

**MODEL NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF**

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## IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

Authorities and bodies responsible for management control and audit (Article 24-26 Regulation (EC) No xxxx/2014)

Identification of and contact details for the relevant authorities and bodies

Authority/body	Name of the authority/body	Head of the authority/body	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Ministry of the Interior, Finance and Purchasing Office, European Funds Service, Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds	Erik Kern	Štefanova 2, SI-1501 Ljubljana, Slovenia	ses.mnz@gov.si	N/A	
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia (BSO)	Božidar Hlebec	Fajfarjeva 33, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	mf.unp@gov.si		
Delegated authority 1	Ministry of Finance, Budget Directorate, Department for Management of EU Funds	t.b.d.	Beethovnova 11, 1000 Ljubljana	gp.mf@gov.si		On the spot controls, payments
Delegated authority 2	Ministry of Justice, Investments and Real Estate Directorate, Investments Division	Lucija Remec	Župančičeva 3, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	gp.mp@gov.si		Small investments and upgrading of BCPs infrastructure; Improved working standards at BCPs; Management and maintenance of BCPs infrastructure
Delegated authority 3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	t.b.d.	Prešernova cesta 25, SI-1001 Ljubljana, P.P. 481,	info.mzz@gov.si		Activities in the field of common visa

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			Slovenia			policy (ISF)
Delegated authority 4	Police (Body within the Ministry of the Interior)	Karol Turk	Štefanova 2, SI-1501 Ljubljana, Slovenia	gp.policija@policija.si		<p>Activities in the field of crime prevention, combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism, coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities (ISF)</p> <p>Activities in the field of integrated border management and tackling of illegal migration (ISF)</p> <p>Activities in the field of return (AMIF)</p>
Delegated authority 5	Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate (Internal organizational unit within the Ministry of the Interior)	Bojan Trnovšek	Štefanova 2, SI-1501 Ljubljana, Slovenia	dunzmn.mnz@gov.si		<p>Activities in the domain of the Common European Asylum System, solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States, and legal migration and integration of third country nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection (AMIF)</p>
Delegated authority 6	Ministry of Defence	Roland Žel???	Vojkova cesta 55, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	glavna.pisarna@mors.si		<p>Activities in the domain of managing security-related risks and crisis, preparing for</p>

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						and protecting people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security related incidents (ISF)
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Provide a summary description of the envisaged management and control system (Article 14.2 (g)). This is not subject to approval by the Commission.

The system will stay similar to the current system under the SOLID funds. The Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds will be the Responsible Authority. The current Certifying Authority (Department for Management of EU Funds within the Ministry of Finance) will continue to perform its role as a delegated authority authorizing payments from EU budget (this task has to be delegated according to Slovenian legislation); it will also take over the on the spot checks. The function of the Audit Authority will continue to be carried out by the Office for Budgetary Control at the Ministry of Finance. Three line ministries, namely the Ministry of foreign affairs, Ministry of defence and Ministry of justice will be delegated tasks of project preparation, implementation and first (100%) control for those actions falling within their respective competencies.

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All elements shall be approved by the Commission except those specifically marked.

CCI	<0.1 type="S" maxlength="15" input="G"> <sup>1</sup>
Title	The national programme of the Internal Security Fund for [Member State]
Version	<0.3 type="N" input="G">
First Year	<0.4 type="N" maxlength="4" input="M">
Last Year	2020
Eligible From	1 January 2014
Eligible To	30 June 2023
EC Decision Number	<0.8 type="S" input="G">>
EC Decision Date	<0.8 type="D" input="G">>

## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provide an overall summary of the entire programme, highlighting national strategies, main goals and results to be attained.

**COMMON VISA POLICY:** Slovenia will focus on developing a new visa IT system (hardware and software, communication lines, working processes, trained staff). In order to ensure full compliance with Schengen standards, establishment of a 24/7 support service for visa processing and investment into improvement of security standards at Slovenian embassies and consulates abroad are planned. In cooperation with other Member States, Slovenia will establish common application centers in the Western Balkan region.

**BORDER MANAGEMENT:** Slovenia will focus the implementation of compensatory measures, particularly through investment in vehicles, equipment and infrastructure. Until Croatian entry to the Schengen area, all actions related to Slovenian land border shall continue to support the full implementation of the Schengen *acquis* on the temporary external border. This will be achieved through continuous maintenance and management as well as limited investment and upgrading of Border Crossing Points (BCPs) infrastructure.

Slovenia will also invest in modern technologies at the border (e.g. ABC gates) and purchasing of necessary interoperable and other border surveillance equipment (border patrol vehicles, IT and protective equipment). Actions on the maritime border will concentrate on further development of EUROSUR. Slovenia will further allocate sufficient funds under ISF also to the continuous operation of SIS II national system.

In order to facilitate information exchange, Slovenia will invest into development of TETRA communication network, software and technical solutions related to the Smart Borders Package, and sufficient technical and human capacity. Investment in training on various issues in the area of integrated border management is also planned.

Overall, Slovenia intends to use the maximum available amount for operating support under both visa as well as borders component. Frontloading of operating support is foreseen in order to align with the subsequent entry of Croatia into the Schengen area. Should the entry of Croatia be significantly delayed, a special transit scheme for financing of border security measures will be proposed.

<sup>1</sup> type: N=Number, D=Date, S=String, C=Checkbox, P=Percentage, B=Boolean  
 decision: N=Not part of the Decision  
 input: M=Manuel, S=Selection, G=Generated by system

**PREVENTING AND COMBATING CRIME:** Slovenia will focus on key types of crime, i.e. illicit drug trafficking, cyber crime, illicit trafficking in firearms, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, economic crime and corruption, terrorism and different forms of cross-border crime. Main clusters of actions shall encompass:

- improved (operational) cooperation and coordination with competent authorities, organizations, and third countries,
- improved gathering and exchange of information with other EU Member States, agencies, international organisations and third countries (including through deployment of liaison officers and support to intelligence activities) and investment into secure information and communication systems,
- enhanced capabilities for the prevention, detection and investigation of cross border crime and terrorism (through investment into human resources, IT and technical equipment),
- sustainable commitment to the EU policy cycle against serious and organized crime,
- promotion of training and capacity building on new and developing areas of internal security (particularly LETS and EU policy cycles),
- activities focused on identification, protection and support to victims of trafficking in human beings and child sexual abuse online (such as inter-agency cooperation, reintegration, detection and prevention equipment, database access, awareness rising materials etc.)

**RISK AND CRISIS:** In order to improve responsiveness and resilience to crisis, Slovenia needs to enhance harmonization of actions and coordination between ministries and government agencies, as well as upgrade its system of national security and equip it with the tools necessary to deal with complex crisis occurrences. Actions will focus on contingency planning (involving both public and private actors), establishment of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms (exchange of know-how, best practices, development of a knowledge platform etc.), designing of sector-specific rules, tools and plans for the protection of critical infrastructure, trainings for various operators (owners, operators of critical infrastructure, managers and planers for crisis management etc.), and modernization of centers and entities working in the area of crisis management (modernization of communication-information systems, development of IT systems, upgrading of workstations). Infrastructural, technical and organizational investments will encompass development of modern administrative and operational mechanisms specifically for the protection of critical and consequence management. Support to a more integrated approach to crisis management and overall resilience of society to crisis will be provided through cross-national research and threat assessment.

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## SECTION 2: BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

The baseline situation is a summary of the state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund. This section should include:

- a description of the baseline situation;
- measures undertaken so far, including measures implemented with the current Home Affairs funds<sup>2</sup>;

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<sup>2</sup> the European Refugee Fund (ERF), the External Borders Fund (EBF), the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (EIF), the European Return Fund (RF), the Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-related Risks (CIPS) programme, and Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) programme,

- national needs, including challenges identified in relevant evaluations,
- existing national strategies; and
- national resources available.

The information must be consistent with the agreed minutes from the policy dialogue. (Article 13.1 of the Horizontal regulation)

***The information must be self-contained and cannot refer to information in any attached documents or contain hyperlinks. A document may be attached with additional detail. The document will not form part of the approval decision of the Commission.***

**COMMON VISA POLICY:** As regards VIS, the roll-out project is being implemented jointly by the Ministry of foreign affairs (MFA) and the Police. In terms of visa issuing Slovenia already concluded many representation arrangements (possibility of representation at 131 additional locations). Furthermore, Slovenia cooperates with external service providers and commercial intermediaries in visa procedures on certain locations. Such cooperation is in place in all major countries with a visa requirement, namely in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, India and China.

Currently, the MFA uses VIZIS and SI.VIS software, including online visa applications software. The software runs on 43 servers (bought in 2013), 80 Crossmatch fingerprint scanners (70 bought in 2007 and 10 bought in 2013), 80 3M scanners (bought in 2009), and HP 39-70 scanners (bought in 2004). One of the major problems is the obsolescence of software and hardware and unavailability of updates and upgrades. Also, communication lines are not sufficiently reliable, re-establishment of normal working conditions in emergency or extraordinary conditions is time consuming, and technical staff of the MFA lacks training for the management of software and hardware.

Past actions related to SIS and VIS co-financed from the External Borders Fund mainly encompassed maintenance, upgrading, optimization, replacement of hardware, as well as training (for border guards and consular staff) and improvements of (administrative) procedures. Related to VIS were projects for MFA staff deployed outside the Schengen area aimed at improving consular operations in general through application of best practices, language courses, trainings, meetings etc. What the MFA is currently lacking is properly trained staff and equipment for detection of falsified documents. In the area of visa policy and EU acquis consular and local staff at the embassies and consulates is properly trained; nevertheless, pre-deployment as well as continuous training is required due to novelties in EU acquis, technologies and working methods.

Another challenge for the future period is delivering a proper and timely support to visa operations at Slovenian embassies and consulates that are spread over different time zones. As the MFA currently has no 24/7 support service for visa processing, this is hard to achieve.

Finally, an important challenge that needs to be addressed pertains to security standards of Slovenian embassies and consulates, which require proper premises and equipment based on thorough risk and cost assessments.

**BORDERS:** In the field of border management, the crucial new circumstance is the entry of Croatia into the EU. As of 1 July 2013 the Slovenian-Croatian border is no longer an external border of the EU, but remains a temporary external border until Croatia enters the Schengen area. This means that Slovenia will have to continue to fulfill its current obligations in terms of ensuring the safety and security of the Schengen Area



based on risk assessment and analysis.

As Croatia will move closer to the fulfilling of the Schengen requirements and finally enter the Schengen area, focus will have to shift towards measures inland (compensatory measures). As there will be no more border control on the land border with Croatia, criminal groups operating along the 'Balkan Route' will have easier access to the EU. Expected is also the increase in number of foreigners illegally staying in the EU territory. New circumstances will not affect only staffing and working methods of the Police, but also the prioritization in terms of investments into infrastructure, technical and IT equipment.

Taking into consideration the currently relatively good state of infrastructure and equipment, operational support for border surveillance and compensatory measures as well as continuous upgrading and maintenance of the existing infrastructure and equipment should be a priority under ISF. In the previous ten-year period (2003-2013) Slovenia has managed to establish final solutions in terms of infrastructure for nearly all land border crossing points (BCPs), one airport and one maritime BCP. The investments were co-financed from PHARE, Schengen Facility and External Borders Fund. Nevertheless, some infrastructure is already 10 years old and requires some investments with the aim of ensuring continuous functioning of the BCPs in line with Schengen standards (and also in terms of further implementation of the so-called 'one-stop-control' on Slovenian-Croatian border). Furthermore, the Croatian accession to the EU abolished the customs control on the border, which resulted in vast vacant BCP areas. These areas now need to be redefined and rearranged for the needs of Border Guards only.

Considering all of the above, continuity of actions carried out with the assistance of the External Borders Fund needs to be sought also in the future, particularly in terms of further upgrading, maintenance and management of border crossings, investment in technical equipment and means of transport, upgrading of national communication systems, development of common core curricula, training for border guards etc. Apart from this, equipping of police units working on compensatory measures will be needed as these units require strengthened capacities and improved mobility. By and large, purchasing of the equipment and investment into border surveillance and control has to be aligned with the future state-of-play of Croatian accession to the Schengen area. As a definite date cannot be determined there is a risk of "under-financing" from the "Borders" specific objective beyond the indicative deadline (end of 2017). Should the entry of Croatia be significantly delayed, a special transit scheme for financing of border security measures should be established.

Slovenian Police is the only responsible body for maritime border control; therefore EUROSUR National Cooperation Centre (NCC) and node are within its competence. NCC currently has a situational overview of the entire territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia, however it is planned in the future to stretch the radar coverage (currently covering the external border, maritime border with Croatia, and part of the border with Italy) to the entire Slovenian territorial sea.

In terms of effective border management and control, IT and communication systems are increasingly important. SIS II is fully operational in Slovenia since 4 September 2013 and will require significant investment into technical equipment, software as well as training. The VIS project is also being continuously developed and jointly implemented by the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see above). Nevertheless, modernisation of information exchange at all organisational levels of Slovenian Police is still required, particularly after Croatia enters the Schengen area. The main challenges here are the unfinished radio telecommunication system (TETRA), future implementation of the Smart Borders package (appropriate software support for border checks in various databases), and insufficient capacities of the central police computer to accommodate all the future needs and developments. An overreaching issue is also lack of properly trained staff working with these systems.

**PREVENTING AND COMBATING CRIME:** One of the fundamental goals of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia is efficient prosecution of economic crime and corruption. The financially evaluated damage caused by economic crime is very significant; in the last five years (2009-2013) it amounted to 1.613,1 million euro and

represented 79 % of all recorded pecuniary damage caused by crime in Slovenia. Unfortunately, in economic crime and corruption investigations, a lack of skills and knowledge on the part of investigators is manifested, especially as regards detection and investigation of money laundering, financial malpractice to the detriment of banks, public finances and EU funds. In 2012, a national strategy for curbing economic crime was adopted as a systemic approach to deal with these phenomena.

Given the Slovenian geo-strategic positioning, the main threats in terms of cross-border crime are stemming from the Western Balkans and mainly relate to trafficking in illicit drugs and firearms, people smuggling, trafficking in human beings, and cross-border property crime. In order to detect and investigate these types of crime the Slovenian police use covert investigative measures (controlled delivery, undercover operation, covert surveillance and pseudo purchase) and various forms of international police cooperation. They do not, however, make enough use of operational analytical support provided by Europol. The main problem is lack of information submitted, especially that referring to criminal activities of organized criminal groups operating along the Balkan route. 244 items in 2012 and 296 items of information in 2013 were transmitted to Europol analytical files (AWF/FPs). Slovenia implemented all the necessary tools for the exchange of information within the EU (Prüm, the Swedish Initiative, liaison officers, PCCC); now it is necessary to further develop, strengthen and facilitate the process of gathering, processing and exchange of information and intelligence. Part of the challenge is also increased cooperation with third countries (particularly Western Balkan countries) also through deployment of liaison officers to third countries. These post enable direct exchange of information through and thus bring added value not only for the Slovenian Police but the EU as a whole.

Some important challenges and gaps are related to specific crime phenomena. Cyber crime investigation and computer forensics pose a great challenge for the police due to fast development of information technology. Currently Slovenia has no system for notification and exchange of information on incidents and IT system attacks. Terrorism is also one of the priorities of the Police. The national strategy for the fight against terrorism is still under preparation and it will be aligned with the EU counter-terrorism strategy objectives ("Prevent, Detect, Pursue, Respond"). A special challenge for the Slovenian police pertains to child sexual abuse online. From 2011 to 2013 the police investigated 217 cases of presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material involving minors. From 2011 to 2013 there were 79 victims of criminal offence of presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material. This issue needs to be addressed coherently, i.e. from the perspective of investigation, prosecution as well as victim support.

There is also a growing need to finance some more horizontal aspects of internal security. The law enforcement community in Slovenia for example needs a financial impetus to support capacity building and training on new and developing areas of internal security (particularly LETS schemes EU policy cycle actions). Particularly expensive are investments in forensics and financial investigations (e.g. analytical tools).

In the past, Slovenia has already benefited from EU funding in the field of internal security, particularly ISEC, CIPS programmes and HERCULE II. With the assistance of these funds, funding for some important project has been acquired, for example purchasing of the equipment for the National forensic laboratory, deployment of a police liaison officer to Italy, training in the area of joint investigation teams, equipment for setting-up a national network for facial recognition and design of photo robots, development of a national PNR system, purchasing of software and hardware for the Criminal police directorate etc.

**RISK AND CRISIS:** The system of national security of the Republic of Slovenia is dependent on the operation of the three subsystems: defense system, the system of internal security and the system of protection against natural and other disasters. Its functioning is dependent on appropriate prevention, organization, training and preparedness of all capacities necessary for the effective and timely detection and response to modern threats and security risks. To support the decision-making process related to crisis management, a National centre for crisis management has been established.

Part of an integrated system of crisis management and planning is also protection of critical infrastructure. The

government has designated a point of contact for European critical infrastructure (ECI) in the Republic of Slovenia, whilst the preparatory work is coordinated by a special Interdepartmental coordination group appointed by the government. It is headed by the representative of the Ministry of defense and is composed of representatives of competent ministries, government services as well as the National bank of Slovenia. On the proposal of the Interdepartmental coordination group the government adopted the definition and designated national critical infrastructure (the latter in April 2014).

Despite a functioning systemic framework to manage risk and crisis, further effort needs to be invested into cooperation and coordination of various stakeholders (public and private) involved in the process. As the responsibility for coordination of various aspects of risk and crisis (especially crisis management and critical infrastructure protection) is assigned to various national authorities competent for individual subsystems of national security, there is a need for a reliable mechanism of coordination, exchange of information and response. So far, Slovenia has not yet defined the measures for protection of national (as well as the potential European) critical infrastructure, neither developed a relevant application to support decision-making in the field of critical infrastructure protection. Slovenia further lacks an adequate framework for communication with managers/owners of critical infrastructure.

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### SECTION 3: PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES (ARTICLE 14.5)

*The information in the boxes must be self-contained and cannot refer to information in any attached documents or contain hyperlinks.*

*Only those priorities with EU Funding will be in the Commission approval decision.*

3.1.	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Support a Common Visa Policy / ISF-B Article 3.2(a)</b>
<p>Provide the national strategy in this specific objective, the requirements of that strategy and the national objectives designed to meet the requirements from the baseline situation. Provide the results and desired outcome of this strategy, in particular for those key issues raised in the context of the policy dialogue.</p> <p>The activities of the Slovenian Ministry of foreign affairs (MFA) are based on relevant EU <i>acquis</i>, i.e. applicable Schengen standards and the Visa Code. To be able to keep up with the requirements the pace of developments the MFA has to replace the currently obsolete visa IT system (hardware and software). The system was upgraded several times, but further upgrades will not enable the MFA to fulfil new demands. The optimal solution would be the development of a new visa IT system, but the current number of staff of the MFA Information technology Service is not does not allow this. Hence, the MFA would need to employ two additional IT experts. As the goal is to develop a top-edge visa IT system that will constitute a solid basis for further upgrades, the MFA will need to invest particularly in new hardware, reliable communication lines, fast re-establishment of work process in case of a failure, and fully trained IT staff for the efficient management of visa IT system (hardware and software).</p> <p>As the Consular department of the MFA has no 24/7 support service for visa processing, this represents a challenge in terms of delivering a proper and timely support to visa operations at Slovenian embassies and</p>	

consulates that are spread over different time zones. EU *acquis* provides for a constant (24/7) availability of a Central authority for visa processing, which assures efficient support for visa processing. The goal of the MFA therefore is to make visa processing at Slovenian embassies and consulates uniform at all times and to offer quality information on visa-related topics to visa applicants, Slovenian embassies and consulates, as well as to embassies and consulates of other EU MS that represent Slovenia in visa processing. Such service could eliminate the current bottleneck and supplement latest working methods (representation, VIS, biometry). To establish a 24/7 support service the MFA would need to employ 6 additional staff, which would also need adequate equipment and proper training.

Another important challenge pertains to proper equipping, upgrading and enhancing the security standards of Slovenian embassies and consulates. Risk assessments need to be made to enable the gradual improvement of system resilience against the risks of fire, burglaries and similar problems. Certain consular premises (e.g. within the Slovenian embassies in Copenhagen, Warsaw, Rome, Paris, Skopje and Tokyo) are not suitably equipped. Also, certain consular departments at embassies and consulates are located in unsuitable premises (i.e. premises that are subject to cultural heritage protection limitations). Also, the walls in consular departments at the embassies and consulates will need to be reinforced with security metal. In some embassies and consulates new consular counters will have to be installed. The MFA would like to fully equip embassies and consulates in accordance with Schengen standards, which will allow a modern and secure visa processing.

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3.1.1.1.

National priority 1: **National Capacity** - Visa / ISF-B Article 9.2(b)

Note: the National capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa) and Borders (+ operating support of Borers) should be at least 25% of the national programme, or explained why not.

Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.

The main issue to be addressed is the improvement of operation of visa IT system and supporting applications/hardware at the central location and at Slovenian embassies and consulates. Main actions shall encompass:

- Development of a new, top-edge visa IT system;
- Acquisition of hardware that supports visa processing (PCs, servers, fingerprint scanners, laptops, communication equipment, multimedia equipment, equipment to verify the authenticity of the passports, UPS, multifunctional devices, air-conditioning systems, electrical charging of system premises etc.);
- Acquisition of software (development of VIZIS software, development of software for online visa applications, SI.VIS, IBM DB2, Websphere, etc.);
- Maintenance of software and hardware;
- Improvement of security standards and features as well as work processes at consular premises;
- Opening of new embassies and consulates with consular departments in countries outside the Schengen zone (Middle East, Africa, Asia);
- Acquisition of a suitable vehicle for the transportation of visa-related material (visa stickers, hardware);
- Finalizing VIS integration for inland access (replacement and purchase of new stationary and mobile equipment for police access to VIS).

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3.1.1.2

Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that

	<p>will be supported with this EU Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of a new, top-edge visa IT system;</li> <li>▪ Acquisition of hardware that supports visa processing (PCs, servers, fingerprint scanners, laptops, communication equipment, multimedia equipment, equipment to verify the authenticity of the passports, UPS, multifunctional devices, air-conditioning systems, electrical charging of system premises etc.);</li> <li>▪ Acquisition of software (development of VIZIS software, development of software for online visa applications, SI.VIS, IBM DB2, Websphere, etc.);</li> <li>▪ Maintenance of software and hardware;</li> <li>▪ Improvement of security standards and features as well as work processes at consular premises;</li> <li>▪ Opening of new embassies and consulates with consular departments in countries outside the Schengen zone (Middle East, Africa, Asia);</li> <li>▪ Acquisition of a suitable vehicle for the transportation of visa-related material (visa stickers, hardware);</li> <li>▪ Finalizing VIS integration for inland access (replacement and purchase of new stationary and mobile equipment for police access to VIS).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.1.2.1	<p>National priority 2: <b>Union Acquis</b> - Visa / ISF-B Article 9.2(g)</p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Under this national priority Slovenia will focus on three issues: (1) training in the area of detection of falsified documents, will significantly improve prevention of illegal immigration and determining the security hazard in each visa procedure, (2) general training on Visa, and (3) language training for staff working with visa applicants. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of staff in the area of detection of falsified documents;</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of equipment for detection of falsified documents;</li> <li>▪ Standard, continuous training on latest developments in EU <i>acquis</i>, technologies and working methods in the area of Visa at central location and at embassies and consulates abroad.;</li> <li>▪ Pre-deployment and on-location language training for staff dealing and communicating with visa applicants at embassies and consulates.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.1.2.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of staff in the area of detection of falsified documents;</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of equipment for detection of falsified documents;</li> <li>▪ Standard, continuous training on latest developments in EU <i>acquis</i>, technologies and working methods in the area of Visa at central location and at embassies and consulates abroad.;</li> <li>▪ Pre-deployment and on-location language training for staff dealing and communicating with visa applicants at embassies and consulates.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>

3.1.3.1	National priority 3: <b>Consular cooperation</b> / ISF-B Article 9.2(c)
Note: Consular cooperation + Information exchange + common Union standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.	
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia will focus on the common application centre (CAC) at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro, which currently processes visa applications for 12 Schengen member states (Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Nederland, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Slovakia). CAC in Podgorica offers consuls of represented member states premises and equipment, so that certain consular tasks can be done at CAC in Podgorica. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support and further development of CAC at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro (costs of consul salary and rent of premises).</li> <li>▪ Promotion of new representation arrangements for CAC at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.1.3.2	Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support and further development of CAC at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro (costs of consul salary and rent of premises).</li> <li>▪ Promotion of new representation arrangements for CAC at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
Specific Action: 1 <b>Consular cooperation</b> / ISF- B Annex II	
<p>Specific action 1: describe how the action will be carried out and provide a justification for the budgeted amount</p> <p>The lead Member State only: should list the participating Member States, including their role and possible financial re-partition if applicable.</p> <p>Participating Member States should describe their role and any possible financial re-partition.</p> <p>Under the Internal Security Fund Slovenia will seek to establish as a lead country Schengen offices in Pristina, Sarajevo and Banja Luka in close cooperation with the represented Member States and other Member States that would like to participate in the actions. Slovenia submitted 3 proposals for the activities under specific action 'Consular cooperation':</p> <p>(1) Schengen office in Banja Luka (currently representing Switzerland and Portugal, interest to participate in specific action expressed by Austria);</p> <p>(2) Schengen office in Pristina (interest to participate in specific action expressed by Austria and the Czech Republic);</p> <p>(3) Schengen office in Sarajevo (currently representing Switzerland and Portugal, interest to participate in specific action expressed by Austria).</p> <p>The proposals are open to subsequent participation of other Member States.</p>	

To ensure service-oriented visa infrastructure in Pristina, Sarajevo and Banja Luka, necessary modifications will be made to the visa sections in order to accommodate the increasing number of visa applicants and to meet Schengen standards as to accessibility and security. Training of visa officers and local agents will be provided along with monitoring mechanism. Also, bilateral taskforces will be created to discuss and specify the existing and potential new representation agreements.

There is no financial contribution from the participating Member States' side; rather, these countries are expected to actively participate in bilateral taskforces and designate staff to train visa agents and local staff.

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3.2.	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Borders</b>
<p>Provide the national strategy in this specific objective, the requirements from that strategy and the national objectives designed to meet those requirements from the baseline situation. Provide the results and desired outcome of this strategy, in particular for those key issues raised in the context of the policy dialogue.</p> <p>Slovenia performs its tasks at the external Schengen borders according to the National IBM Strategy amended in 2011. The National IBM strategy is founded on the so called four tiers approach as defined by the Council conclusions from 2006. One of the main objectives of the Strategy is to ensure efficient implementation of border surveillance and border checks. In the long time perspective, focus of the actions will be dedicated to the measures at the land, sea and air borders and compensatory measures.</p> <p>On the other hand, the 'borders' specific objective in the segment of land border will essentially be defined by the future entry of Croatia into the Schengen area. Until that event the obligations of the Republic of Slovenia stay the same – i.e. protection of the temporary external border and continued investment, management and maintenance activities required to fulfill these obligations. Slovenia still has to maintain high Schengen standards, therefore all actions related to the Slovenian land border shall therefore relate to implementation of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>. This will be achieved through investment into modern, interoperable equipment for border control as well as continuous but limited upgrading and maintenance of border crossings, training and capacity building, and cooperation with other Member States and EU agencies (especially Frontex).</p> <p>With Croatia being closer to the implementation of the Schengen requirements, focus will be turned to the measures inland (compensatory measures), according to the risk analysis and changed security situation. Planned actions on the maritime and air borders will concentrate on further development of EUROSUR and on new modern technologies applicable at these borders. As an essential part of the Strategy for preventing irregular migrations and related crime within the Schengen Area, compensatory measures will target detection of illegally staying third country nationals and their successful removal, as well as combating cross border crime.</p> <p><i>&lt;3.2.1. type="S" maxlength="3000" input="M"&gt;</i></p>	
3.2.1.1	National priority 1: <b>EUROSUR</b> / ISF-B Article 9.2a
Note: EUROSUR should be a minimum amount of 10% of the national programme or explained why not.	
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia will focus on its maritime border in further development of EUROSUR. Slovenia set-up its National Coordination Centre (NCC) infrastructure at Koper Maritime Police Station and EUROSUR</p>

	<p>NCC and node are now fully operational. NCC currently has a situational overview of the entire territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia, however it is planned to stretch the radar coverage. Plans have also been made to share National Situational Picture (NSP) with Italy and Croatia. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actions supporting operations, upgrading, maintenance and evolution of the NCC (technical equipment and software);</li> <li>▪ Further development of hardware and software to upgrade the analysis layer of NSP.</li> <li>▪ Sharing of the National Situational Picture at sea with neighboring member states.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms with Member States, Frontex and other authorities (enhancement of real-time exchange and cooperation of the NCC with other authorities present at sea);</li> <li>▪ Support to risk analysis process for border checks in maritime traffic (e.g. access to Seasearcher database, National Single Window, upgrade of the SafeSeaNet etc.);</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and upgrading of operational capacities at sea (e.g. patrol boats and sea surveillance equipment).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.1.2.	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actions supporting operations, upgrading, maintenance and evolution of the NCC (technical equipment and software);</li> <li>▪ Further development of hardware and software to upgrade the analysis layer of NSP.</li> <li>▪ Sharing of the National Situational Picture at sea with neighboring member states.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms with Member States, Frontex and other authorities (enhancement of real-time exchange and cooperation of the NCC with other authorities present at sea);</li> <li>▪ Support to risk analysis process for border checks in maritime traffic (e.g. access to Seasearcher database, National Single Window, upgrade of the SafeSeaNet etc.);</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and upgrading of operational capacities at sea (e.g. patrol boats and sea surveillance equipment).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.2.1	<p>National priority 2: <b>Information exchange</b> / ISF-B Article 9.2(d)</p>
<p>Note: Together consular cooperation + Information exchange + Common Union Standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>In Slovenia modernisation of information exchange at all organisational levels of the Police is required. Pending Croatia's access to the Schengen Area, the problem will gradually shift from the border to the interior of the country. In order to assure appropriate communication channels between all actors involved in compensatory measures, TETRA communication system will have to be fully developed. Future investments will have to take into account also the developments in terms of Smart Borders package and the need for upgrading of the central police computer due to growing quantity of inquiries. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investment into completion of the TETRA communication network;</li> <li>▪ Development of appropriate software for the implementation of the Smart Borders</li> </ul>



	<p>package (Smart Borders, Passenger Name Records, statistical tools etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assuring sufficient capacity at the central police computer and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) for the exchange of required amounts of information;</li> <li>Training on sharing and exchange of information (improved qualifications for sharing information and effective real-time queries through national police records, SIS and VIS).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.2.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment into completion of the TETRA communication network;</li> <li>Development of appropriate software for the implementation of the Smart Borders package (Smart Borders, Passenger Name Records, statistical tools etc.);</li> <li>Assuring sufficient capacity at the central police computer and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) for the exchange of required amounts of information;</li> <li>Training on sharing and exchange of information (improved qualifications for sharing information and effective real-time queries through national police records, SIS and VIS).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.3.1	<p>National priority 3: <b>Common Union Standards</b> / ISF-B Article 9.2(e and f)</p>
<p>Note: Together Consular cooperation + Information exchange + Common Union Standards should be at least 5% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Under this national priority, Slovenia will focus on the use of modern, interoperable technologies and equipment aimed at border protection. This pertains to equipping of police cooperation centres (trilateral in Vrata Megvarje and quadrilateral in Dolga vas), appropriate equipment enabling cross border radio communication (TETRA), equipping of border crossings (e.g. ABC gates at the new Ljubljana Airport terminal already planned under EBF 2013 but rescheduled to ISF due to postponed construction). Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further development of Police Cooperation Centres by investing into infrastructure, IT equipment and software;</li> <li>Enabling cross-border communication with neighbouring countries via TETRA interface for cross-border communication;</li> <li>Enhanced use of interoperable modern technologies in line with European standards such as ABC gates for EU citizens, which can also be used for the future Registered Traveller Programme (RTP) component of the smart borders initiative, and ICAO PKD database, enabling checking of data stored in biometrical documents;</li> <li>Trainings on practical use of modern technologies (i.e. effective use of modern technologies for improved personal controls at border crossing points).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.3.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further development of Police Cooperation Centres by investing into infrastructure, IT equipment and software;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enabling cross-border communication with neighbouring countries via TETRA interface for cross-border communication;</li> <li>▪ Enhanced use of interoperable modern technologies in line with European standards such as ABC gates for EU citizens, which can also be used for the future Registered Traveller Programme (RTP) component of the smart borders initiative, and ICAO PKD database, enabling checking of data stored in biometrical documents;</li> <li>▪ Trainings on practical use of modern technologies (i.e. effective use of modern technologies for improved personal controls at border crossing points).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.4.1	National priority 4: <b>Union Acquis</b> - Borders/ ISF-B Article 9.2(g)
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Successful border control requires continuous training. Training in the area of border management will focus on topics recommended in the Schengen Handbooks and Schengen standards in general. As Slovenia will continue to maintain high Schengen standards with regard to the border checks and border surveillance equipment, actions will also target EvalCom recommendations for different areas. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investments related to organization and implementation of trainings for border guards;</li> <li>▪ Language trainings aimed at improving communication for the purpose of conducting interviews;</li> <li>▪ Trainings on detection of fraudulent documents and stolen vehicles;</li> <li>▪ Investments in training equipment needed for specialised trainings (e.g. on detection of fraudulent documents, stolen vehicles, risk analysis and profiling etc.);</li> <li>▪ Participating in European Joint Master's in Strategic Border Management (EJMSBM);</li> <li>▪ Follow-up of Schengen Evaluation recommendations, such as purchasing of vehicle examination equipment (e.g. like heartbeat detectors), equipment for border surveillance update of Single Sign on system (SSO) for police units, improvement of NS-SIS II premises, trainings on SIS, SIRENE, further development of EIDA (police electronic remote training system), etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.4.2	Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investments related to organization and implementation of trainings for border guards;</li> <li>▪ Language trainings aimed at improving communication for the purpose of conducting interviews;</li> <li>▪ Trainings on detection of fraudulent documents and stolen vehicles;</li> <li>▪ Investments in training equipment needed for specialised trainings (e.g. on detection of fraudulent documents, stolen vehicles, risk analysis and profiling etc.);</li> <li>▪ Participating in European Joint Master's in Strategic Border Management (EJMSBM);</li> <li>▪ Follow-up of Schengen Evaluation recommendations, such as purchasing of vehicle examination equipment (e.g. like heartbeat detectors), equipment for border surveillance update of Single Sign on system (SSO) for police units, improvement of NS-SIS II premises, trainings on SIS, SIRENE, further development of EIDA (police electronic remote training system), etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>

3.2.5.1	National priority 5: <b>Future challenges</b> / ISF-B Article 9.2(h)
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>One of the major future challenges for Slovenian Border Police will be the entry of Croatia into the Schengen Area. The security situation at the Slovenian-Croatian border has already changed with Croatian accession to the EU. It is envisaged to strengthen the capacities in the field of compensatory measures by improving the mobility and equipment of police units dealing with these measures. With the establishment of new police units for compensatory measures and increasing the number of staff in the existing ones certain investments in the in the equipment and infrastructure for compensatory will also be required. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investments in vehicles, equipment and infrastructure for compensatory measures (e.g. terminals for remote access to SIS and national databases);</li> <li>▪ Investments in the equipment for documents check at the police units (i.e. equipment for thorough checks at the regional level and equipment for basic checks at local level);</li> <li>▪ Investments in the development and implementation of new technologies in Border Police work.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.5.2.	Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investments in vehicles, equipment and infrastructure for compensatory measures (e.g. terminals for remote access to SIS and national databases);</li> <li>▪ Investments in the equipment for documents check at the police units (i.e. equipment for thorough checks at the regional level and equipment for basic checks at local level);</li> <li>▪ Investments in the development and implementation of new technologies in Border Police work.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.6.1	National priority 6: <b>National capacity</b> – Borders / ISF-B Article 9.2b
<p>Note: the National capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa) + Borders (+ operating support borders) should be at least 25% of the national programme, or explained why not.</p>	
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia will focus on 5 main issues: (1) upgrading of Border Crossing Points (BCPs) infrastructure, (2) redefinition and rearrangements of BCPs areas after abolishment of customs control on Slovenian-Croatian border, (3) deployment of a migration liaison officer to a Western Balkan country, (4) maintenance of Schengen standards through investment in border check and border surveillance equipment and (5) investment related to Smart Borders package. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Small investments and upgrading of existing BCPs infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ Redefinition and rearrangements of BCPs areas;</li> <li>▪ Deployment of a liaison officer to a Western Balkan country in order to enhance information exchange on irregular immigration with the region;</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of equipment required for maintenance of high Schengen standards (e.g. police</li> </ul>

	<p>patrol vehicles, IT and protective equipment);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment linked to continuous operation of SIS II national system and SIRENE application (replacement of depreciated equipment, system readiness, development, security, safety of communications, data protection, logging of data, support to SIRENE offices);</li> <li>Investments in equipment required for the implementation of Smart Borders package.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.2.6.2.	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small investments and upgrading of existing BCPs infrastructure;</li> <li>Redefinition and rearrangements of BCPs areas;</li> <li>Deployment of a liaison officer to a Western Balkan country in order to enhance information exchange on irregular immigration with the region;</li> <li>Purchasing of equipment required for maintenance of high Schengen standards (e.g. police patrol vehicles, IT and protective equipment);</li> <li>Investment linked to continuous operation of SIS II national system and SIRENE application (replacement of depreciated equipment, system readiness, development, security, safety of communications, data protection, logging of data, support to SIRENE offices);</li> <li>Investments in equipment required for the implementation of Smart Borders package.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
<p>Specific Action 2. <b>FRONTEX Equipment</b> / ISF-B Annex II</p>	
<p>Specific action 2: List of specific actions given, including the awarded amount for each.</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1900" input="M"&gt;</i></p>	
3.3	<p><b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Operating support / ISF-B Article 10</b></p>
<p>NOTE: the total of operating support cannot exceed 40% of the total ISF-Borders programme.</p>	
<p>In order to be eligible for operating support, each Member State must confirm their compliance with the two requirements in ISF-B Article 10.2 (a) and (c). All operating support must also be in compliance with the objectives of the programme, Article 10.2(b).</p>	
3.3.1.1	<p><b>Slovenia</b> hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.</p>
3.3.1.2	<p><b>Slovenia</b> hereby confirms its compliance with Union Standards and guidelines for good governance on borders and visa, in particular the Schengen catalogue for external border control, the Practical Handbook for borders guards and the Handbook on visa.</p>
3.3.2.1	<p>National priority: <b>Operating support for VISA</b></p>
	<p>Please provide a general indication for the use of operating support, including objectives and targets to be achieved as well as indication of the services and tasks that will be</p>

	<p>financed under the operating support mechanism.</p> <p>Operating support in the area of VISA and consular cooperation shall entail the following tasks and services related to the operational aspects of the listed national priorities and the objectives set forth in Annex III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operations;</li> <li>▪ Staff costs, including for training (using the calculated hourly rate for staff costs);</li> <li>▪ Service costs, such as maintenance and repair of equipment and infrastructures;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading / replacement of equipment;</li> <li>▪ Real estate (depreciation, refurbishment) and rental of secure premises;</li> <li>▪ Operational management of VIS;</li> <li>▪ Communication infrastructure and security as well as data protection related matters.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="2000" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
	<p>ATTACH DOCUMENT – see instructions in annex. Nb this annex will not form part of the Commission approval decision.</p>
<p>3.3.2.2</p>	<p><b>National priority : Operating support for Borders</b></p>
	<p>Please provide a general indication for the use of operating support, including objectives and targets to be achieved as well as indication of the services and tasks that will be financed under the operating support mechanism.</p> <p>Operating support in the area of borders shall entail the following tasks and services related to the operational aspects of the listed national priorities and the objectives set forth in the Annex III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operations;</li> <li>▪ Staff costs, including for training (using the calculated hourly rate for staff costs);</li> <li>▪ Service costs, such as maintenance and repair of border management equipment;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading/replacement of equipment;</li> <li>▪ Management and maintenance of the BCPs infrastructure covering all categories of management and maintenance costs, needed for the operation of BCPs, following the example of existing contracts and orders (e.g. the costs of management and maintenance, cleaning, mowing and winter service costs, maintenance checks/servicing, operating costs, etc.);</li> <li>▪ Real estate (depreciation, refurbishment) or rental of secure premises;</li> <li>▪ Operational management of SIS and new systems set up during the programming period;</li> <li>▪ Communication infrastructure and security as well as data protection related matters (digital radio infrastructure, border video surveillance systems, national police WAN etc.);</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and replacement of national SIS II infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ Maintenance of SIS II Communication Interface (SIB);</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and upgrade of national SIS II;</li> <li>▪ Operation of SIRENE office through maintenance and replacement of national SIRENE information infrastructure (servers, computers used by SIRENE operational staff);</li> <li>▪ Costs regarding SIS II and SIRENE testing activities with candidate MS;</li> <li>▪ Maintenance costs related to communication equipment (e.g. auxiliary power supply devices, refurbishment of the premises, refurbishment of the aerial towers).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="2000" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
	<p>ATTACH DOCUMENT – see instructions in annex. Nb this annex will not form part of the decision.</p>

3.5.	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: Preventing and combating crime/ISF-P Article 3.2(a)</b>
<p>Provide the national strategy in this specific objective, the requirements from that strategy and the national objectives designed to meet those requirements from the baseline situation. Provide the results and desired outcome of this strategy, in particular for those key issues raised in the context of the policy dialogue.</p> <p>The strategic framework for the prevention and suppression of crime in the Republic of Slovenia is laid down in the following national and EU documents: Resolution on National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia, Resolution on long-term development programme of the Police by 2022, Resolution on National plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime for the period 2012-2016, Medium-term plan of development and work of the Police 2013-2017, Strategy for dealing with economic crime in the Republic of Slovenia, Internal Security Strategy for the EU, Council Conclusions on the creation and implementation of a EU policy cycle for organized and serious international crime and subsequent conclusions on setting the EU's priorities for the fight against serious and organized (e.g. for the period 2014-2017). These documents represent a long-term plan of actions to prevent and suppress the types of crime that most threaten the security and welfare of citizens of Slovenia and the EU, i.e.: illicit drug trafficking, cyber crime, illicit trafficking in firearms, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, economic crime and corruption, terrorism and different forms of cross-border crime.</p> <p>The main goal is to support the process of identification of and curbing of illegal activities of organized criminal groups along the Balkan route, as well as to strengthen cooperation and information exchange with EUROPOL, police forces of the EU Member States and third countries (especially the Western Balkan states). One of the main goals of the Slovenian government is also effective prosecution of economic crime and corruption, which requires stepping up cooperation between national bodies and institutions, with EU agencies, and improving the level of professional qualification of investigators. To ensure successful detection and investigation of cyber crime offences, cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations and European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) will need to be intensified. In the field of counter-terrorism the emphasis is on detection and prevention of radicalization and recruitment (project RAN).</p> <p>The desired results are of planned actions are: a higher number of detected and investigated organized crime groups, more joint investigation teams and other forms of joint cross-border police activity, more use of covert investigative measures in the fight against cross-border crime by using state-of-the-art telecommunication technology, more information contributed to Europol analytical files (AWF/FPs), more detected and investigated economic crime and corruption offences, more specialist training for investigators in the field of economic and cyber crime and digital forensics, establishment of a national collection of child sexual abuse materials, improved counter-terrorist capacity, strengthened capacity of the forensic laboratory for chemical analyses of illicit drugs.</p> <p>&lt;3.5.1 type="S" maxlength="3000" input="M"&gt;</p>	
3.5.1.1	<b>National priority 1: C - prevention and combating / ISF-P Article 3.3(a)</b>
<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia needs to improve coordination between competent authorities at national level and improve the overall capabilities and competences for the prevention, detection and investigation of cross border crime, including through purchasing of state-of-the-art technical equipment and development of appropriate IT systems. Actions will be aligned with the EU policy cycles. Main actions shall</p>	

	<p>encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of capacities for prevention, detection, identification and investigation of organised criminal groups and criminal networks (analysis, equipment, communication systems, ISPK Mobile Offices, software licenses etc.);</li> <li>▪ Supporting and developing special (covert) investigative measures and joint cross-border police activities;</li> <li>▪ Strengthening of cooperation with other state bodies involved in detection of economic crime and corruption, including via development of appropriate IT platforms;</li> <li>▪ Improving capabilities to fight against cybercrime, including through development of technical equipment, software tools and procedures;</li> <li>▪ Strengthening anti-terrorist capabilities and prevention of radicalization, recruitment, and violent extremism in line with the EU anti-terrorism strategy and RAN network activities;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading of National forensic laboratory capacities.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.1.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of capacities for prevention, detection, identification and investigation of organised criminal groups and criminal networks (analysis, equipment, communication systems, ISPK Mobile Offices, software licenses etc.);</li> <li>▪ Supporting and developing special (covert) investigative measures and joint cross-border police activities;</li> <li>▪ Strengthening of cooperation with other state bodies involved in detection of economic crime and corruption, including via development of appropriate IT platforms;</li> <li>▪ Improving capabilities to fight against cybercrime, including through development of technical equipment, software tools and procedures;</li> <li>▪ Strengthening anti-terrorist capabilities and prevention of radicalization, recruitment, and violent extremism in line with the EU anti-terrorism strategy and RAN network activities;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading of National forensic laboratory capacities.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.2.1	<p><b>National priority 2: C - exchange of information / ISF- P Article 3.3(b)</b></p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Under this national priority, Slovenia will focus on improving cooperation, exchange of information and intelligence with other EU Member States, agencies, international organisations and third countries in line with EU policy cycles. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to police cooperation and coordination with other Member States, Europol and Western Balkan countries in performing joint operations in the fight against serious and organized crime;</li> <li>▪ Deployment of a Liaison Officer to Rome, Italy;</li> <li>▪ Facilitation of intelligence and information exchange supporting operational activities (including through better input Europol's analytical files);</li> <li>▪ Development of data storage and search management system for the purpose of criminal police work and improved protection of secret data of the police (execution of Tempest measurement);</li> <li>▪ Cooperation and timely exchange of data and intelligence with a view to prevent and detect terrorist activities and their financing, especially with the Western Balkan countries;</li> <li>▪ Establishing of a network or central authorities for international police cooperation in the framework of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe.;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperating with the European network of forensic science institutes (ENFSI).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.2.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to police cooperation and coordination with other Member States, Europol and Western Balkan countries in performing joint operations in the fight against serious and organized crime;</li> <li>▪ Deployment of a Liaison Officer to Rome, Italy;</li> <li>▪ Facilitation of intelligence and information exchange supporting operational activities (including through better input Europol's analytical files);</li> <li>▪ Development of data storage and search management system for the purpose of criminal police work and improved protection of secret data of the police (execution of Tempest measurement);</li> <li>▪ Cooperation and timely exchange of data and intelligence with a view to prevent and detect terrorist activities and their financing, especially with the Western Balkan countries;</li> <li>▪ Establishing of a network or central authorities for international police cooperation in the framework of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe.;</li> <li>▪ Cooperating with the European network of forensic science institutes (ENFSI).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.3.1	<p>National priority 3: <b>C - training</b> / ISF-P Article 3.3(c)</p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Training and capacity building on new and developing areas of internal security (particularly LETS schemes EU policy cycles) will be the focal point of this national priority. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on international police cooperation and performance of covert measures in joint cross-border police activities;</li> <li>▪ Improving the qualification of investigators for the detection and investigation of economic crime, corruption and for financial investigations;</li> <li>▪ Training in the field of criminal intelligence activity and crime analyses;</li> <li>▪ Specialist trainings in the field of cyber crime, digital forensics, child sexual abuse online and trafficking in human beings;</li> <li>▪ Trainings for investigators in the field of detection, radicalizations and recruitment prevention;</li> <li>▪ Drawing up and preparation of training programmes, materials, study visits and police personnel exchanges on specific organized crime phenomena.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.3.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on international police cooperation and performance of covert measures in joint cross-border police activities;</li> <li>▪ Improving the qualification of investigators for the detection and investigation of economic crime, corruption and for financial investigations;</li> <li>▪ Training in the field of criminal intelligence activity and crime analyses;</li> <li>▪ Specialist trainings in the field of cyber crime, digital forensics, child sexual abuse online and trafficking in human beings;</li> <li>▪ Trainings for investigators in the field of detection, radicalizations and recruitment prevention;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drawing up and preparation of training programmes, materials, study visits and police personnel exchanges on specific organized crime phenomena.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.4.1	<b>National priority 4: C - Victim Support / ISF-P Article 3.3(d)</b>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia will focus particularly on identification, protection and support to victims of trafficking in human beings and child sexual abuse online. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of inter-agency cooperation in the fight against trafficking in human beings;</li> <li>▪ Support to reintegration of victims of trafficking, including through building of capacities for crisis and safe house accommodation for victims;</li> <li>▪ Providing technical and operational support for the detection and investigation of child sexual abuse online;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of a national collection of child abuse material;</li> <li>▪ Setting-up of an electronic link to Interpol's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database;</li> <li>▪ Producing preventive materials (brochures and leaflets) for the protection and awareness raising for victims.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.4.2	<b>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of inter-agency cooperation in the fight against trafficking in human beings;</li> <li>▪ Support to reintegration of victims of trafficking, including through building of capacities for crisis and safe house accommodation for victims;</li> <li>▪ Providing technical and operational support for the detection and investigation of child sexual abuse online;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of a national collection of child abuse material;</li> <li>▪ Setting-up of an electronic link to Interpol's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database;</li> <li>▪ Producing preventive materials (brochures and leaflets) for the protection and awareness raising for victims.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.5.1	<b>National priority 5: C - threat and risk assessment / ISF-P Article 3.3.(g)</b>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.5.5.2	<b>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</b>
	<p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>

3.6	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: Risk and crisis / ISF-P Article 3.2(b)</b>
<p>Provide the national strategy in this specific objective, the requirements from that strategy and the national objectives designed to meet those requirements from the baseline situation. Provide the results and desired outcome of this strategy, in particular for those key issues raised in the context of the policy dialogue.</p> <p>Procedures of crisis management and critical infrastructure protection follow the baseline established in the Resolution on national security strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (ReSNV, Official Gazette of RS, no. 27/10), sectoral guidance documents and regulations (such as the Medium-term defense program, the Decree on European critical infrastructure or the Decree on obligatory setting-up of security service). All of these take into account also the provisions of relevant EU directives in the field of critical infrastructure protection as well as all regulations and planning activities under the applicable national legislation adopted by specific sectors (e.g. energy, health etc.).</p> <p>The responsibility for coordination of various aspects of risk and crisis in Slovenia, especially crisis management and critical infrastructure protection, is assigned to various national authorities competent for individual subsystems of national security. For example, measures and activities of concrete critical infrastructure protection are under the jurisdiction of individual line ministries, which are competent for the domain of operation of relevant infrastructure. Measures of all ministries are then coordinated by the Interdepartmental coordination group.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Slovenia has not yet defined the measures to protect national (as well as the potential European) critical infrastructure, neither developed a relevant application to support decision-making in the field of critical infrastructure protection. Slovenia further lacks an adequate framework for communication with managers/owners of critical infrastructure. These issues remain important challenges in the upcoming period and need to be adequately addressed.</p> <p>&lt;3.6.1 type="S" maxlength="3000" input="M"&gt;</p>	
3.6.1.1.	<b>National priority 1: R - Prevention and Combating / ISF-P Article 3.3(a)</b>
<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Under this national priority, Slovenia will focus on the contingency planning for response to crisis situations. These plans will include the identification of stakeholders, their roles and competencies in terms of harmonization and coordination of measures at national level. Specific plans for owners/operators of critical infrastructure will also be developed. These will further elaborate and position the tasks of individual stakeholders within the overall planning process, including through definition of responsibilities. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drawing-up of high-quality and functional contingency plans for critical infrastructure protection;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of measures for the protection of critical infrastructure (ensuring adequate protection of critical infrastructure through continuous operation and improvement of existing systems and services);</li> <li>▪ Design and development of sector-specific tools, plans, and applications for protection of critical infrastructure (preparation of codes, manuals, prototypes).</li> </ul>	

	<i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i>
3.6.1.2	Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drawing-up of high-quality and functional contingency plans for critical infrastructure protection;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of measures for the protection of critical infrastructure (ensuring adequate protection of critical infrastructure through continuous operation and improvement of existing systems and services);</li> <li>▪ Design and development of sector-specific tools, plans, and applications for protection of critical infrastructure (preparation of codes, manuals, prototypes).</li> </ul> <i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i>
3.6.2.1	<b>National priority 2: R - Exchange of information / ISF-P Article 3.3(b)</b>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Crisis management involves several public and private sector actors (regulators, administrators, operators, etc.), each holding a specific role in ensuring the overall resilience of society to crisis. It is therefore necessary to establish a mechanism for cooperation and exchange of information firstly amongst public authorities, but also between public authorities and private companies operating in the field of crisis management and critical infrastructure protection. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving contacts and transfer of know-how, experiences and good practices in the field of critical infrastructure in Slovenia between the public and private sector actors;</li> <li>▪ Development of an online knowledge and coordination platform.</li> </ul> <i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i>
3.6.2.2	Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving contacts and transfer of know-how, experiences and good practices in the field of critical infrastructure in Slovenia between the public and private sector actors;</li> <li>▪ Development of an online knowledge and coordination platform.</li> </ul> <i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i>
3.6.3.1	<b>National priority 3: R - Training / ISF-P Article 3.3(c)</b>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>To ensure proper training for operators and those responsible for individual tasks in the area of crisis management it is necessary to define the contents and manner of implementation of professional training and education programmes, along with verification mechanism to be used at exercises. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Setting-up of training and education programs in individual sectors of critical infrastructure, particularly on the use of available means of communication and exchange</li> </ul>

	<p>of information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation and implementation of trainings for managers/owners of critical infrastructure and crisis management planners;</li> <li>▪ Workshops on measures for critical infrastructure protection as well as consultations on the development of these measures;</li> <li>▪ Preparation and implementation of exercises and provision of expertise to operators, managers, as well as planners of measures for crisis management (this action includes verification of critical infrastructure holders' coordination measures and proper response of managers/owners of critical infrastructure in the event of incapacitation).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.3.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Setting-up of training and education programs in individual sectors of critical infrastructure, particularly on the use of available means of communication and exchange of information;</li> <li>▪ Preparation and implementation of trainings for managers/owners of critical infrastructure and crisis management planners;</li> <li>▪ Workshops on measures for critical infrastructure protection as well as consultations on the development of these measures;</li> <li>▪ Preparation and implementation of exercises and provision of expertise to operators, managers, as well as planners of measures for crisis management (this action includes verification of critical infrastructure holders' coordination measures and proper response of managers/owners of critical infrastructure in the event of incapacitation).</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.4.1	<p>National priority 4: <b>R - Victim support</b> / ISF-P Article 3.3(d)</p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.4.2.	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.5.1	<p>National priority 5: <b>R - Infrastructure</b> / ISF-P Article 3.3(e)</p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>Slovenia will focus on two clusters of actions: (1) development of modern administrative and operational mechanisms for the protection of critical infrastructure and (2) measures on consequence management. This is a precondition for a successful reduction of the impact of such incidents on a society, and mitigation of future negative consequences. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modernization of information systems for decision-making support and protection of</li> </ul>

	<p>critical information infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment of the necessity and appropriateness of redundant paths and locations;</li> <li>▪ Ensuring of secure connections and reliable data transfers;</li> <li>▪ Organizational and administrative improvements (e.g. creation of specialized working groups, coordinator or a responsible authority, procedures for early warning);</li> <li>▪ Setting-up of models and mechanisms for damage assessment and elimination of consequences based on past experience and best practice approach;</li> <li>▪ Preparation of assessment tools/applications, alternative plans, procedures to respond to threats;</li> <li>▪ Research on possible measures to mitigate the damage in the event of incapacitation of critical infrastructure and establishment of measures for emergency operation.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.5.2	<p><b>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modernization of information systems for decision-making support and protection of critical information infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ Assessment of the necessity and appropriateness of redundant paths and locations;</li> <li>▪ Ensuring of secure connections and reliable data transfers;</li> <li>▪ Organizational and administrative improvements (e.g. creation of specialized working groups, coordinator or a responsible authority, procedures for early warning);</li> <li>▪ Setting-up of models and mechanisms for damage assessment and elimination of consequences based on past experience and best practice approach;</li> <li>▪ Preparation of assessment tools/applications, alternative plans, procedures to respond to threats;</li> <li>▪ Research on possible measures to mitigate the damage in the event of incapacitation of critical infrastructure and establishment of measures for emergency operation.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.6.1	<p><b>National priority 6: R - Early warning and crisis / ISF-P Article 3.3.(f)</b></p>
	<p><b>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</b></p> <p>Slovenia will explore technical solutions and ensure appropriate equipment for the continuous and efficient operation of centers and entities working in the area of crisis management. The aim is to minimize redundant communication between crisis management entities, and provide a better crisis management/decision support at the state level. Limited deployment of new technologies is also predicted. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modernization of a communication-information system (CIS);</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of technical equipment (especial ICT) and upgrading of IT systems used by operators of critical infrastructure, enabling efficient exchange as well as protection of data and information between crisis management bodies.;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading of workstations' facilities, equipment and software dedicated to crisis management in competent government agencies, institutions, corporations and other organizations;</li> <li>▪ Development of an application to protect critical infrastructures (including the common image obtained from the Geographic information system bases for monitoring the functioning of critical infrastructure);</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), testing of their capabilities for critical</li> </ul>

	<p>infrastructure protection and development of tools for data gathering and processing.</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.6.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modernization of a communication-information system (CIS);</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of technical equipment (especial ICT) and upgrading of IT systems used by operators of critical infrastructure, enabling efficient exchange as well as protection of data and information between crisis management bodies.;</li> <li>▪ Upgrading of workstations' facilities, equipment and software dedicated to crisis management in competent government agencies, institutions, corporations and other organizations;</li> <li>▪ Development of an application to protect critical infrastructures (including the common image obtained from the Geographic information system bases for monitoring the functioning of critical infrastructure);</li> <li>▪ Purchasing of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), testing of their capabilities for critical infrastructure protection and development of tools for data gathering and processing.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.7.1	<p><b>National priority 7: R - Threat and risk assessment / ISF-P Article 3.3(g)</b></p>
	<p>Issues: For this area provide a list of key issues and other issues and the main action(s) planned to address each issue.</p> <p>In order to increase the resilience of society to crisis, all possible aspects of potential crisis should be considered (e.g. also social and political unrests as a consequence of deep economic and financial crisis, natural and man-made disasters). To effectively deal with the aspect of risk, cross-national research involving a variety of crises as a result of disasters, social unrests, terrorism, illegal migration, and technological malfunctions is required. This national priority somewhat applies to all other priorities in the area of risk and crisis, therefore due respect will be given to prevention of duplication of efforts. Main actions shall encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to research in the areas of threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of criteria for determining the marginal points of threat levels;</li> <li>▪ Creation of an evaluation model of threats and risks;</li> <li>▪ Promotion of cross-national research on specific crisis situations aimed at improving planning, response and (inter)national coordination.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>
3.6.7.2	<p>Funding priorities: Briefly describe the main actions from those above that will be supported with this EU Fund.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to research in the areas of threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of criteria for determining the marginal points of threat levels;</li> <li>▪ Creation of an evaluation model of threats and risks;</li> <li>▪ Promotion of cross-national research on specific crisis situations aimed at improving planning, response and (inter)national coordination.</li> </ul> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1500" input="M"&gt;</i></p>

4.	<b>SPECIAL CASE: Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme (Lithuania)</b>
<p>Provide the <b>national strategy</b> for the implementation of Special Transit Scheme, the requirements from that strategy and the national objectives designed to meet those requirements. Provide the results and desired outcome with this strategy.</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="3000" input="M"&gt;</i></p>	
<p>Please provide indication of types of additional costs to be supported in relation to the implementation of the STS</p> <p><i>type="S" maxlength="1300" input="M"&gt;</i></p>	

DRAFT

**Indicative timetable: Planning the three main actions for each national priority and specific action (Article 14.2.(c) of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)**

Input the **year** that you begin to plan (e.g. call for proposals), start to implement (e.g. contracts/grants signed), and start to close/complete. (E.g. final reports, closing). <3.5 type=text 80 characters and YYYY, input="M"

	Name of action	Start of planning	Start of implementation	Start of completing
<b>SO1: VISA</b>				
SO1.OO1: V -	national capacity	2014	2015	2023
SO1.OO2: V -	Union Acquis	2014	2015	2023
SO1.OO3: V -	Consular cooperation	2014	2015	2023
SO1.SA1: V -	consular cooperation	2014	2015	2023
<b>SO2 BORDERS</b>				
SO2.OO1:	EUROSUR	2014	2015	2023
SO2.OO2:	Information exchange	2014	2015	2023
SO2.OO3:	common union standards	2014	2015	2023
SO2.OO4: B -	Union Acquis	2014	2015	2023
SO2.OO5:	future challenges	2015	2018	2023
SO2.OO6: B -		2014	2015	2023



national capacity				
SO2.SA1: FRONTEX equipment				
<b>SO3 operating support</b>				
SO3.001: Visa		2014	2015	2023
SO3.002: Borders		2014	2015	2018
<b>SO5: CRIME</b>				
SO5.001: C- Prevention and combat		2014	2015	2023
SO5.002: C- Exchange of information		2014	2015	2023
SO5.003: C- Training		2014	2015	2023
SO5.004: C- Victim support		2014	2015	2023
SO5.005: C- Threat & risk assessment				
<b>SO6 Risks and Crisis</b>				
SO6.001: R- prevention and combating		2014	2015	2023
SO6.002: R- Exchange of information		2014	2015	2023
SO6.003: R- Training		2014	2015	2023
SO6.004: R- victim support				
SO6.005: R-		2014	2015	2023

infrastructure				
SO6.OO6: R-early warning & crisis		2014	2015	2023
SO6.OO7: R-threat & risk assessment		2014	2015	2023

#### SECTION 4: COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS (TABLE 1) (ARTICLE 14 Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

Indicator ID	Indicator description	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
<b><u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO1 VISA</u></b>					
1.1	Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund:	Number	0	4	Projects
1.2	Number of staff trained and number of training courses in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund				
	(i) Number of staff trained	Number	0	100	Projects
	(ii) Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0	1000	Projects
1.3	Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0	43	Projects
1.4	Percentage and number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates				
	(i) Number	Number	0	43	Projects
	(ii) Percentage	%	0	100	Projects
<b><u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO2 BORDERS</u></b>					
2.1	Number of staff trained and number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund				
	(i) Number of staff trained	Number	0	???	project
	ii) Number of training courses	Number	0	???	project

	(completed)				
2.2	Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0	57	project
2.3	Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund out of the total number of border crossings	Number	0	1	project
2.4	Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0	2	project
2.5	Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0	all	
<b><u>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO5 CRIME</u></b>					
5.1	Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0	21	project
5.2	Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund, and the duration of their training (person days)				
	(a) Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0	870	project
	(b) Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund.	Person days	0	280	project
5.3	Number and financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention				
	(a) number	Number	0	23	project
	(b) financial value	EURO	0	7,1 MIO EUR	project
5.4	Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or	Number	0	4	project

	communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)				
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE SO6 RISK AND CRISIS</b>					
6.1	Number of tool put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy	Number	0	6	project
6.2	Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0	6	project
6.3	Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0	24	project
S.1	Description of programme specific indicator S.1 Each optional programme specific indicator must be linked to 1 specific objective. (optional maximum number:10)				

## SECTION 5: FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme (Article 12 and 14.2(h) of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

Summary of the approach taken, the involvement of partners and key stages of broader consultation where relevant, including a list of partner types involved or consulted (or the main partners)

The preparation of the national programme was performed as a two-stage procedure. First, draft national programme was prepared in written consultation with relevant public authorities, which will later be involved in implementation (see list of delegated authorities). Then, the draft programme was sent to the European Commission for review and comments, as well as published on the website portal of the responsible authority (along with the official version of the minutes from the policy dialogue) where it was subject to public scrutiny and comments. The partnership method in the preparation of the programme was observed also through the role of the Inter-ministerial Working Group and the Monitoring Committee, which was able to make comments and drafting suggestions to the wording proposed. Another form of partnership involvement are public information events (organized annually, now encompassing both SOLID funds as well as AMIF and ISF funds).

Furthermore, a special public information event took place gathering all partners to discuss the future programme. At the finalizing stage, direct meetings with all interested stakeholders took place on an as-needed basis (relevant public authorities, including representatives of the local communities, and NGOs).

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## 6.2 Monitoring Committee (Article 12.4 and 12.5 of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

The monitoring committee has been established by Government Decision No. 06001-3/2013/7 from 8 May 2014. The members of the monitoring committee are representatives of relevant authorities, i.e. Ministry of the Interior (including the Police), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of education, science and sport, Ministry of culture, Ministry of labor, family, social affairs and equal opportunities, Government office for development and European cohesion policy, and the Ministry of defense. Key responsibilities of the Monitoring committee are:

- evaluation of activities and projects and allocation of funds to priority projects;
- monitoring of implementation and achievement of AMIF and ISF goals using financial and descriptive indicators;
- review of monitoring and realization reports;
- monitoring of the management and control system and giving recommendations for improvement of fund management, as well as the monitoring of implementation of these recommendations;
- if necessary, informing the government of the implementation of the objectives.

The expert basis and proposals for decisions for the Monitoring committee are prepared by the Inter-ministerial working group, which is a body composed of experts from all listed ministries.

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## 6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework (Article 14.2(f) of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

Provide a brief description of the planned approach and methods to be used.

Include the replies to the following: a) Where will the evaluation and monitoring function be located? (Who will be responsible?) b) Will evaluation or monitoring be outsourced? c) How will data on projects and indicators be collected (monitoring system)?

The Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds within the Ministry of the Interior is the main body responsible for the preparation of progress and evaluation reports. These reports will be based on common and specific programme indicators specified in this programme. Gathering of data will be arranged through a continuous process of information exchange between the delegated authorities and final beneficiaries of funding. Reported data will be transmitted to the Project unit via electronic system for implementation monitoring and control of funds (second generation of a so-called MIGRA application will be developed).

Interim and ex-post evaluation reports will be prepared by an independent external evaluator.

Throughout the process of monitoring and evaluation, the Inter-ministerial working group and the Monitoring committee will provide guidance and proposals for improvement. All findings and reports within the common monitoring and evaluation framework will be forwarded to the Audit authority and published on the website portal of the Responsible authority.

Details rules on the implementation of the common monitoring and evaluation framework will be set forth in the Rules of procedure of the Responsible authority.

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#### 6.4 Partnership involvement during implementation of the programme (Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

Provide a brief description of the approach that will be taken for partners, their level of involvement and key stages of broader consultation where relevant, including a list of the types of partners involved or consulted (or main partners)

During the implementation of the programme, the partnership involvement will follow similar principles as during the preparation of the multi-annual programme. The basic tool is publicity, which is ensured through publishing of all relevant information on the responsible authority's website portal. Also, there is a permanent role to be played by the Inter-ministerial Working Group and the Monitoring Committee, which will constantly monitor the implementation of the programme and provide guidance and advice. As in the past, the involvement of partners in the implementation of the programme will be ensured by regular public information events open to interested public.

The main partners are state authorities and other public entities (ministries, the Police, local authorities – i.e. municipalities or associations of municipalities), NGOs and private organizations or companies operating under the non-profit principle (mostly responsible for the projects carried out under awarding body mode and monitoring activities), and scientific research institutions (involved in the preparation of expert studies and analysis).

As regards selection of projects to be implemented under awarding body mode, the suggestions and proposals of partners will be taken on board prior to publishing public calls for proposals for the selection of projects (these are prepared and implemented by the Public Procurement Service, an organizational unit within the Ministry of the Interior). In all phases of the process, the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination against all applicants will be ensured.

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#### 6.5 Information and publicity (Article 14.2(j) and 53 of Regulation (EC) No XXXX/2014)

**Slovenia** will ensure that a website or a website portal is provided with information on and access to the national programme; inform potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the national programme; and publicise to Union citizens the role and achievements of the Specific Regulations through information and communication actions on the results and impact of the national programme.

**Slovenia** will ensure transparency on the implementation of the national programme and maintain a list of actions supported by each national programme which will be accessible through the website or the website portal.

Further information and publicity actions may also be carried out during the course of the programme.

#### 6.6 Complementarity with other EU funds (Article 14(5) (e) of Regulation (EC) No xxx/2014)

Briefly describe the mechanisms to ensure coordination with other funds. This should include, if applicable, the identification of bodies responsible for coordination in these areas and, where appropriate, the structures or arrangements (e.g. committees, consultation procedures) used for this purpose.

- European Structural and Investment Funds (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, Cohesion Fund, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, European Maritime and Fisheries Fund);
- Other EU funds or programmes (e.g. Lifelong Learning Programme, Culture Programme, Youth in Action Programme);
- EU external relations instruments (e.g. Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Instrument for Stability), as far as actions in or in relation with third countries are concerned.

Coordination with other funds is ensured through expert consultation within the Inter-ministerial working group and the Monitoring committee. Both bodies are comprised of competent representatives of public authorities from all related areas (namely the Ministry of the Interior (including the Police), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of education, science and sport, Ministry of culture, Ministry of labor, family, social affairs and equal opportunities, Government office for development and European cohesion policy, and the Ministry of defense). As representatives of the ministries discuss and approve projects under both AMIF and ISF, they are also able to detect any possible synergies and complementarily, or double-financing and overlapping with initiatives and project within their home departments.

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## 6.7 Beneficiaries

### 6.7.1 List the five main types of beneficiaries of the programme (use the list below)

- (1) State authorities
- (2) NGOs
- (3) International Public Organizations (Interpol)
- (4) Education/research organizations

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The types of beneficiaries are: State/federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations, international public organisations, national Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, private and public law companies, education/research organisations.

### 6.7.2. Direct award (if applicable)

Describe the specific circumstances (national priorities) when a direct award is planned and provide a justification for each circumstance.

The possibility of the use of direct award is dependent on the final structure of the management and control system, namely the level of delegation of tasks. In case the delegation will not encompass the implementation of the projects to be implemented under 'executing body mode', direct award will be applicable.

Direct award is planned in cases where a public body has *de jure* monopoly established through administrative jurisdiction due to security reasons. Under ISF, this relates to all activities falling within the objectives of the specific regulations (VISA, borders, crime and crisis management/critical infrastructure protection). For VISA, the competent bodies are the Police and the MFA; for borders and crime, the competent bodies are Police and Ministry of Justice (maintenance of border crossings); for crisis management/critical infrastructure protection,

the competent body is Ministry of defense. However, NGOs involvement is predicted in certain activities (e.g. reintegration and safe house accommodation for victims of trafficking).

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## SECTION 6: PROGRAMME FINANCIAL PLAN (Article 14 of Regulation (EC) XXX/2014)

**7.1 Programme financial plan over 7 years.** It is mandatory to enter a total for each funding priority and specific action. The amounts for the funding priorities within a specific objective are indicative only.

<b>TABLE 3. : Financial Plan ISF-Borders</b>	
Funding priorities	Total
SO1.OO1:V - national capacity	<b>5.039.874,02 EUR</b>
SO1.OO2: V -Union Acquis	<b>343.627,77 EUR</b>
SO1.OO3:V - consular cooperation	<b>343.627,77 EUR</b>
Subtotal for funding priorities	<b>5.727.129,57 EUR</b>
SO1.SA1: Consular cooperation	<b>1.891.200 EUR</b>
<b>Total 1: SO1 Visa 20% of total minus TA</b>	<b>5.727.129,57 EUR</b>
	<b>+</b>
	<b>1.891.200 EUR (SA)</b>
SO2.OO2:B- information exchange	<b>t.b.d.</b>
SO2.OO3:B - common Union standards	<b>t.b.d.</b>
SO2.OO4:B - Union Acquis	<b>t.b.d.</b>

<b>TABLE 4. : Financial Plan ISF-Police</b>	
Funding priorities	Total
SO5.OO1:C-prevention and combat	<b>3.638.422,32 EUR</b>
SO5.OO2:C-exchange of information	<b>3.307.656,66 EUR</b>
SO5.OO3:C-training	<b>1.240.371,25 EUR</b>
SO5.OO4:C-victim support	<b>82.691,42 EUR</b>
SO5.OO5:C-threat & risk assessment	
<b>Total 5: SO5: Crime 90% (of total minus TA)</b>	<b>8.269.141,64 EUR</b>
SO6.OO1:R-prevention and combat	<b>45.939,68 EUR</b>
SO6.OO2:R-exchange of information	<b>45.939,68 EUR</b>
SO6.OO3:R-training	<b>321.577,73 EUR</b>



SO2.OO5:B Future challenges	<b>t.b.d.</b>
SO2.OO6:B - national capacity	<b>t.b.d.</b>
Subtotal for funding priorities	<b>11.454.259,14 EUR</b>
SO2.SA1:FRONTEX equipment	
<b>Total 2: SO2: BORDERS 40% of total minus TA</b>	<b>11.454.259,14 EUR</b>
SO3.OO1:Visa	<b>2.290.500 EUR</b>
SO3.OO2:Borders	<b>9.163.759,14 EUR</b>
<b>Total OSO3: operating support 40% of total minus TA</b>	<b>11.454.259,14 EUR</b>
<b>Total OS : STS Lithuania</b>	<b>generated</b>
<b>OS4: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: 500,000 + ((total allocation) * 5%)</b>	<b>= €500.000 + (€30.669.103*0,05) = €2.033.455,15</b>
<b>TOTAL 4 = (total 1+total 2+ total 3+ total STS (Lith) + TA)</b>	<b>€30.669.103</b>

SO6.OO4:R-victim support	
SO6.OO5:R- infrastructure	<b>321.577,73 EUR</b>
SO6.OO6:R-early warning & crisis	<b>91.879,35 EUR</b>
SO6.OO7:R-threat & risk assessment	<b>91.879,35 EUR</b>
<b>Total 6: O6: C-Risks and crisis 10% (of total minus TA)</b>	<b>918.793,52 EUR</b>
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 200,000 + ((total allocation) * 5%)</b>	<b>= €200.000 + (€9.882.037*0,05) = €694.101,84</b>
<b>TOTAL 7 = ( total 5 + total 6 + TA)</b>	<b>€9.882.037</b>

NOTE the total of ISF Borders specific objectives (1+2 3) cannot be more than the total allocation in the ISF –Borders regulation. The total ISF Police specific objectives (5+6) cannot be more than the total allocation in the ISF –Police regulation.

NOTE: the total of operating support cannot exceed 40% of the total ISF-Borders programme.

**7.2 Reasons for not meeting the minimum threshold. (Only required if the minima are NOT met)**

Please provide a detailed reasoning for derogating from the minimum threshold of

25% of the Borders programme is devoted to the national capacity of both Visa (+ operating support visa)+ Borders (+operating support borders)

10% of the Borders programme is devoted to EUROSUR

5% of the Borders programme is devoted to (all together) consular cooperation + information exchange + common Union standards

20% of the Police programme is devoted to the specific objective Crime

10% of the Police programme is devoted to the specific objective Crisis and risk

EUROSUR: Since all necessary infrastructure and equipment will already be purchased before the implementation of the ISF, the only expenditure for EUROSUR will be running and maintenance costs as well as some minor technical improvements. At the same time the area of surveillance by EUROSUR is geographically limited and due to low level threat assessment the volume of registered events is not expected to be very high. Therefore the envisaged 10% of the national programme would absolutely exceed the needed funds for cost effective implementation of EUROSUR.

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**TABLE 6 Total annual EU commitments (in EUR) – prefilled and fixed.**

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
Borders (TOTAL 4) (+Total 5 Lithuania)	<i>type="N" "input="G" "&gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>
	16,5%	15,1%	17,3%	13,7%	14,3%	14,6%	8,5%	
Police (TOTAL 7)	<i>type="N" "input="G" "&gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>	<i>type="N" input="G" &gt;</i>
	14,9%	15,1%	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	

## OPERATING SUPPORT ANNEX

### Indicative planning form for operating support under national programme

#### Operating support: indicative planning form

*This document should be attached to part 3.3 (Specific Objective 3: operating support) of national programme under the ISF. This document will not form part of the decision*

*Instructions for attached document for operating support:*

*For each type of operating support (visa and borders) please provide:*

*(i) an indicative list of beneficiary services (e.g. coast guard) with their statutory responsibilities and the main types of tasks performed in relation to border management / visas, including tasks expected to be supported under the operating support mechanism*

*(ii) an indicative list of tasks that will be financed under the operating support mechanism by geographical locations where they will be performed (detailed localization is not necessary, border sections will be sufficient e.g. external land borders of country X with Z)*

*(iii) an indicative budget breakdown by type of beneficiary in the following cost categories:*

- *staff costs, including for training*
- *service costs, such as maintenance and repair*
- *upgrading / replacement of equipment*
- *real estate (depreciation, refurbishment)*
- *IT systems (operational management of VIS, SIS and new IT systems, rental and refurbishment of premises, communication infrastructure and security)*
- *Operations (costs not covered by the previous above categories)*

### Part I: Operating support for VISA

#### Part I.1: Indicative list of tasks

*Please list the tasks expected to be financed under the operating support mechanism aggregated by geographical locations where they will be performed (e.g. Consulate General in Beijing or Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Add more rows if necessary*

**Task:** *Please describe the statutory responsibilities and the main types of tasks performed by the beneficiary in relation to visa issuance, including tasks expected to be supported under art. 10 of ISF regulation (operating support mechanism).*

*It is not necessary to describe all tasks performed by a beneficiary but only those that are linked to the issuing of visas (e.g. Ministry of Foreign Affairs unit for consular affairs).*

**Beneficiary :** *Name of the beneficiary (e.g. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, immigration section of the police) and its legal status (e.g. Public authority,)*

**Staff:** *If applicable, please indicate the number of staff concerned and expected to be supported by operating support. (as full-time equivalent/per year multi)*

1. Consulates and other entities located in other countries

1.1	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Ankara, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	1
1.2	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Pristina, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	1
1.3	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Cairo, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	1
1.4	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in New Delhi, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	1
1.5	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Beijing, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	1
1.6	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Kiev, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	2
1.7	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Moscow, Consular department, main task: visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs, representation	6
<b>2. Central and other entities</b> <i>refer to centralised specialised services in visa issuance and whose delivery is not linked to any specific location(e.g. Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Visa Affairs Department)</i>			
2.1	Ministry of foreign affairs, Consular department, Visa and foreigners division, Duty support service for visa processing at Slovenian representations and representations of EU MS that represent Slovenia in visa processing	Ministry of foreign affairs	6
2.2.	Ministry of foreign affairs, Information technology Service, main tasks: installation, upgrading and updating visa-related software and hardware, transport costs of purchased IT equipment	Ministry of foreign affairs	
2.3	Services, main task: regular maintenance of purchased visa-related software and hardware.	Services	
2.4	Services, main task: transport of purchased visa-related IT equipment	Services	
2.5	Services, main tasks: making of visa stickers and transport of visa stickers	Services	
2.6	Training of IT staff for the management of visa-related IT systems	Services	

## Part I.2: Indicative budget breakdown

Please provide an indicative budget breakdown by beneficiary (in EUR). It should include total costs relating to performance of all tasks by a given beneficiary as they are listed in part I.1, specified for the six cost categories listed below.

	Total per beneficiary 2014-2020:
1. Beneficiary:	0
1.1 staff costs, including for training	1.574.000 EUR
1.2 service costs, such as maintenance and repair	1.500 EUR
1.3 upgrading / replacement of equipment	715.000 EUR
1.4 real estate (depreciation, refurbishment)	
1.5 IT systems (operational management of VIS, SIS and new IT systems, rental and refurbishment of premises, communication infrastructure and security)	
1.6 Operations (costs not covered by the previous above categories)	
<b>Total: 2.290.500 EUR</b>	

## Part II: operating support for Borders

Part II.1: Indicative list of tasks		
<p>Please list the <u>tasks</u> expected to be financed under the operating support mechanism aggregated by <u>geographical locations</u> where they will be performed (e.g. Slovakian-Ukrainian border). If possible, please provide more detailed information (e.g. distinction by border section) for every task.</p> <p>Add more rows if necessary</p>		
<p><b>Task:</b> Please describe the statutory responsibilities and the main types of tasks performed by the beneficiary in relation to border management, which are expected to be supported under art. 10 of the ISF Regulation (operating support mechanism). It is not necessary to describe all tasks performed by a beneficiary but only those that are linked to border management and immigration control (e.g. Armed Forces performing surveillance at sea to prevent illegal entries) and that will be supported under the operating support mechanism.</p>	<p><b>Beneficiary:</b> Name of the beneficiary (e.g. coast guard, port authority, immigration section of the police, armed forces) and its legal status (e.g. public authority, public liability company)</p>	<p><b>Staff:</b> If applicable, please indicate the number of staff concerned and expected to be supported by operating support. (as full-time equivalent/per year multi)</p>
1. Land Borders		
1.1	Slovenian-Croatian land border (temporary external border) – 58 border	Police (public authority) and Ministry of Justice
		A total of 2355 police officers are responsible for

	<p><b>crossings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management and maintenance of the existing BCPs infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and/or upgrading of interoperable technical and IT equipment for external border control (equipment needed for effective control of the green border, such as night-time surveillance equipment, thermal-imaging cameras, magnifiers, high-definition cameras; upgrading of existing national communications system to enable a rapid, real-time exchange of information within Slovenia and with other Member States and cooperation with third countries, Member States and Frontex).</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and or upgrading of vehicles and means of transportation.</li> <li>▪ Measures aimed at improved cooperation with other Member States and competent institutions.</li> <li>▪ Staff costs.</li> <li>▪ Fuel costs and other consumables (e.g. stamps used in border control procedures).</li> </ul>		border control in Slovenia.
1.n			
<b>2. Sea Borders</b>			
2.1	<p><b>Border crossings for international maritime transport – 2 border crossings (Koper and Piran):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infrastructural investment in existing border crossing points (limited investment, upgrading and maintenance).</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and/or upgrading of interoperable technical and IT equipment for external border control (upgrading of existing national communications system to enable a rapid, real-time exchange of information within Slovenia and with other Member States and cooperation with third countries, Member States and Frontex).</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and or upgrading of vehicles and means of transportation.</li> <li>▪ Measures aimed at improved cooperation with other Member States and competent institutions.</li> </ul>	Police (public authority)	A total of 56 police officers are responsible for maritime border control in Slovenia (at Maritime Police Station Koper).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staff costs.</li> <li>▪ Fuel costs and other consumables (e.g. stamps used in border control procedures).</li> </ul>		
2.n			
<b>3. Air Borders</b>			
3.1	<p><b>Border crossings for international air transport – 3 border crossings (Ljubljana-Brnik, Maribor-Slivnica and Portorož):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infrastructural investment in existing border crossing points (limited investment upgrading and maintenance).</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and/or upgrading of interoperable technical and IT equipment for external border control (upgrading of existing national communications system to enable a rapid, real-time exchange of information within Slovenia and with other Member States and cooperation with third countries, Member States and Frontex).</li> <li>▪ Maintenance and or upgrading of vehicles and means of transportation.</li> <li>▪ Measures aimed at improved cooperation with other Member States and competent institutions.</li> <li>▪ Staff costs.</li> <li>▪ Fuel costs and other consumables (e.g. stamps used in border control procedures).</li> </ul>	Police (public authority)	A total of 56 police officers are responsible for maritime border control in Slovenia (at Maritime Police Station Koper).
3.n			
<b>4. Central and other services</b>			
<i>refer to centralised specialised services in border management and whose delivery is not linked to any specific location(e.g. risk analysis performed at Border Guard's headquarters, training activities)</i>			
4.1	<p><b>Uniformed Police Directorate – Border Police Division (Operational Section including Specialized Unit for State Border Control, Border Management Section):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintenance and/or upgrading of interoperable technical and IT equipment for external border control (upgrading of existing national communications system to enable a rapid, real-time exchange of information within Slovenia and with other Member States and</li> </ul>	Police (public authority)	A total of 68 police officers are responsible for border control at the state level in Slovenia.

	cooperation with third countries, Member States and Frontex). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintenance and or upgrading of vehicles and means of transportation.</li> <li>▪ Measures aimed at improved cooperation with other Member States and competent institutions.</li> <li>▪ Staff costs.</li> <li>▪ Fuel costs and other consumables.</li> </ul>		
4.n			

## Part II.2: Indicative budget breakdown

*Please provide an indicative budget breakdown by beneficiary (in EUR). It should include total costs relating to performance of all tasks by a given beneficiary as they are listed in part II.1, specified for the six cost categories listed below.*

		Total per beneficiary 2014-2020:
1. Beneficiary: Ministry of Justice		3.000.000 EUR
1.1	staff costs, including for training	
1.2	service costs, such as maintenance and repair	3.000.000 EUR
1.3	upgrading / replacement of equipment	
1.4	real estate (depreciation, refurbishment)	
1.5	IT systems (operational management of VIS, SIS and new IT systems, rental and refurbishment of premises, communication infrastructure and security)	
1.6	Operations (costs not covered by the previous above categories)	
2. Beneficiary: Police		6.163.759,14 EUR
1.1	staff costs, including for training	t.b.d.
1.2	service costs, such as maintenance and repair	t.b.d.
1.3	upgrading / replacement of equipment	t.b.d.
1.4	real estate (depreciation, refurbishment)	t.b.d.
1.5	IT systems (operational management of VIS, SIS and new IT systems, rental and refurbishment of premises, communication infrastructure and security)	t.b.d.
1.6	Operations (costs not covered by the previous above categories)	t.b.d.
<b>Total:</b>		<b>9.163.759,14 EUR</b>