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| **ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche** **Project title:** “Support to preparation for participation in EUROSUR network and  EURODAC system”    **Beneficiary administration:** Ministry of Interior, Republic of Serbia  **Twinning Reference:** **SR 16 IPA JH 03 19**  **Publication notice reference:** EuropeAid/165381/DD/ACT/RS |

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| **EU funded project**  ***TWINNING INSTRUMENT*** |

**1. Basic Information**

* 1. **Programme:** IPA/2016/039-803

For British applicants: Please be aware that eligibility criteria must be complied with for the entire duration of the grant. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding (while continuing, where possible, to participate) or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 12.2 of the General Conditions to the grant agreement.

**1.2 Sector:** Justice and Home Affairs (JH)

**1.3 EU funded budget:** 1,000,000.00 EUR

**2. Objectives**

**2.1 Overall Objective:**

To contribute to improved Border Management and migration management in line with the *Union acquis*, and increase the capacities of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia to be able to timely respond to challenges and threats and participate in European and regional security.

**2.2 Specific objectives:**

**SO1:** To increase the reaction capability at external borders through support for the preparation of the necessary steps required to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network.

**SO2:** To establish a national fingerprint database, prepare a national biometric base for fingerprints from asylum seekers and irregular migrants in Serbia and to build capacities for the exchange of data with the EURODAC (European Dactyloscopy) system.

**2.3 Elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans**

***Links with EU Strategic documents***

**Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA).**The Stabilization and Association Agreement (Article 6), states “Serbia commits itself to continue to foster cooperation and good neighbourly relations with the other countries of the region including an appropriate level of mutual concessions concerning the movement of persons, goods, capital and services as well as the development of projects of common interest, notably those related to border management and combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal migration and trafficking, including in particular in human beings, small arms and light weapons, as well as illicit drugs. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and cooperation between the Parties and thus contributes to regional stability."

**The EC Serbia 2017 Report** indicates that Serbia has adopted a strategy and action plan for integrated border management 2017-2020. Legal, technical, infrastructural and human resources requirements for adopting a Schengen action plan have been assessed. A new law on border control has been adopted. There is good cooperation on border control between Serbia and EU Member States. There are already some joint controls with the presence of EU border police officers working with the Serbian border police and cooperation will be further enhanced.

Serbia is a transit country for illegal migration and the smuggling of drugs, firearms and other commodities. Combating these phenomena and establishing appropriate border management, including management of ‘green’ (land) borders, needs to be further strengthened.

The border police has a total of 3 500 staff and a Risk Analysis Unit. Risk analysis at the central level is conducted in accordance with CIRAM 2 (the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model) and is harmonised with EU practice in terms of data collection methods, reporting format and analysis of the vulnerability of borders.

Implementation of the **integrated border management strategy** and its action plan has started. The cooperation body provided for in the action plan has been appointed. Meeting European standards requires adequate staffing at the border crossing points and border posts and further investment in infrastructure and equipment.

**The Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020** indicates that “Serbia faces substantial challenges during the accession process on migration, asylum, visa policy, external borders and Schengen. Cooperation with neighbouring countries needs to be improved to counter cross-border crimes. There is a need to have better connectivity of databases and improvement of physical infrastructure of specific border crossing points. In order to counter more effectively irregular migration, analytical and technical capabilities, communication and working procedures have to be further improved. A unified system for data and information collection on migratory movements needs to be implemented. Improved coordination among administrative bodies is needed as well. Serbia also needs to prepare a comprehensive Schengen Action Plan, covering visa policy and Schengen acquis alignment".

**The Dublin Regulation** (Regulation No. 604/2013) is a European Union (EU) law that determines the EU Member State responsible to examine an application for asylum seekers seeking international protection under the Geneva Convention and the EU Qualification Directive, within the European Union. It is the cornerstone of the Dublin System, which consists of the Dublin Regulation and the EURODAC Regulation (No. 603/2013), which establishes a Europe-wide fingerprinting database for unauthorised entrants to the EU.

***Links with national strategic documents and national legislation/National Strategies***

The project contributes to the implementation of the ***Integrated Border Management Strategy*.** The strategy was adopted in February 2017, and it represents the precondition for the successful implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and thus the concept it gives is at the same time a clear indicator that Serbia is ready to contribute to the security in the region, become a reliable partner of the EU in its border control management, ensure membership in the World Trade Organization and enable the inflow of foreign investments, as well as that it is ready to build the relevant legal and institutional framework required for the use of foreign financial aid in this area. The Strategy takes into consideration the adopted conclusions establishing the concept of integrated border management, consisting of the following dimensions: - Border control (checks and surveillance) as defined in the Schengen Borders Code, including relevant risk analysis and crime intelligence; - Detection and investigation of cross-border crime in coordination with all competent law enforcement authorities. EUROSUR is linked to activities 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 - Access to EUROSUR network, while EURODAC is linked to 1.1.5. Improving and continuing improvement of information systems.

The project is also linked to the ***Action Plan for Chapter 24 which indicates that*** there is a need to evaluate necessary steps toward joining the EUROSUR network***.*** Particular focus should also be put on: preparing a specific analysis to define the further steps necessary for Serbia to meet the technical requirements to cooperate in the context of the EURODAC. The Action Plan for Chapter 24 foresees that all technical requirements are put in place to co-operate in the context of the Dublin Regulation and the national biometric database is made fully compatible with EURODAC. All necessary staff has to be recruited. In this context, it is necessary to conduct an assessment of the administrative and information-communications capacities and training needs, to create necessary preconditions for electronic data exchange with the EURODAC system and to implement the Dublin Regulation and to conduct the analysis of needs for training of technical staff and employees in the field of asylum activities, who will use the EURODAC system.

***The National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA)[[1]](#footnote-1)*** -

**NAD 2014-2017, with 2020 projections (NAD)**.

Priority 2: Ensuring integrated border management and management of migration flows

Measure 2.1: Enhancing integrated border management (Implementation of the IBM Strategy)

This measure will contribute to the implementation of a regulatory framework that is harmonised with EU models, standards and recommendations, as well as with recommendations for the Western Balkans, in order to secure safe and protected borders and suppress all cross-border criminal activities which could threaten safety and stability in the region. The measure will be focused at improving the organisation and management of borders by developing operational action plans of relevant border services and securing coordination in their implementation – reorganisation of border services and development and implementation of joint risk assessment.

Measure 2.2: Improving migration management mechanisms

This measure will support further capacity building in the area of migration management and will focus on coordination of all relevant institutions contributing to the improvement of migration management system in Serbia and its full compliance with EU standards and coordinated migration policy implementation, from country entrance to the integration of some categories of migrants.

**3. Description**

**3.1 Background and justification:**

1. *Situation analysis*

This project will support the preparation of necessary steps required to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network. The [European Border Surveillance system](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/multimedia/infographics#080126248ad359ff/c_), EUROSUR is the information-exchange framework designed to improve the management of Europe’s external borders with the aim of collecting, processing and exchanging data and information, and is directly depending with Frontex (the European Border and Coast Guard Agency).

In November 2008, a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a system of exchange of information on illegal migration and participating in a regional early warning system between the border police of the Western Balkans was signed. It introduced unique patterns for the management and exchange of statistical data on illegal migration in line with EU standards. Since January 2009, the Border Police carries out its obligations under the Memorandum, in terms of regular exchange of statistical data on illegal migration. Data exchange is performed via the Internet. This data exchange has formed the foundation for the development of regional risk analysis on illegal migration. During 2009, the Network for Risk Analysis of the Western Balkans and Frontex (WB RAN - Western Balkan Risk Analysis Network)[[2]](#footnote-2) was formed. Essentially, forms for data exchange remained the same as they were already in line with EU standards, but the data is exchanged via a secure internet platform of the European Commission. On a monthly basis, the data is placed in the prescribed form on this internet platform. At the end of 2015, the duration of the migrant crisis, established the daily transmission of data on the status of irregular migration in the territory of the Republic of Serbia to Frontex. This data is placed in the prescribed form to the internet platform (JORA - Joint Operations Reporting Application) risk analysis Unit. The data relates to information on illegal crossings, submitted applications for asylum, the number of persons accommodated in asylum centers and detention centers, including data on the nationality of persons and vulnerable groups. Based on the submitted data, Frontex makes a daily situation report for all participating countries.

This project will also support the establishment of a national system of personal data base of fingerprints and prepare a national biometric base for fingerprints from asylum seekers and illegal persons on the territory of Serbia and build capacities for the exchange of data in the EURODAC system.

1. *Institutional framework in the sector*

The main responsible authority for border control is the General Police Directorate, Border Police Directorate within the Ministry of Interior. Border management has pyramidal structure: central, regional and local level.

The Border Police, in accordance with the Law on Police and on the basis of international agreements, conducts international cooperation, participates in drafting regulations, analyses and reports and provides information to the competent authorities in Serbia and other bodies and organizations. Border police headquarters provide everyday work connection and full coordination with regional centres and border police stations in the field, and other lines of work within the Ministry of Interior (Criminal police, Traffic police, etc.), the Security Information Agency and other state bodies and institutions. Within the Ministry of Interior, there is continuous border police cooperation with other organizational units of the Ministry, in accordance with the respective responsibilities involved in the activities and supervision of border checks, especially in the area of ​​prevention of cross-border criminal activities and actions against offenders.

Collecting data and information as well as their exchange in the Border Police is regulated by the Instruction on reporting and information.

Data collection and reporting is made in accordance with the instructions via telephone connection or by means of dispatch, when the information obtained cannot be delayed and require immediate measures. In addition to data collection (by internal organizational units), the Border Police collects information and data from other organisational units of the Police Directorate (Criminal Police, Traffic police, Police Directorate, Directorate for Administrative Affairs, Local Police units, etc.) of the Ministry of Interior. In addition, data and information can be obtained through the cooperation of the border police with adjacent bodies via the common contact centre, or through a mechanism of regular or ad hoc meetings of border services which take place at all three levels.

Through cooperation with liaison officers appointed in Serbia by EU countries, certain obtained information are also being treated in the same way as if they were obtained from internal sources, in accordance with their importance and level of confidentiality.

The Border Police Directorate has established an effectively functioning system of risk analysis that is fully compliant with the model that is being implemented in the EU as it is created by model CIRAM 2. Among other things, the above risk analysis model is fully harmonised with the requirements of EUROSUR as regards determination of the degree of relevance of the information: low, medium and high. This project will support the analysis of existing capacities of the Border Police in collecting, processing and exchange and updating data and information in the field of border security and will define steps to be undertaken for building the EUROSUR system. This covers all elements of the EUROSUR, the National Coordination Centre, local and regional Units, channels of communication, forms of communication, forms of reporting, standardized levels of risks, administrative capacity and data protection.

It is important that the existing structure and all the existing capacities of the Border Police qualitative value are determined, in relation to the elements of EUROSUR and then on the basis of a comparative gap analysis, create a functional system that could create a situational image in real time (24/7) in the field of illegal immigration and exchange in the EUROSUR system. i.e. with Frontex and Member states.

Competences in the field of asylum in Serbia are divided between several government institutions implementing the Law on Asylum and temporary protection: Ministry of Interior, Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Ministry of Health**.** The Asylum Office which is part of the Border Police within the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the implementation of the first instance of the asylum procedure. Bearing in mind the commitments undertaken in the accession process, which have been confirmed by the Action Plan for Chapter 24, which was adopted by the Government of Serbia, in order to establish the electronic exchange of data via the EURODAC system for the implementation of the Dublin Regulation, it is necessary to start with activities that will lead to connectivity of these databases, as well as their subsequent technical improvements (for example, new software may be needed) in order to connect and exchange data within the EURODAC system, which will be a second stage of harmonisation of the national legislation in the field of asylum with EU instruments regulating the mentioned area.

1. Several weaknesses have been identified[[3]](#footnote-3):

*The legal framework is not completely in line with EU standards*

It is necessary to meet the legal preconditions set by the EU in order to support the preparation of the necessary steps required to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network and to establish a national system of personal and biometric databases for asylum seekers and irregular migrants and build capacities in view of data exchange in the EURODAC system. Therefore, the necessary legal measures must be clearly defined. Serbia needs assistance in drafting those legal documents (sub-laws) and identifying amendments to be made to the present legislation. In addition there is a need to review the strategic framework related to EUROSUR and EURODAC.

*Steps needed to be defined in order to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network and to build capacities for exchange of data in the EURODAC system*

Currently, the procedures and steps to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network and to build capacities for exchange data in the EURODAC system have yet to be defined. There is presently no functional or institutional analysis in place which the Serbian police could rely on and based on which it could take steps to provide technical, legal and personnel conditions which are to be fulfilled. There is a lack of knowledge on specific requirements with regard to the legal, technical and personnel aspects. With a view to adopting a Schengen action plan, Serbia needs to assess the legal, technical, infrastructural and human resource requirements.

*Technical preconditions are not in place: technical possibilities, existing databases are not linked*

The project will contribute to conducting an analysis of the existing capacities of the Border Police (Asylum Office), of the existing structure of the system of taking and exchanging fingerprints, and other information linked to asylum seekers. On the basis of this analysis and the current situation, activities and measures to build the future system have to be identified. Furthermore technical and administrative conditions need to be created in order to develop a functional EURODAC system.

The creation of a new system should ensure that all asylum seekers, in accordance with the Law on Asylum and temporary protection, are registered and all the necessary information (personal and biometric) is taken in order to create a reliable system of quality management of Asylum.

The process of registration of a person who has expressed an intention to apply for asylum under the Law on Asylum and temporary protection involves determining the identity, fingerprinting, photographing and temporary retention of documents, if the foreigner has any. Information is registered in the Electronic database "AFIS" which includes a database of the following categories of foreign citizens: illegal immigrants, asylum seekers and offenders, while the electronic database on foreigners who have expressed their intention to apply for asylum or who have applied for asylum "ASYLUM" contains only personal information about the specified category of foreigners, as well as information on the stage of the proceedings on the submitted request for asylum.

Having in mind current technical possibilities, existing databases are not linked. This means that when searching in the electronic database for Asylum, it is not possible to see the face of a person, but only personal data. This creates problems in identification, especially considering that migrants often give different information about themselves during their contacts with police officers. In this regard, in order to avoid abuse of the system, the identity of every foreigner who does not possess an identification document is checked through the device for rapid determination of identity (i.e. ID checker) in order to determine if the person's identity is already registered in the "AFIS" database and for what reason.

These actions complicate and prolong the period of identity verification. In this sense, the interconnection of electronic bases would be of great importance both for the police officers of the Asylum Office and for all authorized police officers in the performance of their official duties when they come into contact with foreign nationals and also when it comes to the precise identification of a foreigner without an identification document, or check the foreigner and his legal status in Serbia. This project will provide an analysis of the existing system of fingerprints as well as possibilities of reorganization, analysis of the network and will provide recommendations for a different architecture of the system. The Border Police uses the application AZIL which is in the JIS (ORACL) and both databases are not connected.

*Staffing, HRM issues, Capacity of staff: There is a lack of training, a lack of knowledge on clear division of tasks and responsibilities and the future workflow is unknown*

Concerning EUROSUR, there is a need to train staff at the regional level (8 regional centres) as well as trainings at the central level for the work in the National Coordination Centre (NCC). Capacity building should include the following topics: Exchange of data and information, Early Warning System, protection of data and protection of personal data. In addition to trainings for the work on the system, it is necessary to train staff on communication.

Concerning EURODAC, capacity of staff from the Criminal police Directorate and the Security Information Agency should be built. Trainings should include the following topics: processing of migrants, asylum, techniques in fingerprints, communication between central and local levels, functioning of the EURODAC system, access to and update of the database, exchange of data and protection of data.

Furthermore, there is a need to strengthen human resources and operational capacities through trainings and reorganisation in order to allocate staff more effectively where needed. This would enable the trained staff to use different information tools in their work.

**3.2 Ongoing reforms:**

Home Affairs (HA) is a broad sector and is covered by several sub-sector strategies. The lead institution for the HA sector in Serbia is the Ministry of Interior. It has the main responsibility of leading the relevant sector institutions in the process of elaborating, implementing, monitoring/reporting on sector policies. The main challenges facing ongoing sector reforms are related to the need to strengthen the capacities of individual institutions as well as strengthening inter-institutional cooperation to better combat organized crime. The key strategic priorities in the work of the Ministry for the period from 2015 to 2018, which are of relevance to the project are EU integration, police reform and the fight against organised crime and corruption,.

In all areas covered by the Action Plan Chapter 24 there was progress in 2018. The Action Plan Chapter 24 has been implemented in the reporting period (July-December 2018) in 61.1 % of activities, partially in 26.9 % and not realised in 11.9% or in other terms 195 activities have been realised, 86 activities are ongoing and 38 activities have not been realised from the total of 319 activities. The implementation of the Action Plan Chapter 24 has created the need for HR reorganisation in many Institutions in the sector and the need to build capacities on new competences related to ongoing reforms from the Action Plan Chapter 24[[4]](#footnote-4).

The implementation of the project is on the level of the sector sustained by the planned reform of the Ministry of the Interior, predominantly in the area of EU integration, but also in fields of the efforts made to improve HR structures and IT sector as regards the upgrading of electronic systems used for the operational work of the officers of the Ministry of the Interior and information exchange systems.

The Sector Budget Support for Integrated Border Management is part of the IPA 2016 Program for Serbia. It aims at assisting the Government of Serbia in efficient and effective integrated management of borders at all levels and strengthening administrative, infrastructure and technical capacities of border services in line with EU standards.

**3.3 Linked activities:**

The list below describes the main projects relevant to this twinning project, all of which have been funded by the EU under IPA and bilateral donors and international organizations.

***EU funded projects***

**Title:** “Further developing and implementing mechanisms for a comprehensive and consistent monitoring of legal migration in the Republic of Serbia”

**Donor:** EU **-** IPA 2012

**Budget:** EUR 3 107 500 EUR

**Duration:** November 2014 - November 2016

**Type:** Twinning

**Description:** The main objective of the project was to strengthen the existing capacities of the Serbian Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for better management of migrations through effective policies and coordination procedures by achieving the following results: 1. New model of national visa issuing system prepared according to EU best practices, 2. A central database, which will enable detailed monitoring and analysis of data according to nationality, sex, age of foreigners operational for the purposes of Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as for other external users, 3. Diplomatic – consular mission officers and border police officers use new IT skills and gained knowledge as well as coordination methods to detect potential illegal migrants, trafficked persons, counterfeited documents and abuse of working permits and 4. System for monitoring foreigners with departure orders established.

**Title: “**Support to National Asylum System”

**Donor:** EU Funded (IPA) Twinning IPA 2013

**Budget: EUR** 1 000 000

**Duration:** 29 months

Type: Twinning

**Description:** In the course of the project twinning Support to national Asylum system among other things activities related to the improvement of database have been implemented.

**Title:** Preparation of the Schengen Action plan IPA 2014

**Donor:** EU Funded (IPA) FWC – Lot 7- N°SERSER01/14/71

Budget: EUR 129 036

**Duration:** 6 months

**Description:** Under this project, the technical capacity of the Border Police is currently being analysed and assessment of the technical and IT equipment on the border Crossings is done for the purpose of the future implementation of the Schengen Action Plan. In this sense lessons learnt of this project should be taken into account for this Twinning project.

**Title:** "Enhancing Border Control - Development of the Schengen Action Plan"

**Donor:** EU - IPA 2014

**Budget: EUR** 1 500 000

**Duration:** The implementation of the twinning project started on October 1st, 2018 and the duration foreseen is 24 months.

**Type:**Twinning

**Description:** The objective of this project is to enhance efficiency in the management of migration flows and to enhance the Border Police capacity for development of Schengen standards.

**Title:** ILECUs (International Law Enforcement Coordination Units) is a regional project of the European Union on the establishment оf national units for coordination of international law enforcement cooperation for the Western Balkan countries, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

**Donor:** EU funded

**Budget:** EUR 2 000 000

**Duration:** The ILECUs Project has been started and financed by the European Union from the CARDS funds for 2005.

**Description:** Through this project, all member countries of the aforementioned region shall work jointly on combating all forms of organized crime, namely, through efficient procedures, good organization and through presentation of high-quality international standards. The core of the project is the establishment of national coordination units for international law enforcement cooperation in the way which means that there is one centre, i.e. Unit in each country which cooperates with the international organizations such as Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, Frontex, SECI Center (SELEC), OLAF, SIS (Schengen Information System) and SIRENE, liaison officers (national and foreign).

**Title:** “Support to the preparation for the establishment of SIRENE Bureau”

**Donor:** EU **–** IPA 2016

**Budget :** EUR1 000 000

**Duration:** 24 month - Planned to start in 2018

**Type:** Twinning

**Description:** The purpose of this project is to prepare all the necessary technical, legal and HR requirements necessary for the establishment of the SIRENE Bureau.

**Title:** “EU Support for Efficient Border Management (Service)”

**Donor:** EU **–** IPA 2016

**Budget :** EUR 2 000 000

**Duration:** 24 months

**Type:** Technical Assistance

**Description:** The purpose of this project is to strengthen institutional capacity Monitoring the SRC and improve budget planning, execution, monitoring, communication and visibility of MoI’s sector for material and financial affairs, MoI’s Border Police, MoIs Department for media and communication, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (MAEP)’s Plant Protection Directorate and Department for Border Phyto-sanitary Inspection, the Veterinary Directorate, Department for veterinary sanitary control at border inspection posts and MoF’s Customs Administration and implementation of the IBM Sector Reform Contract. There is no overlap with this project.

**Title:** “Sector Reform Contract for Integrated Border Management”

**Donor:** EU – IPA 2016

**Budget :** EUR 24 000 000

**Duration:** 36 months (2017-2019)

**Type:** Sector Budget Support

**Description:** The objective of this Programme is better intra-agency, inter-agency and international cooperation and exchange of information, more effective detection of cross-border crime, increased institutional and operational capacity of the border agencies to perform border checks and border surveillance and more effective detection of irregular migration. The implementation of this programme will contribute directly to meeting of the objectives defined in the IBM Strategy and AP for Chapter 24. There is no overlap with this project.

***Bilateral funded projects***

**Title: "Support to the strategic development of the IT system within the Serbian MoI"**

**Donor:** SIDA (Sweden)

**Budget:** EUR 1 623 564.50

**Duration:** 30 months

**Description:** This Swedish (Sida) funded project has enabled a strategic overview of the Ministry’s IT services and the development of a new strategic framework, which will allow for a more structured future development of IT services within the Ministry.

**3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:**

This project is linked to the following Union standards/norms/Acquis: As regards EU integration of Serbia, the Ministry of the Interior manages the work of the Negotiation Subgroup for Chapter 24 and the draft of the Action Plan (AP 24) which will include and thoroughly develop all the activities which should be implemented for full harmonisation with EU norms and provision of capacities for the implementation of harmonised regulations.

The project results are linked with:

* The Dublin Regulation (Regulation No. 604/2013)
* Regulation N)1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)
* The Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/219 of 29 January 2015 replacing the Annex to Implementing Decision 2013/115/EU on the SIRENE Manual and other implementing measures for the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II).
* The Council conclusions on better use of SIS and SIRENE for the exchange of information on third-country nationals refused entry. Regulation**(EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)**
* Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II)
* Regulation 1931/2006/EC of 20 December 2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules on local border traffic at the external land borders of the Member States and amending the provisions of the Schengen Convention;
* Commission Recommendation C (2006) 5186 final of 6 November 2006 establishing a common "Practical Handbook for Border Guards (Schengen Handbook)" to be used by Member States' competent authorities when carrying out the border control of persons and its amendment C (2008) 2976 final;
* Council Conclusions of 5 and 6 June 2008 on the management of the external borders of the Member States of the European Union (2873rd Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting in Luxemburg);
* Council Regulation ( (EU) No 1053/2013 of 7 October 2013 establishing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen *acquis* and repealing the Decision of the Executive Committee of 16 September 1998 setting up a Standing Committee on the evaluation and implementation of Schengen.

**3.5 Results per component**

The results of this project should contribute to the achievement of the objectives given in 2.1 and 2.2.

This project is structured in two components.

**Component 1 (related to Specific Objective 1) – Support to preparation for EUROSUR**

**Results 1.1.** To analyse existing capacities of the Border Police for building the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) system and technical conditions to join the EUROSUR network

**Benchmarks:**

* Identified gaps and weaknesses in the institutional framework for building EUROSUR system with prioritized recommendations
* Defined procedures, measures and steps for building the EUROSUR system
* Prepared Plan of Activities (Roadmap) for building the EUROSUR system with analysis on implementation methods and budget for implementation
* Needs Assessments for technical equipment to join EUROSUR network prepared
* Technical specification for technical equipment to join EUROSUR network prepared

**Indicators**:

* Detailed Roadmap on the necessary steps to join EUROSUR
* Identified gaps and weaknesses to join the EUROSUR system
* Minimum of one Workshop organised
* Technical capacities of Border Police are defined in line with EUROSUR requirements

**Result 1.2.** To prepare amendments in the legal framework for adoption and improve the strategic framework for joining the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) system

**Benchmarks:**

* Identified gaps and weaknesses in the legal framework for EUROSUR system with prioritized recommendations for amendments
* Identified shortcomings of the present strategic framework and recommendations on how it can be improved for the building the EUROSUR system

**Indicators**:

* Number of by-laws drafted in accordance with recommendations from the Analysis or the legislative framework to join the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) network
* Number of Workshops organised

**Result 1.3.** To strengthen capacity of the Ministry of Interior staff through trainings, training of trainers, study visits and internships to join EUROSUR network

**Benchmarks:**

* A curriculum for training of staff for building EUROSUR prepared
* As a result of Study visits, the BC staff will have a clear vision and understanding of the operational and work methodologies of the EUROSUR system in EU Member States as well as technical conditions to join EUROSUR system.

**Indicators**:

* Number of staff at regional level (8 regional centres) trained for preparation to join the EUROSUR network
* Number of staff at central level for the work in the National coordination centre trained to join the EUROSUR network
* Number of staff trained to become trainers
* Number of study tours in EU MS organised (3 for 6 participants each)

**Component 2 (related to Specific Objective 2) – Support to preparation for EURODAC**

**Result 2.1.** To prepare amendments in the legal framework for adoption and improve the strategic framework to participate in the EURODAC system

**Benchmarks:**

* Identified gaps and weaknesses in the legal framework for EURODAC system with prioritized recommendations for amendment
* Identified shortcomings of the present strategic framework and recommendations on how it can be improved to participate in the EURODAC system
* Prepared Plan of activities (Roadmap) to participate in the EURODAC system with analysis on implementation methods and budget for implementation

**Indicators**:

* Number of by-laws drafted to join EURODAC
* Extent to which compatibility with the asylum legislation and data protection requirements is achieved
* Minimum of one of Workshop organised
* Extent to which stages to participate in the EURODAC system are described in the Plan of activities (Road Map)

**Result 2.2.** To identify technical conditions to participate in the EURODAC system

**Benchmarks:**

* Needs Assessments for technical equipment to participate in the EURODAC system
* Technical specification for technical equipment to participate in the EURODAC system

**Indicators**:

* Extent to which local, regional and central levels are prepared to participate in the EURODAC system
* Extent to which technical capacities of the Border police to participate in the EURODAC system are defined

**Result 2.3.** To strengthen capacity of MoI staff through trainings, training of trainers, study visits and internships to participate in the EURODAC system

**Benchmarks:**

* A curriculum for training of staff to enable participation in the EURODAC system prepared
* As a result of study visits, the BC staff will have a clear vision and understanding of the operational and work methodologies of the EURODAC system in EU Member States as well as technical conditions to participate in the EURODAC system.

**Indicators**:

* Number of staff trained from Police directorates and regional centres from the Criminal police Directorate and the Security Information Agency trained for participation in the EURODAC system
* Number of staff trained to become trainers
* Number of study tours in EU MS organised (3 for 6 participants each)

**3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s)\*:**

The project team will consist of a project leader, one Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) and a pool of experts for ad hoc assignments. The RTA will have a leading role in the realisation of the activities of the project tasks while the project leader will be in charge of the whole coordination of activities, compliance with the given deadlines, in order to reach the project results in a way to achieve the purpose of the project. All experts shall meet the formal conditions as set out in the Twinning Manual.

The project team will therefore closely cooperate with Serbian counterparts and counterpart institutions. Work plan will be prepared in close cooperation and the BC side for the purpose of project implementation. The RTA, together with the RTA Counterpart and the BC Project leader will ensure that any difficulties that could hamper the implementation of the activities are identified at an early stage and effectively resolved. Both should also ensure close cooperation with the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Serbia and coordination with other ongoing and linked projects.

The project team will consist also of two Component Leaders (One Component Leader for EUROSUR and one Component Leader for EURODAC).The RTA should be supported by a team for the financial and administrative management of the project.

**3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the Project Leader:**

The profile of the Project Leader should be as follows: The Project Leader should be a high-ranking official. S/he must have a broad knowledge of all processes in the area concerned, as well as good leadership skills. S/he must have a relevant university degree and the minimum 10 years of work experience. The Project Leader will be tasked with the overall conception and direction of the Member State's inputs. S/he shall ensure the implementation of the project and provide full support at senior levels within the Member State administration.

Project Leader tasks:

* Coordination and monitoring of the overall progress of the project in cooperation with RTA, RTA counterpart and BC PL
* Ensure timely, effective and efficient implementation of the project and the achievement of the mandatory results through the proposed activities Baring overall responsibility for the implementation of the activities
* Leading the project activities
* Coordination of deployment of short term experts for supporting the efficient implementation of the project
* Reporting on the Project
* Ensuring backstopping and financial management of the project in MS
* Coordination, from the Member State side, the Project Steering Committee meetings in cooperation with RTA, which will be held in Serbia every three months.
* Participation at Project Steering Committee meetings (by devoting a minimum of three working days per month to the project with an on-site visit) Assuring compatibility with EU requirements

Project Leader profile:

* Requirements: High-ranking official in a MS MoI
* University degree in law, public administration or equivalent.
* At least 8 years of professional experience in a police body at senior management level
* Experience in project management
* Working knowledge of English language
* Computer literacy
* Good communication skills

**3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:**

RTA profile:

The profile of the Resident Twinning Advisor should combine both technical competence and practical experience in the development and implementation of assistance programmes and projects in the field of Border Police).

The required qualifications are as follows:

* University degree in law, political science, security studies or equivalent or any other appropriate discipline or equivalent working experience with five years of relevant professional experience in an area associated to this contract above the three years required below;
* Not less than eight years of general professional experience and at least three years of experience within a police body at senior management level;
* Knowledge of relevant best practices and international instruments and mechanisms of police cooperation;
* Excellent command of written and verbal English, including familiarity with vocabulary and nomenclature relating to the area of law enforcement.

Additional qualifications:

* Background in working within the police in fields related to this project (border police);
* Excellent analytical, organisational and communication skills and previous experience in working with multi-disciplinary and multi-national teams;
* Experience of working with EU funded projects
* Experience in project management;
* Computer literacy;
* Good inter-personal communication skills;

The RTA shall be full-time resident in the country throughout the duration of the project

RTA tasks:

* Responsible for monitoring project implementation and proposing corrective management actions if required;
* Support and coordination of all project activities in BC in line with the agreed work program to enable timely completion of project mandatory results and delivery of the outputs;
* Advise on related EU policies and best practices, legislation and regulation while assisting preparation of strategic documents and/or regulations;
* Establish and maintain cooperation with all beneficiaries involved in the implementation of the project, and with other related projects (ensuring the avoidance of overlapping), in close coordination with the Project Leader;
* Nomination, mobilization and supervision of the short-term experts, together with the Project Leader;
* Facilitation of the contacts with peer institutions in EU member states in order to stimulate a proper exchange of information and data;
* Organization of visibility events (kick-off and final event);
* Responsible for organisation of the Project Steering Committee meetings and reporting on the project progress in cooperation with Project Leader; Identifying and reporting to the Contracting authority, at early stage, all difficulties that may jeopardize the implementation of the project and the achievement of its results.

**3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders*:***

**Component Leader 1 (EUROSUR)** -*Component Leader 1 profile:* The profile of the Component Leader 1 should combine both technical competence and practical experience in the development and implementation of assistance programmes and projects in the field of Border Police (EUROSUR).

Component Leader 1 requirements and tasks:

* Not less than five years of general professional experience within the responsible Member State Administrations and not less than three year of specific professional experience within a police body.
* Knowledge of relevant best practices of police cooperation.
* Good knowledge of English and computer literacy.

Support and coordination of all project activities in line with the agreed work program to enable timely completion of project mandatory results and delivery of the outputs; Establish and maintain cooperation with all beneficiaries involved in the implementation of the project, and with other related projects (ensuring the avoidance of overlapping), in close coordination with the RTA and Project Leader.

**Component Leader 2 (EURODAC)**- *Component Leader 2 profile:* The profile of the Component Leader 2 should combine both technical competence and practical experience in the development and implementation of assistance programmes and projects in the field of Border Police (EURODAC).

Component Leader 2 requirements and tasks:

* Not less than five years of general professional experience within the responsible Member State Administrations and not less than three year of specific professional experience within a police body.
* Knowledge of relevant best practices of police cooperation*.*
* Good knowledge of English and computer literacy.

Support and coordination of all project activities in line with the agreed work program to enable timely completion of project mandatory results and delivery of the outputs; Establish and maintain cooperation with all beneficiaries involved in the implementation of the project, and with other related projects (ensuring the avoidance of overlapping), in close coordination with the RTA and Project Leader.

**3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts*:***

Short- term experts' profiles:

The profile of short term experts should combine both technical competence and experience in providing technical assistance and providing advice in the field of Border Police EUROSUR and EURODAC

Short- term experts (STE) tasks:

STEs will provide specialized know-how for the individual tasks in this project; therefore, they should have expertise EUROSUR network and EURODAC system as well as specific experiences related to project activities. They will take the responsibility for the implementation of the project and the achievement of the results, each for his/her individual mission tasks. They will also prepare the required reports and the output described. They can provide long-standing experience in all relevant fields.

*The required qualifications are as follows:*

* University degree in law, political science, security studies or equivalent or any other appropriate discipline or equivalent working experience with five years of relevant professional experience in an area related to this contract
* Not less than five years general professional experience and at least two years of experience within a police body at senior management level;
* Be proficient in English verbally and in writing
* Have excellent communication and analytic skills - be proficient in report drafting and - have excellent advisory and team working skills

*Additional qualifications:*

* Background in working within the police in fields related to this project (EUROSUR) and (EURODAC)
* Excellent analytical, organisational and communication skills and previous experience in working with multi-disciplinary and multi-national teams;
* Experience of working with EU funded projects would be an asset

**4. Budget**

**Maximum Budget available for the Grant**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “Support to preparation for participation in EUROSUR network and EURODAC system” | **IPA Contribution** | **National co-financing** | **TOTAL** |
| Twinning Contract | 1,000,000,00 € |  | 1,000,000,00 € |

The Ministry of Interior will provide the twinning partner with adequate office space for RTA and experts, meeting rooms and equipment necessary for relevant everyday activities and training foreseen in twinning fiche. In addition to the RTA’s assistant a full time translator-interpreter must be appointed, allowance for this must be made with the project budget. The translator will be involved in the training activities as a translator. If necessary (for example during training activities, translation of project documents/reports and materials, organizational activities) an additional translator must be hired and the costs will be covered by the project. The following expenses are also to be covered with the project funds: translation of training materials, legislation, reports etc. and per diems and incidental costs for the study tour and internship activity**.**

**5. Implementation Arrangements**

**5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting (AO/CFCE/PAO/European Union Delegation/Office):**

EU Delegation

Address:  Vladimira Popovića 40/V,

11 000 Belgrade

Serbia

**5.2 Institutional framework**

A Project Steering Committee and modalities are set out in 5.2.4 of the twinning manual.

The lead beneficiary will ensure coordination across all key stakeholders on a regular and institutionalised basis – e.g. monthly meetings of working groups, with representatives from all relevant key stakeholders.

The main beneficiary of project is Ministry of Interior General Police Directorate, Border Police Directorate:

EUROSUR - Operational Center of Border Police Directorate, Regional Centres of Border Police (Border Police Stations and border crossing points), Department for Risk Analisys, who are in charge for collection of information and data from the organisational units of the Police Directorate (Criminal Police, Traffic police, Police Directorate, Directorate for Administrative Affairs, Local Police units, etc.) of the Ministry of the Interior.

Beside the police officers of Border Police Directorate, there is need to involve in trainings also officers of other organisational units of the Police Directorate (Criminal Police, Traffic police, Police Directorate, Directorate for Administrative Affairs, Local Police units, etc.) of the Ministry of the Interior.

EURODAC - Asylum Office, Regional Centres of Border Police (Border Police Stations and border crossing points), Detention Centers, Directorate for Belgrade, and 26 other Regional Police Directorates (Sections for foreigners) which represent first contact points with migrants, or are in charge for registration of foreigners who express intention to apply for asylum, on central, regional or local level.

The activity of the project related to the assessment of the current situation, should involve, besides the assessment of IT infrastructure of the Border Police Directorate, also an assessment of IT infrastructure of Criminal Police Directorate - National Criminal Center (as the carrier and operator of the AFIS system) and the IT Department of Ministry of Interior.

In that sense, when it comes to building capacities, beside the police officers of Border Police Directorate, there is a need to involve also officers of Criminal Police Directorate, Security Information Agency and other services that have competencies in the areas of prevention, detection and investigation of serious crimes and terrorism and Europol. In accordance with the Law on state administration, Article 64, the Ministry of Interior cooperates with other institutions to successfully carry out their duties.

**5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:**

**5.3.1 Contact person:**

Chief Police Inspector Joksić Emilija, Head of Asylum Office

Address: Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2, Belgrade, Serbia

emilija.joksic@mup.gov.rs

**5.3.2 PL counterpart**

Arsenijević Sasa, Assistant Head of Border Police Directorate

Address: Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2, Belgrade, Serbia

arsenijevic.sasa@mup.gov.rs

**5.3.3 RTA counterpart**

Chief Police Inspector Joksić Emilija, Head of Asylum Office

Address: Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2, Belgrade, Serbia

[emilija.joksic@mup.gov.rs](mailto:emilija.joksic@mup.gov.rs)

**Component Leader counterpart (Eurodac)**

Katarina Filipović, Head of COI Unit at the Asylum Office, Katarina.mfilipovic@mup.gov.rs

**Component Leader counterpart (Eurosur)**

Bojan Markovic, Head of Operational Center at Border police Directorate bojan.markovic@mup.gov.rs

6. **Duration of the project**

Duration of the project is 24 months.

Expected launch of call: June 2019

Foreseen start of project activities: December 2019

Project completion: December 2021

**7. Management and reporting**

**7.1 Language**

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English /French). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

**7.2 Project Steering Committee**

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements vis-à-vis the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

**7.3 Reporting**

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twining: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements vis-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

**8. Sustainability**

This project will create an opportunity to establish long-lasting professional relationships between beneficiary administration and its EU MS partner, even after the completion of the project implementation which can enable further cooperation and exchange of ideas in the relevant areas. In this way, the beneficiaries will remain open to meet and further implement the best EU practices of the present. The sustainability of project results could be also ensured not only by development of new business relations, but by boosting the existing ones as well.

The project will support the preparation of steps required to join EUROSUR and to participate in the EURODAC system. In this sense, the Beneficiaries will strengthen their capacities and will become ready for next steps. The project results are meant to have a positive impact and long term multiplier effect on the daily work of participants.

**9. Crosscutting issues** *(equal opportunity, environment, climate etc…)*

***Equal Opportunities and non-discrimination***

The basic principle of equal opportunities will be adhered to as reflected in Serbian legislation. Gender equity principles will be respected in the implementation of all Project activities. Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the operations will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs (in days), as a proof of equal participation of man and women during the implementation phase*.*

***Environment and climate change***

N/A

***Minorities and vulnerable groups***

N/A

***Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement***

N/A

**10. Conditionality and sequencing**

The underlying assumption for this project is the Serbian political will and ability to prepare for future EU membership. So far there has been no reason to doubt this assumption.

Projects to be implemented through Twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the Twinning partner with adequate resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be fully involved in the development and implementation of the project results.

**11. Indicators for performance measurement**

See section 3.5.and Logical framework matrix

**12. Facilities available**

One Office with work station for RTA for his/her daily work and assistant will be provided in kind. The Beneficiary will provide meeting rooms and space for training for the implementation of project activities and conference facilities.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)

2. List of relevant Laws and Regulations

#### ANNEX 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Twinning fiche: “Support to preparation for participation in Eurosur network and Eurodac system” |  | |  |
|  |  | Total budget:  1 MEUR | IPA budget: 1 MEUR |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Objective** | **Indicators** | **SoV** |
| To contribute to improved Border Management and migration management in line with the EU Acquis, and increase the capacities of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia to be able to timely respond to challenges and threats and participate in European and regional security. | Progress made in collection, processing and exchange of data on illegal migrations in Republic of Serbia | Frontex report  EU Commission Evaluation report on border security  EC Progress report |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Specific Objective** | **Indicators** | **SoV** | **Assumptions** |  | |
| SO1: To increase the reaction capability at external borders through support for the preparation of the necessary steps required to join the EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network.  SO2: To establish a national fingerprint database, prepare a national biometric base for fingerprints from asylum seekers and irregular migrants in Serbia and to build capacities for the exchange of data with the EURODAC (European Dactyloscopy) system. | Progress made in exchange of data in the field of illegal migrations and asylum with EU Agencies and EU MS  Progress made in the field of asylum, migration, external borders | Frontex report  Analytical report from the Agency for operational management of Eurodac | Support of the MoI top management for join the  EUROSUR (Euro surveillance) network  Support of the MoI top management for join the  EURODAC system |  | |
| **Results** | **Indicators** | **SoV** | **Assumptions** |  | |
| **Component 1 (related to SO1) – EUROSUR**  **Results 1.1.** To analyse existing capacities of the Border Police for building the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) system  **Result 1.2.** To prepare amendments in the legal framework for adoption and improve the strategic framework for joining the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) system  **Result 1.3.** To identify technical conditions of the Border Police to join the EUROSUR network  **Result 1.4.** To strengthen capacity of staff of the MoI through trainings, training of trainers, study visits and internships to join EUROSUR network  **Component 2 (related to SO2) EURODAC**  **Result 2.1.** To prepare amendments in the legal framework for adoption and improve the strategic framework to participate in the EURODAC system  **Result 2.2.** To draft the Road Map to participate to the EURODAC system  **Result 2.3.** To identify technical conditions to participate to the EURODAC system  **Result 2.4.** To strengthen capacity of MoI staff through trainings, training of trainers, study visits and to participate in the EURODAC system | Component 1  1.1.1.Extent to which steps to join EUROSUR are defined  1.1.2.Identified gaps and weaknesses to join the EUROSUR system )  1.1.3.Number of Workshops organised  1.2.1.Number of by-laws drafted in accordance with recommendation from the Analysis or the legislative framework to join the EUROSUR (Eurosurveillance) network  1.2.2.Number of Workshops organised  1.3.1.Extent to which local, regional and central levels are prepared to join EUROSUR  1.3.2.Extent to which technical capacities of the Border Police in collecting, processing and exchange and updating data and information in the field of border security are defined to be in line with EUROSUR requirements  1.4.1.Number of staff at regional level (8 regional centers) trained for preparation to join the EUROSUR network  1.4.2.Number of staff at central level for the work in the National coordination center trained to join the EUROSUR network  1.4.3.Number of staff trained to become trainers  1.4.4.Number of study tours in EU MS organised (3 for 6 participants each)  Component 2  2.1.1.Number of by-laws drafted to join the EURODAC  2.1.2.Extent to which compatibility with the asylum legislation and data protection requirements is achieved  2.2.1.Extent to which steps to participate to EURODAC are defined  2.2.2.Identified gaps and weaknesses to participate to the EURODAC system  2.2.3.Extent to which stages to participate to the EURODAC system are described in the Plan of activities (Road Map)  2.2.4.Number of Workshops organised  2.3.1.Extent to which local, regional and central levels are prepared to participate to the EURODAC system  2.3.2.Extent to which technical capacities of the Border police to participate to the EURODAC system are defined  2.4.1.Number of staff from Police directorates, regional centres and trainings at central level. Staff from Criminal police Directorate and Security Information Agency trained for participation in the EURODAC system  2.4.2.Number of staff trained to become trainers  2.4.3.Number of study tours in EU MS organised (3 for 6 participants each) | Project reports | Staff of MoI available to participate actively in Trainings  Staff available to participate to Study tours |  | |
| **Activities** | **Means** | **Costs** | **Assumptions** |  | |
|  | 1 Twinning contract | 1,000,000.00 EUR |  |  | |
| **Pre-conditions:** | | | | |  | |

**Annex 2. List of relevant Laws and Regulations**

This project is in line with the following National legislation:

* The Law on the State Border Protection of is the basic legal act for border control of the state borders of the Republic of Serbia, which has not been completely harmonized with the EU standards so far, but corresponds to the progress achieved and situation at the state borders.
* Provisions of the Law on the State Border Protection and Law on Foreigners are harmonized with the EU provisions
* During the visa liberalization procedure a set of legal acts were adopted in the field of border security in order to achieve provisional harmonization with the EU standards:

-The Law on border control ("Official Gazette of RS" No.24/18)

-The Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of RS" No.24/18),

-Travel Documents Act,

-The Law on Managing Migrations,

-Law on Asylum and temporary protection ( "Official Gazette of RS" No. 24/18)

1. <http://www.mei.gov.rs/npaa_eng__2014_2018.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See <http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/WB_ARA_2017.pdf>. WB-RAN was established following the proposal made by Frontex in May 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Sources: AP Chapter 24, MoI Border Police reports [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. (see <http://arhiva.mup.gov.rs/cms_cir/oglasi.nsf/ap-p24.pdf>) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)