

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Head of the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Purchasing Office, European Funds Service, Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds	Erik Kern, Head of Project Unit	Štefanova 2, SI-1501 Ljubljana, Slovenia	ses.mnz@gov.si		
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia (BSO)	Nataša Prah, Director	Fajfarjeva 33, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	mf.unp@gov.si		
Delegated authority	Ministry of Finance, Budget Directorate, Department for Management of EU Funds	Mateja Mahkovec, Head of Department	Beethovnova 11, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	gp.mf@gov.si		On the spot controls, payments

Management and control system

The system will stay similar to the current system under the SOLID funds. The basic structure has been established by Decision of the Government No. 54924-17/2014/6 of 9 October 2014: the minister, competent for internal affairs, as the Designating Authority, the Ministry of Finance – Budget Supervision Office as the Audit Authority, and the Ministry of Finance – Department for Management of EU Funds as a delegated authority executing financial transactions with the EU budget and performing of on-the-spot checks. The Designating Authority will, upon opinion of the Audit Authority, nominate the Responsible Authority - the Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds within the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter MoI). After formal designation the Responsible Authority will further delegate the tasks of preparation and implementation of calls for proposals.

CCI	2014SI65ISNP001
Title	Slovenija National Programme ISF
Version	1.3
First year	2014
Last year	2020
Eligible from	01-Jan-2014
EC Decision Number	
EC Decision Date	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national strategic framework for the implementation of ISF focuses on integrated border management (hereinafter IBM), facilitating the mobility of bona fide travelers while ensuring a high level of security of the Schengen area. It underlines the importance of an efficient and effective prevention and detection of organized and other forms of serious crime, thus contributing to the protection human rights and fundamental freedoms, and strengthening the rule of law. Strategically important is particularly the fight against economic crime and corruption. As regards risk and crisis, special attention is put on the coordination and decision making procedures.

COMMON VISA POLICY (26% of the ISF-Borders financial plan): For Slovenia, the goal of actions supported by ISF in the field of visa policy is to ensure an efficient, robust visa processing efficiently preventing irregular immigration. Slovenia will improve the visa IT system (hardware, software, communication lines, working processes, trained staff), facilitate visa processing and invest into improvement of security standards at consular premises in third countries. This will result in a visa system with improved performance, shorter visa application processing times, enhanced detection of fraudulent documents, and less data entry errors. The overall goal is to make visa system more efficient and user-friendly for applicants.

BORDERS (67% of the ISF-Borders financial plan): The overarching objective in the area of border management is enhanced prevention and detection of irregular migration and related crime, as well other cross-border crime. Until Croatian accession to the Schengen area, all actions related to Slovenian land border shall continue to support full implementation of the Schengen acquis at the temporary external border. This will be achieved through continuous maintenance, management, small scale investments, and upgrading of border crossing points (hereinafter BCP). After Croatia enters the Schengen area, actions will encompass also compensatory measures, particularly investment in vehicles, equipment and infrastructure.

Slovenia will invest in modern technologies at the border (e.g. ABC gates), interoperable and other border surveillance equipment (border patrol vehicles, IT, protective equipment).

Actions at the maritime border will concentrate on further development of EUROSUR. Adequate funds under ISF will be allocated to continuous operation of SIS II national system.

Slovenia will invest in technical solutions related to the Smart Borders Package. Investment in training IBM topics is also planned. Frontloading of operating support is foreseen to align with the subsequent entry of Croatia into the Schengen Area. Should the entry of Croatia be significantly delayed, a revision of the programme and reallocation of funds in this aspect will be proposed.

PREVENTING AND COMBATING CRIME (83% of the ISF-Police financial plan):

Actions co-financed from ISF will aim to provide for the safety of citizens and the community, to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as strengthen the rule of law. Slovenia will focus on key types of crime: illicit drug trafficking, cybercrime, illicit trafficking in firearms, trafficking in human beings (hereinafter THB), irregular migration, economic crime and corruption, terrorism, and different forms of cross-border crime. Actions shall encompass improved (operational) police cooperation and coordination with competent authorities, improved gathering and exchange of information, enhanced capabilities for the prevention, detection and investigation of cross-border crime and terrorism, promotion of training on new areas of internal security (particularly LETS and EU policy cycles) and activities focused on reintegration and support to victims of THB, as well as awareness raising activities.

RISK AND CRISIS (10% of the ISF-Police financial plan): ISF funding will be aimed at developing an effective support system for decision making and response in the field of CIP, as well establishing a comprehensive victim support system. To improve responsiveness and resilience to crisis Slovenia will enhance coordination and facilitate decision-making amongst competent bodies. Actions will further focus on contingency planning, establishment of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms, designing of sector- specific tools and plans CIP, trainings for various operators, and modernization of centers and entities working in the area of crisis management. Infrastructural, technical and organizational investments will encompass also development of modern administrative and operational mechanisms for CIP 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.

7% of both ISF-Borders and ISF-Police financial plan will be allocated to technical assistance.

2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund

COMMON VISA POLICY: VIS roll-out project is being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Police. Slovenia concluded many representation arrangements for visa issuing (representation at 131 additional locations in 113 countries) and plans additional representation agreements with EU Member States (MS). Slovenia cooperates with external service providers in visa procedures in all major countries with a visa requirement (the Russian Federation, Ukraine, India, and China). In terms of improvement of security standards, Slovenia may focus on consular premises in third countries, whilst actions related to VIS may cover the entire system of Schengen visa issuing. In 2013, Slovenian consulates processed 37,215 applications for Schengen visas, 5,976 of which in the Western Balkan region.

The MFA uses VIZIS and SI.VIS software including online visa applications software. Key problems are obsolescence of software and hardware, unavailability of updates and upgrades, and non-reliability of communication lines. Also, technical staff of the MFA lacks training.

Through the External Borders Fund (EBF) Slovenia financed maintenance, upgrading, optimization, replacement of hardware, training (overall 110 MFA employees were trained), and improvement of administrative procedures. Although consular staff is properly trained, pre-deployment and continuous training on EU acquis, technologies, working methods is needed, and on detection of fraudulent documents is needed.

Annual national budget amounts to 8,4 million EUR (2013).

BORDERS: Border management is a sole competence of the Slovenian Police (Border Police Division, police stations for compensatory measures, the Aliens centre, and first line control at border crossings).

With the accession of Croatia to the EU on 1 July 2013, the Slovenian-Croatian border became a temporary external border. Once Croatia enters the Schengen Area the Police will need to step up its activities in terms of compensatory measures, i.e. measures inland aimed at comprehensive provision of internal security in terms of irregular migration and cross-border crime after abolishment of border checks at the internal border. Measures will be carried out by the Specialized Unit for State Border Control and seven police stations for compensatory measures. These units were established by the Schengen Action Plan and use up-to-date specialized mobile equipment, on the spot access to SIS, as well as enhanced cooperation via Police Cooperation Centers (PCCs support and facilitate border checks at BCPs through prompt exchange of information on controlled persons, documents and vehicles with participating countries and other PCCs). Should Croatian accession be delayed, a revision of the national programme should be proposed (readdressing the needs and reallocation of funds within the national programme).

According to the Council Conclusions from November 2014 Slovenia successfully concluded the Schengen evaluation started in 2012. Some pending recommendations should be addressed under ISF.

In the period 2003-2013, Slovenia established infrastructural solutions for nearly all land BCP, one airport, and one maritime BCP (mainly through PHARE, Schengen Facility and EBF). Some BCP infrastructure requires certain investments for maintaining Schengen standards and implementation of 'one-stop-control' at the Slovenian-Croatian border.

Apart from BCP infrastructure, EBF funds were used for investment in technical equipment and means of transport, upgrading of national communication systems, development of common core curricula, training for border guards, etc.

Successful border control requires continuous training for border guards. Since 2007, training encompassed risk analysis, border checks, THB, language training, safe driving, detection of stolen vehicles and fraudulent documents, etc. From 2008 to 2013, more than 6,800 participants attended 460 training courses. Future trainings should focus on: national, EU and international law, policies, rules and procedures, surveillance tactics and techniques, language and intercultural competencies oriented trainings, trainings on prevention and detection of irregular migration and related cross-border crime. Investment in training equipment for specialized trainings is also needed.

Police is responsible EUROSUR National Coordination Centre (NCC) and node. NCC currently has a situational overview of the entire external border, maritime border with Croatia, and part of the border with Italy. Extension of radar coverage is planned in order to cover the entire Slovenian territorial sea. This will prevent the possibility to evade border checks for vessels going to maritime BCP Koper. Furthermore, Slovenia is currently participating in the project "Sharing of selected information of the national situational picture between Italian and Slovenian Authorities through EUROSUR". Police already shares the radar picture with the Maritime Administration, which is responsible for the safety of navigation. In return, the Police have access to AIS data and access to the SafeSeaNet. In order to prepare and share risk reports with neighboring NCCs, access to certain prepaid databases (i.e. Seasearcher) that contain valuable data on vessels, owners, vessels itineraries etc. is required.

SIS II is fully operational in Slovenia since 9 April 2013 and requires significant investment in equipment, software, and training. NS-SIS is running on a primary IBM mainframe (and a secondary backup location). The mainframe is outdated (2009) and should be replaced. The replacement of servers and terminal equipment (desktop computers) at Schengen BCP is planned under EBF.

Modernization of information exchange at all organizational levels of Police is required. One of the main challenges is the unfinished radio telecommunication system TETRA, which enables coordination with neighboring countries but lacks cooperation agreements. Challenges for the future are also the Smart Borders package, insufficient capacities of the central police computer, and in these new areas properly trained staff.

Annual national budget amounts to 78 million EUR (average 2011-2013).

PREVENTING AND COMBATING CRIME: Key Slovenian priority is prosecution of economic crime and corruption due to significant financial damage (2,285.2 million EUR or 81.7% of all recorded criminal pecuniary damage, period 2009-2014). However, Slovenia lacks skilled investigators. In 2012, a national strategy for curbing economic crime was adopted, whilst the Slovenian anti-corruption policy is based on the Integrity and Prevention of Corruption Act and the Resolution on the Prevention of Corruption.

In Slovenia, main threats of cross-border crime come from the Western Balkans and relate to trafficking in illicit drugs, firearms and counterfeit goods, people smuggling, THB, and cross-border property crime. In order to detect and investigate these types of crime the Police use covert investigative measures and various forms of international police cooperation. Better use of operational analytical support from Europol should be promoted as there is a lack of information submitted (especially on organized criminal groups along the Balkan route); 477 and 662 items were submitted to Europol AWF/FPs in 2013 and 2014 respectively. Slovenia implemented the EU tools for exchange of information (Prüm, the Swedish Initiative, liaison officers, PCCC) and should further facilitate gathering, processing, and exchange of information and intelligence. Increased cooperation with third countries (particularly Western Balkans) is needed.

There are no records of actual cases of terrorism or related crime in the 2011-2014 period, however this does not indicate the absence of this phenomenon in Slovenia. The national strategy for the fight against terrorism is being prepared and it will be aligned with the EU counter-terrorism strategy.

Child sexual abuse online is challenging due to the nature of the crime, especially when the criminal activities take place in hidden online environments. Children become victims of the perpetrators easily, while the Slovene authorities and global law enforcement community are facing many dilemmas as regards how to identify abused children on images seized from the offenders, and finally track these children and rescue them from further abuse. From 2012 to 2014 the Police investigated 180 cases of child sexual abuse material involving minors, and 91 victims of criminal offence of presentation, manufacture, possession, and distribution of child sexual abuse material were recorded.

In the framework of 2014-2017 EU Policy Cycle, Slovenia is involved as a participant in the irregular migration, THB, counterfeit goods, MTIC fraud, cocaine/heroin, cybercrime, firearms and organized property crime priorities.

In the area of training Slovenia so far implemented basic and advanced criminal police training (legal basis, techniques), trainings on specific forms of crime and specialist trainings (Europol AWF, international cooperation, negotiations, work with informants, forensics, safe driving for mobile units, witness protection, etc.). On average, 175 trainings with more than 4,500 participants have been organized annually during 2011-2014. In the future training in developing areas of internal security (particularly LETS schemes and EU policy cycle) as well as specialist police trainings on detection and investigation of economic crime, corruption, cyber-crime, terrorism, and the use of covert investigative measures should be promoted.

Assistance from the ISF for development of forensic tools and financial investigations (e.g. analytical tools) is particularly important.

In the 2007-2013 period Slovenia financed some important projects from ISEC, CIPS, and HERCULE II (purchasing of software, hardware, forensic equipment, deployment of a liaison officer to Italy, training on JITs, development of a national PNR system, etc.).

Annual national budget amounts to 43,5 million EUR (average 2011-2013).

RISK AND CRISIS: Slovenian national security depends on three subsystems: defense, internal security, and protection against natural and other disasters. It requires appropriate prevention, organization, training, and preparedness of all capacities in order to ensure an effective and timely detection and response to modern threats and security risks.

Enhanced cooperation and coordination of various stakeholders (public and private) for managing risk and crisis, and CIP in Slovenia is needed. As the responsibility for coordination is dispersed across various authorities competent for individual subsystems of national security, there is a need for a reliable mechanism of coordination, exchange of information, and response. Slovenia has not yet defined the measures for protection of national (as well as potential European) critical infrastructure (national CI was set in April 2014). It is also necessary to review existing plans and their adequacy in relation to the requirements of CIP. Slovenia does not have a CIP management tool; therefore, the development of a relevant application to support decision-making in the field of CIP is strongly required.

Cyber threats endanger the national crisis management network, which needs constant modernizing to ensure reliability of the network (preventing outages) and reduce its vulnerability. Although the actual vulnerability is yet to be examined, the rapid obsolescence of ICT equipment needs upgrades to meet the optimal network safety requirements. To ensure the continuous exchange of data and information between crisis management stakeholders (including the National crisis management centre) in crisis situations, a back-up of existing confidential communication path has to be established. The network (covering crisis management stakeholders) also needs to be extended to the recently identified CIP stakeholders.

Recent emergencies showed a lack of appropriate ICT capacities, enabling collection of accurate information in real time and thus supporting coordination, decision making, command and control in consequence/response management. Better ICT equipment would contribute to better overall response in emergency situations and crisis.

Slovenia recognizes the importance of psychosocial assistance to victims in different emergency situations and crisis. Based on the Resolution on the national programme of protection against natural and other disasters Slovenia should focus on the establishment of the system of psychological support to victims, development of learning materials and staff trainings are in this area.

Needed is also an adequate framework for communication with managers/owners of critical infrastructure and a comprehensive CIP training programme and curriculum for different

sectors. Slovenia further lacks an evaluation model of threats and risks in the crisis management field, as well as models to assess damages, eliminate consequences and restore the functioning of critical infrastructures during/after failures (time of restoring the functioning of critical infrastructures after outages is yet to be measured).

In order to cover described needs Slovenia should support research in the areas of national threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning as well as on specific crisis situations aimed at improving planning, response and (inter)national coordination.

In the 2007-2013 period, Slovenian authorities haven't been implementing crisis management and CIP measures through EU funds (particularly ISEC and CIPS programmes). Two CIPS projects (RISKGIS and RMTHS) were prepared by private initiative. Although Slovenia in 2011 started to encourage private initiatives and projects by providing technical assistance and support, lack of sharing of information on CIPS has been an obstacle limiting the number of national initiatives to be funded through this instrument.

Annual national budget amounts to 0,9 million EUR (average 2011-2013).

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy
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Slovenia's goal in the field of visa policy is efficient, robust visa processing that is friendly for visa applicants and aimed at efficiently preventing irregular immigration. The activities of the Slovenian MFA are based on relevant EU acquis, i.e. applicable Schengen standards and the Visa Code. In line with these standards, the measurable targets in the area of common visa policy during the programming period are:

- shorter visa processing times through establishment of the improved IT system enabling measurement of cycle times;
- reduction of error rate in visa processing procedures by reducing the number of annulled visa stickers;
- enhanced detection of fraudulent documents;
- enhanced security standards at consular posts where Schengen visas are issued.

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 fulfill 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 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).

Another important challenge pertains to proper equipping, upgrading and enhancing the security standards of Slovenian consular premises. Risk assessment needs 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. Skopje and Tokyo) are not suitably equipped (e.g. require installation of consular counters), are located in unsuitable facilities (e.g. due to heritage protection limitations), or need to be reinforced with security metal. The MFA would like to fully equip consular premises in accordance with Schengen standards, which will allow a modern and secure visa processing. Investments into security standards will solely relate to consular premises in third countries.

With the aim of achieving economies of scale in the field of EU consular cooperation, Slovenia will support and further develop the common application centre (CAC) at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro.

National objective	1 - National capacity
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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 consular premises abroad.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Development of software, compatible with and related to VIZIS software, necessary for visa processing;
- Improvement of security standards and features at the Visa and foreigners department of MFA;
- Processing of visa applications.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Development of an improved 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., all components of the national visa information system which has to comply with VIS);
- Purchasing of equipment for detection of fraudulent documents, including license acquisition for the database of fraudulent documents;
- Improvement of security standards and features as well as work processes at consular premises in third countries.

National objective	2 - Union acquis
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The goal of the MFA is to have fully trained staff at all the embassies and consulates dealing with visa processing and to have an established training system. Under this national objective Slovenia will focus on three issues: (1) training in the area of detection of fraudulent 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Regular visa-related training of the Consular division, visa and foreigners department (MFA) staff;
- Visa-related training of staff from other departments of the MFA that will be deployed at the embassies and consulates as short-term consular help staff;
- Language training of the Consular division, visa and foreigners department (MFA) staff;
- Language training of the staff from other departments of the MFA that will be deployed at the embassies and consulates as short-term consular help staff.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Training of staff in the area of detection of fraudulent documents;
- Standard, continuous training on latest developments in EU acquis, technologies and working methods in the area of visa at central location and at embassies and consulates abroad;
- Pre-deployment and on-location language and intercultural competencies oriented training for staff dealing and communicating with visa applicants at embassies and consulates.

National objective	3 - Consular cooperation
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Slovenia would like to maintain the well-established instrument of consular cooperation between countries in the Western Balkans region where consular presence of EU MS is being reduced due to gradual abolition of visa requirement (with Kosovo not yet being included into the visa-free regime). Nevertheless, there are a certain number of applicants from third countries travelling to the Western Balkans and submitting Schengen visa application at EU consulates there. Slovenia therefore considers that the establishment of common 'Schengen offices'/common application centers would be a useful tool for optimization of both work processes as well as costs of Schengen visa issuing in the Western Balkans (building economies of scale).

Slovenia will focus on the common application centre (CAC) at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro, which currently processes visa applications for 12 Schengen MS (Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Nederland, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Slovakia). CAC in Podgorica offers consuls of represented MS' premises and equipment, so that certain consular tasks can be done at CAC in Podgorica.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Provision of conditions for continuous operation of CAC in Podgorica.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Support and further development of CAC at the Slovenian embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro (e.g. equipment, specific and standard IT equipment required for CAC operations, rental of premises, salaries, international and EU cooperation, etc.).

Specific action	1 - Consular cooperation
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Under ISF Slovenia will establish as a lead country a Schengen office in Pristina. This will be done in close cooperation with the represented MS other MS that would like to participate in the action (interest to participate in specific action expressed by Austria and the Czech Republic). The proposal is open to subsequent participation of other MS.

To ensure service-oriented visa infrastructure in Pristina, necessary modifications will be made to the visa sections in order to accommodate the increasing number of visa applicants and 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 MS' side; rather, these countries are expected to actively participate in bilateral taskforces and designate staff to train visa agents and local staff.

Slovenia will further take part as a participant in the following consular cooperation Specific Actions:

- Schengen house in Kigali and Bujumbura led by Belgium: the objective of the projects is to set-up and further develop consular cooperation mechanisms at the consulates in Rwanda and Burundi respectively, where Belgium represents the majority of MS. Belgium proposed the establishment of Schengen hHouses to provide visa applicants with a more extensive and client-oriented services. The partner MS are co-beneficiaries of the grant and will designate national staff to train visa agents and local staff of the Schengen house in Kigali and Bujumbura. There is no financial contribution from the partners' side planned.

Specific objective	2 - Borders
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The overarching objective of actions in the area of border management is enhanced prevention and detection of irregular migration and related crime, as well other cross-border crime. 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 and is aimed at ensuring efficient implementation of border surveillance and border checks.

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 continue to relate to implementation of the Schengen acquis. 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 with due respect to art. 4.3 of the ISF-B Regulation, in order to keep them up to the standards required by the Schengen acquis, training and capacity building, and cooperation with other MS and EU agencies (especially Frontex).

Planned actions on the maritime and air borders will concentrate on further development of EUROSUR and on new modern technologies applicable at these borders. After Croatian

accession to the Schengen area, focus of the actions will be dedicated to the measures at the sea and air borders, and compensatory measures, in line with the risk analysis and changed security situation. 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 (hereinafter TCN) as well as combating cross border-crime – both of the phenomenon potentially aggravating the level of internal security after abolition of border control.

Measurable targets during the programming period are:

- 900 detected illegal crossings of the state border;
- 800 detected forged and fraudulent documents;
- 3.000 detected illegally staying third country nationals.

National objective	1 - EUROSUR
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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 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring 24/7 operation of the NCC;
- Providing of training for NCC operators;
- Preparation of a national study on incorporation of the NCC in Police organisation and development of national rules for NCC operation (based on the outcome of the study, Eurosur Regulation, and Eurosur Handbook).

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Actions supporting operations, upgrading, and evolution of the NCC (technical equipment and software);
- Further development of hardware and software to upgrade the analysis layer of NSP;
- Purchasing of police patrol boats for successful border surveillance at maritime borders in order to contribute to the National Situational Picture through the use of navigational systems and incident reporting;
- Sharing of the National Situational Picture at sea with neighbouring MS;
- Enhancement of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms with MS, Frontex and other authorities (enhancement of real-time exchange and cooperation of the NCC with other authorities present at sea);
- 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.).

National objective	2 - Information exchange
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In Slovenia modernization of information exchange at all organizational levels of the Police is required. Pending Croatia's access to the Schengen Area, the issues related to modernization of the information exchange at all organizational levels of the Police will gradually shift from the border to the interior of the country. 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring a digital radio system on the territory of the whole country with a coverage rate of at least 90%;
- Ensuring state-of-the art information services for Slovenian Police.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Assuring sufficient capacity at the central police computer and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) for the exchange of required amounts of information based on an allocation key;
- Training on sharing and exchange of information (improved qualifications for sharing information and effective real-time queries through national police records, SIS and VIS).

National objective	3 - Common Union standards
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Under this national objective, Slovenia will focus on the use of modern, interoperable technologies and equipment aimed at border protection. This pertains to equipping of Police Cooperation centers (trilateral in Vrata Megvarje and quadrilateral in Dolga vas) and 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).

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring a digital radio system on the territory of the whole country with a coverage rate of at least 90%;
- Enhancement of cooperation between EU MS police cooperation centres as well as cooperation with third countries, particularly from the Western Balkans region.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Further development of Police Cooperation Centres by investing into infrastructure, IT equipment and software;
- 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;

- Trainings on practical use of modern technologies (i.e. effective use of modern technologies for improved personal controls at BCP).

National objective	4 - Union acquis
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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, and will be aligned with the requirements of IBM. Actions related with broader applicability for Police work (e.g. trainings, SSO, etc.) will be financed on the basis of an allocation key. 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring competent IBM in line with the Schengen standards;
- Preparation of strategic starting points for police work after Croatian full implementation of the Schengen regime;
- Revision of the national concept of border control (IBM strategy).

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Investments related to organization and implementation of trainings for border guards;
- Language and intercultural competencies oriented trainings aimed at improving communication for the purpose of conducting interviews;
- Trainings on detection of fraudulent documents and stolen vehicles;
- Investments in training equipment needed for specialized trainings (e.g. on detection of fraudulent documents, stolen vehicles, risk analysis and profiling etc.);
- Participating in European Joint Master's in Strategic Border Management (EJMSBM);
- 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 (two SIS-SIRENE Schengen Evaluations, in 2007 and in 2013, have strongly recommended the improvement of NS-SIS premises – following these recommendations Slovenia has begun to rebuild the central premises, where the primary NS-SIS is located; we plan similar activities on backup location), trainings on SIS, SIRENE, further development of EIDA (police electronic remote training system), etc.

National objective	5 - Future challenges
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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, as well as facilitating cross-border radio communication. With the establishment of new police units for compensatory measures and increasing the number of staff in the existing ones certain investments in the equipment and infrastructure for compensatory will also be required.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring remote access to all national police databases for Slovenian Police;
- Equipping and training of inland police units for the use of all benefits stemming from the "Smart Borders" package.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Investments in vehicles, equipment and infrastructure for compensatory measures (e.g. terminals for remote access to SIS and national databases);
- 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);
- Setting-up of conditions for cross-border communication with neighboring countries via TETRA interface for cross-border communication based on an allocation key;
- Investments in the development and implementation of new technologies in Border Police work.

National objective	6 - National capacity
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Slovenia will focus on 5 main issues: (1) upgrading of BCP infrastructure, (2) further redefinition and rearrangements of BCPs areas after abolishment of customs control on Slovenian-Croatian border, (3) deployment of an immigration 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring the means for the functioning of BCPs, appropriate working conditions for border guards as well as proper conditions for passengers and traffic flow at BCPs in line with Schengen standards, through necessary investments into the infrastructure and equipment and proper management and maintenance of BCPs (management and maintenance services, infrastructure upgrades, investment maintenance, urgent improvements of the existing infrastructure and equipment);
- Care of spatial planning (more specifically decrees defining the areas of the BCPs) and BCPs' property-related issues (State property management rights, fixed assets management, etc.);

- Equipping and training of inland police units offering support to police units responsible for border control;
- General investment in infrastructure.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Replacement of obsolete equipment at BCPs for maintaining high Schengen standards, thus enabling effective Schengen control;
- Deployment of an immigration liaison officer to a Western Balkan country in order to enhance information exchange on irregular immigration with the region, partially financed from the ISF (50%);
- Purchasing of equipment required for maintaining of high Schengen standards (e.g. police patrol vehicles, IT, and protective equipment);
- 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);
- Investments in equipment and development of appropriate software required for the implementation of Smart Borders package (e.g. purchasing of hardware and development of software for data exchange between national and central entry-exit system, purchasing of hardware and development of the national solution for the Registered Traveller Programme, implementation of ABC systems at the international airports);
- Finalizing VIS integration for inland access (replacement and purchasing of new stationary and mobile equipment for police access to VIS).

Specific objective	3 - Operating support
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Slovenija hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.

Slovenija 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.

National objective	1 - Operating support for VISA
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Operating support for visa is intended to ensure continuous and adequate support to Schengen visa issuing procedures both at the central location in Slovenia as well as at Slovenian diplomatic and consular posts abroad. 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:

- Staff costs (using the calculated hourly rate for staff costs).

National objective	2 - Operating support for borders
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Operating support for borders is aimed at ensuring adequate operational capacities for continuous and smooth implementation of border control, border checks, and IBM in line with the Schengen acquis. Operating support in the area of borders shall encompass:

- Operations;
- Staff costs (using the calculated hourly rate for staff costs);
- Service costs, such as maintenance, repair, upgrading and replacement of border management equipment;
- Maintenance and upgrading of operational capacities at sea (e.g. patrol boats and sea surveillance equipment);
- Management and maintenance of the BCPs infrastructure covering all categories of management and maintenance costs, needed for the operating 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, infrastructure maintenance, etc.);
- Maintenance and evolution of the NCC;
- Real estate (depreciation, refurbishment) or rental of secure premises;
- Operational management of SIS and new national systems set-up during the programming period;
- Communication infrastructure and security as well as data protection related matters (digital radio infrastructure, border video surveillance systems, national police WAN, etc.), financed on the basis of an allocation key, when applicable;
- Maintenance and replacement of national SIS II infrastructure;
- Maintenance of SIS II Communication Interface (SIB);
- Maintenance and upgrade of national SIS II;
- Operation of SIRENE office through maintenance and replacement of national SIRENE information infrastructure (servers, computers used by SIRENE operational staff);
- Costs regarding SIS II and SIRENE testing activities with candidate MS;
- Maintenance costs related to communication equipment (e.g. auxiliary power supply devices, refurbishment of the premises, and refurbishment of the aerial towers).

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime
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Slovenian overarching objective in the area of preventing and combating crime is ensuring the safety of citizens and the community, protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and strengthening the rule of law. In the area of prevention, detection and investigation of crime the priorities are: fight against economic crime and corruption, cooperation within the 2014-2017 EU Policy Cycle, restructuring of the criminal police, provision of conditions for covert investigative measures, strengthening of criminal intelligence in line with intelligence led policing, modernization of crime-related information technology, information and

telecommunications support, improvement of professional skills in the field of investigation into economic crime and corruption, and construction and equipping of the new premises of the National Forensic Laboratory.

Actions in the framework of ISF will support the identification of and curbing of illegal activities of organized criminal groups along the Balkan route, as well as strengthen cooperation and information exchange with EUROPOL, police forces of the EU MS and third countries (especially the Western Balkan states). One of the main objectives 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 cybercrime offences, cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations and the 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 (RAN project).

The desired results 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 trainings in the field of economic and cybercrime 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. Measurable targets during the programming period are:

- at least 25 international police investigations carried out, including joint investigation teams (JIT) and operational actions within the EMPACT projects;
- the quantity of information submitted to Europol analytical work files (AWF/FP) increased each year up to 10% in comparison to the 2013 figures;
- 700 police officers included in general and specialist training courses.

National objective	1 - C - prevention and combating
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Slovenia needs to improve coordination between competent authorities at national level and 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 priorities for the fight against serious and organized crime in the 2014-2017 period related to irregular migration, THB, firearms, cocaine/heroin, cybercrime, organized property crime and MTIC fraud.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Carrying out the tasks and measures aimed at preventing, detecting and investigating criminal offences in the pre-trial procedure;

- Purchasing of material and technical means and equipment for functioning of the Criminal Police Service;
- Improving capacities of the National forensic laboratory in connection to chemical, biological, physical and dactyloscopic examinations.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Strengthening of capacities for prevention, detection, identification and investigation of organized criminal groups and criminal networks (analysis, equipment, communication systems, ISPK Mobile Offices, software licenses etc.);
- Supporting and developing special (covert) investigative measures and joint cross-border police activities;
- Improving capabilities to fight against cybercrime, including through development of technical equipment, software tools and procedures;
- Strengthening of counter terrorism (especially violent radicalization and recruitment) through training and capacity building for first line practitioners, supporting resilience of individuals and civil society, research, alignment of internal and external counter-radicalization activities, etc.;
- Providing technical and operational support for the detection and investigation of child sexual abuse online (e.g. through establishment of a national collection of child abuse material, setting-up of an electronic link to International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database etc.);
- Upgrading of National forensic laboratory capacities for the purpose of chemical analyses of illicit drugs.

National objective	2 - C - exchange of information
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Under this national objective, Slovenia will focus on improving cooperation, exchange of information and intelligence with other EU MS, agencies, international organizations and third countries in line with EU policy priorities for the fight against serious and organized crime in the 2014-2017 period related to irregular migration, THB, firearms, cocaine/heroin, cybercrime, organized property crime and MTIC fraud.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Establishing of a unit for the exchange of passenger name records;
- Establishing of a secure network connection between the General Police Directorate and the Office of the State Prosecutor General;
- Improvement of the collection, storage, analysis and exchange of information and intelligence for law enforcement purposes.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Support to police cooperation and coordination with other MS, Europol and third countries (especially from the Western Balkans) in performing joint operations,

including JITs, EMPACT related operational activities, and covert investigative measures.;

- Deployment of a liaison officer to Rome, Italy to improve direct police cooperation and exchange of information on cross-border crime;
- Facilitation of intelligence and information exchange supporting operational activities (including through better input Europol's analytical files);
- 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);
- 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;
- Cooperating with the European network of forensic science institutes (ENFSI).

National objective	3 - C - training
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Training and capacity building on new and developing areas of internal security (particularly specialist training programs on economic crime, covert measures and police cooperation) will be the focal point of this national objective.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Police education and training;
- E-learning in the Police;
- Basic professional training for the Criminal Police Service.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Training on international police cooperation and performance of covert measures in joint cross-border police activities;
- Improving the qualification of investigators for the detection and investigation of economic crime, corruption and for financial investigations;
- Training in the field of criminal intelligence activity and crime analyses;
- Specialist trainings in the field of cybercrime, digital forensics, child sexual abuse online and THB;
- Trainings for first-line practitioners on the detection and prevention of violent radicalization such as local police involved in community policing, and prison staff.

National objective	4 - C - victim support
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Slovenia will focus particularly on identification, protection and support to victims of THB and child sexual abuse online.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Provision of psychological and social assistance for victims of crime;
- Establishing and updating of websites containing resources and information for victims of crime;
- Organization of crime victim assistance conferences.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Support to reintegration of victims of trafficking, including through building of capacities for crisis and safe house accommodation for victims;
- Preparation of preventive materials (brochures and leaflets) for the protection and awareness raising for victims.

National objective	5 - C - threat and risk assessment
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Each year, Slovenia prepares the national Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SI-SOCTA) by analysing information and intelligence on criminal activities and groups affecting Slovenia. Based on its findings the national law enforcement priorities are set-up.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Preparation of the SI-SOCTA;
- Development of the national crime intelligence model;
- Improvement of intelligence led policing.

In the forthcoming years no actions are planned for co-financing from ISF.

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis
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Procedures of crisis and risk management, and CIP follow the baseline established in the Resolution on national security strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (ReSNV, Official Gazette of RS, no. 27/10), Act on the protection against natural and other disasters (Official gazette of RS, no. 51/06 and 97/10), sectorial 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, and the Decree on the Organization, Equipment and Training of Protection and Aid Forces, Official gazette of RS, no. 92/07). All of these take into account also the provisions of relevant EU directives in the field of crisis and risk management, and CIP as well as all regulations and planning activities under the applicable national legislation adopted by specific sectors (e.g. energy, health etc.).

The responsibility for coordination of various aspects of risk and crisis in Slovenia (especially crisis and risk management) and CIP is assigned to various national authorities competent for individual subsystems of national security. As a part of the national programme, degree of resistance and environmental impacts of incidents related to critical infrastructure should be considered (also CBRN issues). Slovenia has to establish an adequate framework for

communication with managers/owners of critical infrastructure, and a comprehensive training programme for different sectors of critical infrastructure and different tasks and responsibilities of staff within these sectors. Further training, decision making support tools, and necessary equipment for effective coordination of consequence management are also needed. These issues remain important challenges in the upcoming period and need to be adequately addressed.

Slovenia did not take part in the formation of actions related to risk and crisis under the 2014-17 EU policy cycle, the CBRN Action Plan or the Action plan for making explosives more secure.

The main goal in the programming period for Slovenia is to develop an effective support system for decision making and response in the field of CIP, as well establish a comprehensive victim support system for emergency situations and crisis. Measurable targets during the programming period are:

- raised preparedness of CI operators and managers for proper response to CI incidents through a training programme (to be developed), measuring the number of operators and managers trained;
- achievement of a 100% coverage of crisis management entities with a broadband network (currently 60%) as well improved reliability of the communication between crisis management entities (resistance to technical equipment failures) via purchasing of technical equipment;
- elimination of identified security gaps in the protected crisis management network (including through purchasing of network devices and applications upgrades) on the basis of a Cyber Penetration Test.

National objective	1 - R - prevention and combating
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Under this national objective 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Definition of measures for CIP.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Drawing-up of high-quality and functional contingency plans for CIP;
- Establishment and implementation of measures for CIP (ensuring adequate CIP through continuous operation and improvement of existing systems and services);
- Design and development of sector-specific tools, plans, and applications for CIP (preparation of codes, manuals, prototypes).

National objective	2 - R - exchange of information
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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 CIP.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- 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.

In the forthcoming years no actions are planned for co-financing from ISF.

National objective	3 - R - training
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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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Preparation and implementation of exercises and provision of expertise to planners of measures for crisis management.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- 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;
- Preparation and implementation of trainings for managers/owners of critical infrastructure and crisis management planners;
- Workshops on measures for CIP as well as consultations on the development of these measures;
- Preparation and implementation of exercises and provision of expertise to operators and managers (this action includes verification of critical infrastructure holders' coordination measures and proper response of managers/owners of critical infrastructure in the event of incapacitation).

National objective	4 - R - victim support
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Under this national objective Slovenia will systematically establish psycho-social assistance for victims in emergency situations/crisis.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Examination and comparison of international studies, guidelines, instructions, standards, etc. in the field of psychosocial assistance to victims of security-related incidents/crisis;
- Development of draft guidelines of psychosocial support to victims after emergency situations and crisis.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Development and implementation of system for victim support and management of psychosocial support at all levels (local, regional, national), through development of different written materials, learning manuals and staff trainings intended for psychosocial support to victims in different emergency situations and crisis.

National objective	5 - R - infrastructure
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Slovenia will focus on two clusters of actions: (1) development of modern administrative and operational mechanisms for CIP 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. Updating of the ICT equipment is will ensure greater reliability of the network (preventing outages) and reduce the vulnerability of the system.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Ensuring of secure connections and reliable data transfers.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Modernization of information systems for decision-making support and protection of critical information infrastructure;
- Modernization of the consequence management situation room with purchasing of the necessary ICT equipment;
- Assessment of the necessity and appropriateness of redundant paths and locations (e.g. projects on linking ICT of CI for redundancy);
- Organizational and administrative improvements (e.g. creation of specialized working groups, coordinator or a responsible authority, procedures for early warning);
- Preparation of assessment tools/applications, alternative plans, procedures to respond to threats;
- Research on possible measures to mitigate the damage in the event of incapacitation of critical infrastructure and establishment of measures for emergency operation.

National objective	6 - R - early warning and crisis
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Slovenia will explore technical solutions and ensure appropriate equipment for the continuous and efficient operation of centres 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.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Upgrading of workstations' facilities, equipment and software dedicated to crisis management in competent government agencies, institutions, corporations, and other organizations.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- 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;
- Development of the capacity for a dynamic and fast response capture of 2D and 3D spatial data, its processing and use in CIP (especially liner and other large-scale spatial) in real time.

National objective	7 - R - threat and risk assessment
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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, and technological malfunctions is required. This national objective somewhat applies to all other priorities in the area of risk and crisis, therefore due to respect will be given to prevention of duplication of efforts.

General national priorities, for which Slovenia provides national funding, are:

- Creation of an evaluation model of threats and risks.

Main actions co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Support to research in the areas of threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning, covering national needs;
- Preparation and implementation of measures aimed at raising cybersecurity of the secure network for crisis management (e.g. penetration test);
- Establishment of marginal points of threat levels for various types of risks and crisis, as well as further development of an IT application to enhance the country's preparedness to response to these;

- Promotion of cross-national research on specific crisis situations aimed at improving planning, response and (inter)national coordination (e.g. conferences, workshops, meetings).

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	1	Acquisition of hardware that supports visa processing	2015	2016	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Improvement of security standards, features, work processes at consular premises	2014	2015	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	Development of an improved visa IT system	2015	2016	2018
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	1	Training of staff in the area of detection of fraudulent documents	2014	2015	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	2	Training on latest developments in EU acquis, technologies and working methods	2014	2015	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	3	Training for staff dealing and communicating with visa applicants	2014	2015	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO3 - Consular cooperation	1	CAC Podgorica	2014	2015	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	SA1 - Consular cooperation	1	Schengen office in Priština	2014	2015	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Operations, upgrading, maintenance and evolution of the NCC	2014	2015	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	2	Development of hardware and software to upgrade the analysis layer of NSP	2016	2017	2018
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	3	Enhancement of cooperation and information exchange mechanisms	2015	2016	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	1	Assuring sufficient capacity at the central police computer and VDI	2015	2016	2017
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	2	Training on sharing and exchange of information	2015	2016	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	Further development of Police Cooperation Centers	2014	2015	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	2	Enhanced use of interoperable modern technologies	2017	2018	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union	3	Trainings on practical use of	2016	2017	2023

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
	standards		modern technologies			
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Organization and implementation of trainings for border guards	2014	2015	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	2	Language and intercultural competencies oriented trainings	2014	2015	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	3	Trainings on detection of fraudulent documents and stolen vehicles	2014	2015	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO5 - Future challenges	1	Vehicles, equipment and infrastructure for compensatory measures	2016	2017	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO5 - Future challenges	2	Equipment for documents check at the police units	2015	2016	2019
SO2 - Borders	NO5 - Future challenges	3	Development and implementation of new technologies in Border Police work	2017	2018	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Replacement of obsolete equipment at BCPs	2014	2015	2018
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Deployment of a liaison officer to a Western Balkan country	2014	2015	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Continuous operation of SIS II national system and SIRENE	2014	2015	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	1	Staff costs	2014	2015	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	1	Staff costs	2014	2015	2018
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	2	Management and maintenance of the BCPs infrastructure and border equipment	2014	2015	2018
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	3	Operational management of SIS and new national systems	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	1	Capacities for prevention, detection, identification and investigation of crime	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	2	Special (covert) investigative measures and joint cross-border police activities	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and	NO1 - C - prevention	3	Upgrading of National	2015	2016	2021

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
combating crime	and combating		forensic laboratory capacities			
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	1	Police cooperation and coordination with other MS, Europol and third countries	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	2	Deployment of a Liaison Officer to Rome, Italy	2014	2015	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	3	Facilitation of intelligence and information exchange	2015	2016	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	1	Training on international police cooperation and covert measures	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	2	Qualifications on economic crime, corruption, financial investigations	2014	2015	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	3	Training in the field of criminal intelligence activity and crime analyses	2014	2015	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	1	Reintegration of victims of trafficking	2016	2017	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	2	Preparation of preventive materials	2015	2016	2019
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	1	High-quality and functional contingency plans for CIP	2015	2016	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	2	Establishment and implementation of CIP measures	2015	2016	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	3	Design and development of sector-specific tools, plans, and applications for CIP	2015	2016	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	1	Training and education programs in individual sectors of critical infrastructure	2015	2016	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	2	Trainings for managers/owners of critical infrastructure	2015	2016	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	3	Workshops on measures for CIP	2015	2016	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO4 - R - victim support	1	Development of a system for victim support and management of psychosocial assistance	2015	2016	2018
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	1	Modernization of the consequence management situation room	2015	2016	2018

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	2	Modernization of information systems for decision-making support and CIP	2015	2016	2018
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	3	Assessment tools/applications, plans, procedures to respond to threats	2016	2017	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	1	Technical equipment, IT systems for operators of critical infrastructure	2015	2016	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	2	Development of the capacity of a dynamic and fast response capture 2D and 3D spatial data	2016	2017	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	1	Research on threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning	2018	2019	2023
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	2	Raising cyber security of the secured network for crisis management	2016	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	3	Cross-national research on specific crisis situations	2015	2017	2023

5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	4.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	100.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	1,000.00	Projects
C3 - Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects
C4.1 - Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	43.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	80.00	Projects
C4.3 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund as part of specific action on consular cooperation	Število	0.00	1.00	Projects

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1.1 - Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	3,640.00	Projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	4,700.00	Projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	85.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	100,000.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	371,000,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	10.00	Annual report from the Uniformed Police Directorate – Border Police Division

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0.00	21.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	700.00	Projects
C2.2 - Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund	Person days	0.00	280.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of projects in the area of crime prevention	Number	0.00	3.00	Projects
C3.2 - Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention	EUR	0.00	600,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0.00	4.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of tools 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	0.00	4.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C2 - Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	4.00	Projects
C3 - Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	12.00	Projects

6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme

The first draft national programme was prepared in written consultation with competent public authorities and sent on 6 January 2014 to the European Commission for informal review and comments. It was also 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 review and comments. On the basis of comments received, second draft was unofficially sent to the Commission on 28 May 2014. In parallel, a public debate with all partners (including NGOs and private sector representatives) took place on 27 May 2014 and written consultations were open until 16 June 2014. Based on Commission comments and information received from partners, Slovenia performed another round of consultation with competent public authorities (direct meeting with key stakeholders took place). All versions of the programme were regularly published online and subject to public scrutiny. The partnership principle in the preparation of the programme was observed also through the role of the Inter-ministerial Working Group and the Monitoring Committee, discuss the programmes on their sessions and are able to make comments and drafting suggestions to the wording proposed. Another form of partnership involvements are public information events (organized annually, now encompassing both SOLID funds as well as AMIF and ISF funds).

6.2 Monitoring committee

The Monitoring Committee has been established by Government Decision No. 06001-3/2013/7 from 8 May 2014. The members are representatives of relevant authorities, i.e. ministries (interior, finance, justice, foreign affairs, education, science and sport, culture, labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities, defence) and the Government office for development and European cohesion policy. Key responsibilities of the Monitoring committee are:

- Evaluation of activities and projects, allocation of funds;
- Monitoring of implementation and achievement of AMIF and ISF goals using indicators;
- Review of monitoring and realization reports;
- Monitoring of the management and control system;
- Informing the government of the implementation of the objectives.

Based on above responsibilities, the Monitoring Committee will provide a mechanism for prevention of double financing, as it will discuss and approve annual action plans (lists of projects to be implemented), which will have to be cross-checked for double-funding at the level of individual authorities before adoption. 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.

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework

The Responsible authority (Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds within the MoI) is the main body responsible for the preparation of annual implementation 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 Responsible authority, delegated authorities and final beneficiaries. Reported data will be transmitted to the Project unit via electronic system for financial management, control and monitoring of funds (second generation of the MIGRA system will be developed). Interim and ex-post evaluation reports will be coordinated by RA and 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 improvements. 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.

6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme

The basic tool of partnership is publicity, especially through online dissemination of information and (at least annual) public information events. Also, the Inter-ministerial Working Group and the Monitoring Committee constantly monitor the implementation of the programme and provide guidance and advice.

The main partners are public bodies (ministries, the Police, local authorities), NGOs, non-profit private legal persons, scientific and research institutions involved in the preparation of expert studies and analysis (e.g. University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor, Jožef Stefan Institute, Institute for Corporate Security Studies, National Institute of Public Health). Important partners, especially in the phase of preparation and implementation of projects, are EU Agencies and networks (Eurojust, EU-lisa, Frontex, CEPOL, EASO, ENFSI, Europol), Interpol and international organizations and associations (such as IOM, DCAF and MEPA). Partnership will be maintained also with users of facilities financed with the assistance from Home Affairs funds, providing first-hand information on the needs and expectations (e.g. border guards, TCN, etc.), as well as contractors providing works and services (architects, engineers, constructors, managers, maintenance personnel, etc.). The involvement of non-state actors (NGOs and the private sector) will be ensured through regular, at least annual information events, covering all phases of the programme implementation, as well as direct meetings on as-needed basis.

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 and Purchasing Service, an organizational unit within the MoI). In all phases of the process, the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination against all applicants will be respected.

6.5 Information and publicity

Information and publicity will be supported through:

- Complete, accurate and timely publication of all relevant materials and information on the web site of the Responsible authority (e.g. national programmes, lists of actions, projects and grant recipients supported by the fund, information on funding opportunities, eligibility rules, manuals and guidelines) and publication of calls for proposals and calls for tenders);
- Coordination within the Monitoring Committee in order to ensure adequate involvement of various stakeholders;
- Organization of annual public events (round tables, information events, public consultation) for all interested stakeholders; events should cover all aspects of preparation, implementation and evaluation of national programmes, whilst adequate media coverage should be ensured;
- Regular exchange of opinions and information via telephone or e-mail at the side of the Responsible authority;
- Establishment of a comprehensive project-level reporting system on information and publicity measures by beneficiaries.

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

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 MoI (including the Police), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, and the Ministry of Defence). Due to reorganization of government after 2014 elections and also upcoming elections during the programming period, the names of participating ministries and their competencies are likely to be changed in the future. The complementarities with EU Structural and Investment Funds at the planning phase are ensured via close cooperation with the Managing Authority which is also represented in the Inter-ministerial working group and the Monitoring Committee. The future Operational Programme for Structural and Investment Funds and National Programmes for AMIF and ISF have been cross-checked for possible double financing. At the implementing phase the Monitoring Committee will annually approve lists of projects to be implemented under AMIF and ISF (action plans), which will have to be cross-checked for double-funding at the level of competent authorities before adoption. These action plans will further be discussed at the Monitoring Committee meetings, where representatives of various authorities (as well as Managing Authority) will also be able to detect any possible synergies and complementarities with other initiatives and projects within their respective departments.

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

1. State authorities

2. NGOs
3. International Public Organizations (Interpol)
4. Education/research organizations
5. Social partners (especially trade unions and employers' representatives)

6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

Certain state authorities will be allocated funds directly (i.e. without a call for proposals) due to de jure or de facto monopoly: Ministry of Defence (risk and crisis management as well as CIP), Ministry, competent for maintenance, management, investment in and upgrading of border crossings, MFA (common visa policy), and Police (prevention and fight against crime, international cooperation, border control, prevention of illegal migration). The names of participating ministries and their competencies are likely to be changed in the future. Where there is no such justification projects shall be carried out on the basis of calls for proposals.

7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO1.NO1 National capacity	5,039,874.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	343,628.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	343,628.00
TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy	5,727,130.00
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	635,040.00
TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy	6,362,170.00
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	1,524,020.00
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	2,002,362.00
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	716,762.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	2,019,709.00
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	2,017,692.00
SO2.NO6 National capacity	3,630,473.00
TOTAL SO2 Borders	11,911,018.00
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	2,290,500.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	8,707,000.00
TOTAL SO3 Operating support	10,997,500.00
Technical assistance borders	2,033,455.00
TOTAL	31,304,143.00

Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO5.NO1 C - prevention and combating	3,255,119.00
SO5.NO2 C - exchange of information	3,671,788.00
SO5.NO3 C - training	1,190,827.00
SO5.NO4 C - victim support	81,998.00
SO5.NO5 C - threat and risk assessment	0.00
TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime	8,199,732.00
SO6.NO1 R - prevention and combating	79,060.00
SO6.NO2 R - exchange of information	0.00
SO6.NO3 R - training	237,174.00
SO6.NO4 R - victim support	49,400.00
SO6.NO5 R - infrastructure	326,120.00
SO6.NO6 R - early warning and crisis	172,930.00
SO6.NO7 R - threat and risk assessment	123,520.00
TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis	988,204.00
Technical assistance police	694,101.00
TOTAL	9,882,037.00

Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (€)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	7,309,519.00	6,835,259.00	5,063,445.00	4,476,492.00	4,551,622.00	3,067,806.00	31,304,143.00
ISF-Police	0.00	2,228,401.00	1,898,339.00	1,604,842.00	1,383,485.00	1,383,485.00	1,383,485.00	9,882,037.00

Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations

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.

Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
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