending the knowledge in the field of documents aimed at the execution of efficient border control
Advanced training of the aircrew and	Article 3, para 1, let. "a"; Art. 4,	Training for pilots and engineers, including training related to the	Adequate training for the aircrew and land personnel	Raised qualification of the aircrew and ground

ground personnel	para 1, let. "a" and "g", Art. 5, para 1, let. "h"	Concept on tactical air border surveillance performed Police tactical training for conducting police operations in the Black sea region and the Bulgarian – Turkish and Western border performed	provided	personnel; Higher level of external air borders security achieved
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Actions for achieving the Objective will be implemented during the whole programme period 2010-2013 as detailing of the activities will be included in each Annual Programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

3.5.2 Objective 12 “Enhancement of the capacity and qualifications of officials in consular and other services in third countries for the efficient application of EU legal instruments in the field of external border security and more specifically of the European Visa Code”

The European Visa Code was published on 15 September 2009 in the Official Journal of the European Union and its implementation starts as of 5 April 2010. The abovementioned act codifies for the first time the various regulations that are in force in the field of visas and standardize the practice of the MSs in the visa issuing procedures, internal consultations and the solutions for the visa applications. Possible use of various forms of cooperation between Member States and external contractors will be discussed within the planned training for existing consular officials in the procedure for accepting applications and visas issuing. Particular attention should be paid to fundamentally new structures, which are introduced for the first time with the Visa Code.

Under the Fund it is envisaged to support the trainings of consular officials to work with the Schengen Borders Code, the Visa Code and relevant documents regulating their application in order to overcome the lack of experience in applying those EU legal instruments. Training will focus also on theoretical and practical knowledge required for handling biometric version of SVC and the VIS and the VISION Consultation Network after Bulgarian accession to the Schengen area as well as other matters in the visas issuing process.

As part of the training envisaged under EBF traineeships are planned in order to enhance the experience of the Bulgarian consular officers in consular services of other Member States. The knowledge and skills acquired during the traineeships at consular services of other Member States will contribute to the development of Bulgaria’s regional co-operation with other Member States in the visa issuing field and possibly in the implementation of common application centres, co-location arrangements and other forms of co-operation.

Key possible actions	Cross reference basic act	Indicators for the key possible actions		
		Output	Outcomes	Impact
Training of consular officials from the Republic of Bulgaria on a regional basis to work with the Schengen Borders Code and the Visa Code and the documents regulating their application	Art. 3, para 1, let. "d"; Article 4, para 4, let. "g"	Training held for the Schengen Borders Code and the Visa Code	80 consular officials trained	Increased knowledge of consular officials in third countries for operational decision making. Common understanding and application of international law relating to the protection of EU external borders and Schengen visa Code application.
Acquaintance with European practices for examination of visa applicants and unified administrative procedures and decisions for visa issuing.	Art.3 para.1, "d", Art.4 para.4 "d" and "h"	Trainings on examination/investigation of visa applicants, unified administrative procedures in decision taking for visa issuing; detection of forged documents; work with VIS and consultation network VIS-mail.	45 consular officers in third-countries trained	Improvement of knowledge of consular officers in third country consular centres in EU best practices in visa issuing process.

Actions for achieving the Objective will be implemented during the whole programme period 2010-2013 as detailing of the activities will be included in each Annual programme. An indicative budget for the implementation of each key action has been foreseen and taken into account when defining the amounts under the different priorities during the period 2010-2013 (see Chapter 6, Table 1).

4. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

The actions envisaged under the Multiannual programme will contribute to further strengthening of the EC external borders security. The proposed actions are complementary to other EC financial instruments (PHARE Programme, Transition Facility and Schengen Facility) and to projects financed by the World Bank, as well as under the Bulgarian-Norway programme for development and cooperation, bilateral programmes and projects financed by national recourses as per Council of Ministers Decrees No.No. 243/2008 and 17/2010.

The RA under the Fund (IPD at MoI) is also acting as Schengen Facility Secretariat and coordinates the implementation of projects funded by EU and other donors and assures the avoidance of double financing. With CoM Decree No 70 of April 14th 2010 the Government of Bulgaria has set up a new national body named "Council for coordination of the management of /all/ EU Funds"(CCMEUF-CoM). The Council has powers to exercise comprehensive

control over each designated authority in Bulgaria dealing in EU Funds both under the Operational programmes for the Structural & Cohesion funds, and the MAPs for the 4 Funds established by EU as part of the Common programme "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows". Furthermore the CCMEUF-CoM shall monitor for the compatibility and the avoidance of overlapping of the different financial instruments.

The Multiannual Programme is compatible with developed national documents aimed at strengthening of the border security and control. The envisaged objectives and key actions supplement the completed PHARE projects and the on-going Schengen Facility projects as follows:

4.1 PHARE Programme and Transition Facility:

- PHARE Programme 99 – PHARE Project BG 9911.01 “Institutional Strengthening of the Bulgarian Border Police”, incl. Twinning projects BG 99/IB/JH/01 and BG 99/IB/JH/02;
- PHARE 2000 – Project BG 0005.02 “Modernising Border Police Equipment at the Turkish Border”;
- PHARE 2000’ – BG 0012.02 “Strengthening Black Sea Border Police Control at the Bulgarian Maritime Border”;
- PHARE-CBC 2000, Project BG 0007.03.01 “Facilitation of 7 Border Crossing”;
- PHARE CBC Project 0106.02 “Technical equipment for border crossing points Kulata, Novo selo, Ilinden”;
- PHARE 2002 – Project BG 0203.11 “Further Strengthening of Border Management and Control of the Future External Borders of EU (Blue Border)” incl. twinning project BG 02/IB/JH/10;
- PHARE 2003 Project - BG 2003/004-937.08.04 “Establishment of Mobile Units for Border Control and Surveillance at the Bulgarian-Turkish Border and Implementation of the Best European Practices for Integrated Control at the Border Areas”;
- PHARE 2004 Project BG 2004/0006-070.03.02 “Establishment of Mobile Units for Border Control and Surveillance at the Bulgarian-Turkish and Black Sea Border and Implementation of the Best European Practices for Integrated Control at the Border Areas” –second phase;
- PHARE 2004 Project BG 2004/016-711.08.05 - “Establishment of Mobile Units for Border Control and Surveillance at the Bulgarian Western Border and Implementation of the Best European Practices for Integrated Control at the Border Areas” – third phase;
- PHARE 2004 Project BG 2004/016-711.08.06 “Further strengthening of border control and management of the future EU external borders through modernization of technical equipment, development of centralized information systems and introduction of EU best practices and standards in the field of border control”– the first phase of the Multi – annual project fiche;
- PHARE 2005 Project BG 2005/017-353.07.05 – The second phase of the Multi – annual project fiche;
- BG 2005/017-353.11.02.02 TWL Introduction of EU best practices for security and public order guarding at the ports of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- BG 2005/017-586.05.01.08 BG/2005/IB/JH/10UE/TWL - Further strengthening of the capacity for implementation of the EU requirements in the field of air surveillance
- BG 2006/018-343.07.02 Further Strengthening of Border Control and Management of the Future EU External Borders through Modernisation of Technical Equipment, Development of Centralised Information Systems and Introduction of EU Best Practices and Standards in the Field of Border Control

- BG 2006/018-343.07.07 Improvement of the operative capacity of the Bulgarian Border police staff
- BG 2007/019-303.05.03 Development of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Interior for building up the VIS national interface for connecting the Border Control System and Visa System to EU Visa Information System and for connecting Visa system to VISION Network
- BG 2007/019-303.05.11 Effective implementation of the EU acquis in the field of migration policy and further strengthening the Migration Directorate's institutional capacity

4.2 SCHENGEN FACILITY:

Objective 1: Acquisition of new technical equipment for surveillance and control of external borders - it encompasses the delivery and supply of modern mobility equipment, special devices for documents checking on first and second line, maritime and air equipment and integration systems for surveillance and control of EU external borders as well - ongoing

Objective 2 Special technical equipment for joint police operations in the border area - delivery of specialized equipment for detection and prevention of crimes at the borders and in the border area with the purpose of counterfeiting the trans-border crime and illegal migration. The fixed and mobile teams for surveillance in the border area will be equipped with specialized technical and electronic means for revealing, tracking and filing of crimes and violation in the border area - ongoing.

Objective 3 Modernization and development of the national communication systems - this objective includes modernization of the existing communication and information infrastructure of RBS, RPD and BCP following the requirements of the EU for protection of the external borders, establishment of digital cellular radio system TETRA along the western border and extension of the existing one along the south-eastern and "blue" borders of the Republic of Bulgaria - ongoing

Objective 4 Information systems and computer networks related to the implementation of the Schengen *acquis* - the outlined tasks include development of information technologies for effective information support to crime counteraction in compliance with the provisions of Art. 92 and the following Articles of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement. The preparation for connection of NSIS to SIS II, VIS, VISION, SIRENE, and EURODAC has also been taken into consideration.

Objective 5 Renovation and modernization of the existing border infrastructure - the objective is aimed at renovation and modernization of the existing premises of the regional structures of the Ministry of the Interior in the border area including border sections, border crossing points and police stations, centres for accommodation of third country nationals, as well as improve adjacent infrastructure - ongoing

Objective 7 Increase of the qualification of the staff, including language training - the objective is concentrated on specialized training on Schengen *acquis* and the introduction of EU best practices, foreign language training and improvement of the qualification of the consular officers for implementing the basic Visa Policy and the EU legislation as well.

Objective 8 Development of the National Visa System and connection to the EU Visa Information System (VIS) and the consultation network VISION - further development of visa issuing process for bringing it into conformity with EU acquis in this area. The National

visa system will provide the necessary infrastructure for visa consultation exchange with other Member States. The visa system will be capable to connect to VIS and to visa consultation network VISION according to the Schengen standards. - ongoing.

4.3 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE OF THE DIVISION OF FUNDING UNDER SCHENGEN FACILITY AND EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND

Priorities, objectives and possible key actions envisaged under EBF	Indicative amount of the priority under EBF (euro) - EU contribution	Actions implemented under the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen facility ¹	Amount of the signed contracts under NIP 2007-2009 (euro w/o VAT)
PRIORITY 1: Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons at and the surveillance of the external borders.	24 320 836		
<i>Objective 1 Modernization and improvement of equipment for checks of and surveillance at external borders as well as improvement of related infrastructure.</i>			
Building an integrated system for control and surveillance (ISCS) along the Turkish border (Lesovo-Rezovska river)		Objective 1, Measure 3, Action 1 Integrated system for the Bulgarian – Turkish border (Svilengrad - Lesovo)	10 380 000
		Objective 1, Measure 2, Action 1 - Integrated system “blue” border	18 985 290
Building of automated system for technical surveillance of the Bulgarian-Serbian border in the area of BC Station Kalotina		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009	
<i>Objective 2 Extension of the operational and technical capacities and improving the quality of the prevention activities on the control of persons and vehicles in the border area</i>			
Supply of mobility equipment, technical and specialized equipment for specialized police operations in the border area		Objective 2, Measure 1, Action 1 - Delivery of 10 mobile laboratories for document checks	573 995
Enhancing the organization and activities when using service dogs for the security and control of the state border, as well as		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009	

¹ Financed with funds under Schengen facility 128 961 812 euro and national resources for the sum of 14 715 039 euro, Government decree 17/15.02.2010 r.

Bulgarian Border Police officials and service dogs taking part in joint operations organized by FRONTEX along the external borders		under Schengen Facility	
<u>Objective 3 Development of new technologies in the field of border management and control</u>			
Further development, modernization and equipment of the geoinformation activities of Border Police through collecting, editing, updating and processing digital models of geographic data in order to create of the border line for the introduction of the EU standards and practices for border management.		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Setting-up a centre for counteracting the making of forged and falsified documents		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Holding seminars and study visits to fairs at EU level aimed at the exchange of experience and updating information, included in curricula.		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Setting up and installing electronic gates for automated border checks		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Establishing a system for automated counting of vehicles passing through the land Border Crossing Points at the external borders		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Supply of specialized equipment for real time information exchange and providing access to public networks outside MoI		Objective 3, Measure 1 Modernizing the communication and information equipment in the regional border services and the regional police directorates	1 047 298
Supply of specialized equipment and software products for real time information exchange		Objective 4, Measure 2. Activity 3.2 Enhancing the infrastructure of the MoI Main Computer and Communications Centre to create the necessary conditions for N. SIS operation;	230 000
<u>Objective 4 Introduction of modern systems assisting risks analysis in Chief Directorate Border Police activities</u>			
Development of information system for regular collection and processing of the information for migration process dynamics “before”, “immediately after” and “on” external borders.		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen facility	

<u>Objective 5 Achieving a higher level of security in the Schengen area through the enhancement of the efficiency of border checks at Border Crossing Points at the external borders</u>			
Full implementation of the requirements for requisites which should have the Schengen border stamps according to Schengen Executive Committee Decision SCH/COM-EX (94) 16 rev SCH/Gem-Handb (93) 15 (CONFIDENTIAL)		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen facility	
Bringing the equipment of the desks for border checks on first line into compliance with the Updated Schengen catalogue		Objective 1, Measure 1 Delivery of technical equipment for first and second line check at border crossing points at the external borders (stationary UV lamps, magnifier, portable set for checking documents, multi functional device for investigations of documents with computer configuration and scanner, digital cameras, stereo microscope etc.)	272 656
Enhancing the capacity of the CDBP for disclosure of hiding people in vehicles		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
PRIORITY 2: Support for the development and implementation of the national components of a European Surveillance System for the external borders and of a permanent European Patrol Network at the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States	6 165 000		
<u>Objective 6 Enhancing the operational capacity of Border Police for air surveillance of the external borders</u>			
Establishment of Air Base of the Border Police		Objective 1, Measure 4 delivery of 3 helicopters (light type) and 1 average type, hangar for storage at the Bulgarian-Turkish border	30 007 665
Enhancement of the capacity of the Border police through development of a methodology for conducting air surveillance and delivery of equipment for aircrew members			
<u>Objective 7 Enhancing the operational capacity of Border Police for control of the maritime external borders</u>			

Establishment of border police port of Sozopol		Objective 1, Measure 2, Action 3 - "ships" - 1 unit- 200 t; 2 units - 60 t; 2 units - 20 t., 6 small vessels of 20 m length for the Danube border	27 000 000
Increasing the security level of the external maritime borders of the EU, improvement of communication and coordination between the national authorities with controlling powers within the maritime zones of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in order to prevent and combat illegal migration and trans-border crime at the EU external borders		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
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.	375 000		
<i>Objective 8 Enhancement of the capacity of consular services in the process of issuing visas and the capacity of other services in third countries dealing with illegal immigration</i>			
Supply of modern equipment for document checks and provision of consular services in cities where permanent consular centres do not exist yet. - 10 mobile workplaces to the future national VIS system for collection of biometric data for issuing visas		Equipment for document checks was delivered as part of the equipment for 35 consular offices. See Objective 8, Measure 3 below	
Upgrading the infrastructure and equipment at consular posts		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Enhancing the consular co-operation between Bulgaria and other Member States		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen Facility	
Priority 4: Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas.	4 738 842		
<i>Objective 9 Extension and further development of IT capabilities and communication technologies for the full implementation of SIS II</i>			
Further enhancing the conditions for the full implementation of a N.SIS and		Objective 4, Measure 1 "Enhancing the infrastructure	6 248 121

extending its capabilities in order to meet the technical requirements for SIS II		of the MoI Main Computer and Communications Centre to create the necessary conditions for N. SIS operation” and Measure 2 “Setting up a back-up Computer and Communications Centre in accordance with the requirements for the functioning of the SIS”;	
Application of new technologies, methods and equipment for enhancing the security while using common IT resources from the information systems, ensuring the EU data exchange		There is no similar action envisaged in the National indicative program 2007-2009 under Schengen facility	
<i>Objective 10 Improvement of the cooperation between Bulgarian consular and other services in different Member States through the development of the national VIS</i>			
A functional extension, upgrade and maintenance of the software and technical equipment supplied under Schengen Facility for the development of the National Visa System and the interfaces for VIS and the consultation network VISION		Objective 8, Measure 1, Measure 2 and Measure 4 - Delivery of two diesel generators and uninterruptable power supplies; fire-extinguishing system; servers, personal computers and software; system for management of data basis; software; Designing and construction of optical cable lines; Design and development of the subsystem for data exchange with VIS Delivery of computers and software	5 556 352
Setting up a system for load balancing between the National visa centre at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Back-up visa centre-Boyana			
Further equipping Bulgarian consular offices for connection to VIS		Objective 8, Measure 3 Delivery of computer configurations for SVC;	1 826 106
Priority 5: Support for effective and efficient application of relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas	2 106 930		
<i>Objective 11 Further capacity building and improvement of qualification of staff employed at the external borders to effectively apply</i>			

<u>the relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external borders control</u>			
Module of training courses regarding the effective implementation of relevant EU legal instruments on documents control		Objective 7, Measure 1 “Specialized training on Schengen acquis” - training on border control, trafficking in drugs trafficking in human beings, forged documents etc.	424 933
Module of courses regarding the crime intelligence aiming at supporting the risk analysis for implementation of effective border control in order to prevent illegal entries in the Schengen area			
Module of courses on the implementation of EU legal instruments and more specifically on the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas			
Providing permanent learning conditions by using the existing Distant Learning Automated Information System (AIS)			
On the spot remote learning for Border Police officials on effective implementation of the EU legislation in the field of EU external borders			
Training aimed at detecting and identification of forged and falsified documents			
Foreign language training		Objective 7, Measure 2 “Language training”	96 707
Advanced training of the aircrew and ground personnel		Basic trainings were included in the contracts for delivery of 3 helicopters under Objective 1 Measure 4	
<u>Objective 12 Enhancement of the capacity and qualifications of officials in consular and other services in third countries for the efficient application of EU legal instruments in the field of external border security and more specifically of the European Visa Code</u>			
Training of consular officials from the Republic of Bulgaria on a regional basis to work with the Schengen Borders Code and the Visa Code and the documents regulating their application		The envisaged improvement of the qualification of the consular officials for implementing the basic Visa Policy and the EU legislation under Objective 7, Measure 3 of Schengen facility was not contracted	
Acquaintance with European practices for examination of visa applicants and unified administrative procedures and decisions for visa issuing.		The envisaged improvement of the qualification of the consular officials for implementing the basic Visa Policy and the EU legislation under Objective 7, Measure 3 of Schengen facility was not contracted	

5. FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

5.1. The publication of the Programme

The publicity related to the absorption of EBF funds will be provided by publication of the multiannual and annual programmes, information bulletins, etc. on the Internet site of the MoI (www.mvr.bg). The information campaigns will be carried out jointly with partner organizations.

5.2 The approach chosen to implement the principle of partnership

The elaboration of the Multiannual Programme is in compliance with Chapter IV, art.21 of the basic act.

According to the specific strategic guidelines, the Responsible authority works closely with potential beneficiaries of the EBF, in particular, Chief Directorate Border Police at the MoI, MFA and NGOs in the process of multiannual programme elaboration.

The procedure of taking decisions on strategic documents is described in the Manual of procedures. Each strategic document/ decision will be approved at national level.

The actions set into the Multiannual Programme will be jointly implemented by the competent Bulgarian authorities in the field of border checks and surveillance and visa policy.

The process of drafting of the EBF Multiannual Programme (2010-2013) was based on the partnership principle envisaged in Art.12 of the Basic act. The MAP drafting process started with an Information day organized by the RA under the EBF. The event was open to all EBF potential final beneficiaries and stakeholders and was attended by representatives of the state administration - structures at the Ministry of Interior (Chief Directorate Border Police and Migration Directorate), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Agency for Refugees as well as the relevant international organizations and NGOs. As a follow-up of the Information day the potential final beneficiaries submitted to the RA their proposals for key actions to be considered by the RA for potential inclusion in the draft of the Multiannual Programme.

Furthermore an intra-MoI committee (working group) was set up by order of the Deputy Minister of Interior, and the former gathered representatives of all national structures engaged with the border checks and surveillance of the external borders and the visa control.

The RA taking into consideration the consultations conducted within the working group, has identified the MAP key actions. Thus, the process of choosing the key actions is based on 2-step partnership procedure, first – a call for interests (the Info day) and secondly, the internal consultation process (intra-ministerial committee).

The obligations for implementation and cooperation between partners, as well as the obligation for reporting will be included in the provisions of the agreements/contracts concluded between the RA and beneficiaries.

The evaluation of the programme at national level will be executed by an independent Joint Committee (JC) which will be established in order to supervise the progress of the implementation of the annual programmes and thus the multiannual programme. The Joint Committee will consist of representatives of public authorities and non-government organisations. It will guarantee the proper implementation of Article 12 of the basic act.

6. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN

6.1 EU Contribution

6.1.1 Table

Multiannual programme — draft financial plan					
Table 1					
EU contribution					
Member State: BULGARIA					
EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND					
(in EUR— current prices)	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Priority 1	3 041 250	3 882 000	7 197 586	10 200 000	24 320 836
Priority 2	330 000	1 167 000	2 062 500	2 605 500	6 165 000
Priority 3	150 000	75 000	150 000	0	375 000
Priority 4	1 725 000	1 700 050	225 000	1 088 792	4 738 842
Priority 5	296 250	700 500	592 500	517 680	2 106 930
TA	448 981	344 768	457399	631 749	1 882 897
TOTAL	5 991 481	7 869 318	10 684 985	15 043 721	39 589 505

6.1.2. Comments on the figures/trends

The budget was calculated on the bases of financial allocations shown in:

- Information provided on 17.11.2010 by EC regarding the extrapolations for the allocations for 2012 and 2013 for Bulgaria.

- Budget 2011- SOLID/2010/20

- Budget 2010 - SOLID/2009/22

- Budget 2010-2013 - SOLID/2007/24

6.2. Overall financing plan

6.2.1. Table

Multiannual programme — draft financial plan					
Table 2					
Overall financing plan					
Member State: BULGARIA					
EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND					
(in EUR — current prices)	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
EU contribution	5 991 481	7 869 318	10 684 985	15 043 721	39 589 505
Public cofinancing	1 847 500	2 508 183,34	3 409 195,33	4 803 990,67	12 568 869,34
Private cofinancing					
Total	7 838 981	10 377 501,34	14 094 180,33	19 847 711,67	52 158 374,34
% EU contribution	76,43	75,83	75,80	75,79	75,90

6.2.2. Comments on the figures/trends

Due to the technical aid completely financed by the EBF, the percentage of the EU contribution is more than 75%.

Director of IPD - MoI:

IVAN SHARENKOV