

Standard Project Fiche

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number (Year 1): BG2004/016-711.09.01

1.2 Title: Strengthening of the Customs Control on the Future EU External Borders and in the area of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

1.3 Sector: Customs and Finance

1.4 Location: Bulgaria, National Customs Agency (NCA)

1.5 Duration:

Phase 1: Programming year 2004

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Duration of Component 1: 24 months (*8 months contracting, 15 months period of execution and 1 month closure*);

Duration of Component 2: 7 months (*3 months contracting, 3 months period of execution and 1 month closure*);

Duration of Component 3: 16 months (*9 months contracting, 6 months period of execution and 1 month closure, after the end of the period of execution there will be a 6- month warranty period*);

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Duration of Component 1: 30 months (*10 months call for proposals, selection of partner and drafting of Twinning Covenant and 20 months legal duration within which 18 months implementation*);

Phase 2: Programming year 2005

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Duration of Component 4: 27 months (*8 months contracting, 18 months period of execution and 1 month closure, a guarantee period till the end of the disbursement deadline is foreseen*);

Duration of Component 5: 21 months (*8 months contracting, 12 months period of execution and 1 month closure*)

Duration of Component 6: 16 months (*9 months contracting, 6 months period of execution and 1 month closure, after the end of the period of execution there will be a 12- month warranty period*)

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Duration of Component 2: 6 months (*3 months contracting, 2 months period of execution and 1 month closure*)

Duration of Component 3: 16 months (*9 months contracting, 6 months period of execution and 1 month closure, after the end of the period of execution there will be a 12- month warranty period*)

Phase 3: Programming year 2006

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Duration of Component 7: 16 months (*9 months contracting, 6 months period of execution and 1 month closure, after the end of the period of execution there will be a 12- month warranty period*)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Improvement of the customs control efficiency at the future EU external borders;
Enhancement of the administrative capacity of the customs for the future implementation of the CAP.

2.2 Project purpose:

Sub-Project 1: Enhancement of the operational and administrative capacity of the customs control and modernization of the specialised technical equipment

Sub-Project 2: Assistance to the Bulgarian Customs Administration (BCA) in the process of adoption of the European customs legislation and practices in the field of the CAP

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA priority (and implementing measures envisaged by the Action plan for AP priorities related to strengthening the administrative and judicial capacity)

In the annex of COUNCIL DECISION of 19 May 2003 on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Bulgaria (2003/396/EC), point 4 Priorities, Customs, is stated the following:

“...- Upgrade customs laboratories as well as infrastructure and equipment at customs clearance points;

Implement the Strategy for rationalisation of border operations;

Take steps to prepare for implementation, at the time of accession, of customs measures and provisions that will not be introduced until then.”

Road maps for Bulgaria and Romania, Brussels, 13.11.2002

COM (2002) 624

Chapter 25: Customs Union

Short-term priorities

Bulgaria should focus further efforts on continued implementation of the Business Strategy, which is of great importance with a view to ensuring the necessary administrative and operational capacity to implement of the *acquis*.

Medium term priorities

Strengthen operational and administrative capacity of customs administration and ensure a satisfactory level of IT capacity.

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Bulgaria has achieved a high degree of legislative alignment on the customs *acquis* until the year 2000. Continued work is needed as regards alignment with new *acquis*, e.g. with regard to precursors and economic regimes. Efforts are also needed concerning suspensions and tariff quotas, and concerning export controls on cultural goods. Further work is necessary in the fields of risk analysis and post-clearance controls. Operational plans are still required for the implementation of the Business Strategy, in order to ensure that its strategic objectives are met.

Concerning the **administrative and operational capacity** to implement the *acquis*, progress was noted in the implementation of the strategy to rationalise border operations.

While Bulgaria has achieved a high degree of legislative alignment, some implementing provisions remain to be adopted. Bulgaria should continue the efforts undertaken so far, which have led to an improved, but not yet sufficient administrative and operational capacity of the National Customs Agency.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)

Not applicable.

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

In order to implement the major tasks and objectives, laid down in the strategic documents for development of the Bulgarian Customs Administration (BCA), and based on the progress made so far, the National Customs Agency (NCA) attaches great importance to areas, such as the harmonization of the Bulgarian customs legislation with the *acquis communautaire*, strengthening the administrative capacity and the implementation of the functions for control of the future external borders. The Strategy for Rationalisation of the Bulgarian Customs Administration's Border Operations in the Period 2001-2006 and the Detailed Implementation Plan for the Strategy are the main relevant documents in this area. The Detailed Implementation Plan has been updated recently and both documents will be updated further, if the need arises.

In the area of border control NCA should also plan its activities within the overall framework of the control of the borders of Bulgaria, as within Chapter 24 "Justice and Home Affairs" in the National Action Plan for Adoption of the Schengen Acquis is envisaged as an obligation for Bulgaria to develop a Strategy for Integrated Management of the Borders of the Republic of Bulgaria at national level. The leading institution in the development of this Strategy is the National Border Police Service within the Ministry of Interior. The Strategy is planned to be ready by the end of 2004. The cooperation between the institutions is implemented at national level by the Interdepartmental Council on the Matters of the BCP, headed by the Chief secretary of the Ministry of Interior (members include Deputy ministers of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Health). This new Strategy will help in coordination of the future activities and plans of the different Bulgarian institutions engaged in the implementation of the border control, including the National Customs Agency.

The benefits of efficient and effective border management are obvious: it will enable the citizens to live in a space of security and freedom where their business can trade more easily across borders and where they can travel more easily across borders. Bulgarian agencies (especially for customs and border control) must cooperate more if border crossings are to be made more efficient in terms of both flows of trade and people and of controlling cross-border crime. Border management problems cannot be solved through actions in the border alone,

they must involve actions elsewhere within the country. For example, trade will not automatically increase across any border simply by improving crossing facilities; one must also address the national customs operations and other trade facilitation measures.

Integrated border management will help Bulgaria to use better its scarce resources in this area by tackling in a comprehensive way the identified interrelated problems of trade and traffic bottlenecks at border crossings, of insecurity, crime and smuggling across borders. At its heart, integrated border management involves two key processes: cooperation and strategic planning.

NCA intends to develop Border management plans for the country border points. The border management plans will outline which border crossing points will be active after the Bulgaria's accession to the EU and will show what type of customs checks will be performed at each of these BCPs.

One important area of the Integrated Border Control, where NCA requires assistance, is the control on the trade with weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies, especially in view of the importance of the presence of an efficient control in this area in the spotlight of the international fight against terrorism. The strategic interests of Bulgaria coincide with those of the wide international community that provides a growing support to the establishment of a suitable model for cooperation and information exchange in this field. This task has been envisaged in the Strategy for rationalisation of the Bulgarian Customs Administration's Border Operations in the Period 2001-2006 and the Detailed Implementation Plan for the Strategy.

The Government has undertaken measures for improvement of the control and activities related to illicit trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies. The Law on Control of the Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (in force since 1996) sets the conditions and rules for foreign trade in this type of possible dual-use goods and technologies. The Law was amended and supplemented in 2002 in line with Council Regulation 2432/2001 for amendment and up-date of Council Regulation 1334/2000 and Council Regulation 880/2002 amending Regulation 1334/2000, which introduces a Community control regime over the export of dual-use goods and technologies. New Implementing Provisions to the Law have been adopted /State Gazette, issue 115 of 10 December 2002/. The list of products is in a process of actualisation and its approval by the Council of Ministers is imminent.

An Ordinance of the Director General of the National Customs Agency identifies the customs offices authorized to perform customs clearance of military and special products with the purpose of reinforcement of controls on this activity.

The National Customs Agency periodically receives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs an updated list of countries on which arms and dual-use goods embargo has been imposed on the side of the EU, the United Nations Security Council and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Within this project a Study of the best EU Member States practices concerning the organization of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and analysis of the legislation in this field will be conducted. Methodological assistance to the NCA officers, seminars in Bulgaria and training in a Member State in line with the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies will be provided. The Bulgarian customs officers need practical training in the area of the control of small arms and light weapons that are mainly subject of an illegal trade. Until now such training has not been carried out in the area of the practical organization of the control in this area, implemented by EU. Therefore it will be useful for Bulgarian customs officers to acquaint themselves on the spot in an EU Member State with the organization of the control in this area, in order to put it in practice in Bulgaria. It is also important for the

customs officers to acquaint themselves with the real practical application of the measures in the area of the control of weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies in an EU Member State that possesses the best practices in this area. This will benefit the preparation of the Terms of Reference for the software, as these measures and practices will be implemented in the automation of the control. Software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons will be developed. Customs officers from the CCD and from the relevant customs offices will be trained to administrate and use this software. For security reasons this software will not be an integral part of the Bulgarian Integrated Customs Information System (BICIS), as its integration as a module into BICIS would require a substantial increase in the security requirements for the whole BICIS system.

In relation to the increasing threat of terrorism after 11th September 2001 and the constant changes in the security situation, reflecting in new EU legislation, a continuous training should be conducted in the field of border control. As the EU legislation is continuously being updated, by the end of this project BCA expects that there will be new circumstances, situation, requirements and conditions in the field of customs border control. Due to the fact that these new legislative acts should be adopted and implemented by the Bulgarian side and that BCA capacity for this task may prove insufficient without the external aid of the Member States this component requires conducting training in Bulgaria as well as in EU Member States with best practices in this area. This will benefit the implementation and future harmonization of the practices in the field of customs control on the entire territory of the EU. The additional training in EU Member States on the “train the trainers” principle is needed as a continuation to the outputs of the Project Strengthening of the border control capacities BG 02.03.09.01, where a training course based on “train the trainers” principle in the field of border control is foreseen.

The worldwide growth in the trafficking of illegal goods combined with the increasing volume of international travel and trade has encouraged the Bulgarian Customs Administration to examine ways of improving the effectiveness of its enforcement controls while maintaining trade facilitation. Memorandums of understanding (MoUs) between the BCA and trade operators are a valuable mechanism by which a joint customs/business approach to combating customs offences can be achieved. Through MoUs, the NCA can obtain information from trade circles for targeting of high-risk passengers or consignments. These memorandums also provide a framework by which the trade can help the customs authorities by means of alerting them to suspicious shipments or circumstances. MoUs are advantageous to trade operators – increased assistance and information from the trade enables customs to separate and effectively target high-risk traffic thereby allowing the vast bulk of legitimate traffic to flow freely. The increase of trade through MoUs can lead to more accurate targeting resulting in more detection of illicit goods. Other practical benefits such as structured channels of communication and enhanced cooperation are strongly welcomed by customs. The central theme in the MoU programme will be the use of intelligence and the deployment of resources to the highest risk. This philosophy will allow the NCA to dramatically improve effectiveness and efficiency by targeting risk consignments, whilst allowing innocent traffic to flow freely. There is a growing realization that this degree of change can only be achieved with the active participation of legitimate business. As a result only the high-risk passengers and goods will be targeted for examination. From a business perspective this will result in quicker, smoother clearance of legitimate goods through schemes providing simplified procedures.

The project envisages developing a draft model of MoU as well as conducting a training course of liaison officers in an EU Member States in line with the best EU practices in the field of negotiating and servicing MoUs. Guidelines for these officers will be prepared. NCA considers such training necessary for the officers from the BCA in order to see the MoU

proper practical application in an EU Member States and how it functions at local level. This could not be achieved by training in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Customs Agency has three instructors on training of customs drugs dogs that have been trained in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany in 1997. In the past years a number of changes have occurred in the methodology of training customs dogs implemented in Germany, for instance the decision of the Federal Customs Directorate to use for the purposes of the dogs training real quantities of drug substances instead of their substitutes used earlier. In April 2003 three trainers on customs cinology were appointed in "Customs Dogs School" sector within RCD Varna who have worked as dogs handlers, but are not acquainted in detail with the modern methods of the German cinology for training of customs drugs dogs. In reference to the initiation of a comprehensive training process in the newly-opened on 8 December 2003 Customs Dogs School near Balchik and in view of the necessity to upgrade the methodological knowledge of the instructors at local level and the trainers in the School, the NCA proposes the implementation of a training with total duration of 10 weeks in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany for 6 customs officers: two instructors, three trainers and an officer from "Customs Intelligence and Investigation – Drugs, Weapons and Precursors" Department in the Central Customs Directorate.

Supply of equipment for the customs offices at the future EU external borders has also been envisaged under this Project. The equipment has been planned on the basis of needs analysis and the specific characteristics of the passenger and freight flows in terms of type and quantity of goods and intensity of crossings at the specific points have been taken into account (see Annex 4).

The X-ray equipment and other types of equipment envisaged to be supplied for the international ports will enable the efficient control of the containers being discharged as well as a swifter processing of transit goods loaded in sea freight containers.

Part of the X-ray equipment is mobile so that, when necessary, checks on the means of transport (vehicles) can be performed not only at the border checkpoints but also throughout the whole customs territory of the country.

The equipment planned to be deployed at the main border checkpoints will permit the customs officers to check all passing trucks without discharging them as well as bring to the reduction of the time for control on palletized goods and freight with extra large dimensions transported as hand baggage. "Freight with extra large dimensions transported as hand baggage" should be interpreted as baggage with dimensions bigger than: length 55cm, height 40cm, width 20cm and weight up to 10kg /these are the dimensions of baggage, which any passenger can bring "on board"/. Most often this is baggage carried by the so called "trunk dealers". In most cases these baggages are bigger than: length 120-130cm, height 90-100cm, width 90-100cm and weight over 20-30kg.

The envisaged X-ray equipment for the international airports is in line with the requirements of Doc. 30 8th Edition September 2001; European Civil Aviation Conference. It will enable nearly 100 percent control on cargo and passengers hand baggage, which will lead to increase in the security of flights and prevention of smuggling of goods hidden in cargo containers and/or the passengers' hand baggage. Regarding the security of the flights it should be noted that the different security inspections are performed by different institutional bodies and the relevant equipment is placed in different zones of the airport.

The usage of the envisaged specialised equipment will create the opportunity to meet the challenges, which will be imposed on the Community border customs offices by the globalisation and the increasing trade volumes, to reinforce the EU competition environment and to provide the necessary protection of the financial interests of its members.

With the Bulgaria's accession to EU the BCPs located at the international airports, the Black Sea ports and the Danube river ports will remain operational. Regarding the BCPs located at

the land borders with Romania, Turkey, FYROM and Serbia and Montenegro, these BCPs will remain operational until these countries become EU Member States. The equipment requested under the current project is envisaged only for BCPs located at the international airports, the Black sea ports, the Danube river ports and land borders with Romania, Turkey, FYROM and Serbia and Montenegro.

The equipment envisaged under this sub-project will cover also part of the needs of the new BCP Lesovo, planned to be part of the Regional Customs Directorate Bourgas. This BCP is located at the border with Turkey and it is planned to be completed in July-August 2004 and to become operational by the end of 2004. In accordance with the implementation schedule of this project fiche the first equipment to be supplied under the project to BCP Lesovo will be delivered and installed at the second half of the 2005 at the earliest. The necessary personnel for all border control institutions will be secured through a Council of Ministers Decree, currently in draft stage. It is expected that BCP Lesovo will draw about 30% of the current traffic of the heavily overloaded BCP Kapitan Andreevo.

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

In the process of negotiations for accession to the EU, the Republic of Bulgaria has undertaken clear commitments for complete adoption of the Common Agricultural Policy. They have been set in the negotiations position under Chapter 7 "Agriculture" and programmes have been developed for their implementation in the short (till the end of 2003), middle (till the end of 2004) and long (till the end of 2006) term. In the short and mid-term, the priority activities are related to the introduction in the Bulgarian legislation of the conditions and mechanisms for the CAP implementation, as well as the establishment of the administrative bodies for their management. In order to ensure smooth application of the CAP efforts are made to develop the administrative capacity sufficiently ahead of accession. The responsibilities among the Ministries involved are determined as follows: The system of licensing will be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; The existing State Fund Agriculture will be transformed into a Paying and Intervention Agency which will undertake the payment of export refunds, administer the intervention measures and will control the destination of products. The Paying and Intervention Agency will be established by May 2006 (Additional information on the Negotiation position on Chapter 7 CONF-BG 1/04).

The role of the customs administration is focused mainly on the control on the type and composition of goods for the purposes of export refunds and on the determination of the agricultural components on imports of processed products as well as on the control on the various types of documents required within the CAP framework - licenses and certificates. The obligations of the NCA are related to the following Regulations: 386/90 – on monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts, 2090/2002 – laying down rules for the application of Regulation 386/90 as regards physical checks carried out when agricultural products qualifying for refunds are exported, 3122/94 – laying down criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds; and functions of carrying out the control and under the following Regulations: 800/99 – laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export refunds on agricultural products, 1291/2000 – laying down common detailed rules for the implementation of the system of import and export licenses and advance fixing certificates. Apart from these horizontal regulations the customs will have obligations under the implementation of the provisions for processed agricultural products (the products not covered by Annex I to the Treaty) as well as under the regulations setting the common market organization of various agricultural products. The Customs Laboratory to the NCA shall control the composition of processed agricultural goods (as stated in the Negotiating position

to Chapter 7 – Non Annex I Products – CONF-BG 43/01). In view of the schedule for implementation of the commitments undertaken the Bulgarian Customs Agency should be ready to take on its functions in accordance with the introduction of the separate CAP measures in the Bulgarian legislation – till the end of 2005 – concerning the export refunds and till the end of 2006 – concerning the processed products.

Currently the level of readiness of the Bulgarian Customs Agency for fulfillment of the above-mentioned functions in terms of administrative and technical capacity is low. There is no knowledge of the different types of CAP measures and the mechanisms for their implementation. There is no clarity on the functions of customs in the process of CAP implementation. There is, also, no clarity on the principles and criteria on which the customs control on imports and exports of products under CAP is based, including risk analysis. Methods for laboratory analysis applied in the EU for the purposes of CAP have not been studied and developed. The customs laboratory does not have the equipment necessary for the purpose. One of the main prerequisites for dealing with these difficulties is the development of legislative regulations setting the obligations of the customs administration. With this reference the following should be adopted:

- Amendments in the Customs Act and its Implementing provisions to incorporate the specific provisions related to the CAP.
- Legislative regulations introducing the specific European customs practices applied towards CAP products within the various customs regimes and procedures.
- Legislative provisions regulating the actions of customs under the control on CAP products including physical checks and risk analysis.
- Legislative regulations defining the rules and methods of samples taking and the methods for analysis of agricultural products and of processed agricultural products for the purposes of customs control for implementation of trade agreements and the relevant CAP provisions.
- Supplements to legislative regulations in the field of the agricultural policy describing the specific customs activities.
- National instructions for the customs officers for implementation of the specific customs functions for application of the CAP measures.
- Rules for cooperation with the other authorities competent for the application of the agricultural policy – regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Paying agency, Intervention agency.

The establishment of the administrative capacity for CAP application should include defining and differentiating the functions of the bodies competent for the application of the agricultural policy. It is necessary, by using the experience of the EU Member States and with the assistance of foreign experts, to develop CAP training modules and to train trainers under CAP, to train the operational customs officers at local level in the Regional training centers, to develop instructions for fulfillment of the specific customs functions, to exchange experience with the EU Member States.

Additional specialised equipment would be necessary for enhancement of the analysis productivity in connection with the administering of CAP regulations, since the volume of activities of analyzing agricultural products samples by the customs laboratories will grow. A part of the expected needs in the area of the laboratory tests for the purposes of the customs controls regarding CAP measures has been covered by the Phare 2003 Project for customs laboratories. A need of additional equipment is expected concerning samples' preparation activities. The determination of a particular component's quantity in processed products requires precise and representative homogenization, digestion and extraction treatments of the samples. Additional equipment is considered to be needed in order to cover the expected repeatedly increased volume capacity for particular tests. The Feasibility study envisaged

under Component 2 of this sub-project will determine the needs for analytical equipment in relation to the implementation of CAP measures, an assessment of the productivity of the available laboratory equipment will be made, as well as the necessary technical specifications will be prepared.

3.2 Sectoral rationale

3.2.1 Identification of projects

Not applicable

3.2.2 Sequencing

Not applicable

3.3 Results:

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Purpose: Enhancement of the operational and administrative capacity of the customs control and modernization of the Specialised technical equipment

Results for phase 1:

Component 1: Improvement of the administrative capacity for the customs border control of the BCA

1.1 The administrative capacity in the field of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies enhanced.

1.1.1 Study of the best EU Member States practices concerning the organization of the control on trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies carried out.

1.1.2. Analysis carried out of the legislation in the field of control on trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons.

1.1.3. Seminars carried out in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.

1.1.4. Training conducted in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.

1.1.5. Seminars carried out in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.

1.1.6 Training conducted in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.

1.1.7. The following documents developed and approved by NCA management:

- Programme for the organization of the customs control activities concerning the trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and the trade in small arms and light weapons;

- Guidebook for the customs officers on the control on weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies;

- Terms of Reference for: development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons and for customs officers from the NCA to work with the IT system developed.

1.2 Developed Plans for border management for the country border points with the purpose of identifying their needs after the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.

1.2.1. Current situation assessed at the future outer borders of the enlarged EU.

1.2.2. Drafted model for border management plans.

1.2.3. Developed border management plans.

1.3. Developed Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation.

1.3.1. Drafted model of MoUs – guidelines adapted to suit the particular company/association and the chosen scope in relation to the EU best practices in the area of MoU; negotiation process related to the signing of MoU explained and adopted.

1.3.2. Training course carried out for liaison officers in an EU Member States in line with the EU best practices in the area of negotiating and servicing MoUs.

1.3.3. Guidelines drafted for MoU liaison officers.

1.4. Carried out 10 weeks training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany for 6 customs officers: two instructors from Rouse Customs House, three trainers from the Customs Dogs School in Balchik and an officer from “Customs Intelligence and Investigation – Drugs, Weapons and Precursors” Department in the Central Customs Directorate.

1.4.1 Carried out basic training for 6 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “light” narcotics (hashish, marihuana)

1.4.2 Carried out qualification training for 4 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “hard” narcotics (opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, “Berlin heroin”)

Component 2: Review and assessment of Technical Specifications for specialized technical equipment for carrying out of efficient customs control:

2.1. Review and assessment of the Technical Specifications for supply of specialised technical equipment carried out.

2.2 Technical Specifications for supply of the necessary specialised equipment under phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3 drafted.

Component 3: Supply of specialised technical equipment

The specialised technical equipment planned to be supplied under phase 1 delivered, tested, operational and the relevant customs officers trained.

Results for phase 2:

Component 4: Realization of the Terms of reference developed under phase 1:

4.1. Software for automation of the control on trade in weapons developed;

4.2. Provided training of customs officers from the NCA to work with the system developed under 4.1.

Component 5: Further improvement of the administrative capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control

5.1. Conducted seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.

5.2. Conducted training in EU Member States for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs on the “train the trainers” principle with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.

Component 6: Supply of specialised technical equipment

Specialised technical equipment planned to be supplied under phase 2 delivered, tested, operational and the relevant officers trained.

Results for Phase 3:

Component 7: Supply of specialised technical equipment

The specialised technical equipment planned to be supplied under phase 3 delivered, tested, operational and the relevant officers trained.

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Purpose: Development of adequate administrative capacity of the BCA for effective implementation of the trade mechanisms for import and export of agricultural goods.

Results for phase 1:

Component 1: Development of legal and administrative capacity for introduction, implementation and control of the measures and mechanisms of the CAP

1.1 Prepared analysis on:

- European legislation laying down the responsibilities of customs administration, subject to national adoption in view of its introduction, implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of the CAP;
- Best practices of EU Member States in the organization of the customs business in administering of the measures and mechanism of the CAP;
- Specific national regulations of some EU Member States, concerning the CAP with the objective of their adoption at national level;
- Regulations, introducing the laboratory-analytic methods used for the CAP's purposes that should be adopted at national level;

1.2. Reports on analysis made on the situation in Bulgaria in relation to the legislation, the practices and the administrative capacity available with the objective of identifying the gaps and undertaking of the necessary legal and organizational changes.

1.3. Developed drafts of legislative acts and implementation tools covering:

- Regulations dealing with customs control in respect of trade mechanisms and measures of the CAP;
- Regulation for introducing the Nomenclature for export refunds in the national legislation
- Integration in the Bulgarian Integrated Customs Tariff of the measures of the CAP and the conditions for their application;
- Regulations on methods of laboratory analysis, that must apply for the purposes of control of agricultural goods in the field of the CAP and readiness of the Customs laboratories for performing analysis for the purposes of control of agricultural goods.

1.4. Developed drafts of administrative instructions in the field of implementation and control on the CAP.

1.5. Developed business model of the customs controls involved in the CAP.

1.6. Enhanced BCA's administrative capacity and capability of carrying out customs controls required by the CAP provisions, in particular:

- Developed training plans for customs officers at central and local level, as well as for trainers;

- Theoretically trained customs staff capable to understand the CAP measures requiring customs control;
- Practically trained customs staff capable of application of the measures, such as:
 - Specific methods of laboratory analysis;
 - Customs procedures requiring implementation of control measures.

Project purpose for phase 2:

Increased technical and administrative capacity of the customs laboratories for support of the control of import and export of agricultural goods, including processed products.

Results for phase 2:

Component 2: Feasibility Study

- 2.1. Assessment of the needs for analytical equipment in connection with the implementation of the CAP measures and assessment of the productivity of the available laboratory equipment carried out;
- 2.2. Technical Specifications for the equipment and Feasibility Study Report prepared.

Component 3: Supply of equipment

The laboratory equipment delivered, tested, operational and the relevant officers trained.

3.4 Activities:

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Activities for phase 1:

Component 1: Improvement of the administrative capacity for customs border control of the BCA

- 1.1 Enhancement of the administrative capacity in the field of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies.
 - 1.1.1. Study of the best EU Member States practices concerning the organization of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies.
 - 1.1.2. Carrying out of analysis of the legislation in the field of control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons.
 - 1.1.3. Carrying out seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.
 - 1.1.4. Providing training in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.
 - 1.1.5. Carrying out seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.
 - 1.1.6 Providing training in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.
 - 1.1.7. Providing of methodological assistance to the customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs in the:

- Development of a Programme for organization of the activity of customs control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons;

- Development and endorsement of a Guidebook on the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies;

- Development of Terms of Reference for: development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons and for training of customs officers from the CCD and the relevant customs offices designated for entry, exit, placing under a customs procedure or customs approved treatment or use, in the field of application of the automated control on weapons.

1.2. Developing of plans for border management for the country border points with the purpose of identifying their needs after the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.

1.2.1. Assessing the current situation at the future outer borders of the enlarged EU, using the Current situation report prepared under BG98-06-02-03

1.2.2. Drafting a model for border management plans.

1.2.3. Developing border management plans.

These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the other Bulgarian institutions presented at the border, when it is necessary.

1.3. Developing of a Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation.

1.3.1. Drafting a model of MoUs – adaptation and tailoring of guidelines to suit the particular company/association and the chosen scope in relation to the EU best practices in the area of MoU, drafting of an algorithm on how to proceed during the negotiating process and its preparation.

1.3.2. Training of MoU liaison officers – organizing a training course for liaison officers in an EU Member States on the general explanation of MoU concept/objectives/background, on the role of liaison officers, data protection, commercial confidentiality, importance of feedback in line with the EU best practices in the field of negotiating and servicing MoUs.

1.3.3. Drafting of guidelines for MoU liaison officers.

1.4. Organising and carrying out 10 weeks training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany for 6 customs officers: two instructors from Rousse Customs House, three trainers from the Customs Dogs School in Balchik and an officer from “Customs Intelligence and Investigation – Drugs, Weapons and Precursors” Department in the Central Customs Directorate.

1.4.1 Organizing and carrying out basic training for 6 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “light” narcotics (hashish, marihuana).

1.4.2 Organizing and carrying out qualification training for 4 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “hard” narcotics (opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, “Berlin heroin”).

Component 2: Review and assessment of Technical Specifications for specialised technical equipment for carrying out of efficient customs control:

2.1. Review and assessment of the Technical specifications for supply of specialised technical equipment.

2.2. Drafting of the final versions of the Technical Specifications for the specialised equipment to be delivered under phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3.

Component 3: Supply of specialised technical equipment:

3.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.

3.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and conducting of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.

The National Customs Agency, besides the own efforts and the own resources available, envisages:

Service Contract for assistance in:

- the area of control on trade in weapons, possible dual use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons;
- developing border management plans;
- developing of a Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation;
- organising and carrying out 10 weeks of training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede for 6 customs officers.

Framework Contract with an independent expert for review of the Technical Specifications and for drafting the final Technical Specifications for delivery of specialised technical equipment.

Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment.

Activities for phase 2:

Component 4: Realization of the Terms of reference developed under phase 1:

4.1. Development of software for automation of the control on trade in weapons;

4.2. Providing training of customs officers from the NCA to work with the system developed under 4.1.

Component 5: Further improvement of the administrative capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control

5.1. Conducting of seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.

5.2. Training in EU Member States for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs on the “train the trainers” principle with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.

Component 6: Supply of specialised technical equipment:

6.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.

6.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and conducting of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.

The National Customs Agency, besides the own efforts and the own resources available, envisages:

Service Contract for development of software for automation of the control on trade in weapons and for training of the relevant NCA officers.

Service Contract for improvement of the capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control.

Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment.

Activities for Phase 3:

Component 7: Supply of specialised technical equipment:

7.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.

7.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and carrying out of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.

The National Customs Agency, besides the own efforts and the own resources available, envisages:

Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment.

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Activities for phase 1:

Component 1: Development of legal and administrative capacity for introduction, implementation and control of the measures and mechanisms of CAP

1.1. Study and analysis of:

- European legislation from customs responsibilities prospective in the following areas:
 - CAP measures and trade mechanisms – (licensing, export refunds, import and export charges, duties for processed goods, compound rates, unit values, reference prices and others) in order to determine the control functions of customs in their management;
 - Procedures and rules for integration and updating of the measures in TARIC, including the Nomenclature of export refunds (Regulation 3846/87) and the peculiarities at its administering and implementation;
 - Customs procedures, applied by the customs administrations of the EU Member States in relation to the administration of the measures resulting from CAP.
- Best practices of EU Member States in the organization of the customs business in administering of the measures and mechanism of CAP in the following fields:
 - scope of the competences and particular duties of the customs authorities in administering of CAP;
 - cooperation and coordination of the actions with other competent bodies in implementation and control of CAP. (In this respect a benefit would be the acquaintance with the functions of the customs administrations in the various Member States in dividing the competences with the other control bodies);
 - control carried out by the customs administrations of the EU Member States on implementation of the measures of CAP:
 - checks, carried out at the moment of putting the goods under customs regime in: internal customs office, premises/stores of the operator, border customs office, including criteria for Risk analysis in selection of goods for physical checks;
 - exchange of information and cooperation with other competent bodies in administering of CAP – in relation to import and export and post clearance and audit.
- National specifics in the implementation and control on the CAP measures on the spot in three of the EU Member States with the purpose of acquainting with the established organization and practical application of the regulations. This is necessary for wider and full understanding of the system and its functioning and is a precondition for achieving higher effectiveness in developing normative acts and national instructions, including training of customs officers in EU Member States;

- Laboratory analysis methods, applied in the EU concerning CAP's products control.

1.2. Analysis of the situation in Bulgaria:

- available developed legislation concerning CAP and administrative capacity outside the customs for its implementation;
- practical activity of the economic operators, their structures built and functions;
- identification of the gaps and discrepancies in the national legislation and the necessity for undertaking legal and organizational changes with the purpose of harmonization with the acquis in the field of CAP;

1.3. Development of draft legal acts and implementation tools for introducing the European legislation and practice concerning the implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of CAP in accordance with the schedule for its national introduction, covering:

- Regulations dealing with customs control, such as:
 - Customs Act and its Implementing Provisions – amendments in both acts in order to introduce the provisions concerning the control on CAP goods;
 - draft regulation on physical checks at exportation of products subject to refunds (reg. 386/90 – on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of the agricultural products receiving refunds, 2090/2002 – laying down rules for the application of Regulation 386/90 as regards physical checks carried out when agricultural products qualifying for refunds are exported, 3122/94 – laying down the criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds);
 - provisions on customs control in draft regulations (laws and second level legislation) for administering/regulation of the agricultural policy.
- Development of a draft legislative regulation for introducing the Nomenclature for export refunds in the national legislation;
- Preparation for and introduction in the Bulgarian Integrated Customs Tariff of the measures of CAP and the conditions for their application, (component duties and Meursing tables);
- Development of draft regulations for introduction of the laboratory analysis methods used for CAP purposes and related training.

1.4. Development of administrative instructions, reflecting the national specifics in the implementation of the CAP measures, including determining export customs offices and exit customs offices for physical checks and substitution checks, processing customs declarations for export of agricultural goods, writing down of the procedures for a physical check of the export in customs offices, in the enterprises of the exporters, in exit customs office; implementation of risk analysis in selection of lots for checks.

1.5. Development of a business model of the control activities in relation to CAP measures carried out by customs administration at central and local level.

1.6. Enhancement of administrative capacity of BCA in order to carry out customs controls required by the CAP provisions, through:

- Development of training plans for customs officers at central and local level, as well as for trainers in the following areas:
 - performing physical checks in internal and border customs offices, as well as in traders' premises, taking samples and analysis of goods;
 - implementation of the risk analysis in selection of agricultural goods for checking and documenting the checks carried out by the customs officers;
 - using of specific analytical methods for laboratory staff.
- Training of customs staff at the central level:
 - on drafting legal acts and amendments to legal acts on implementation of CAP measures;
 - instructions for customs staff on local level;

- creating and maintenance of export refund nomenclature;
- gaining through a study visit of experience in EU Member States with best practices on development, organizing, reporting to the other authorities and to the European Commission of the results from the implementation of the CAP measures.
- Practical training of the local customs staff:
 - for performing physical checks, taking samples;
 - applying risk analysis and elaborating of reports on the control carried out;
 - gaining through a study visit of experience in EU Member States customs offices implementing procedures relating to CAP measures.
- Training of the laboratory staff to use specific methods of analysis for CAP goods.
- Training of trainers.

These activities will be carried out by means of Twinning.

Tasks of the Pre-accession Advisor (PAA):

- administrating, co-ordinating, monitoring and advising all the foreseen measures.
- Short-term expertise will be required for the performance of tasks as described under Component 1.

Profile of the PAA:

- At least 5 years experience in a MS Customs Administration;
- Experience in the field of CAP
- Experience in drafting second and third level national legislation (implementing regulations and working instructions) in the field of CAP;
- High-level officer in the customs administration;
- Good communication and organizational skills;
- Fluent in English language.

Profile of the short-term experts:

- At least 5 years experience in a MS Customs Administration;
- Experience in the field of CAP;
- Good reporting skills;
- Fluent in English language.

Duration of the assignment of the PAA:

The PAA is supposed to be seconded to the Bulgarian Customs Agency for a period of 18 man/months.

National Customs Agency will contribute to the implementation of the proposed component by ensuring the necessary organizational environment, staff and premises.

The available training centers in Sofia, Plovdiv and Rousse will be used in the organization of the seminars.

Office will be provided for the Pre-accession advisor and his assistant.

PCs, network printer, copy machine and fax machine will be procured for the Pre-accession advisor and his assistant under the national co-financing budget.

Activities for phase 2:

Component 2: Feasibility study

2.1. Assessment of the needs for analytical equipment in connection with the implementation of CAP measures and assessment of the productivity of the available laboratory equipment;

2.2. Preparation of Technical Specifications for the equipment.

This activity will be carried out by means of a Framework contract. A mission in Bulgaria of one independent expert for review and amendments in to the available laboratory equipment and preparation of the Technical Specifications.

Component 3 – Supply of specialised equipment

On the basis of the assessment of needs (Feasibility study) contracting, delivery, installment, testing and putting into operation of the laboratory equipment, necessary for carrying out the control of import and export goods under CAP and training of the relevant officers.

This activity will be carried out by means of a Supply contract.

National Customs Agency will contribute to the implementation of the proposed component by ensuring the necessary organizational environment and staff.

3.5 Linked activities:

BG 9806.02.01 Harmonization of Bulgarian Customs Legislation (IB – Twinning with German Customs Administration). The wider objective of the Project was development of third level legislation. In the field of reinforcement of border control Instruction regulating the activities of the “Customs Intelligence and investigation” Directorate within the NCA, Rules for the activities of the customs authorities in implementing some of the border measures for the protection of the intellectual property rights and for customs control of trade with weapons and dual-use goods have been developed. The project was aimed also at developing, documenting and implementing procedures and associated instructions for operational and HQ staff in accordance with European Union norms and Member States best practice in order to correctly and efficiently control the import and export of goods under the new customs legislation. Analysis of the experience (practices) of the customs administrations of the EU Member States in the field of the Binding Tariff information and Origin information, Classification and origin of goods has been made under the project and a draft for creation of a national data base for integrated customs tariff has been developed.

BG 9806.02.02 Computerisation of the Bulgarian Customs Administration

Customs functional training, concerning customs information systems managed by DG TAXUD, was conducted covering the following fields: TARIC, EBTI, QUOTA, ECICS, IPR, NCTS, CCN/CSI, AFIS and CIS. Hardware and software was delivered for the BICIS infrastructure, communication equipment was delivered, and IT training was conducted. The development of Bulgarian Integrated Customs Information System is very important for the achievement of efficient customs border control.

BG 9806.02.03 Reinforcement of Border Controls (IB – Contractor - Eurocustoms)

The implementation of the project resulted into:

- the development and the approval of a Current Situation Report, the “Strategy for Rationalisation of the Bulgarian Customs Administration’s Border Operations in the period 2001-2006” and the Detailed plan for implementation of the activities and tasks included in the Strategy.
- the delivery of specialised technical equipment and equipment for the Customs Dogs School in Balchik.
- training for new dog handler teams at the German Customs Dogs School in Bleckede. The training of the dog handlers resulted in the successful finalisation of the training module by three dog handler teams in October 2001. These dog handler teams are now working at the border posts of the customs offices in Rousse, Silistra and Vidin.

Project BG 0203.09 Strengthening Border Control Capacities

Project BG 0203.09 “Strengthening Border Control Capacities” is a follow-up of the activities under Project BG 9806-02-03-0004 “Reinforcement of Border Controls”.

Review of the customs legislation in respect to the penalty provisions/regulations will be carried out and the necessary amendments to the legislation in this field will be made; Administrative instructions will be developed. A model for bilateral agreements regarding joint border operations between the NCA and the customs administrations of FYROM, Greece, Turkey and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be drafted. Feasibility Study for improvement of the infrastructure and the equipment of the strategic checkpoints will be carried out. Methodology for improvement of the infrastructure and schedule for improvement of the infrastructure will be drafted, the next steps to be taken to fulfill all requirements for improvement of the infrastructure will be described, Conceptual Design for Kapitan Andreevo Border Check Point and recommendations for a future project for construction/reconstruction will be developed, training on control of means of transport will be provided. The Investment component of the project includes supply of Specialised technical equipment.

Project BG 0201.07 “Developing of national co-operation and information exchange network for protection of intellectual and industrial property rights”

The IB part of the project aims at: establishing of a legal framework for co-operation between enforcement institutions and the intellectual and industrial property rights protection providing bodies; specialized training; and defining the system “architecture”, technical specifications and hardware requirements for the establishment of national information system between the institutions for information exchange in the sphere of intellectual and industrial property enforcement. The final draft of the Twinning Covenant was approved unconditionally by the EC on 26.02.2004 and after the signing of the Covenant the EC Delegation notified the partners on 22.03.2004. Equipment and software are planned to be delivered under the Investment part of the project.

Contract between the Bulgarian Ministry of Finance and Crown Agents

Mobile groups for inland control have been appointed and equipped under this contract. Rules for organisation of the activities of MAT have been developed and approved under the CA Contract. Draft Rules for organisation of the activities on customs intelligence and investigation have been developed and the next steps to be taken in this field have been proposed. Draft Anti Smuggling Guide has been developed by Crown Agents experts.

CBC 2000 Facilitation of Danube river border crossing Project

The objective of the project is the facilitation of crossing the border between Romania and Bulgaria (in particular, reducing of waiting time at the border) through:

- technical assistance to the NCA and National Border Police Service for harmonization of procedures and working practices, exchange of information and technical facilities;
- supply of equipment to the NCA and NBPS.

The specialised equipment received by the NCA under this project includes one stationary X-ray system, two endoscopes, one fork lift truck and one pallet cart for Customs Rousse.

CBC 2001 Supply of equipment to the Border Check Points Novo Selo, Ilinden and Kulata. Staff training for Border Check Points Novo Selo, Ilinden and Kulata.

The training has been planned to be provided under a Framework Contract, but no offers have been received for the assignment. Since the contracting period expired on 30.11.2003 the tender for the training can not be re-launched. Five Contracts for the five supply Lots have been signed on 30.11.2003. The NCA will receive computer and telecommunication equipment (Lot 1), specialised border control equipment (Lot 2), vehicles and hardware (Lot 4) and furniture and site accessories (Lot 5). The specialised border control equipment to be

delivered under Lot 2 of this project is only for BCP Novo Selo and Ilinden, in order to avoid overlapping with the project BG 0203.09 Strengthening Border Control Capacities, where specialised equipment is planned to be delivered for BCP Kulata. Fork lift trucks and hand pallet trucks will be delivered for the three BCPs. (see Annex 4)

Loan Agreement with the World Bank under the Trade and Transport Facilitation in South-East Europe (TTFSE Project)

The TTFSE Programme of the World Bank includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYROM, Romania, FR of Yugoslavia and Moldova. The Bulgarian TTFSE Project aims to reduce non-tariff costs to trade and transport and to reduce smuggling and corruption at border crossings points. Under the project has been achieved sound reduction of waiting time for customs clearance at the selected pilot sites. Further, a replication of successful pilot site initiatives is under process (advance customs declarations, expedited procedures for delivery of containers arriving at seaports, uniform reporting and analysis of physical examination results).

BG2003/004-937.09.01 “Further Development of National Customs Laboratory Network” Project

The project is aimed at the further development of National Customs Laboratory Network to achieve the operational capacity, which includes legal basis, management policies, analytical equipment, analytical methods, training programmes and working methods, required to perform the full range of duties in line with the EU best practice. The equipment specified is aimed at covering the range of the varieties of different tests but not in regard to the volume capacity for particular tests and samples preparation.

Arrangement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria signed on 13 December 2003 for granting balance of payments support to the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria for a total amount not exceeding MEUR 2,2. The balance of payments support envisages aiding the country’s preparation for EU membership and could be used for the improvement of border control equipment. At present this financial aid is not yet specified neither as kind of the technical support, nor as location of the “beneficiary” customs office. The proposal of the BCA is for the delivery of one Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500 kV for Customs Kalotina.

Negotiations with UK Foreign Office for providing assistance in the field of strengthening the capacities of the Bulgarian Customs Administration in its efforts for combating illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors.

Several visits have been carried out by representatives and experts from UK Foreign Office. They visited the Central Customs Directorate, Svilengrad Customs House, BCP Kapitan Andreevo, Customs Burgas and BCP Malko Tarnovo with the purpose of getting acquainted with the conditions and the NCA needs in the field of the fight against illicit trafficking of drug substances and precursors. On 14 January 2004 the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Charge d’Affairs of the UK Embassy in Bulgaria signed a memorandum for the construction of a facility for efficient control on heavy-freight vehicles at BCP Malko Tarnovo. The cost of the facility is 250 000 GBP. Its construction will enhance the capacity of the customs officers to conduct better border control. The Government of the UK will finance the construction of a Hall for Detailed Customs Check in BCP Malko Tarnovo and it is planned that an X-ray system for inspection of pallets, larger than the euro-pallets will be delivered.

US Government Programme for export control & border security (EXBS)

The US State Department through the US Embassy in Sofia organizes training seminars for customs officers and officers from the Ministry of Interior. This programme aims to enhance border detection and to check the effectiveness of the export control procedures of weapons of mass destruction as well to assist in developing integrated weapons of mass destruction response capabilities and procedures by the means of carrying out exercises, training and delivery of limited IT hardware and equipment. In January 2004 the NCA received under this programme the following technical equipment:

- one search kit “CSECO” – for the NCA National Training Centre;
- nineteen radiation detection pagers for the following Customs offices: BCP Kapitan Andreevo, Customs Varna, Customs Burgas, BCP Kardam Railway Station, BCP Dunav most, BCP Oryahovo, Customs Kalotina and Custom Kulata;
- six radiation detection pagers for the NCA National Training Centre and the Regional Training Centres Rousse and Plovdiv.

3.6 Lessons learned:

The 2004-2006 Phare Programming exercise places particular emphasis on the activities to be carried out for modernization of the Bulgarian Customs Administration in connection with the future membership of Bulgaria in the European Union.

In previous programming years it has been noted that the programme design should be improved. The recommendations from the analysis reports developed under the previous project for reinforcement of border controls and from the Interim Evaluation and Monitoring Reports have been taken into consideration. The Bulgarian authorities should adhere in a timely manner to the conditionalities to the project and take appropriate actions.

The need for a better coordination of the donors support in the area of the border control has been taken into consideration throughout the process of development of this project fiche. This includes a coordination of the donor activities in relation to supply of equipment and technical assistance as well as coordination with the investment in the infrastructure with the purpose of providing assurance that the necessary buildings for the equipment will be ready before the delivery of the envisaged equipment. The Phare financing has always been the main external source for financing for the BCA and the NCA's concept is that the financing of the remaining donors should comply with financing under Phare.

4. Institutional Framework

The project beneficiary institution will be the National Customs Agency (NCA).

The NCA is a part of the Ministry of Finance and is responsible for the collection of Customs duties, Excise duties and VAT on imports and the prevention of illegal imports and exports. It collects about 48% of the revenues of the state budget. Over 3,800 staff is employed by NCA. The NCA is structured in four hierarchical levels:

- Central Customs Directorate;
- 5 Customs Regions coordinated by Regional Customs Directorates;
- 17 Customs houses;
- 103 Customs bureaus and Customs posts.

The NCA currently has two customs laboratories – Central Customs Laboratory in Sofia and Regional Customs Laboratory in Rousse. There are infrastructure facilities for establishing a Regional Customs Laboratory in Plovdiv.

The NCA has supported, from the very beginning the Commission's Pre-accession Strategy for the Customs and Taxation Sector. The new Customs Act and Implementing Provisions

have been enforced since 01.01.1999. The Law on Amendment of the Customs Act has been adopted by the Parliament in April 2003.

The NCA has established a special organizational structure for the technical management and monitoring of the project, which comprises a Phare Steering Committee (SC), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and dedicated Working Groups.

The NCA Phare Steering Committee (SC) will monitor, supervise and co-ordinate the overall progress and implementation of the Project and will be responsible for approving the project deliverables. The NCA Phare Steering Committee is chaired by the Director General of NCA. The Steering Committee meetings will be held every three months (and more frequently, if necessary). Representatives of the EC Delegation to Bulgaria, the CFCU, "European Integration and Monitoring" Directorate in the Ministry of Finance, the National Aid Coordinator (NAC) and the Consultant will be invited as observers at the Steering Committee meetings. Representatives of other institutions will be invited to the Steering Committee meetings, if the agenda requires.

The day-to-day project management will be carried out by the NCA Project Implementation Unit (PIU) on the base of the decisions made by the NCA Steering Committee.

Working groups for the implementation of the project have been established.

The Working Groups comprise experts from the Directorates responsible for the relevant component, i.e.:

- Sub-Project 1 "Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders" –
 - from the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Directorate at the Central Customs Directorate – 4 experts responsible for the implementation of the activities related to the service components and 2 experts responsible for the components related to the supply of specialised technical equipment for customs control;
 - from the Customs Statistics and Automation Directorate – one expert responsible for the process of design and development of the software for automation of the control on trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies;
- Sub-Project 2 "Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the CAP" -
 - from the Tariff Policy Directorate – 2 experts responsible for classification and maintenance of export refund nomenclature and 3 experts responsible for implementation of CAP measures including measures in TARIC and licensing procedure;
 - from Customs Regimes and Procedures Directorate - 2 experts responsible for legislative drafts and amendments;
 - from the Customs Statistics and Automation Directorate - 2 experts;
 - from the Central Customs Laboratory at the Central Customs Directorate of the NCA - 2 experts and
 - from the Regional Customs laboratory - one expert responsible for laboratory analysis.

The NCA will support the implementation of the proposed project by assuring the necessary organizational environment, making available the necessary personnel.

The existing Training centres in Sofia, Plovdiv and Rousse will be used for organizing of training courses and seminars for the customs officers from the Central Customs Directorate and the Regional Customs Directorates.

The co-financing of the project will be provided from the state budget through the "National Fund" Directorate at the Ministry of Finance.

5. Detailed Budget

Year 1/Phase 1	EU Support					
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total EU (=I+IB)	National Co-fin*	IFI*	TOTAL
Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control (SCC) on the future EU external borders:						
Component 1: Service Contract: Improvement of the administrative capacity for customs border control of the BCA	0	0.460	0.460	0	0	0.460
Component 2: Framework Contract: Review and assessment of the Technical Specifications for specialised technical equipment	0	0.010	0.010	0	0	0.010
Component 3: Supply Contract Delivery of specialised equipment	0.964	0	0.964	0.322	0	1.286
Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the CAP						
Component 1: Standard Twinning Development of legal and administrative capacity	0	0.800	0.800	*	0	0.800
Total Phase 1:	0.964	1.270	2.234	0.322*	0	2.556
Year 2/Phase 2						
Sub-Project 1 SCC on the future EU external borders						
Component 4: Service Contract TA for development of software and for training of NCA officers	0.180	0	0.180	0.060	0	0.240
Component 5: Service Contract: Further improvement of the administrative capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control	0	0.250	0.250	0	0	0.250
Component 6: Supply Contract: Delivery of Specialised Equipment	2.295	0	2.295	0.765	0	3.060
Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the CAP						
Component 2: Framework contract	0	0.005	0.005	0	0	0.005
Component 3: Supply Contract: Delivery of lab. equipment	0.180	0	0.180	0.060	0	0.240
Total Phase 2:	2.655	0.255	2.910	0.885	0	3.795
Year 3/Phase 3						
Sub-Project 1 SCC on the future EU external borders						
Component 7: Supply Contract: Delivery of Specialised Equipment	3.187	0	3.187	1.063	0	4.250
Total Phase 3:	3.187	0	3.187	1.063	0	4.250
Grand Total:	6.806	1.525	8.331	2.269	0	10.600

The Phare contribution for investment costs will be no more than 75% of eligible public expenditure, the balance having to be covered by the national co-financing. The national co-financing will be provided by the National Fund Directorate at the Ministry of Finance. All operational and running costs and the maintenance of the equipment will be provided by the final beneficiaries.

*Up to 10% of the budget of the Twinning component will be provided from the State budget through the “National Fund” Directorate at the Ministry of Finance.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

Programme Authorising Officer (PAO):
Mr. Tencho Popov
Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance
102, Rakovski str., 1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: + 359.2.9859 2012
Fax: +359.2.987 3929

The Implementing Agency for this project will be the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) at the Ministry of Finance. The CFCU will be responsible for the tendering, contracting and payment activities under the project.

Contact details:

Mr. Vladimir Valchev
CFCU Director
102, Rakovski str., 1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel: +359 2 9859 2772, 359 2 9859 2777
Fax: +359 2 9859 2773

The Beneficiary will be responsible for preparing the draft Technical Specifications and the Terms of Reference for each of the contracts under the project.

The NCA PIU will be the main contact point for all official communications between the Consultant and the NCA concerning the implementation and management of the project.

Contact details:

Mrs. Milena Doncheva
Head of “Institutional Building and Phare Programme” Department
Central Customs Directorate
47, Rakovski str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel: + 359 2 9859 4508
Fax: +359 2 9859 4129

6.2 Twinning

Standard Twinning is foreseen for the implementation of Component 1 of Sub-project 2 “Development of legal and administrative capacity for introduction, implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of the CAP” in Phases 1.

The beneficiary institution will be the National Customs Agency (NCA).

The contact person at the NCA is the Head of “Institutional Building and Phare Programme” Department – 47, Rakovski str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel.: +359 2 9859 4508; Fax: +359 2 9859 4129.

A profile of the PAA and the short-term experts is given under p. 3.4 of the Project fiche.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

PRAG will be followed for the envisaged supply and service contracts.

6.4 Contracts

To maximize the effectiveness of the proposed project NCA foresees the following contracts:

Phase 1: Four Contracts at the total amount of: **2.555 MEUR**

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Component 1: Service Contract: 0.460 MEUR

Component 2: Framework Contract: 0.010 EUR

Component 3: Supply Contract: 1.285 MEUR

Sub-Project 2 CAP:

Component 1: Standard Twinning: 0.800 MEUR

Phase 2: Five Contracts at the total amount of: **3.795 MEUR**

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Component 4: Service Contract (software development and training): 0.240 MEUR

Component 5: Service Contract: 0.250 MEUR

Component 6: Supply Contract: 3.060 MEUR

Sub-Project 2 CAP:

Component 2: Framework contract: 0.005 MEUR

Component 3: Supply contract: 0.240 MEUR

Phase 3: One Contract at the amount of: **4.250 MEUR**

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Component 7: Supply Contract: 4.250 MEUR

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Phase 1:

Component 1: Service Contract: January 2005

Component 2: Framework Contract: January 2005

Component 3: Supply Contract: August 2005

Phase 2:

Component 4: Service Contract (development of software and training): February 2006

Component 5: Service Contract: February 2006

Component 6: Supply Contract: December 2005

Phase 3:

Component 7: Supply Contract: December 2006

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Phase 1:

Component 1: Standard Twinning: Call for proposals July 2004
(Twinning partner selection October 2004)

Phase 2:

<u>Component 2</u> : Framework contract:	December 2005
<u>Component 3</u> : Supply Contract:	July 2006*

7.2 Start of project activity

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Phase 1:

<u>Component 1</u> : Service Contract:	September 2005
<u>Component 2</u> : Framework Contract:	April 2005
<u>Component 3</u> : Supply Contract:	May 2006*

Phase 2:

<u>Component 4</u> : Service Contract (development of software and training):	October 2006*
<u>Component 5</u> : Service Contract:	October 2006
<u>Component 6</u> : Supply Contract:	September 2006*

Phase 3:

<u>Component 7</u> : Supply Contract:	September 2007*
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Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Phase 1:

<u>Component 1</u> : Standard Twinning:	May 2005
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Phase 2:

<u>Component 2</u> : Framework contract:	March 2006
<u>Component 3</u> : Supply Contract:	April 2007*

7.3 Project completion

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

Phase 1:

<u>Component 1</u> : Service Contract:	December 2006
<u>Component 2</u> : Framework contract:	July 2005
<u>Component 3</u> : Supply Contract:	November 2006*

Phase 2:

<u>Component 4</u> : Service Contract (development of software and training):	April 2008*
<u>Component 5</u> : Service Contract:	October 2007
<u>Component 6</u> : Supply Contract:	March 2007*

Phase 3:

<u>Component 7</u> : Supply Contract:	March 2008*
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Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

Phase 1:

<u>Component 1</u> : Standard Twinning:	December 2006
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Phase 2:

Component 2: Framework contract:

May 2006

Component 3: Supply Contract:

October 2007*

* Note: The implementation period of Component 4 under Sub-project 1 is 18 months and a guarantee period till the end of the disbursement deadline is foreseen.

The implementation period of Components 3, 6 and 7 under Sub-project 1 is 6 months and a guarantee period of 12 months is foreseen.

The implementation period of the Supply component under Sub-project 2 is 6 months and a guarantee period of 12 months is foreseen.

8. Equal Opportunity

During the implementation of the project there will be no discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, sexual orientation, mother tongue, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, birth or other status. Equal opportunities for women, men and minorities will be ensured by the Steering Committee during the implementation of the project. The Bulgarian laws and regulations concerning the equal opportunities for women, men and minorities will be strictly followed. Equal opportunity for men and women to participate in the project will be measured by recording the experts and consultants employed.

9. Environment

The investment parts of the Sup-project 1 and 2 should not have any negative impact on air, waters and ground. The requirements for protection of the environment will be observed while working with the equipment. Initial environmental screening: not available.

10. Rates of return

It is not possible to calculate the precise rate on the investment at this stage, but considering the improvements to be gained with the project implementation in the field of modernization of the specialised technical equipment for performing effective customs control and the laboratory equipment, it is clear that the investment will bring about considerable rates of return.

11. Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect:

The Phare contribution will act as a catalyst for a priority accession action in the field of customs border control. It will further improve the capacity of the National Customs Agency for performing effective customs control. Without Phare support, the delivery of the specialised technical equipment and the laboratory equipment would take place much later.

The Phare support is essential for the development of a system for control of the import and the export of the agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and to meet the criteria in accordance with the acquis in Chapters 7 and 25.

11.2 Co-financing:

The investment part of the project will be co-financed from the Bulgarian State Budget. The Co-financing will contribute 25% of the investment part of the project. The twinning arrangements will be co-financed with up to 10% of the Twinning Covenant budget. The funds will be provided through the “National Fund” Directorate within the Ministry of Finance.

11.3 Additionality:

The Phare intervention does not displace other financiers as no alternative funds have been allocated for the proposed project.

11.4 Project readiness and size:

An Assessment of NCA needs of specialised technical equipment for customs control has been carried out by NCA experts and an extensive List of the necessary specialised technical equipment has been prepared. A List of the equipment envisaged to be supplied under Sub-project 1 has been prepared. See Annex 4 for details. The draft technical specifications will be prepared in time to meet the proposed implementation schedule.

The detailed preparatory tasks for Sub-project 2 will be performed in time to meet the proposed implementation schedule (Extensive Call for proposals for Component 1 in Phase 1 and Technical Specifications for delivery of laboratory equipment in Phase 2 will be prepared in time).

11.5 Sustainability

The project activities are in line with the EU sector policy acquis.

The NCA will ensure the appropriate administrative capacity for the implementation of the project.

The National Customs Agency is in a position to effectively sustain the project deliverables and maintain the delivered equipment in the long run.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

Not-Applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

Sub-Project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders:

The activities related to the specialised equipment under the Institutional Building part of BG 0203.09 Project “Strengthening Border Control Capacities” (Feasibility study for improvement of the infrastructure and the equipment of strategic border check points; Methodology for improvement of the infrastructure and the equipment) must be completed and the draft Technical Specifications for the specialised technical equipment, to be delivered under the Sub-project 1 “Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders” Project, must be developed before the Framework Contract under Phase 1 can start. Starting of the implementation of the activities under the IB part of BG0203.09 is planned for May 2004. The duration of BG 0203.09 project is 18 months.

The preparation of the Border Management plans of the NCA is closely related to the preparation of the Border Management Strategy. According to the National Action Plan for

Adoption of the Schengen Acquis¹ the Strategy for Integrated Management of the Borders of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be completed before 31 December 2004. The leading institution in the development of this Strategy is the National Border Police Service within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is expected that this Strategy will provide an overall answer to the question which border posts will be operational at the time of the Bulgaria's accession to the EU and which types of border controls will be performed at each border checkpoint. Until then the cooperation between the institutions is implemented at national level by the Interministerial Council on the Matters of the BCP, headed by the Chief secretary of the Ministry of Interior).

Bulgarian authorities undertake the obligation to cover any additional cost, above the amount envisaged in point 5 of this project fiche, necessary for the supply of equipment requested to be financed under the Investment part of the Project and that the necessary infrastructure will be in place before the delivery of the equipment.

Sub-Project 2 Development of a system for control of the import and export of agricultural goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

The necessary legislation and other normative acts related to introduction by the competent authorities of the measures and mechanisms of the CAP should be adopted and the administrative capacity for their implementation that is outside the BCA competence should be developed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has the leading role in introduction of the CAP legislation. Customs administration is the responsible authority for controlling export and import of agricultural products and in general its activities are conditional and sequence of the agricultural legislation adopted. In this respect the drafting of legislation and administrative instructions by customs will follow the adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry legislation.

The necessary co-financing must be ensured by the State budget.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedules for Sub-project 1 and Sub-project 2 by quarters for the full duration of the programme
4. Feasibility studies and preparatory work:
 - 4.1. List of the necessary specialised technical equipment based on the Analysis of the NCA needs of specialised technical equipment for border control.
 - 4.2. List of the specialised technical equipment to be supplied under Sub-project 1.
 - 4.3. Justification for the equipment to be supplied under Sub-project 1
 - 4.4. Needs assessment for the equipment to be supplied under Sub-project 2
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies

¹ <http://www.mvr.bg/mvr-eng/Schengen/Schengen%20Action%20Plan%20update%202003%20ENG.htm>

Phare log frame

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT:	Programme name and number	Modernisation of the Bulgarian Customs Administration in Connection with the Future Membership of the Republic of Bulgaria in the European Union
Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders and in the area of the Common agricultural policy (CAP)	Contracting period (year 1) expires: November 2006	Disbursement period (Year 1) expires: November 2007
	Total budget year 1: 2.555 MEUR	Phare budget year 1: 2.234 MEUR

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
Improvement of the customs control efficiency at the future EU external borders; Enhancement of the administrative capacity of customs for the future implementation of the CAP.	Administrative and operational capacity of the National Customs Agency (NCA) for carrying out of effective customs control; Revenue collection increased; Reduction of waiting time; Developed national legislation, corresponding to the EU legislation in the area of the CAP; Administrative and operational capacity of the NCA for implementation of effective customs control; BCA in full compliance with accession requirements and the Blueprints standards in the key areas of the Customs business addressed by this project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission Regular Reports on Bulgaria' progress towards accession; • Regular Customs Administrative and Operational Capacity Reports, as part of the screening process; • National Statistics; • NCA Statistical Data • State Gazette.

Project Purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>Enhancement of the operational and administrative capacity of customs control and modernization of the specialised technical equipment</p> <p>Assistance to the Bulgarian Customs Administration (BCA) in the process of adoption of the European customs legislation and practices in the field of the CAP</p>	<p>NCA's Border management plans developed;</p> <p>Increased number of cases of revealed customs and currency violations;</p> <p>Increased quantity of available modern specialised equipment at NCA's disposal;</p> <p>Developed and operational system for control of import and export of goods in line with CAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission Regular Report on Bulgaria' progress towards accession; • Regular Reports on Chapter 25 "Customs Union", Chapter 7 "Agriculture" and Chapter 24 "Justice and Home Affairs"; • Project Monitoring and Evaluation reports; • Detailed plan of the activities for implementation of the objectives and the tasks included in the Strategy for rationalization of BCA border operations; • Border management plans; • NCA statistical data. 	<p>Bulgarian Government maintains consistent policy concerning the accomplishment of effective customs control on the future EU external borders;</p> <p>Strategy for Integrated Management of the Borders of the Republic of Bulgaria adopted at national level and all border control institutions adhering to its provisions;</p> <p>Full commitment from the NCA to accomplish effective customs control on the future EU external borders;</p> <p>Implementation of the programme for adoption of the CAP by the leading institution – MAF and by the other institutions, involved in the process of adoption of the European legislation (acquis) and practices in the area of CAP;</p> <p>Close cooperation with the other institutions, engaged in the process of adoption of the European legislation (acquis) and practices in the area of the CAP;</p> <p>ISO 17025 Accreditation of the customs laboratories for testing laboratories.</p>

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<u>Sub-project 1:</u>	<u>Sub-project 1</u>	<u>Sub-project 1</u>	<u>Sub-project 1</u>
<p><u>Results for phase 1:</u> <u>Component 1:</u> Improvement of the administrative capacity for customs border control of the BCA</p> <p>1.1 The administrative capacity in the field of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies enhanced</p> <p>1.1.1 Study of the best EU Member States practices concerning the organization of the control on trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies carried out.</p> <p>1.1.2. Analysis carried out of the legislation in the field of control on trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>1.1.3. Seminars carried out in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.4. Training conducted in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.5. Seminars carried out in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>1.1.6 Training conducted in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>1.1.7. The following documents developed and approved by NCA management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for the organization of the customs control activities concerning the trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and the trade in small arms and light weapons; - Guidebook for the customs officers on the control on weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies; - Terms of Reference for: development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons and for customs officers from the NCA to work with the IT system developed. <p>1.2 Development of plans for border management for the country border points with the purpose of identifying their needs after the accession of the</p>	<p><u>OVI for Phase 1:</u></p> <p>Improved skills and customs officers satisfaction with the training;</p> <p>Improved implementation of the acquis in the field of border control;</p> <p>Increased quantity of available modern specialised equipment at NCA's disposal.</p> <p>Number of MoU signed</p> <p>Number of Customs Dog Teams trained and operational</p> <p>Terms of Reference for development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons developed</p>	<p><u>For Phase 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EC Regular Report on Bulgaria' progress towards accession; - Regular Reports on Chapter 25 "Customs Union" and Chapter 24 "Justice and Home Affairs"; - Project Monitoring and Evaluation reports; - Progress reports under the project contracts; - Final reports under the project contracts; - Detailed plan of the activities for implementation of the objectives and the tasks included in the Strategy for rationalization of BCA border operations; - Memorandums of Understanding signed between NCA and the relevant trade companies - Guidelines for MoU; - Terms of Reference for development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons; - Evaluation questionnaires on the implementation of activities and training conducted under the project; - Acceptance protocols for the equipment. 	<p>Bulgarian Government maintains consistent policy concerning the improvement of the customs control efficiency; Strategy for Integrated Management of the Borders of the Republic of Bulgaria developed in accordance with the deadline set in the National Action Plan for Adoption of the Schengen Acquis;</p> <p>Commitment from the NCA to accomplish the targeted results; Co-ordination and cooperation with other bodies performing control at the border.</p>

<p>Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.</p> <p>1.2.1. Current situation assessed at the future outer borders of the enlarged EU.</p> <p>1.2.2. Drafted model for border management plans.</p> <p>1.2.3. Developed border management plans.</p> <p>1.3. Development of a Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation.</p> <p>1.3.1. Drafted model of MoUs – guidelines adapted to suit the particular company/association and the chosen scope in relation to the EU best practices in the area of MoU; negotiation process related to the signing of MoU explained and adopted.</p> <p>1.3.2. Carried out training course for liaison officers in an EU Member States in line with the EU best practices in the area of negotiating and servicing MoUs.</p> <p>1.3.3. Guidelines drafted for MoU liaison officers.</p> <p>1.4. Carried out 10 weeks training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany for 6 customs officers: two instructors from Rousse Customs House, three trainers from the Customs Dogs School in Balchik and an officer from “Customs Intelligence and Investigation – Drugs, Weapons and Precursors” Department in the Central Customs Directorate.</p> <p>1.4.1 Carried out basic training for 6 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “light” narcotics (hashish, marihuana).</p> <p>1.4.2 Carried out qualification training for 4 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “hard” narcotics (opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, “Berlin heroin”).</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Review and assessment of Technical Specifications for specialised technical equipment for carrying out of efficient customs control:</p> <p>2.1. Review and assessment of the Technical Specifications for supply of specialised technical equipment carried out.</p> <p>2.2 Technical Specifications for supply of the necessary specialised equipment under phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3 drafted.</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Supply of specialised technical equipment The specialised technical equipment planned to be supplied under phase 1 delivered, tested, operational and the relevant customs officers trained.</p> <p><u>Results for phase 2:</u></p> <p><u>Component 4:</u> Realization of the Terms of reference developed under phase 1:</p>	<p><u>OVI for Phase 2:</u> Automation of the activity for control on trade in</p>	<p><u>For Phase 2:</u> - EC Regular Report on Bulgaria’ progress towards accession;</p>	
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<u>Sub-project 2</u>	<u>Sub-project 2</u>	<u>Sub-project 2</u>	<u>Sub-project 2</u>
<p>Results for Phase 1: <u>Component 1:</u> Development of legal and administrative capacity for introduction, implementation and control of the measures and mechanisms of CAP</p> <p>1.1 Prepared analysis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European legislation laying down the responsibilities of customs administration, subject to national adoption in view of its introduction, implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of the CAP; Best practices of EU Member States in the organization of the customs business in administering of the measures and mechanism of CAP; Specific national regulations of some EU Member States, concerning the CAP with the objective of their adoption at national level; Regulations, introducing the laboratory-analytic methods used for the CAP's purposes that should be adopted at national level; <p>1.2. Reports on analysis made on the situation in Bulgaria in relation to the legislation, the practices and the administrative capacity available with the objective of identifying the gaps and undertaking of the necessary legal and organizational changes.</p> <p>1.3. Developed drafts of legislative acts and implementation tools covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations dealing with customs control in respect of trade mechanisms and measures of the CAP; Regulation for introducing the Nomenclature for export refunds in the national legislation; Integration in the Bulgarian Integrated Customs Tariff of the measures of CAP and the conditions for their application; Regulations on methods of laboratory analysis, that must apply for the purposes of control of agricultural goods in the field of the CAP and readiness of the Customs laboratories for performing analysis for the purposes of control of agricultural goods. <p>1.4. Developed drafts of administrative instructions in the field of implementation and control on the CAP.</p> <p>1.5. Developed business model of the customs controls involved in CAP</p> <p>1.6. Enhanced administrative capacity of BCA capable to carry out customs controls required by the CAP provisions, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed training plans for customs officers at central and local level, as well as for trainers; 	<p><u>OVI for Phase 1:</u> <u>In reference with the legal acts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on analysis made on the European legislation in the CAP area; Drafts for amendment to the Customs act and Implementing Provisions; Drafted legislative regulations for definition of physical control, on exporting goods with export refunding; Draft laws and second level legislative regulations for administering/regulation of the agricultural policy; Drafted legislative regulations for implementation of the Nomenclature for export refunds; Draft for administrative instructions for determining of Customs Offices for export and exit Customs Office for physical control and verification, as well as processing of customs declarations for export of agricultural goods; Regulation draft for implementation of the methods for laboratory 	<p><u>For Phase 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC Regular Report on Bulgaria' progress towards accession; Regular Reports on Chapter 25 "Customs Union" and Chapter 24 "Justice and Home Affairs"; Project Monitoring and Evaluation reports; Progress reports under the project contracts; Final reports under the project contracts; Detailed plan of the activities for implementation of the objectives and the tasks included in the Strategy for rationalization of BCA border operations; Evaluation questionnaires on the implementation of activities and training conducted under the project; Acceptance protocols for the equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the programme for adoption of the CAP by the leading institution – MAF and by the other institutions, involved in the process of adoption of the European legislation (acquis) and practices in the area of CAP; Close cooperation with the other institutions, engaged in the process of adoption of the European legislation (acquis) and practices in the area of the CAP; Adoption of the legal acts by the relevant competent institutions; Commitment from the NCA to accomplish the targeted results; ISO 17025 Accreditation of the customs laboratories for testing laboratories

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretically trained customs staff capable to understand the CAP measures requiring customs control; Practically trained customs staff capable of application of the measures, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific methods of laboratory analysis; - Customs procedures requiring implementation of control measures. <p><u>Project purpose for phase 2:</u> Increased technical and administrative capacity of the customs laboratories for supporting the control of import and export of agricultural goods, including processed products.</p> <p><u>Results for phase 2:</u> <u>Component 2:</u> Feasibility Study 2.1. Assessment of the needs for analytical equipment in connection with the implementation of CAP measures and assessment of the productivity of the available laboratory equipment carried out; 2.2. Technical Specifications for the equipment and Feasibility Study Report prepared.</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Supply of equipment The laboratory equipment delivered, tested, operational and the relevant officers trained.</p>	<p>analysis for the purposes of the CAP.</p> <p><u>In reference with the administrative capacity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed administrative capacity for the practical implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of the CAP; - Degree of satisfaction of the customs officers with the training provided. <p><u>OVI for Phase 2:</u> Increased number of the analysed samples corresponding to the accepted percentage for physical control of the import and export of the CAP goods in the EU</p>	<p><u>For Phase 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of the Feasibility study - Provisional acceptance protocols for the delivered equipment - Results from the Customs officers training provided 	
Activities	Means		Assumptions
<u>Sub-project 1</u>	<u>Sub-project 1</u>		
<p><u>Activities for phase 1:</u> <u>Component 1:</u> Improvement of the administrative capacity for customs border control of the BCA</p> <p>1.1 Enhancement of the administrative capacity in the field of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.1. Study of the best EU MS practices concerning the organization of the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.2. Carrying out of analysis of the legislation in the field of control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons.</p>	<p><u>Means for the first phase:</u> <u>Component 1:</u> Service Contract for assistance in:</p> <p>The area of control on trade in weapons, possible dual use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons;</p> <p>Developing border</p>		<p>Bulgarian Government maintains consistent policy concerning the setting the customs legislation in compliance with the EU legislation; improvement of the administrative capacity for carrying out of customs control and modernization of the equipment on the future EU</p>

<p>1.1.3. Carrying out seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.4. Providing training in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in weapons and possible dual-use goods and technologies.</p> <p>1.1.5. Carrying out seminars carried out in Bulgaria for customs officers from the NCA on the implementation of the EU best practices in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>1.1.6 Providing training in an EU Member State for customs officers from the NCA on the practical implementation of the measures in the field of control on the trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>1.1.7. Providing of methodological assistance to the customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a Programme for organization of the activity of customs control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies and control on trade in small arms and light weapons; - Development and endorsement of a Guidebook on the control on trade in weapons, possible dual-use goods and technologies; - Development of Terms of Reference for: development of software for automation of the activities related to control on trade in weapons and for training of customs officers from the CCD and the relevant customs offices designated for entry, exit, placing under a customs procedure or customs approved treatment or use, in the field of application of the automated control on weapons. <p>1.2. Developing of plans for border management for the country border points with the purpose of identifying their needs after the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.</p> <p>1.2.1. Assessing the current situation at the future outer borders of the enlarged EU, using the Current situation report prepared under BG98-06-02-03;</p> <p>1.2.2. Drafting a model for border management plans;</p> <p>1.2.3. Developing border management plans.</p> <p>These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the other Bulgarian institutions presented at the border, when it is necessary.</p> <p>1.3. Developing of Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation.</p> <p>1.3.1. Drafting model of MoUs – adaptation and tailoring of guidelines to</p>	<p>management plans;</p> <p>Developing of a Memorandum of Understanding Programme with the trade operators in the field of customs intelligence and investigation;</p> <p>Organising and carrying out 10 weeks training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede for 6 customs officers.</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Framework Contract with an independent expert for review of the Technical Specifications and for drafting the final Technical Specifications for delivery of specialised technical equipment</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment</p>		<p>external borders;</p> <p>Commitment from the NCA for improvement of the customs control on the future EU external borders and for ensuring the necessary administrative capacity for the project implementation;</p> <p>Coordination and cooperation with other bodies performing control at the border;</p>
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<p>suit the particular company/association and the chosen scope in relation to the EU best practices in the area of MoU, drafting of an algorithm on how to proceed during the negotiating process and its preparation.</p> <p>1.3.2. Training MoU liaison officers – organizing a training course in an EU Member States for liaison officers on the general explanation of MoU concept/objectives/background, on the role of liaison officers, data protection, commercial confidentiality, importance of feedback in line with the EU best practices in the field of negotiating and servicing MoUs.</p> <p>1.3.3. Drafting of guidelines for MoU liaison officers.</p> <p>1.4. Organising and carrying out 10 weeks training in the Customs Dogs School in Bleckede, Germany for 6 customs officers: two instructors from Rousse Customs House, three trainers from the Customs Dogs School in Balchik and an officer from “Customs Intelligence and Investigation – Drugs, Weapons and Precursors” Department in the Central Customs Directorate.</p> <p>1.4.1 Organizing and carrying out basic training for 6 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “light” narcotics (hashish, marihuana)</p> <p>1.4.2 Organizing and carrying out qualification training for 4 weeks on the topic of conducting searches for “hard” narcotics (opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, “Berlin heroin”)</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Review and assessment of the Technical Specifications for specialised technical equipment for carrying out of efficient customs control:</p> <p>2.1. Review and assessment of the Technical specifications for supply of specialised technical equipment.</p> <p>2.2. Drafting of the final versions of the Technical Specifications for the specialised equipment to be delivered under phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3.</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Supply of specialised technical equipment:</p> <p>3.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.</p> <p>3.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and conducting of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.</p> <p><u>Activities for phase 2:</u></p> <p><u>Component 4:</u> Realization of the Terms of reference developed under phase 1:</p> <p>4.1. Development of software for automation of the control on trade in weapons;</p> <p>4.2. Providing training of customs officers from the NCA to work with the system developed under 4.1.</p>	<p><u>Means for the second phase:</u></p> <p><u>Component 4:</u> Service Contract for development of software for automation of the control on trade in weapons and for training of the relevant NCA officers.</p> <p><u>Component 5:</u> Service</p>		
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<p><u>Component 5:</u> Further improvement of the administrative capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control</p> <p>5.1. Conducting of seminars in Bulgaria for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.</p> <p>5.2. Training in EU Member States for customs officers from the CCD and the RCDs on the “train the trainers” principle with subject “Changes in European legislation in the field of customs border control” in relation to the constant increase of the scope of the acquis in the field of border control.</p> <p><u>Component 6:</u> Supply of specialised technical equipment:</p> <p>6.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.</p> <p>6.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and conducting of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.</p> <p><u>Activities for Phase 3:</u></p> <p><u>Component 7:</u> Supply of specialised technical equipment:</p> <p>7.1. Supply of the specialised technical equipment.</p> <p>7.2. Testing and installation of the equipment and carrying out of the necessary training of the relevant customs officers.</p>	<p>Contract for improvement of the capacity for implementation of the acquis in the field of border control.</p> <p><u>Component 6:</u> Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment.</p> <p><u>Means for the third phase:</u></p> <p><u>Component 7:</u> Supply Contract for delivery of specialised technical equipment</p>		
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<u>Sub-project 2</u>	<u>Sub-project 2</u>	
<p><u>Activities for phase 1:</u></p> <p><u>Component 1</u> - Development of legal and administrative capacity for introduction, implementation and control of the measures and mechanisms of CAP</p> <p>1.1. Study and analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European legislation from customs responsibilities prospective in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CAP measures and trade mechanisms – (licensing, export refunds, import and export charges, duties for processed goods, compound rates, unit values, reference prices and others) in order to determine the control functions of customs in their management; ➤ Procedures and rules for integration and updating of the measures in TARIC, including the Nomenclature of export refunds (Regulation 3846/87) and the peculiarities at its administering and implementation; ➤ Customs procedures, applied by the customs administrations of the EU Member States in relation to the administration of the measures resulting from CAP. Best practices of EU Member States in the organization of the customs business in administering of 	<p><u>Means for the first phase:</u></p> <p><u>Component 1:</u> Twinning covenant</p>	<p>Implementation of the programme for adoption of CAP by the leading institution - MAF and by the other institutions involved in the process;</p> <p>Adoption of legislation and procedures, in accordance with European legislation and procedures in the area of the CAP;</p> <p>ISO 17025 Accreditation of the customs laboratories for testing laboratories.</p>

<p>the measures and mechanism of CAP in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ scope of the competences and particular duties of the customs authorities in administering of CAP; ➤ cooperation and coordination of the actions with other competent bodies in implementation and control of CAP. (In this respect a benefit would be the acquaintance with the functions of the customs administrations in the various Member States in dividing the competences with the other control bodies); ➤ control carried out by the customs administrations of the EU Member States on implementation of the measures of CAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ checks, carried out at the moment of putting the goods under customs regime in: internal customs office, premises/stores of the operator, border customs office, including criteria for Risk analysis in selection of goods for physical checks; ➤ coordination of the activities on control at customs clearance of agricultural goods; ➤ exchange of information and cooperation with other competent bodies in administering of CAP – in relation to import and export and post clearance and audit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National specifics in the implementation and control on the CAP measures on the spot in three of the EU Member States with the purpose of acquainting with the established organization and practical application of the regulations. This is necessary for wider and full understanding of the system and its functioning and is a precondition for achieving higher effectiveness in developing normative acts and national instructions, including training of customs officers in EU Member States; • Laboratory analysis methods, applied in the EU concerning CAP's products control. <p>1.2. Analysis of the situation in Bulgaria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ available developed legislation concerning CAP and administrative capacity outside the customs for its implementation; ➤ practical activity of the economic operators, their structures built and functions; ➤ identification of the gaps and discrepancies in the national legislation and the necessity for undertaking legal and organizational changes with the purpose of harmonization with the acquis in the field of CAP; <p>1.3. Development of draft legal acts and implementation tools for introducing the European legislation and practice concerning the implementation and control of the mechanisms and measures of CAP in accordance with the schedule for its national introduction, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations dealing with customs control, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Customs Act and its Implementing Regulation – amendments in both acts in order to introduce the provisions concerning the control on CAP goods; ➤ draft regulation on physical checks at exportation of products subject to refunds (reg. 386/90 – on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of the agricultural products receiving refunds, 2090/2002 – laying down rules for the application of Regulation 386/90 as regards physical checks carried out when agricultural products qualifying for refunds are exported, 3122/94 – laying down the criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds); 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provisions on customs control in draft regulations (laws and second level legislation) for administering/regulation of the agricultural policy. • Development of a draft legislative regulation for introducing the Nomenclature for export refunds in the national legislation; • Preparation for and introduction in the Bulgarian Integrated Customs Tariff of the measures of CAP and the conditions for their application, (component duties and Meursing tables); • Development of draft regulations for introduction of the laboratory analysis methods used for CAP purposes and related training. <p>1.4. Development of administrative instructions, reflecting the national specifics in the implementation of the CAP measures, including determining export customs offices and exit customs offices for physical checks and substitution checks, processing customs declarations for export of agricultural goods, writing down of the procedures for a physical check of the export in customs offices, in the enterprises of the exporters, in exit customs office; implementation of risk analysis in selection of lots for checks.</p> <p>1.5. Development of a business model of the control activities in relation to CAP measures carried out by customs administration at central and local level</p> <p>1.6. Enhancement of administrative capacity of BCA in order to carry out customs controls required by the CAP provisions, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of training plans for customs officers at central and local level, as well as for trainers in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - performing physical checks in internal and border customs offices, as well as in traders' premises, taking samples and analysis of goods; - implementation of the risk analysis in selection of agricultural goods for checking and documenting the checks carried out by the customs officers; - using of specific analytical methods for laboratory staff. • Training of customs staff at the central level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on drafting legal acts and amendments to legal acts on implementation of CAP measures; - instructions for customs staff on local level; - creating and maintenance of export refund nomenclature; - gaining through a study visit of experience in EU Member States with best practices on development, organizing, reporting to the other authorities and to the European Commission of the results from the implementation of the CAP measures. • Practical training of the local customs staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for performing physical checks, taking samples; - applying risk analysis and elaborating of reports on the control carried out; - gaining through a study visit of experience in EU Member States customs offices implementing procedures relating to CAP measures. • Training of the laboratory staff to use specific methods of analysis for CAP goods. • Training of trainers. 		
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<p><u>Activities for phase 2:</u> <u>Component 2:</u> Feasibility study 2.1. Assessment of the needs for analytical equipment in connection with the implementation of CAP measures and assessment of the productivity of the available laboratory equipment; 2.2. Preparation of Technical Specifications for the equipment. <u>Component 3</u> – Supply of specialised equipment On the basis of the assessment of needs (Feasibility study) contracting, delivery, installment, testing and putting into operation of the laboratory equipment, necessary for carrying out the control of import and export goods under CAP and training of the relevant officers.</p>	<p><u>Means for the second phase:</u> <u>Component 2:</u> Framework contract <u>Component 3:</u> Supply contract</p>	
<p>Preconditions</p> <p>Possibility to use the training facilities at the National Training Center in Sofia for the seminars for the NCA officers;</p> <p><u>Sub-project 1:</u> BG 0203.09.01 project results related to the Investment part of Sub-project 1 accomplished; Draft Technical Specifications for delivery of specialised technical equipment under Components 3, 6 and 7 developed;</p> <p><u>Sub-project 2:</u> Political decision made on the adoption of the CAP elements and for implementation in 2004 of the intervention mechanisms and the mechanisms for supporting agricultural producers; Adopted Law on supporting agricultural producers; Political decision made on the creation until 2005 of Payment and Intervention Agency at the State fund "Agriculture"; Developed draft Regulation on conditions and the order of payment of export subsidies in case of export of agricultural products; Commitment for adoption in the national customs legislations of Regulation 2454/93, related to the implementation of the CAP. Technical specifications for delivery of specialised equipment under Component 3 developed.</p>		

[illegible]

D = Design of contract/tender procedure; for Twinning – call for proposals (CP)

S = Selection of Twinning partner

C = Contracting period; for Twinning – drafting of Covenant

I = Implementation*

$X = \text{Closure}$

* **Note:** The implementation period of Component 4 under Sub-project 1 is 18 months and a guarantee period till the end of the disbursement deadline is foreseen.

The implementation period of Components 3, 6 and 7 under Sub-project 1 is 6 months and a guarantee period of 12 months is foreseen.

The implementation period of the Twinning component is 18 months and the legal duration is set at 20 months. The implementation period of the Supply component under Sub-project 2 is 6 months and a guarantee period of 12 months is foreseen.

CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE BY QUARTERS FOR THE FULL DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Project Title: Strengthening of the Customs Control on the Future EU External Borders and in the Area of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)																	
Contracting	Cumulative contracting schedule by quarter in €m (provisional)																Total
	2005				2006				2007				2008				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Phase 1																	
Su-Project 1, Component 1 – Service contract			0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46									0.460
Sub-Project 1, Component 2 – Framework Contract	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01									0.010
Sub-Project 1, Component 3 – Supply Contract						1.285	1.285	1.285									1.285
Sub-Project 2, Component 1 – Standard Twinning		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80									0.800
Total Phase 1	0.01	0.81	1.27	1.27	1.27	2.555	2.555	2.555									2.555
Phase 2																	
Sub-Project 1, Component 4 – Service Contract							0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24					0.240
Sub-Project 1, Component 5 - Service Contract							0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25					0.250
Sub-Project 1, Component 6 – Supply Contract							3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06					3.060
Sub-Project 2, Component 2 – Framework Contract					0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005					0.005
Sub-Project 2, Component 3 - Supply contract									0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24					0.240
Total Phase 2					0.005	0.005	3.555	3.555	3.795	3.795	3.795	3.795					3.795
Phase 3																	
Sub-project 1, Component 7 - Supply contract											4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.250
Total Phase 3											4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.250
Total Contracting	0.01	0.81	1.27	1.27	1.275	2.560	6.11	6.11	6.35	6.35	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.600

CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE BY QUARTER FOR THE FULL DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Project Title: Strengthening of the Customs Control on the Future EU External Borders and in the Area of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)																					
Disbursement	Cumulative disbursement schedule by quarter in €m (provisional)																			Total	
	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III		IV
Phase 1																					
Sub-Project 1, Component 1 – Service contract			0.276	0.276	0.345	0.414	0.414	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46									0.46
Sub-Project 1, Component 2 – Framework Contract		0.006	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01									0.01
Sub-Project 1 Component 3 – Supply Contract						0.771	0.771	1.156	1.156	1.156	1.156	1.285									1.285
Sub-Project2, Component 1 – Standard Twinning		0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.576	0.576	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80									0.80
Total Phase 1		0.406	0.686	0.686	0.755	1.771	1.771	2.426	2.426	2.426	2.426	2.555									2.555
Phase 2																					
Sub-Project 1, Component 4 – Service Contract								0.144	0.144	0.18	0.18	0.216	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24					0.24
Sub-Project 1, Component 5 – Service Contract								0.15	0.187	0.225	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25					0.250
Sub-Project 1, Component 6 – Supply Contract							1.836	1.836	2.754	2.754	2.754	2.754	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06					3.06
Sub-Project 2, Component 2 – Framework Contract					0.003	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005					0.005
Sub-Project 2, Component 3 –Supply contract										0.144	0.216	0.216	0.216	0.216	0.24	0.24					0.240
Total Phase 2					0.003	0.005	1.841	2.135	3.09	3.308	3.405	3.441	3.771	3.771	3.795	3.795					3.795
Phase 3																					
Sub-Project 1, Component 7 – Supply contract											2.55	2.55	3.825	3.825	3.825	3.825	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Total Phase 3											2.55	2.55	3.825	3.825	3.825	3.825	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Total Disbursement		0.406	0.686	0.686	0.758	1.776	3.612	4.561	5.516	5.734	8.381	8.546	10.151	10.151	10.175	10.175	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60

I. Assessment of Needs of The Bulgarian Customs Administration of Specialised Technical Equipment

Total amount for Specialised Technical Equipment – 33.106.600 EUR

Description of the equipment	Price for 1 pce., EUR	Total number needed	Equip. under Phare 2004-2006	Equip. under Phare 2002	Equip. under Phare 2002 Re-allocation	Equip. under Phare CBC 2001	Equip. under UK Foreign Office ***	Equip. under Netherlands Arrang. **	Equip. under US EXBS *	Total, EUR	Location under Phare 2004-2006; under Phare 2002; under Phare 2002 Re-allocation; under Phare CBC 2001 under other donors /*; **; ***/
1) Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500kV. Type of system: <i>X-ray inspection system is moved</i> by a driver.	4.200.000	1	<u>1</u>							4.200.000	<u>BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce.</u>
2) Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500kV. Type of system: <i>Object is moved</i> by a driver.	2.200.000	6	<u>1</u>					1**		13.200.000	BCP Lesovo – 1pce. <u>BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.</u> Customs Vidin - 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. Customs Silistra - 1pce. **Customs Kalotina – 1pce.
3) X-ray inspection system for pallets, larger than the euro-pallets.	1.500.000	1					1***			1.500.000	***BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce.
4) Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 300kV. Type of system: <i>Object is moved</i> by a driver.	650.000	3		1						1.950.000	Mobile groups – 2pcs. Customs Kulata - 1pce.

5) Mobile X-ray inspection system for luggage, type "Van".	250.000	1								250.000	BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. For Ferry-boat: Burgas – Poti /Georgia/ Burgas – Novorossiisk /Russia/
6) Stationary X-ray cargo inspection system.	500.000	3	<u>1</u>							1.500.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. <u>BCP Varna Airport – 1pce.</u> BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce.
7) Stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets, tunnel size width min. 145cm and height min.180cm.	100.000	17	<u>3</u>	1		1				1.700.000	BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. <u>BCP Lesovo – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Ilinden – 1pce.</u> BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. <u>BCP Gueshevo – 1pce.</u> BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. <u>BCP Silistra - 1pce.</u> BCP Silistra Port – 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
8) Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width min. 100cm and height min. 100cm.	100.000	17	<u>7</u>			1				1.700.000	<u>BCP Varna Sea Station – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce.</u> BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce. <u>BCP Novo Selo – 1pce.</u> BCP Kalotina – 1pce. <u>BCP Sofia Airport – 3pcs. /1/</u> <u>BCP Varna Airport – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Burgas Airport – 2pcs. /1/</u> <u>BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.</u> BCP Vidin Port - 1pce.

											BCP Rousse Port - 1pce. BCP Silistra Port – 1pce. BCP Durankulak – 1pce.
9) Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width 75cm and height 55cm.	80.000	5	<u>2</u>		<i>1</i>					400.000	<i>BCP Varna Airport – 1pce.</i> <u>BCP Burgas Airport – 2pcs. /1/</u> <u>BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.</u> BCP Lesovo – 1pce.
10) Portable X-ray inspection system for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars.	50.000	9	<u>3</u>							450.000	BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. <u>BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Gueshevo – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Kalotina – 1pce.</u> Customs Svishtov – 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce.
11) Software product type “HI-MAT ^{plus} ” for stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets.	3.500	3			<i>3</i>					10.500	<i>Customs Kalotina – 1pce.</i> <i>BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.</i> <i>Customs Rousse – 1pce.</i>
12) In/Out roller conveyors for stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets.	1.500	6			<i>6</i>					9.000	<i>Customs Kalotina – 2pcs.</i> <i>BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 2pcs.</i> <i>Customs Rousse – 2pcs.</i>
13) Search kit including: contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case.	30.000	55	<u>7</u>			<i>4</i>			1*	1.650.000	BCP Varna Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna West – 1pce. BCP Balchik Seaport – 1pce. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 2pcs. <u>BCP Lesovo – 2pcs.</u>

										BCP Novo Selo – 2pcs. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs. BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Logodaz – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Oltomanci – 1pce. <u>BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Kalotina – 2pcs. /1/</u> <u>BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Bregovo – 1pce.</u> BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Vidin Port – 1pce. Customs Lom – 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Rousse Port – 1pce. BCP Dunav most – 1pce. <u>BCP Silistra - 1pce.</u> BCP Silistra Port – 1pce. BCP Rousse Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Kardam Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Svilengrad Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Kulata Railway Station – 1pce. Customs Office Dragoman – 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. BCP Durankulak – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce. Mobile groups – 10pcs. * NCA National Training Centre – 1pce.
14) Radiation detection pager.	1.200	25						25*	30.000	*BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 4pcs. *Customs Varna – 4pcs. *Customs Burgas – 4pcs.

											*BCP Kardam Railway Station – 2pcs. *BCP Dunav most - 1pce. *BCP Oryahovo - 1pce. *Customs Kalotina – 1pce. *Customs Kulata – 2pcs. *NCA National Training Centre – 2pcs. *Reg. Training Centre Rousse – 2pcs. *Reg. Training Centre Plovdiv – 2pcs.
15) Endoscope (Flexible Fiber Optic), petrol modified.	17.000	38	<u>1</u>	10						646.000	Customs Burgas – 2pcs. Customs Varna – 2pcs. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 2pcs. /1/ BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 3pcs. /2/ BCP Kulata – 2pcs. /1/ BCP Zlatarevo – 2pcs. BCP Gueshevo – 2pcs. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. <u>BCP Kalotina – 2pcs. /1/</u> BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce. BCP Bregovo – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 2pcs. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Dunav most – 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Silistra Port – 1pce. Mobile groups – 10pcs. Customs Kyustendil – 1pce.
16) Endoscope (Flexible Fiber Optic). Outer diameter 8– 11mm., working length 2–3m /to be used for inspection of ships/.	15.000	9								135.000	BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Varna Sea Station – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna West – 1pce. BCP Vidin Port – 1pce. Customs Svishtov - 1pce.

											BCP Rousse Port – 1pce. BCP Silistra Port – 1pce.
17) Thermal imaging camera.	50.000	11								550.000	Customs Varna – 1pce. Customs Burgas – 1pce. BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce. Customs Kulata – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. Customs Kalotina – 1pce. Customs Vidin - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. Customs Rousse – 1pce. Customs Silistra - 1pcs. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce.
18) Suspect documents examination facility.	5.000	42	<u>7</u>	7						210.000	<u>BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Varna Airport – 1pce.</u> <u>BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce.</u> BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce. <u>Customs Varna</u> – 4pcs. /1/ /1/ <u>Customs Burgas</u> – 3pcs. /2/ <u>BCP Malko Tarnovo</u> – 2pcs. /1/ BCP Lesovo – 1pce. <u>BCP Kapitan Andreevo</u> – 3pcs. /2/ <u>Customs Kulata</u> – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. <u>Customs Kalotina</u> – 3pcs. /1/ BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce. BCP Bregovo – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Vidin Port – 1pce. Customs Lom –1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Somovit – 1pce. Customs Svishtov – 1pce.

											BCP Dunav most – 2pcs. BCP Rousse Port - 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal – 1pce. <u>Customs Silistra - 2pcs.</u> BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
19) Hand held /portable/ drugs detector.	40.000	19	<u>2</u>		<i>1</i>	<u>2</u>				760.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. Customs Varna – 1pce. Customs Burgas – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. <i>BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.</i> BCP Novo Selo – 1pce. BCP Ilinden – 1pce. BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. <u>BCP Kalotina – 1pce.</u> Customs Vidin - 1pce. Customs Rousse - 1pce. Customs Silistra - 1pce. BCP Durankulak – 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce.
20) Drug field testing kit for the following tests: cocaine, heroin, cannabis and amphetamines – including 100pcs. for each type.	2.000	38								76.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna Sea station – 1pce.

										BCP Varna West – 1pce. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Kapitan Andreevo –1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Logodaz – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 2pcs. BCP Oltomanci – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce. BCP Bregovo – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal -1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Durankulak – 1pce. BCP Rousse Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Kardam Railway Station– 1pce. BCP Svilengrad Railway Station– 1pce. BCP Kulata Railway Station– 1pce. Customs Office Dragoman– 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
21) Electronic balance up to 500kg.	15.000	17							255.000	Customs Varna – 1pce. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce.

											BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most – 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
22) Electronic balance up to 10kg.	2.000	22				1				44.000	BCP Ilinden – 1pce. BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. Customs Varna – 1pce. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
23) Fork lift trucks.	16.000	29	2	10		4				464.000	Customs Varna – 3pcs. /2/ Customs Burgas – 2pcs. /1/

										BCP Malko Tarnovo – 2pcs. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 2pcs. Customs Kulata – 3pcs. /1/ /2/ BCP Ilinden – 1 pce. BCP Novo selo – 1 pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. Customs Rousse - 1pce. BCP Dunav most – 1pce. Customs Silistra – 1pce. <u>BCP Silistra Port – 1pce.</u> BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.	
24) UV light device.	100	16				6				1.600	BCP Novo Selo – 3pcs. BCP Ilinden – 3pcs. BCP Rousse Railway Station – 2pcs. BCP Kardam Railway Station – 2pcs. BCP Svilengrad Railway Station – 2pcs. BCP Kulata Railway Station – 2pcs. Customs Office Dragoman – 2pcs.
25) Vehicle search mirrors, type “Trolley”.	1.000	4				4				4.000	BCP Novo Selo – 2pcs. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs.
26) Kit search mirrors.	1.000	38				4				38.000	BCP Novo Selo – 2pcs. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 3pcs. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Varna West – 1pce. BCP Varna Sea Station – 1pce.

											BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Varna Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 4pcs. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Durankulak – 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce. BCP Rousse Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Kardam Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Svilengrad Railway Station – 1pce. BCP Kulata Railway Station – 1pce. Customs Office Dragoman – 1pce.
27) Freezer unit.	module	100.000	10							1.000.000	BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat – 1pce. BCP Dunav most – 1pce. BCP Silistra – 1pce. Customs Varna – 2pcs. Customs Burgas – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce.

28) Specialised toilet for “Drugs-Swallowers”.	2.000	4								8.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.
29) Search kit tools.	1.500	30				2				45.000	BCP Novo Selo – 1pce. BCP Ilinden – 1pce. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 2pcs. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Varna West – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 2pcs. BCP Lesovo – 2pcs. BCP Kulata – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 2pcs. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 2pcs. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 2pcs. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 2pcs. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal -1pce. BCP Silistra - 2pcs. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
30) Flashlight with battery charger.	150	130				12				19.500	BCP Novo Selo – 8pcs. BCP Ilinden – 4pcs. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 5pcs. BCP Burgas Port Central – 3pcs. BCP Varna West – 3pcs. BCP Varna Sea Station – 3pcs. BCP Varna Seaport – 3pcs. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Varna Ferry-boat – 8pcs.

										BCP Malko Tarnovo – 8pcs. BCP Lesovo – 4pcs. BCP Kulata – 4pcs. BCP Zlatarevo – 4pcs. BCP Gueshevo – 4pcs. BCP Strezimirovci – 3pcs. BCP Kalotina – 8pcs. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 4pcs. BCP Oryahovo – 4pcs. BCP Dunav most – 8pcs. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 4pcs. BCP Silistra - 4pcs. BCP Durankulak – 3pcs. BCP Jovkovo – 4pcs. Customs Plovdiv – 2pcs. Customs Blagoevgrad – 2pcs. Customs Office Vratza – 2pcs. BCP Rousse Railway Station – 4pcs. BCP Kardam Railway Station – 4pcs. BCP Svilengrad Railway Station – 4pcs. BCP Kulata Railway Station – 4pcs. Customs Office Dragoman – 4pcs.
31) Machine for packaging of pallets.	1.000	20							20.000	BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Ilinden – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce.

											BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Silistra Port - 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
32) Hand pallet truck.	500	24				5				12.000	BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce. BCP Lesovo – 1pce. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs. BCP Novo selo – 1pce. Customs Kulata – 2pcs. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. BCP Dunav most - 1pce. BCP Rousse Ro-Ro Terminal - 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Silistra Port - 1pce. BCP Jovkovo – 1pce. Customs Plovdiv – 1pce. Customs Blagoevgrad – 1pce. Customs Office Vratza – 1pce.
33) Customs dog.	500	66								33.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 6pcs. BCP Varna Airport – 2pcs. BCP Varna Seaport – 2pcs. BCP Varna Ferry-boat – 2pcs. BCP Burgas Airport – 2pcs. BCP Burgas West Fish Port – 2pcs.

										BCP Malko Tarnovo – 2pcs. BCP Lesovo – 3pcs. BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 6pcs. BCP Novo Selo – 2pcs. BCP Makaza – 2pcs. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs. BCP Zlatarevo – 4pcs. BCP Gueshevo – 2pcs. BCP Oltomantzi – 2pcs. BCP Kalotina – 6pcs. BCP Bregovo – 1pce. BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce. BCP Vidin Ferry-boat - 2pcs. BCP Vidin Port - 1pce. BCP Oryahovo – 2pcs. BCP Dunav most - 6pcs. BCP Silistra – 2pcs. BCP Jovkovo – 2pcs. BCP Durankulak – 2pcs.
34) Stationary dog kennel with runs.	1.000	44							44.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 5pcs. Customs Varna - 4pcs. Customs Burgas – 7pcs. BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 4pcs. BCP Makaza – 2pcs. BCP Ilinden – 2pcs. BCP Zlatarevo – 2pcs. Customs Kyustendil – 3pcs. BCP Kalotina – 4pcs. Customs Vidin – 4pcs. BCP Oryahovo – 1pce. Customs Rousse – 3pcs. BCP Silistra – 1pce. Customs Dobrich – 2pcs.
35) Vehicle equipped for transportation of	12.000	16							192.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 2pcs. Customs Burgas – 3pcs.

customs dogs.											BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 3pcs. BCP Makaza – 1pce. BCP Ilinden – 1pce. BCP Zlatarevo – 1pce. Customs Kyustendil – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. Customs Vidin – 2pcs. Customs Rousse – 1pce.
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*** US Government Programme for export control & border security /EXBS/**

The US State Department through the US Embassy in Sofia organizes training seminars for customs officers and officers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This programme aims to enhance border detection and to check the effectiveness of the export control procedures of weapons of mass destruction as well to assist in developing integrated weapons of mass destruction response capabilities and procedures by the means of carrying out exercises, training and delivery of limited IT hardware and equipment. In January 2004 the NCA received under this programme the following technical equipment:

- one search kit “CSECO” – for the NCA National Training Centre;
- nineteen radiation detection pagers for the following Customs offices: BCP Kapitan Andreevo, Customs Varna, Customs Burgas, BCP Kardam Railway Station, BCP Dunav most, BCP Oryahovo, Customs Kalotina and Customs Kulata;
- six radiation detection pagers for the NCA National Training Centre and the Regional Training Centres Rousse and Plovdiv.

**** Arrangement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria** signed on 13 December 2003 for granting balance of payments support to the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria for a total amount not exceeding MEUR 2,2. The balance of payments support envisages supporting the country’s preparation for EU membership and could be used for the improvement of border control equipment. At present this financial aid is not yet specified neither as kind of the technical support, nor as location of customs office “beneficiary”. The proposal of the BCA is for one Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500 kV for Customs Kalotina.

***** Negotiations with UK Foreign Office** for providing assistance in the field of strengthening the capacities of the Bulgarian Customs Administration in its efforts for combating illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors.

According to its terms the Government of the UK will finance the construction of a Hall for Detailed Checks in BCP Malko Tarnovo and will install a X-ray system for inspection of pallets, larger than the euro-pallets.

II. LIST OF THE SPECIALISED TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT TO BE SUPPLIED UNDER PHARE 2004-2006:

Total amount: 8.595.000 EUR (including EU Support and National Co-financing)

Budget for Phase 1 (year 2004): **1.285.000 EUR** including the costs for an independent evaluator during the Tender Procedure.

EU Support: 963.000 EUR.

National Co-financing: 322.000 EUR.

Description of the equipment	Price for 1 pce., EUR	Quantity	Total, EUR	Location
1/ Stationary X-ray cargo inspection system.	500.000	1	500.000	BCP Varna Airport – 1pce.
2/ Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width min. 100cm and height min.100cm - for hall “Arrivals”.	100.000	4	400.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.
3/ Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width 75cm and height 55cm - for hall “Departures”.	80.000	2	160.000	BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.
4/ Hand held /portable/ drugs detector.	40.000	1	40.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce.
5/ Portable X-ray inspection system for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars.	50.000	1	50.000	BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.
6/ Stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets, tunnel size width min. 145cm and height min.180cm.	100.000	1	100.000	BCP Lesovo – 1pce.
7/ Search kit including: contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case.	30.000	1	30.000	BCP Lesovo – 1pce.

Budget for Phase 2 (year 2005): **3.060.000 EUR** including the costs for an independent evaluator during the Tender Procedure.

EU Support: 2.295.000 EUR.

National Co-financing: 765.000 EUR.

Description of the equipment	Price for 1 pce., EUR	Quantity	Total, EUR	Location
1/ Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500kV. Type of system: <i>Object is moved</i> by a driver.	2.200.000	1	2.200.000	BCP Kapitan Andreevo – 1pce.
2/ Stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets, tunnel size width min. 145cm and height min.180cm.	100.000	2	200.000	BCP Gueshevo – 1pce. BCP Silistra – 1pce.
3/ Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width min. 100cm and height min.100cm.	100.000	3	300.000	BCP Varna Sea Station – 1pce. BCP Burgas Port Central – 1pce. BCP Malko Tarnovo – 1pce.
4/ Portable X-ray inspection system for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars.	50.000	2	100.000	BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Gueshevo – 1pce.
5/ Search kit including: contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case.	30.000	5	150.000	BCP Strezimirovci – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Vrashka chuka – 1pce. BCP Bregovo – 1pce. BCP Silistra – 1pce.
6/ Electric fork lift truck.	16.000	1	16.000	BCP Lesovo – 1pce.
7/ Internal combustion fork lift truck.	16.000	1	16.000	BCP Silistra Port – 1pce.
8/ Suspect documents examination facility.	5.000	7	35.000	BCP Sofia Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Airport – 1pce. BCP Burgas Airport – 1pce. BCP Varna Seaport Lesport – 1pce. BCP Kalotina – 1pce. BCP Silistra - 1pce. BCP Silistra Port – 1pce.
9/ Hand held /portable/ drugs detector.	40.000	1	40.000	BCP Kalotina – 1pce.

Budget for Phase 3 (year 2006): **4.250.000 EUR** including the costs for an independent evaluator during the Tender Procedure.

EU Support: 3.187.000 EUR.

National Co-financing: 1.063.000 EUR.

Description of the equipment	Price for 1 pce., EUR	Quantity	Total, EUR	Location
1/ Mobile X-ray inspection system for trucks and containers, min. 2500kV. Type of system: <i>X-Ray inspection system is moved</i> by a driver.	4.200.000	1	4.200.000	BCP Varna Seaport – 1pce.
2/ Search kit including: contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case.	30.000	1	30.000	BCP Lessovo – 1pce.
3/ Endoscope (Flexible Fiber Optic), petrol modified.	17.000	1	17.000	BCP Kalotina – 1pce.

III. Justification for the specialised technical equipment to be supplied under the Sub-project 1 Strengthening of the customs control on the future EU external borders

1. Common justification

The goal is through an increase of the technical equipment at the future outer borders of the EU to fulfill the recommendations of the World Customs Organization Task Force on Security & Facilitation of the International Trade Supply Chain; to decrease to a minimum the possibility for smuggling in excise goods, narcotic substances, precursors, weapons and dual use goods and technologies, currency, products made of precious metals and gems, artifacts, as well as to increase the clearance capacity of the customs offices servicing these borders through decreasing the time for clearance of vehicles and people.

The equipment is planned taking into account the specific characteristics of the passengers and freight flow depending on the type and quantity of the goods and the intensity of the traffic of passengers and vehicles.

The requested X-ray and other specialised equipment will allow for decreasing the time needed for customs clearance of containers, trucks, pallets and freight with extra large dimensions transported as hand baggage.

The quantity of each type of equipment is planned to ensure normal work of the customs officers shifts on duty in each customs border checkpoint

2. Justification concerning the functional, technical and quantitative needs at the international airports.

The following equipment is foreseen for delivery at the international airports in Sofia, Varna, Burgas and Plovdiv:

- Stationary X-ray cargo inspection system - Varna Airport – 1pce;
- Stationary X- ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width min. 100 cm and height min.100 cm - for hall “Arrivals” - Sofia Airport – 1pce, Varna Airport – 1pce, Burgas Airport – 1pce and Plovdiv Airport – 1pce;

The device has such dimensions, because the passengers bring in the hall “Arrivals” all their luggage /cabin baggage and baggage transported in the airplane’s cargo compartment/, including the baggage that is not inspected by the customs officers on departure, but only by the security staff during the “check in” procedure.

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width 55 cm and height 75 cm - for hall “Departures” - Burgas Airport – 1pce and Plovdiv Airport – 1pce.

The device has smaller tunnel size, because the passengers bring in the hall “Departures” only their cabin baggage, which is being limited by size and weight.

- Suspect documents examination facility – Sofia airport, Varna airport, Burgas airport, Plovdiv Airport – 1 pce each;

Will be used for initial check of customs documents, accompanying the goods, as well as currency banknotes.

- Hand-held drugs detector – 1 pce.

Will be used by the Anti-drug trafficking unit of the Sofia airport.

At present the NCA does not possess X-ray inspection systems for cargo at the international airports. X-ray systems manufactured in 1985 are being used for cabin baggage inspection, which do not meet the requirements of Doc. 30 8th Edition September 2001; European Civil Aviation Conference. With the requested X-ray systems it is expected the control over the cargo and the luggage to be improved. This will lead to an

increase of the security of the flights and a decrease of the smuggling of goods, hidden among the passengers' luggage.

The traffic via the Sofia airport is over 200 passenger and cargo planes weekly and the number of the passengers passing through the airport is over 23000.

The traffic via the Varna airport is over 100 passenger and cargo planes weekly and the number of the passengers passing through the airport is over 23000. During the tourist season the number of the planes reaches 200 and the number of the passengers 27000.

The Burgas airport may service both civil and military planes. The traffic at the Burgas airport is over 40 passenger and cargo planes weekly and the number of the passengers passing through the airport is over 8000. During the tourist season the number of the planes reaches over 80, mostly charter planes.

The Plovdiv airport often serves as a reserve airstrip for Sofia. The traffic at the Varna airport is over 15 passenger and cargo planes weekly and the number of the passengers passing through the airport is over 600.

Through the airports are transported mostly cargo and courier shipments, as well as special production from Burgas airport. Comparatively high percentage of the import is the import of electronic components and mobile phones and accessories. The Chinese and Dubai "cargo" also share a large volume of the import. Attempts for fictitious re-export and smuggling of cigarettes at the Plovdiv airport have been registered.

3. Justification concerning the functional, technical and quantitative needs at the Black Sea ports.

The international ports at Varna and Burgas are the largest Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea. These are in fact large complexes of port facilities that include as follows:

- Varna port – 5 BCPs;
- Burgas port – 3 BCPs.

The following equipment has been foreseen for these:

- A mobile X-ray inspection system for containers, type "mobile X-ray system – stationary object" with 2500kV voltage of the X-ray tube – 1pce. for Varna port, which can be used at Burgas port as well;

The device enables the checking of unloaded containers that are stowed in a line in the port yard, as well as loaded trucks where the base vehicle moves the "X-ray frame" above the objects being inspected. At present the BCA does not possess such equipment. This X-ray system can ensure a minimum of 80% physical inspection of the containers unloaded at the port.

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width min. 100 cm and height min. 100 cm – 1pce. for Varna port and 1pce. for Burgas port;

Intended for checking the luggage of the passengers and the crewmembers at the sea stations. At the moment both sea stations do not possess X-ray equipment. The requested X-ray inspection systems will allow nearly 100% physical check of the passengers and crewmembers luggage of the ships under quayage.

- Suspect documents examination facility – 1pce. for Varna port.

Will be used for initial check of customs documents, accompanying the goods, as well as currency banknotes.

Varna port weekly processes on the average 78 cargo ships, 1 passenger ship, 26 cars, 1 bus and 16 trucks. Varna port is linked directly with Russia, Ukraine and Georgia via ferryboat and through the railway Rousse-Varna with the Trans-european network Rhein – Main – Dunav. Main cargoes include containers, coal, cement, sodium, liquid and chemical substances and grain. Varna port also services passenger ships and yachts

Burgas port is one of the biggest ports on the Black sea and is the biggest Bulgarian port. Burgas port weekly processes on the average 72 cargo ships, 1 passenger ship, 7 cars,

150 trucks and about 1800 passengers. Each day 200-300 railway freight carriages are being processed and the monthly goods turnover is around 500 000 tons. Burgas port is linked directly with Georgia via ferryboat and is part of TEN corridor № 8.

4. Justification concerning the functional, technical and quantitative needs at the borders with the Republic of Turkey

The following equipment has been foreseen for the customs offices situated at the above-listed border – BCP Kapitan Andreevo, BCP Lesovo and BCP Malko Tarnovo:

- A mobile X-ray inspection system for inspection of trucks, type “mobile object – stationary X-ray system” with 2500kV voltage of the X-ray tube – 1pce. for BCP Kapitan Andreevo;

The X-ray inspection systems of this type will enable a 100% control of the vehicles crossing the border at the two checkpoints without unloading them whereas the inspected vehicle goes under the so-called “X-ray frame”. At present NCA does not possess such equipment. This X-ray system will allow nearly 100% check of the trucks processed at this BCP. Moreover the clearance capacity of the BCP Kapitan Andreevo will be equalized with the Turkish BCP Kapakule, which has a stationary X-ray system for inspection of trucks.

- Portable X-ray inspection system for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars – 1pce. for BCP Kapitan Andreevo;

This systems allows for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of the cars, without their dismantling. At present NCA does not possess such equipment at its disposal. This X-ray system will allow for near 100% check of the gas bottles of the cars passing through the BCP. Specifically trained staff, specialised instruments and a gas station for emptying and filling the bottles are needed if dismantling the gas bottles;

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for inspection of euro-pallets, tunnel size width minimum 145 cm and height minimum 180 cm - 1pce. for BCP Lesovo;

The requested X-ray systems will enable a 100% control of the euro-pallets with the above dimensions without their additional unpacking to separate articles or objects level, because otherwise this will lead to an increase of the time needed for goods processing, and thus to an increase in length of the customs clearance. The system will be installed at the Hall for Detailed Customs Check at BCP Lesovo.

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for luggage, tunnel size width 100 cm and height 100 cm – 1pce. for BCP Malko Tarnovo;

These devices will enable nearly 100% physical checks of the luggage of passengers that will be handled at the BCP Malko Tarnovo.

- Search kits including contraband detector, flexible endoscope, ultrasonic distance estimator, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case – 2pcs. for BCP Lesovo;

These will be used for inspection of vehicles and luggage selected after analysis and risk assessment.

- Electric fork lift truck – 1pce. for BCP Lesovo.

It will be used for loading and unloading activities and transporting the controlled goods to the X-ray system for inspection of europallets in the Hall of Detailed Customs Check of the BCP Lesovo.

BCP Kapitan Andreevo is one of the biggest land border checkpoints in Europe and is located at the main route connecting the Middle East with the Central and Western Europe.

On the average weekly in both directions cross about 4700 trucks, 1100 buses, 8500 cars and 60 000 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 2000 vehicles, average daily. Through the BCP Kapitan Andreevo passes also the so-called “Balkan route” of the narcotic. There is also a large number of “trunk

dealers”. Through the point are being transported all kinds of goods, packed in every possible way – containers, pallets, refrigerator trucks, etc.

According to the Intergovernmental agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey, it shall become operational until the end of 2004. It is expected this BCP to divert about 30% of the traffic of BCP Kapitan Andreevo.

BCP Malko Tarnovo is located at the International route E-87 at the border with Turkey. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 160 trucks, 335 buses, 720 cars and 13 000 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 170 vehicles, average daily. Through the BCP Kapitan Andreevo the buses loaded with goods, carried by the “trunk dealers” reach the Romanian border (BCP Durankulak) via the international route E-87. Through the BCP Malko Tarnovo are transported textile, clothing, cosmetics, household commodities, auto accessories, CDs and different types of food.

5. Justification concerning the functionality, the technical and quantitative needs at the borders with FYROM and Serbia and Montenegro.

For the Customs Offices located at the a.m. borders, the following equipment is foreseen:

- Portable X-ray inspection system for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars – 1pce. for Customs Kalotina and 1pce. for BCP Gueshevo;

The system gives an opportunity for inspection of gas bottles of the ignition system of cars, without being deinstalled.

Currently the BCA does not have such equipment at its disposal. This X-ray system will ensure 100% inspection of the gas bottles of the crossing cars through both BCPs.

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets, tunnel size width min. 145cm and height min.180cm. – 1pce. for BCP Gueshevo;

The X-ray system will ensure almost 100% inspection of all euro-pallets, without unpacking.

The system will be installed in the Hall for Detailed Customs Checks, located at BCP Gueshevo.

- Search kit /including contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case/ - 1pce. for BCP Strezimirovci, 1pce. for Customs Kalotina, 1pce. for BCP Vrashka chuka, 1pce. for BCP Bregovo;

They will be used for inspection of vehicles and luggages selected after analysis and risk assessment.

- Endoscope (Flexible Fiber Optic), petrol modified – 1pce. for Customs Kalotina.

It will ensure safe inspection of petrol containing vessels;

- Suspect documents examination facility – 1pce. for Customs Kalotina;

It will be used for initial check of customs documents accompanying the goods as well as currency banknotes.

- Hand held drugs detector – 1pce. for Customs Kalotina.

It will be used by the Anti-drug trafficking unit.

BCP Gueshevo is located at the border with FYROM. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 860 trucks, 340 buses, 2430 cars and 22000 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 520 vehicles, average daily. The main turkish bus-traffic from Turkey to Kosovo and from FYROM to Turkey passes through the BCP. Also the number of the passing so called “trunk dealers” is high. The trucks transport mainly plaster, lead concentrate, zink, sheet-metal, bricks, sodium, cement, cardboard and products thereof.

BCP Strezimirovci is located at the border with Serbia. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 17 trucks, 3 buses, 314 cars and 1200 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 50 vehicles, average daily.

Customs Kalotina is the biggest and the most traffic intensive point, located at the border with Serbia. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 1825 trucks, 560 buses, 7620 cars and 60000 persons. According to the traffic through the Customs in both directions cross more than 1400 vehicles and 8600 persons, average daily. Through the point are being transported all kinds of goods, packed in every possible way – containers, pallets, refrigerator trucks, etc. Most of the cases of smuggling weapons and ammunitions, hidden in the gas bottles of the cars are being revealed here.

BCP Bregovo is located at the border with Serbia. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 80 trucks, 140 buses, 1170 cars and 8500 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 200 vehicles and 1200 persons, average daily. The major problem are the so called “trunk dealers” from both sides. Through the point are being transported mainly different types of foods, textiles, clothings, household commodities, cigarettes and petrol.

BCP Vrashka chuka is located at the border with Serbia. On the average weekly in both directions cross about 358 trucks, 90 buses, 420 cars and 3500 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 120 vehicles and 500 persons, average daily. Through the point are being transported mainly different types of foods, textiles, clothings, household commodities, cigarettes and petrol.

6. Justification concerning the functionality, the technical and quantitative needs at the land border with Romania.

The following equipment is foreseen for Customs Silistra:

- Stationary X-ray inspection system for euro-pallets, tunnel size width min. 145cm and height min.180cm. – 1pce.;

The X-ray system will ensure almost 100 percent inspection of all euro-pallets, without unpacking. The system will be installed in the Hall for Detailed Customs Checks, located at BCP Silistra.

- Search kit /including contraband detector, ultrasonic distance estimator, flexible endoscope, telescopic search mirror with torch, accessories and rugged storage case/ - 1pce.;

It will be used for inspection of vehicles and luggages selected after analysis and risk assessment.

- Suspect documents examination facility – 2pcs.;

They will be used for initial check of customs documents accompanying the goods as well as currency banknotes.

- Internal combustion fork lift truck – 1pce.

It will be used for loading/unloading and transportation of the inspected goods to the euro-pallets X-ray system in the Hall for Detailed Customs Checks at BCP Silistra Port.

On the average weekly in both directions cross about 185 trucks, 30 buses, 250 cars and 7850 persons. According to the traffic through the BCP in both directions cross more than 60 vehicles and 1100 persons, average daily.

Through the point are being transported mainly industrial goods from Turkey to Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Poland and Czech Republic - textiles, clothings, shoes, cosmetics, tools, automobiles spare parts, etc.

IV. NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE EQUIPMENT TO BE SUPPLIED UNDER SUB-PROJECT 2

Development of system for control of import and export of agricultural goods related to the Common agricultural policy

Component 3 – Supply of specialised equipment

The type of the necessary laboratory equipment will be determined after completing the study, planned under Component 2 of Sub-project 2, of the EU legislation in the area of CAP and the methods of laboratory analysis used for CAP purposes and determining the laboratory analysis methods to be applied by the BCA.

Most of the analytical methods for determination of the quantity of components in processed agricultural products will require very precise and high capacity sample preparation techniques and instrumentation for extraction, digestion and other separation means, high capacity homogenisators, etc. Additional need in that type of equipment is expected. More units gaschromatographs are expected to be necessary for dedicated analyses of milk fat content in processed products, biscuits, chocolate etc.

REFERENCE LIST TO RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Sub-Project 1:

1. Customs Act and its Implementing Provisions
2. Law on the Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and in Dual - Use Goods and Technologies
3. Regulation on Implementation of the Law on Control of the Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies and for Amendment of Legal Acts of the Council of Ministers
4. Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 of 22 June 2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 of 22 June 2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use
5. DECISION № 704 of 1 November 2002 on the adoption of the Guidelines for Transfer of Sensitive Chemical and Biological Items of the Australia Group - International Export Control Regime

Sub-Project 2:

Bulgarian legislation:

1. Customs Act;
2. Implementing Provisions of the Customs Act;

EU legislation:

1. Customs Code – R 2913/92;
2. Implementing Regulation R 2454/93;
3. Regulation 1291/2000 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licenses and advance fixing certificates;
4. Regulation 800/1999 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export refunds on agricultural products;
5. Regulation 386/1990 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of the agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts;
6. Regulation 2090/2002 laying down rules for the applying Council Regulation 386/90 as regards physical checks carried out when agricultural products qualifying for refunds are exported;
7. Regulation 3122/94 laying down criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds;
8. Regulation 3846/87 establishing an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds;
9. Regulation 3448/93 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products;

REFERENCE LIST OF RELEVANT STRATEGIC PLANS AND STUDIES

1. National Strategy for Membership of the Republic of Bulgaria in EU
2. National Program for Adoption of the Acquis
3. National Action Plan for Adoption of the Schengen Acquis
4. Strategy for Rationalisation of Bulgarian Customs Administration's Border Operations in the period 2001-2006
5. Detailed plan of the activities for implementation of the objectives and the tasks included in the Strategy for rationalization of the BCA border operations
6. Business Strategy of the Bulgarian Customs Administration
7. Strategy for organisation and human resource management and for training and qualification
8. Customs blueprints for Border and Inland Control