

SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

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|------|----------------|---|
| 1.1 | Désirée Number | BG 00.05.01 |
| | Twinning code | BG/2000/IB/JH/01 |
| 1.2. | Title: | STRENGTHENING THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE |
| 1.3 | Sector: | Justice and Home Affairs |
| 1.4 | Location | Sofia, Bulgaria |

2. Objectives

2.1 Wider Objectives

To support the Bulgarian Government in its fight against organised crime and corruption.

2.2 Immediate Objectives

To complete and implement an Institution building plan for the Public Prosecutors Office (PPO), at Central, Regional and Local levels which should result in the enhancement of its operational capacities in relation to its principal tasks of combating organised crime and corruption.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA Priorities

Short Term Priorities

- Upgrade law enforcement bodies and the judiciary (staffing, recruitment, training and equipment) to continue the fight against organised crime, drug trafficking and corruption, reinforce police and custom authorities and ensure better co-ordination between law enforcement bodies;
- Reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity
- Strengthen the independence of magistrates, judges and the efficiency of the court system, including case treatment and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism, strengthen enforcement of civil and penal judgements

Medium Term Priorities

- Reinforce the independence of the judiciary
- Reinforcement of the professional and administrative capacity of the judiciary

NPAA

- Specific normative and organisational measures for combat against the corruption and the organised crime in correspondence with the Acquis in the field of Justice and Home Affairs and strengthening of the competent authorities.
- Expanding of the co-operation with the EU Member States in the field of combat against the organised crime with the task of erecting an effective system for mutual co-operation in the counteractions and the prevention of different forms of crime and corruption with international nature.
- Development of a complex program for the prevention of the attempts to use the territory of the country as a transit terminal of the international traffic of drugs and precursors.
- Joining the open international instruments in the field of judicial co-operation on penal and civil proceedings and accepting of adequate normative framework for the establishment of effective co-operation with EU Member States in this field.
- Protection of the major human rights in correspondence with the acquis in justice and home affairs.
- Expanding of the international judicial co-operation through exchange of information, experience and experts, development of methodologies and training programs, participation in international forums and conferences, carrying-out of specialisation, training and pre-qualifications, analysis and distribution of acquis in justice and home affairs.

3. Description

3.1 Background and Justification

Bulgaria, like all of the countries of Central Europe is coming to terms with increasing levels of organised crime. The most prevalent forms of crime include: illegal immigration, drug smuggling, financial crime, trafficking in women, money laundering and corruption. Over the last two years, the Bulgarian Authorities have developed an integrated strategy for combating organised crime and corruption, bringing to bare all the resources of the numerous JHA agencies as well as the implementation of new EU-based legislation. Progress has been made, both in terms of legislative reform and operational practice. However, the sophistication of the organised criminal groups in terms of operations and equipment in comparison to government agencies and the increasing frequency of illegal activity would suggest that the gap between the scale of the problem and the technical possibility of state's response to it is widening. Financially weak JHA institutions, with inadequate infrastructure and investment, particularly in relation to modern equipment, remain for the time being an operational disadvantage. Furthermore, in Bulgaria the judiciary is still in a process of being reformed and modernised. Structures and legislation are still subject to steady and necessary revision and more work must be done in terms of amending legislation, appreciating its impact and ensuring its rigorous implementation. Professional skills must also be honed, taking into consideration new techniques and methods of operational practice and administration.

The Public Prosecutors Office is part of an inter-active network of anti-crime organisations, both in country and outwith Bulgaria and as such efforts must be maintained to improve such external relations. The PPO is in regular contact with the

Investigation, Police, Customs, Border Police, Security Services and of course the other MOI-based special anti-organised crime investigation units. The regular exchange of sensitive information in an inter-agency context is essential but even more so in an international context. Finally the smooth running of the PPO is not simply a matter of sound legislation and operational practice. There must be an effective administrative support staff servicing the operational work of the prosecutors and investigators and this requires good procedures, modern technical means including hardware and software and well-motivated staff.

The project will serve as a pilot activity in the area of the judiciary for policy and strategy development and implementation in a long-term prospective.

3.2 Linked Activities

The PPO as such has had little exposure to traditional Phare support. Although a twinning with the Ministry of Justice has been developed under the Phare 1999 with the aim of strengthening the judiciary, the scale of the project (2 Meuro) is limited and no direct benefit will accrue to the PPO. Relationships with specialist NGOs have also been explored, including Soros Open Society but as yet there have been no tangible benefits. Finally, the PPO may in the future be participating in a USAID project concerning the development of a Magistrates School. However, to date there has been no active participation by the PPO in this scheme.

3.3 RESULTS

The concrete results of this project will be the general enhancement of the institutional capacity of the Bulgarian PPO in its role as a principal state agency in the fight against organised crime and corruption. The results will emerge after a proper institutional needs analysis, conducted by the PAA and MS experts, focusing on legislative base, training requirements and equipment needs and the subsequent provision of training and substantial investment in the modernisation of equipment.

An important by-product of these activities will be the production of **a comprehensive Institution Building Plan** containing a chapter for each section covered. Each chapter will include the following items:

- Primary operational problems
- Current institutional capacity and response measures
- Institutional Development policies in each area
- Recommendations for Enhancement
- Implementation plan

The IB plan will be submitted to the European Commission at the end of the project implementation

The different project activities will result in:

SUB-PROJECT 1 : LEGAL ASSESSMENT AND INTER AGENCY CO-OPERATION

Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from agenda to be agreed with selected MS):

- Current legal framework in the area of combating corruption assessed in detail.
- Concrete recommendations for the full alignment of the legal framework in line with the EU Acquis.
- Proposals for the drafting of new legislation.

Results at the end of Phase 2 (at the end of the twinning)

- Draft legislation ready for submission.
- The enhancement of existing structures for inter-agency co-operation.
- The elaboration of multi-annual strategy and project proposals for the PPO which could be supported by Phare

SUB PROJECT 2 : TRAINING

Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from the agenda to be agreed with selected MS):

- Training needs fully assessed and identified.
- Concrete recommendations for the development of a training plan for administrative (support) staff and investigative and prosecuting staff in Headquarters and for the management at central, regional and local level
- Implementation plan for training courses.

Results at the end of Phase 2 (at the end of the twinning)

With regard to the professional investigative and prosecuting staff, the results of this training will be:

- improved standards of investigation
- improvements in the handling of evidence and witnesses
- efficient preparation of cases
- more effective prosecution techniques

With regard to the administrative support for the investigative and prosecuting staff, this training will result in the introduction and implementation of modern and effective administrative procedures, resulting in :

- efficient administrative service
- speedier research and analysis
- reduction of case load and reduction in average time of cases
- the ability to use and maintain modern IT systems

With regard to the training for the management at central, regional and local level, the result will be:

- A more modern system of management.
- The development of change management systems.
- Ensure effective project management for Phare supported programmes.

SUB PROJECT 3 : EQUIPMENT

Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from the agenda to be agreed with selected MS):

- Investment needs clearly assessed.
- Concrete recommendations for future investment (including a multi-annual investment plan on which Phare support could be aligned)
- Technical specifications ready and tender dossier prepared

Results at the end of Phase 2 (end of the project)

- Equipment is in place and working and corresponds to the completion of the first step towards a complete modernisation of the PPO at central, regional and local levels, including :
 - bringing technology to bare in terms of its use to support operations
 - facilitating the speedier processing of cases in the PPO
 - allowing access from regional and local offices to the centralised operational and legislative data bases held centrally.
 - Ensuring access to all international legal databases

3.4 Activities

Within this project there will be three main activities: Institution Building, Training and Investment which will be implemented in two successive phases (duration of phases depending from agenda to be agreed with selected MS)

Phase 1: Needs Analysis Exercise

Three full needs analysis exercise will be conducted by the PAA and his team in order to ascertain the following:

- SUB-PROJECT 1 Legal assessment and inter-agency co-operation
- SUB-PROJECT 2 Identification of training requirements
- SUB-PROJECT 3 Identification of equipment requirements

The following activities could lead to the above results:

SUB-PROJECT 1 : Legal assessment and interagency co-operation

- The assessment of the legal framework in the field of corruption in relation to the principal tasks of the PPO
- The identification of legislative gaps in the field of corruption or problems of implementation
- The identification of the precise nature of new legislation required
- Development of a programme for the drafting of new legislation in the field of corruption (if required) and a timescale for its drafting.
- Identification of required EU expertise in terms of TA
- Collegiate development of tactical and operational-level programmes

- Development of a regular operational information exchange mechanism
- Elaboration of effective operational liaison procedures
- Development of recommendations for the enhancement of the interagency co-operation against the proposed legal background

SUB-PROJECT 2 : TRAINING

- The identification of the current skills shortage in the PPO
- Determining the precise numbers of individuals requiring training and to what level
- Recommendations on an institutional training strategy
- The examination of possibility to utilise open and distance learning
- Indication of training modules required and required expertise in terms of TA

SUB-PROJECT 3 : EQUIPMENT

- Identification of equipment needs on the basis of the preliminary needs assessment report prepared by the PO
- Recommendations for future investment
- Description of nature and scale of procurement required (technical specifications for tender)
- Development of an institutional modernisation programme
- Highlight any aspects of equipment procurement subject to operational influences eg. Encryption, SIS/Europol compatible etc

Phase 2: Implementation Phase

Based on clear and unambiguous recommendations from the three needs analysis reports, the bulk of the assistance will be provided.

SUB-PROJECT 1 : LEGAL ASSESSMENT AND INTER-AGENCY-CO-OPERATION
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On the basis of the identification of any new legislation required in order to enhance the PPO in the fight against organised crime and corruption a team of experts will assist Bulgarian legal experts in drafting proposals for new legislation.

The PAA and experts will assist and advice the PPO in order to enhance the following:

- the Inter-Agency Working Groups with the PO as a focal point (this will be created as soon as possible) for the Combating of Organised Crime and Corruption
- Assistance in the implementation of a regular operational information exchange mechanism
- Assistance in the implementation of the tactical and operational-level programmes
- Assistance in the implementation of effective operational liaison procedures and tactical programmes
- Harmonization of strategies

SUB-PROJECT 2 : TRAINING

Conduct of training courses for investigative and prosecutor staff allowing for :

- a rise in the standards of investigation
- improvement in the handling of evidence and witnesses
- efficiency in the preparation of cases
- speedier and more successful prosecution process
- building knowledge on EC legal and procedure requirements
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- Training courses for effective administrative support service within the overall context of an enhancement of management practice at all levels. The training will aim for :
 - the introduction of modern management practices (operational, administrative and procedural)
 - the improvement of key skill levels of management and administrative staff
 - standards compatible with EU norms
 - more effective management of investigative and prosecution documentation
 - enhancement of operational research and analysis
 - development of a Technical Supported Learning (TSL) structure for the delivery of e-training for the staff of the PPO

SUB-PROJECT 3 : EQUIPMENT

Tender launched, equipment installed and allowing the PPO to :

- facilitate the documentation and processing of the considerable legal case loads
- have access from local and regional offices into the centralised operational and legal data bases. This implies the full modernisation of all PPO units.
- secure transmission of sensitive case-related information
- speed up the administration of cases
- improve its ability to conduct more detailed criminal intelligence investigation analysis

4. Institutional Framework

The project beneficiary will be the Prosecutor's Office of Bulgaria (POB). The POB structure is as follows: The Prosecutor General of the Republic of Bulgaria has its Head Quarters in Sofia. Current staff compliment is made up of; 855 Prosecutors and 943 Administrative staff (Total; 1798). The workload is currently in the region of 500,000cases p.a. (see for details annexes 5 and 7)

The PPO will ensure full ownership of the project and a management team will be created to handle all aspect of implementation. The CFCU Sofia will work with the Prosecutor's Office to ensure that all tendering procedures follow Phare standard procedure.

Contact persons for the implementation of the project will be :

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5. Detailed Budget

	Phare Support					
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total Phare (=1+1B)	National Cofinancing*	IFI*	Total
Contract 1 Twinning	-	1,2	1,2	-	-	1,2
Contract 2 Equipment	1,8	-	1,8		-	1,8
Total:	1.8	1.2	3.0		-	3.0

* The very limited annual budget of the PPO does not allow for co-financing as requested by the Phare rules. However, the PPO will make sure that all necessary Office equipment (including computers, printers, telephone, fax, photocopy machine etc.) are available for the PAA, his team and the people from the PPO with whom he has to work with. This should be provided via the budget of the PPO (co-financing)

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Responsibility for the implementation of this project.

The CFCU in Sofia has responsibility for the implementation of this project. The CFCU will work closely together with the beneficiary : the Prosecutor’s Office, in particular the Project Manager and the Project Management Team. Technical specifications for equipment and the TORs for the TA sub-projects will be elaborated by the experts of the Office and EU nominated experts. The experts will be expected to participate in any tender evaluation boards.

6.2 Implementation Arrangements /twinning

The project will be implemented through twinning with the Federal Republic of Germany, Ministry of Justice of Bavaria. ~~In the event that no suitable twinning proposal is forthcoming, this component of the project will instead be implemented through conventional technical assistance.~~

Contact persons for the implementation of the twinning will be :

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The PAA should correspond to the following job-description :

Over a 2 year period, the PAA, who should be an experienced EU expert experienced in public prosecution, will undertake the following;

- Supervise the conduct of the three needs analysis
- Undertake to translate the recommendations into one or more action plans
- Organise upon request of the PPO the introduction of short term experts in order to carry out required TA
- Supervise the elaboration of technical specifications for equipment under the investment component
- Assist the PPO with the tender procedure for investment component
- Assist the PPO in developing the IB strategy
- Assist with the further development of the Inter-Agency Working Groups

In order for the PAA to discharge all tasks properly, it is envisaged that a group of short-term national experts from more than one MS will assist the enhancement of this project.

Requirements will include:

- participating in needs analysis exercise for legal framework, training requirements and equipment requirements
- assisting in the drafting of legislation
- running training programmes for operational staff, administrative staff and managers. These training programmes will include i.a. the following:
- Investigation techniques

- Handling and processing of evidence
- Case procedures
- Modern administration
- Personnel, Resource, systems and change management
- IT training
- the elaboration of neutral technical specifications for the equipment tendered under the investment component
- providing TA for the staff of the Inter-Agency Working Groups

6.3. Non standard aspects

The project will be managed under DIS rules and will be implemented through twinning.

6.4 Contracts

Two contracts will be developed under this project : one for twinning (1,2 M Euro) and one for investment (1,8 M Euro).

7. Implementation Schedule

Start of Tendering:	4Q/2000
Start of Project Activity, including twinning:	1Q/2001
Completion:	1Q/2003

8. Equal Opportunities

PO is an equal opportunities employer and does not discriminate directly or indirectly against any individual and all employees are judged on fair and equal terms.

9. Environment (NA)

10. Rates of Return (NA)

11. Investment Criteria (NA)

12. Conditionally and Sequences

- Projects to be implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be whole-heartedly involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

The PAA and his team in a first phase will carry out a triple analysis (legal, training and equipment) submitted to the following conditions :

- The tender for the equipment will be prepared by Member States experts under the guidance of the PAA together with the beneficiary. In order to secure the neutral character of the technical specifications, it is preferable that two experts of two different nationalities are appointed for this job.
- The PPO will make sure that all necessary Office equipment (including computers, printers, telephone, fax, photocopy machines etc. are available for the PAA, his team and the people from the PPO with whom he has to work with. This should be provided via the budget of the PPO (co-financing).
- The PPO will make available full time staff, fluent in English and with sufficiently developed managerial and coordination skills, including a project leader, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the project together with the staff seconded by EU Member States under this twinning.

Annex 1 to Project Fiche			Programme name: and number:	
LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Support in the fight against organised crime and corruption in Bulgaria through the strengthening of the Prosecutors office of the Republic of Bulgaria.			Contracting period expires: December 2002	Disbursement period expires: December 2003
<i>Project Number</i>			Total Budget: (MECU) 3M	Phare contribution: (MECU) 3M
Wider Objective(s)	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured		
To support the Bulgarian Government in its fight against organised crime and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of Organised crime in Bulgaria. Reduction in levels of corruption in Bulgaria Improvement in operation practice of PPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular and ongoing reporting Yearly EU and Bulgarian Government 		
Immediate Objective (Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To complete and implement an Institution building plan for the Public Prosecutors Office (PPO), at Central, Regional and Local levels which should result in the enhancement of its operational capacities in relation to its principal tasks of combating organised crime and corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved operational practices Improved administrative practices Improved management practices Equipment modernisation Improved interagency cooperation Increase in successful prosecution Reduction in case loads More rapid processing of cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of yearly statistics Assessed on a yearly basis Bulgarian PPO, PAA and EC delegation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States provide PAA and TA Legislation can be developed as quickly as possible PPO is able to absorb investment component Full co-operation of all other relevant agencies Levels of crime and corruption increase at a greater rate than institutional response An operational plan has been developed for the PPO 	

Results (guaranteed results of twinning)	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks
<p>▪ Comprehensive Institution Building Plan</p> <p>Sub-project 1 <i>Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from agenda to be agreed with selected MS):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current legal framework in the area of combating corruption assessed in detail. ▪ Concrete recommendations for the full alignment of the legal framework in line with the EU Acquis. ▪ Proposals for the drafting of new legislation. <p><i>Results at the end of Phase 2 (at the end of the twinning)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft legislation ready for submission. ▪ The enhancement of existing structures for inter-agency co-operation. ▪ The elaboration of multi-annual strategy and project proposals for the PPO which could be supported by Phare <p>Sub-project 2 <i>Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from the agenda to be agreed with selected MS):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training needs fully assessed and identified. ▪ Concrete recommendations for the development of a training plan for administrative (support) staff and investigative and prosecuting staff in Head quarters and for the management at central, regional and local level Implementation plan for training courses. <p><i>Results at the end of Phase 2 (at the end of the twinning)</i> With regard to the professional investigative and prosecuting staff, the results of this training will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improved standards of investigation ▪ improvements in the handling of evidence and witnesses ▪ efficient preparation of cases ▪ more effective prosecution techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of institutional capacity ▪ Production of a comprehensive Institutional building Plan ▪ The basis for a Multi Annual Strategy developed and in place ▪ Training needs identified throughout the organisation and training programs for IT, administration, management and prosecutors developed ▪ Leading edge IT equipment in place allowing for a rapid information handling structure to be introduced thereby speeding up administration back-up as well as research and analysis procedures ▪ Project management team in place for the effective running of Phare supported project to take place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulgarian PPO, PAA, EC delegation Sofia and nominated EU experts ▪ Inception period, Quarterly reports and ongoing assessment of all activities taking place and final report. ▪ Technical reports, mission reports as well as statistical analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member states provides PAA and TA ▪ An operational plan has been developed for the PPO ▪ Levels of Crime and corruption increase at a greater rate than institutional response ▪ Full co-operation of all other relevant agencies ▪ A full and comprehensive organisational needs analysis for both IT equipment and training will be carried out ▪ PPO personnel are adequately trained to use new IT equipment and software and that it meets the requirements of the PPO

<p>With regard to the administrative support for the investigative and prosecuting staff, this training will result in the introduction and implementation of modern and effective administrative procedures, resulting in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ efficient administrative service ▪ speedier research and analysis ▪ reduction of case load and reduction in average time of cases ▪ the ability to use and maintain modern IT systems <p>With regard to the training for the management at central, regional and local level, the result will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A more modern system of management. ▪ The development of change management systems. ▪ Ensure effective project management for Phare supported programmes. <p>Sub-project 3</p> <p><i>Results at the end of Phase 1 (timing depending from the agenda to be agreed with selected MS):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment needs clearly assessed. ▪ Concrete recommendations for future investment (including a multi-annual investment plan on which Phare support could be aligned) ▪ Technical specifications ready and tender dossier prepared <p><i>Results at the end of Phase 2 (end of the project)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment is in place and working and corresponds to the completion of the first step towards a complete modernisation of the PPO at central, regional and local levels, including : ▪ bringing technology to bare in terms of its use to support operations ▪ facilitating the speedier processing of cases in the PPO ▪ allowing access from regional and local offices to the centralised operational and legislative data bases held centrally. ▪ Ensuring access to all international legal databases 			
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Activities			Assumptions and Risks
<p>Phase 1: Needs Analysis Exercise</p> <p>Sub-project 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assessment of the legal framework in the field of corruption in relation to the principal tasks of the PPO ▪ The identification of legislative gaps in the field of corruption or problems of implementation ▪ The identification of the precise nature of new legislation required ▪ Development of a programme for the drafting of new legislation in the field of corruption (if required) and a timescale for its drafting. ▪ Identification of required EU expertise in terms of TA ▪ Collegiate development of tactical and operational-level programmes ▪ Development of a regular operational information exchange mechanism ▪ Elaboration of effective operational liaison procedures ▪ Development of recommendations for the enhancement of the interagency co-operation against the proposed legal background <p>Sub-project 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The identification of the current skills shortage in the PPO ▪ Determining the precise numbers of individuals requiring training and to what level ▪ Recommendations on an institutional training strategy ▪ The examination of possibility to utilise open and distance learning ▪ Indication of training modules required and required expertise in terms of TA <p>Sub-project 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of equipment needs on the basis of the preliminary needs assessment report prepared by the PO ▪ Recommendations for future investment ▪ Description of nature and scale of procurement required (technical specifications for tender) ▪ Development of an institutional modernisation programme ▪ Highlight any aspects of equipment procurement subject to operational influences eg. Encryption, SIS/Europol compatible etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of legislative gaps in the areas of corruption or problems of implementation ▪ Recommendations for an institutional training strategy implemented and appropriate training started in skills shortage areas identified ▪ Future areas requiring additional funding identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulgarian PPO, PAA, EC delegation Sofia and nominated EU experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assumption is that the project will be implemented under normal Phare procedures. ▪ Fully comprehensive and neutral technical specifications for IT equipment carried out

<p>Phase 2: Implementation Phase</p> <p>Sub-project 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ drafting proposals for new legislation. ▪ The PAA and experts will assist and advice the PPO in order to enhance the following: the Inter-Agency Working Groups with the PO as a focal point (this will be created as soon as possible) for the Combating of Organised Crime and Corruption ▪ Assistance in the implementation of a regular operational information exchange mechanism ▪ Assistance in the implementation of the tactical and operational-level programmes ▪ Assistance in the implementation of effective operational liaison procedures and tactical programmes ▪ Harmonization of strategies <p>Sub-project 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of training courses for investigative and prosecutor staff ▪ Training courses for effective administrative support service within the overall context of an enhancement of management practice at all levels. The training will aim for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the introduction of modern management practices (operational, administrative and procedural) ▪ the improvement of key skill levels of management and administrative staff ▪ standards compatible with EU norms ▪ more effective management of investigative and prosecution documentation ▪ enhancement of operational research and analysis ▪ development of a Technical Supported Learning (TSL) structure for the delivery of e-training for the staff of the PPO <p>Sub-project 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tender launched, equipment installed and allowing the PPO to : 			
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ANNEX 2

DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR THE PROJECT

	2	0	0	1								2	0	0	2							2	0	0	3											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Contract 1 (Twinning)	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	
Contract 2 (investment)													<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	

Tendering, contracting, *

Twinning covenant finalisation

Implementation and disbursement

completion

*Indicative : Subject to the activities developed under the twinning. Tendering will start at the end of Phase 1

ANNEX 3

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

All figures in million Euro

	31/12/2000	30.03.2001	30.06.2001	30.09.2001	31.12.2001	30/03/2002	30/06/2002	30/09/2002	31/12/2002	30.03.2003	30.06.2003	30.09.2003	31.12.2003
Contract 1 Twining													
Contracted		1.2											
Disbursed		0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.95	1.05	1.1	1.15	1.2
Contract 2 Investment													
Contracted*							1.8						
Disbursed							1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.75	1.8

*Indicative: Will depend on the results achieved from twining activities

NB: 1. All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and **must** be completed within 24 months of signature of the FM.
2. All disbursements **must** be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM.

ANNEX 4

CREATION OF THE LEGAL ORGANIZATION, PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Prosecutor's supervision was introduced in Bulgaria as an institution for the first time in 1880 with Courts organization law, from the 25th of May 1880. The prosecutor's office was established at courts in the name of the State and public interest. By the provisions of this first, for the Prosecutor's Office, normative act a prosecutor is elevated to the position of law guardian and public interests representative before courts in his quality of prosecution authority which ever since then has been perceived and legally regulated as a part of the judicial power.

Since its creation up to the present moment prosecutor's institution has been built on the basis of six fundamental principals that were legally set up in one way or the other over the years in the normative acts regulating its activity. These principles are: undivided authority (hierarchical subordination), unity, independence, irremovability, incompatibility of prosecutor's office with other offices and the proper qualification for holding a prosecutor's office.

After 1944 the principle of powers division was practically (and subsequently through the legislation) suspended whereby the principle of the Prosecutor's office independence remained only on book.

The principle of Powers division was proclaimed again in the article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria from 1991. It, for its part, guarantees observance of the principles of the independence of the Judicial power and the Prosecutor's office as a part of it, as well of each one of the principles that laid the foundations of it.

At present the Prosecutor's office organization, principles and functions are established by the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria from 1991, the Judicial power law and the Penal code of procedure.

The prosecutor's office functions concerning the supervision on observing laws in the country are indicated in the article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria and in the article 118 of the Judicial power law and they consist in:

Prosecuting persons having committed offence and maintaining the accusation in criminal cases of common character.

Exercising supervision over accomplishing the punitive and other measures of compulsion.

Undertaking actions to revoke illegal acts and rapid and urgent interference for restoring arbitrarily violated rights.

Participation, in the provided by law instances, in civil and administrative cases.

The functions of the Prosecutor's office as a body the State prosecution are elaborated in the Penal Code of procedure.

The prosecutor's institution is built on the following principles:

Undivided authority (hierarchical subordination) – every prosecutor is subordinated to his superior, and all together to the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic of Bulgaria (art. 112 of the Judicial power law).

Unity – in each case a prosecutor may be replaced by another equal in office, as well as a superior one can carry out actions included in the competence of his subordinated prosecutors (art. 116 of the Judicial power law).

Independence – at accomplishing their functions prosecutors are independent and they act on the basis of law and their inner conviction (art. 13 and 14 of the Judicial power law and art. 9 of the Penal Code of Procedure).

Irremovability – this principle was introduced for prosecutors' posts with a regulation – Court organization law from the 12th of November 1934, this being applied initially only to prosecutors' offices. Nowadays this principle is effective for every prosecutor having completed 3 years length of service in the office they hold (art. 129 of Judicial power law).

Incompatibility of the prosecutor's office with other offices and professions (art. 132 of the Judicial power law) – while they hold such an office prosecutors can not be deputies, ministers, vice-ministers, mayors and municipality councilors, to exercise lawyer's profession, to hold elective or nomination job in State, municipal or economic bodies, to exercise commercial activity, to participate in supervision management and direction councils, bodies of control over commercial companies and cooperations, to carry out services pursuant to civil contracts with the exception of teacher's activity and exercising author rights.

Proper qualification for holding the office – a requirement for higher Juridical education, legal capacity and relevant length of service in this field for each post and lack of conviction to privation of liberty for an offence of common character, the presence of the necessary ethical and professional qualities (art. 126 of the Judicial power law).

ANNEX 5

STRUCTURE **of** **the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria**

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria structure is determined in the Art. 111 § 1 from the Judiciary Law and it consists of a Chief Prosecutor, a Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, a Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office, six Prosecutor's offices of Appeal whereof a military one, 33 District Prosecutor's Offices that comprise 5 military and 111 regional prosecutor's offices.

The territorial and functional structure of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria corresponds to that of the country's courts.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria is integral and centralized. It is a juridical person, maintained by Budget.

The Chief Prosecutor directs the Prosecutor's Office, being helped by two Deputies who are chiefs respectively of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and the Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office. At the same time the Chief Prosecutor accomplishes supervision with respect to lawfulness and methodical guidance over the activity of all the prosecutors in the country and exercises control over the Prosecutor's Office budget.

The basic Chief Prosecutor's functions and the structure of his administration are presented separately.

The chiefs of the other prosecutor's offices organize and direct their work, appoint and dismiss employees in them.

The Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and the Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office are of equal value in terms of power. Their competencies spread over the territory of the whole country. Their structures are in accordance with the functions specified by law, and the auxiliary activities connected with their implementation.

The Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation of the Republic of Bulgaria is structured as follows:

Department "Investigation" – It solves fundamental questions related to the criminal proceedings in the prejudicial phase.

Department "Judicial" – it participates in the judicial phase of the Supreme Court criminal proceedings.

Department "Supervision over the execution of penal and other compulsory measures" – It pronounces its verdict on questions connected with carrying into effect judicial acts that have entered into force.

Department "Administration" – It implements functions dealing with managerial activity and solving basic administration questions.

Department “Information and Analysis” – it is charged with the functions to collect, process and analyze the information about the integral activity of the Prosecutor’s Office, the legislation related to the Prosecutor’s Office activity and the Supreme Court of Cassation judicial practice.

In the Supreme Prosecutor’s Office of Cassation, there is a Council on Criminological Research which do research about the state, structure and trends of criminality, prepares criminological analyses and prognoses, works out scientific problems concerning the restriction of criminality and others.

Departments are directed by prosecutors holding an office “Chief of department”, while the Council on criminological research is run by a president.

The functions of each department are performed by the appointed in them prosecutors.

In each department there are subsidiary sections, consisting of employees who are not magistrates, for instance: Registration service, Archive service, Typists’ service, computer specialists’ service, couriers’ service and others. They are directed by the department registrar who is directly subordinated to the prosecutor in charge of the department.

In the Council on Criminology research there are people who work as regularly and not regularly appointed collaborators – scientists and experts, as well as employees from the auxiliary staff.

The Supreme Administration Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has got the following structure:

Department “Administrative-Judicial” – its magistrates participate directly in the judicial proceedings before the Supreme Administrative Court.

Department “Extrajudicial supervision over administration acts and self-styled ruling”, whose subject of activity is control over the conformity of sub-law normative acts with laws and the compliance of laws with the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria (the functions of the Department are larger as compared with those indicated by its name).

Department “Information and analysis” – it is intended to collect, process and analyze the information about the whole activity of the Prosecutor’s Office, the legislation concerning the Prosecutor’s Office activity and the judicial practice of the Supreme Administrative Court.

There is a subsidiary staff in departments - employees who have not a juridical education and who are distributed in structural sections, analogous to those in the Supreme Prosecutor’s Office of Cassation.

The prosecutor’s offices of appeal are integral structural formations and they have no departments. They are directed by prosecutors of appeal who have deputies. A few more prosecutors work in them. There is also a subsidiary staff of employees consisting of clerks, registrars, archivists, couriers of subpoenas and judicial papers drivers and others who are under the immediate direction of an employee, occupying the office of “administration secretary”.

The territory of the country is divided into 5 regions of appeal, attended respectively by the prosecutor’s offices of appeal in the towns of Sofia, Plovdiv, Burgas, Varna and Veliko Tarnovo.

The Military Prosecutor’s office of appeal covers the territory of the whole country and it participates in the criminal proceedings before the Military Court of Appeal on criminal cases of offenses perpetrated by members of the armed forces, policemen, and others in their quality of accomplices or associates.

There exist several district prosecutor’s offices in the regions of the prosecutor’s offices of appeal. The area of each districts comprises a couple of towns. In the region of each district prosecutor’s office there are a few regional prosecutor’s offices which are the lowest sections in the structure of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Five of the district prosecutor’s offices are military. They include also military examining magistrates in their personnel.

In each of the district and regional prosecutor’s offices there is a technical subsidiary staff that is distributed according to the above described way.

ANNEX 6

ORGANIZATION

Of Documents Turnover in Chief Prosecutor's Administration, in the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, and the Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office

Prior to the reorganization in the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria the flow of incoming and outgoing documents was processed by the registration service of the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

After the formation of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and the Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office, separate registration offices have been created in them.

There exists also a registration service in the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

The structure of documents turnover according to the nature of documents is as follows:

A/ Correspondence from the National Assembly, deputies, President, Council of ministers, Ministries, Departments, other establishments and officials., political parties and coalitions.

B/ Correspondence connected with Chief Prosecutor's functions containing an international item.

C/ Documents in conjunction with the Prosecutor's Office and Investigation services staff and personnel, and the changes in them.

D/ Documents connected with procedural functions performed by the Chief Prosecutor (under the Penal code of proceedings, the Law concerning the Constitutional Court, Judicial Power Law, Supreme Administration Court Law, and others), as well as with the supervision of lawfulness and methodical guidance on the activity of each prosecutor.

E/ Citizens' complaints, applications, signals and proposals.

F/ Critical publications in the Mass media.

Practically the processing of incoming documentation is done in the following way:

According to the addressee, indicated in documents, registry is made in books of the respective registration service, the documents being given consecutive incoming number (of the Chief Prosecutor, of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation or the Supreme Administration Prosecutor's Office).

Registered materials are submitted to the respective Chief of Office who distributes them according to competences of the departments in the Supreme Prosecutor's Offices.

The chiefs of departments carry out the final distribution of files, as they assign them to prosecutors from their departments for work. Allotment being concluded, files that are not sent according to competence to another Prosecutor's Office or State Authority, remain to be kept in departments.

The Chief Prosecutor dispatches further a part of the correspondence, addressed to him, to the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation or the Supreme Administration Office where documents are given a new registration number according to the list of the respective Prosecutor's Office. Their further movement follows the way described above.

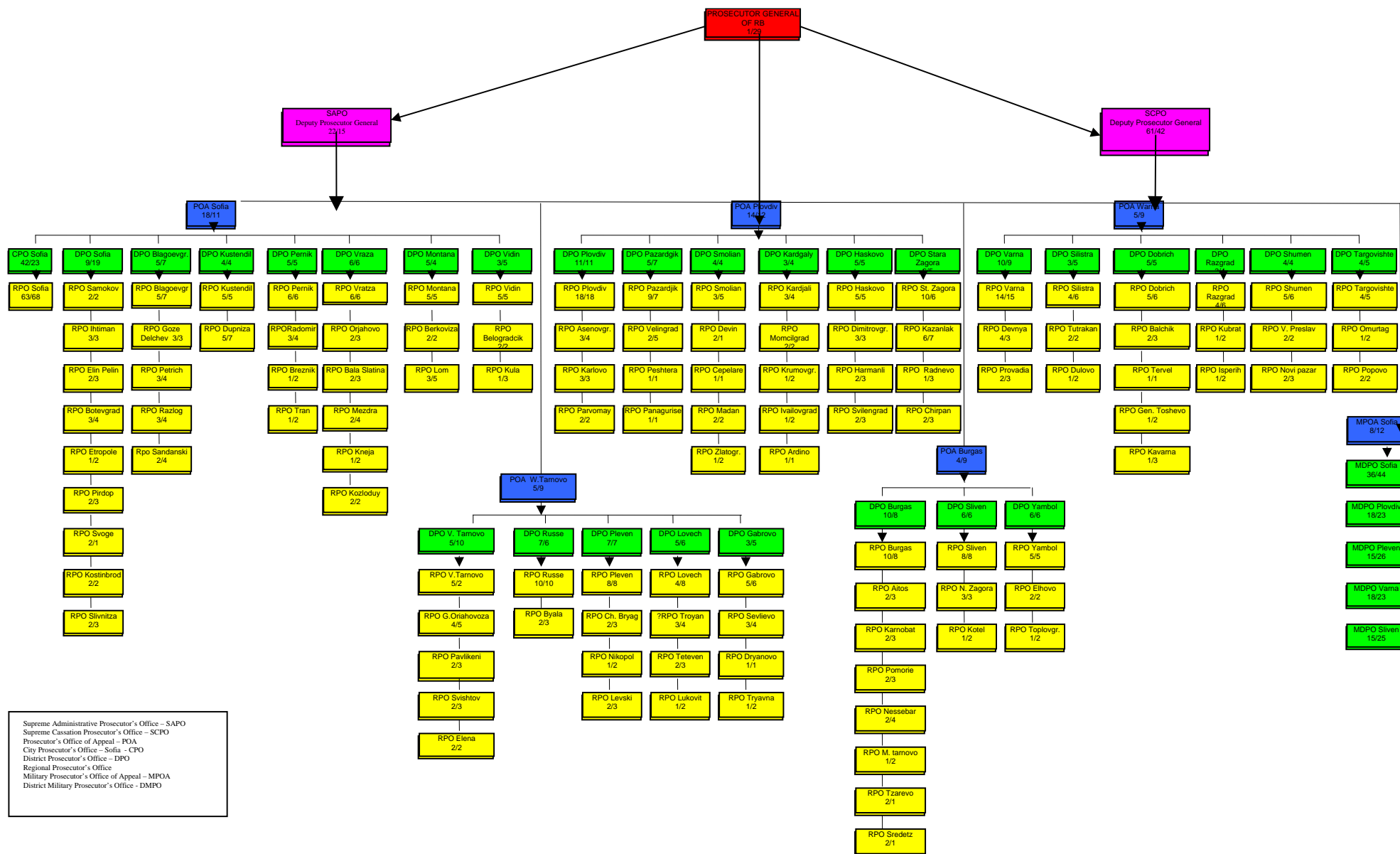
Outgoing correspondence receives separate registration numbers which are entered in separate registration books (registers and others).

Analogous processing of the documentation, done by clerks, is introduced in the rest of the prosecutor's offices. The save-keeping of the documents that remain at the prosecutor's offices after concluding the work with them is carried out in the service "Archive" at the respective prosecutor's office where they are given a file number and entered in the archive books.

At the present time we are interested in the particularities related to documents turnover with using computer equipment.

ANNEX 7

Structure of the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria



ANNEX 8

C O N C E P T I O N

of Computerization in the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria

Section "Information service and technologies"

Part 1 General principles

Shortly before the month of October, 1999 the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has accomplished its activity at 119 offices (*everywhere in the text, it is understood under "office" one or more Regional Prosecutor's Offices which are housed at one building*) whereof at 6 there is an incompletely built structural cable network and 34 have at their disposal computer equipment. None of the Prosecutor's Offices in the Republic of Bulgaria is either completely provided with built structural cable network or covers fully the staff needs of computer equipment.

At the present time the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria needs of information can be specified in two directions:

A/ In connection with the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria on criminal process. Chapter 8 of Statistics Law settles normatively the framework for building an integral information system to counteract criminality (IISCC) between the Interior Ministry the Court, the Prosecutor's Office, the Investigation Service and the Main Administration of the Places for Depriving of Liberty. The necessity of the IISCC is engendered by the urgent imperative to improve the interaction between law protecting and jurisdiction authorities and to combat more effectively criminality.

In order to solve this task it is necessary to develop an automated information system, as an integral part of the IISCC, so that it could be of use to the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, (Prosecutor's Office Computer Information System (POCIS)).

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria utilizes as well another standard software which helps its activity (such as law-information systems, office software and others).

B/ In connection with financing-accountancy, staff selection and others organizational activities.

The concepts concerning point B will be elaborated additionally.

Part II Information Scope, Structure and Functions of the Computer System Attending the Activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria in Criminal Process

1/ Law-information systems

During 1999 the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has been using:

According to a contract with the firm "Apis Hristovith" Ltd. - APIS 4.1 and APIS - register Siela 2.1 and Siela 2.0

2/ Prosecutor's Office computer information system (POCIS)

Towards October 1999 the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has exploited:

ANNEX 8

The POCIS – worked out by the firm “Axior” (briefly: POCIS -“Axior” at Regional Prosecutor’s Offices in the towns Varna, Sliven Blagoevgrad

The POCIS – worked out by the firm “Parallel” (briefly: POCIS-“Parallel”) at Regional Prosecutor Offices in the town of Plovdiv.

By decision of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria Administration the above mentioned information systems were started during the period 1996-1997, the one of “Axior” being installed only in the town of Varna. In December 1997 an appraisal of their function was made together with Dutch specialists and the results proved to be unsatisfactory. POCIS-“Parallel” had been build on non-standard system of controlling the data base (SWDB), and for that reason it was characterized as unfit in a long run. POCIS -“Axior had been build on the standard SWDB “Infromix” but it was considered to be outdated, not corresponding to the contemporary requirements. On this account the then Administration of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria made decision to start developing a new system architecture by using a standard technique of development. A new governing group was appoin ted which had to direct the development and the computerization in the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Before making this decision, the firm “Axior” had introduced free of charge its product at the Regional Prosecutor’s Offices in the towns of Sliven and Blagoevgrad.

In connection with this the section “Information Service and Technologies” has been preparing a conception of computer information system for the Prosecutor’s Office which I summarize in point 3 of the present chapter.

3/ Computer information system of the Prosecutor’s Office

3.1 Purposes of the system definition

A/ Accomplishment of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria commitments on building the Integral Information System to Counteract Criminality (IISCC)

1/ Electronic data collection and processing concerning the activity of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria in the criminal process, the persons and the institutions connected with that and the creation of real possibilities to integrate this information in the IISCC.

2/ Creation of conditions for a gradual introducing of a device for automatic exchange of data with the Integral Register of Crimes which is going to be build by the National Institute of Statistics.

3/ Gradual creation of means for an automatic exchange of data with the institutions of the IISCC.

B/ Entering of data about the activity of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria in the criminal process

4/ Easy to use and learn, effective user’s dialogue for changes and addition of new data in the file.

5/ Aiding the data introduction through

Automatic registration according to the date and the number.

Suitable selection and sorting out of data, entered by the user through lists of values.

6/ Creation of patterns (forms) for electronic entering of prosecutor’s acts.

7/ Creation of devices for automatic filling of a text in the acts depending on the data in the file.

C/ System about persons

8/ Creation of global system following the criminal status of the persons and in particular the information about them necessary for the Prosecutor’s Office activity.

9/ Creation of a two-way connection between files and persons – possibility of tracing.

D/ Files

10/ Tracing of the movements, times-limits and status of files.

11/ Storing of global connections between the files and the persons related to them.

12/ Maintenance of data about persons to whom the measure “detention on remand” has been imposed.

13/ Connections between the file and the data belonging to it.

Prosecutor’s acts

Incoming-outgoing information

Movements

Present state

ANNEX 8

Phase

Tasks and time-limits

Information for responsible persons and their decisions with regard to the file.

Connections to the data about persons, institutions and qualifications

14/ Information about sentences and prosecutor's acts related to them.

E/ References

15/ Easy creation of references, requests, searches and multifold use of previously created (regulated) things of that sort by administrators developers and users.

16/ Rapid and full taking out of references concerning local data, inclusion of requests about external data into the priority queue and their consecutive accomplishment as soon as possible

17/ Creation of alphabetical indices and books to be used by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria.

18/ Creation of a device for accomplishment of random regulated references out of the stored data.

19/ Creation of a device for statistical processing and analysis of the data, aimed at helping the administration to make decisions.

F/ Law qualifications

20/ Storing of the law qualifications, necessary for the Prosecutor's Office activity.

21/ Possibilities of splitting, with reference to subject and time, qualifications (in view of searching and connecting with other data).

22/ Connections between qualifications and persons in the frame of the same file; tracing the qualifications of a given person with regard to acts, investigation and court decisions.

G/ Data for the institutions from the legal system in the Republic of Bulgaria and the persons in these institutions.

23/ Connections between files and persons working in courts, localization of files, adequate (automated) notifying responsible persons should happen events related to the files processed by them.

H/ Connections towards other systems

24/ Creation of conditions for automatic checking in view of full coincidence of the data stored in the POCIS and those in ESGRAON/The future system of the Interior Ministry about persons.

25/ Creation of conditions for automatic checking in view of full coincidence of the data stored in the POCIS and those kept in BULSTAT-99 – about firms.

26/ Creation of conditions for automatic checking in view of full coincidence of the data stored in the POCIS and those in the conviction offices, and the Central Conviction Office.

27/ Creation of conditions for automatic checking in view of full coincidence of the data stored in POCIS and those in the systems of border control.

28/ Data about accused persons out of investigation services and the Ministry of the Interior.

29/ Creation of conditions for integrated work with law-information systems, such as Digesta, Apis, Daksy, Siela and others.

I/ System Globalization

30/ Synchronization of the available nomenclatures between different judicial institutions.

31/ Support to the requirements with regard to Statistics Law.

32/ Back up of the interrelation between different data on Global level in view of finding fast the necessary data.

33/ System for protecting data from an illegal access and destroying

44/ Possibility of a remote access to the local systems of responsible persons.

35/ Data encrypting according to routes in the global network.

3.2/ Technical part

ANNEX 8

A/ Functionality of the indicated modules

1/ Possibilities of adding new files, addition, deleting and changes of the data about persons, qualifications, acts, movements, incoming and outgoing documents. References on the data of the files, storing of the references criteria for a future use. Connections towards other files with relation to the current link towards profiles of the persons entered in the persons' system.

2/ Creation and change of profiles (registers) of persons comprising the data necessary to the Prosecutor's Office, required by the Institute of Criminology, addresses, telephones etc., searching according to complete and incomplete data. Analogous back up concerning firms.

3/ Flexible model for providing vertical (hierarchical) and horizontal links between the authorities (institutions) of the Republic of Bulgaria legal system and the other institutions that have relation to the activity of the Prosecutor's Office. Providing to officials from the different institutions, the hierarchy between them, with the rights to resolve, acts, etc. Back up of each employee's personal electronic folder containing information about the current files, their state and location, possibilities of electronic dispatching of files and the data, that belong to them, to other employees' folders.

4/ Introduction of the acts that belong to a given file into the data base, selection of predefined patterns, automated filling of text in the act depending on the data in the file, possibilities of correction, printing.

5/ Choice of qualifications, data belonging to them, persons' relations to the qualifications through respective acts.

6/ Creation of predefined references generating the contents of the maintained alphabetic indices and books in POA, DPO and RPO – Plovdiv towards November 1999.

7/ Creation of defined references being used in POA, DPO and RPO – Plovdiv towards November 1999.

B. Reference requirements with respect to computer systems and the connected with them communication equipment.

B1. Computer devices necessary to equip:

A big office (with 10 or more prosecutors working at it)

1/ Two servers – minimum requirements: 256 Mb RAM, 20GB HDD, Pentium III.

2/ Administrator's station for carrying out big references and system administration: 128 Mb RAM 4Gb HDD, Pentium III.

3/ User's stations - 32 Mb RAM, 1GB HDD, Pentium II, Internet Explorer – according to the places of work.

A medium sized office (from 5 to 10 prosecutors) working at it)

1/ Server - minimum requirements: 128 Mb RAM, 20GB HDD, Pentium III

2/ Administrator's station for carrying out big references and system administration: 128 Mb RAM 4Gb HDD, Pentium III.

3/ User's stations - 32 Mb RAM, 1GB HDD, Pentium II, Internet Explorer 4.0 – according to the places of work.

A small office (up to 5 prosecutors working at it)

4/ Autonomously working user's stations: 128 Mb RAM, 4Gb HDD, Pentium III

The computer systems, necessary to a complete building of the POCIS, are presented in the Appendix 2 on the base of the currently existing staff distribution.

C2 Communication equipment

1/ Building of a local network (LAN) for each one of the offices according to Appendix 2.

2/ Connection of the local networks of the different offices into the global Prosecutor's Office network (WAN). The Choice of a concrete decision concerning the type of WAN should be made after having completed the POCIS and made an assessment about kind and the traffic volume between the different offices.

The purchase of computer equipment and the building of communication infrastructure must proceed depending on the introduction of the POCIS.

ANNEX 8

C/ Basic software equipment

The basic software equipment should be pure from licensing point of view, with the capability of building rapidly applications for work. It must provide:

multipurpose use of AIS by many people, with utilizing common resources (data base, system comp and exploit the POICE, taking into consideration IISCC requirements, are:

C1 Operational system for the DB servers –

MS WINDOWS NT Server 4.0.

C2 Data base software for the data base servers

System for management of relational BD as *ORACLE 8i, INFROMIX OnLINE DSA or INFR OMIX OnLINE workgroup Server 7.x.*

C3 Software provision for PC

The basic software equipment should include:

operational system: BS Windows NT4 WS;

Communication software equipment: *build-in in MS Windows NT4 WS TCP/IP protocols*;

Browser Internet Explorer 4.x

Clerical activity automation background (text processing, electronic tables, representative graphic local data base etc.): to be used the integrated software system *Microsoft Office*, which comprises:

Software system for text processing *Word*

Software system for electronic tables *Excel*

Software system for representative graphics *Powerpoint*

Software system for maintaining local data base *Access*

D/ Applied software equipment

D1/ System structure

The “POCIS” will be implemented as a hierarchic information system on two mutually connected levels:

central level: for the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Bulgaria – Chief Prosecutor;

territorial level: for regional, district and appeal prosecutor’s offices.

The “central level” AIS is meant for work in the Chief Prosecutor’s Administration as well as to provide system integration as a whole and in conjunction with the IISCC. The full information about the activity of the Chief Prosecutor, the Supreme Prosecutor’s Office of Cassation, the Supreme Administration Prosecutor’s Office, the basic information concerning regional prosecutor’s offices and the service data necessary for an automated exchange of information will be entered and stored in it. The system will be open for new applications and integratable in the IISCC.

The “territorial level” AIS is intended for work in the regional prosecutor’s offices. The full information about the activity in the respective RPO, DPO or POA will be introduced and stored in it. The system will be open for new applications and integratable in the IISCC.

D2 Rate of scale

The POCIS will be accomplished as

a/ a client-server application for big and middle-sized offices

b/ an autonomously working application for small offices.

In both implementations the application should work integrately with the central level, as well as an element of the Prosecutor’s Office global network.

ANNEX 9

Prosecutor's office	4.2.1. Servers for the "Global center"	4.2.2. Servers for the "Local centers"	4.2.3. Personal computers	4.2.4. Personal printers	4.2.5. Network printers	4.2.6. Local comm unicati on area (domai n)	4.2.7. Communi cation hardwea r for global commun ication	4.2.8. Communi cational infrastruct ure for global communic ation
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prosecutor General	2	0	25	8	1	110	1	2048
SCPO	0	2	60	60	2	0	1	128
SAPO	0	0	25	32	0	0	1	128
DPO Blagoevgrad	0	2	4	5	0	10	1	128
RPO Blagoevgrad	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	128
RPO Gotze Delchev	0	0	4	2	0	5	1	33,6
RPO Petrich	0	0	6	3	0	6	1	33,6
RPO Razlog	0	0	4	3	0	6	1	33,6
RPO Sandanski	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	33,6
POA Bourgas	0	2	5	3	1	1	1	128
DPO Bourgas	0	2	8	10	0	32	1	128
RPO Bourgas	0	0	16	9	0	0	1	128
RPO Aitos	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Karnobat	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Malko Tarnovo	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Nessebar	0	0	5	2	1	5	1	33,6
RPO Pomorie	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Sredetz	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Tzarevo	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
POA Varna	0	2	7	4	0	0	1	128
DPO Varna	0	0	6	8	1	0	1	128
MDPO Varna	0	0	20	10	1	23	1	128
RPO Varna	0	2	24	14	1	0	1	128
RPO Devnia	0	0	5	2	1	6	1	33,6
RPO Provadia	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	33,6
POA Veliko Tarnovo	0	2	9	4	1	11	1	128
DPO Veliko Tarnovo	0	0	8	5	1	9	1	128
RPO Veliko Tarnovo	0	0	9	5	1	9	1	128
RPO G.Oriahovitza	0	0	8	4	1	8	1	33,6
RPO Elena	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Pavlikeni	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Svistov	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Vidin	0	2	4	3	1	7	1	128
RPO Vidin	0	0	9	5	1	9	1	128
RPO Belogradchik	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Kula	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
DPO Vratza	0	2	8	6	1	10	1	128
RPO Vratza	0	0	11	6	1	11	1	128
RPO B.Slatina	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Kneja	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Kozlodui	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6

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RPO Mezdra	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Oriahovo	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Gabrovo	0	2	5	3	1	7	1	128
RPO Gabrovo	0	0	8	5	0	8	1	128
RPO Drianovo	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Sevlievo	0	0	5	3	1	6	1	33,6
RPO Triavna	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	33,6
DPO Dobritch	0	2	5	5	0	9	1	128
RPO Dobritch	0	0	5	5	0	9	1	128
RPO Balchic	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
RPO General Tochevo	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Kavarna	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Tervel	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
DPO Kardgali	0	2	3	3	0	5	1	128
RPO Kardgali	0	0	6	3	1	6	1	128
RPO Ardino	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Ivailovgrad	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Krumovgrad	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Momchilgrad	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
DPO Kiustendil	0	2	6	4	1	8	1	128
RPO Kiustendil	0	0	8	5	0	8	1	128
RPO Dupnitza	0	0	8	4	1	9	1	33,6
DPO Lovetch	0	2	6	5	1	9	1	128
RPO Lovetch	0	0	7	3	0	7	1	128
RPO Lucovit	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Teteven	0	0	3	3	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Troian	0	0	6	3	1	6	1	33,6
DPO Montana	0	2	6	5	1	8	1	128
RPO Montana	0	0	8	5	0	8	1	128
RPO Bercovitz	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Lom	0	0	7	3	1	7	1	33,6
DPO Pazardgic	0	2	7	5	1	11	1	128
RPO Pazardgic	0	0	14	8	0	14	1	128
RPO Velingrad	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	33,6
RPO Panagurishte	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Peshtera	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	33,6
DPO Pernic	0	2	5	5	0	8	1	128
RPO Pernic	0	0	11	6	0	11	1	128
RPO Breznic	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Radomir	0	0	5	3	1	6	1	33,6
RPO Tran	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	33,6
DPO Pleven	0	2	8	7	1	10	1	128
MDPO Pleven	0	0	29	15	0	0	1	128
RPO Pleven	0	0	14	8	0	14	1	128
RPO Levski	0	0	5	2	1	5	1	33,6
RPO Nicopol	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Cherven briag	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
POA Plovdiv	0	2	14	11	1	45	1	128
DPO Plovdiv	0	0	14	11	0	0	1	128
MDPO Plovdiv	0	2	31	20	0	32	1	128
RPO Plovdiv	0	0	25	17	0	0	1	128
RPO Assenovgrad	0	0	4	3	0	6	1	33,6
RPO Karlovo	0	0	5	3	1	6	1	33,6

ANNEX 9

RPO Parvomai	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Razgrad	0	2	0	3	0	7	1	128
RPO Razgrad	0	0	7	4	0	7	1	128
RPO Isperich	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Cubrat	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
DPO Rousse	0	2	3	7	0	11	1	128
RPO Rousse	0	0	16	10	0	16	1	128
RPO Biala	0	0	4	3	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Silistra	0	2	3	3	0	7	1	128
RPO Silistra	0	0	3	4	0	7	1	128
RPO Dulovo	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Tutracan	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Sliven	0	2	4	5	0	0	1	128
RPO Sliven	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	128
MDPO Sliven	0	2	23	15	0	25	1	128
RPO Cotel	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Nova Zagora	0	0	6	3	1	6	1	33,6
DPO Smolian	0	2	6	4	1	8	1	128
RPO Smolian	0	0	5	3	0	5	1	128
RPO Devin	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Zlatograd	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	33,6
RPO Madan	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Chepelare	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	33,6
POA Sofia	0	2	7	7	1	10	1	128
CPO Sofia	0	0	48	20	1	0	1	128
MPOA Sofia	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	128
MDPO Sofia	0	0	26	30	1	0	1	128
DPO Sofia	0	0	11	5	1	0	1	128
RPO Sofia	0	2	110	30	4	120	1	128
RPO Botevgrad	0	0	7	3	1	7	1	33,6
RPO Elin Pelin	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Etropole	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Ichtiman	0	0	5	3	0	5	1	33,6
RPO Costinbrod	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Pirdop	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Samokov	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Svoje	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Slivnitza	0	0	5	3	0	5	1	33,6
DPO Stara Zagora	0	2	9	5	1	10	1	128
RPO Stara Zagora	0	0	13	8	0	13	1	128
RPO Kazanlac	0	0	10	6	1	11	1	33,6
RPO Radnevo	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Chirpan	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Targovichte	0	2	4	4	1	7	1	128
RPO Targovichte	0	0	7	4	0	7	1	128
RPO Omurtag	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	33,6
RPO Popovo	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Haskovo	0	2	7	5	1	9	1	128
RPO Haskovo	0	0	8	5	0	8	1	128
RPO Dimitrovgrad	0	0	5	3	0	5	1	33,6
RPO Svilengrad	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Harmanli	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
DPO Chumen	0	2	6	4	1	8	1	128

ANNEX 9

RPO Chumen	0	0	9	5	0	9	1	128
RPO Novi Pazar	0	0	5	2	1	5	1	33,6
RPO Preslav	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	33,6
DPO Yambol	0	2	7	6	0	11	1	128
RPO Yambol	0	0	6	5	0	10	1	128
RPO Elhovo	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	33,6
RPO Topolovgrad	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	33,6
Total for the country	2	66	1176	750	52	1128	154	154