

NACIONALNI PROGRAM – SKLAD ZA NOTRANJO VARNOST

NAVEDBA IMENOVANIH ORGANOV

Pristojni organi, odgovorni za sisteme upravljanja in nadzora

Organ	Ime organa	Ime osebe, odgovorne za organ	Naslov	E-naslov	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Delegirane dejavnosti
Pristojni organ	Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Purchasing Office, European Funds Service, Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds	Simona Breščanski, Head of Project Unit for Internal Security and Migration Funds	Štefanova 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana	ses.mnz@gov.si		
Revizijski organ	Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office of the Republic of Slovenia (BSO)	Dušan Sterle, Director	Fajfarjeva 33, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	mf.unp@gov.si		
Pooblaščen organ	Ministry of Finance, Budget Directorate, Department for Management of EU Funds - Delegated authority for the transfer of funds between the Union and national budget	Mateja Mahkovec, Head of Department	Beethovnova 11, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	gp.mf@gov.si		Transfer of funds between the Union and national budget

Sistem upravljanja in nadzora

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 (and amendments): 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 for the transfer of funds between the Union and national budget. 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
Naslov	Slovenija National Programme ISF
Različica	2.1
Prvo leto	2014
Zadnje leto	2020
Upravičen od	1.1.2014
Številka sklepa Komisije	C(2017)6161
Datum sklepa Komisije	15.9.2017

1. POVZETEK

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 (20% 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 (75% 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 cross-border crime, in line with Article 3 (3.b) of the ISF-B Regulation. 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). Actions will further encompass 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 (85% 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.

5% of ISF-Borders and 5% of ISF-Police financial plan will be allocated to technical assistance.

2. IZHODIŠČNO STANJE V DRŽAVI ČLANICI

Povzetek aktualnega stanja decembra 2013 v državi članici za področja, ki so pomembna za Sklad

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 center, and first line control at border crossings).

With Croatian accession 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 pursue its tasks at the air and sea borders, as well as continue to implement, where appropriate, 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, and 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 reallocating the funds).

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 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 Center (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 a challenge 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 center) 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. PROGRAMSKI CILJI

Posebni cilj	1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki
--------------	--------------------------------------

Slovenia's goal in the field of visa policy is efficient, effective and robust visa processing that is friendly for visa applicants as well as aimed at facilitating legitimate travel to the EU and 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 infrastructure and buildings with 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). Significant aim is also to ensure proper functioning of visa system on Diplomatic and consular missions, where a high-quality and reliable web connectivity is needed with the central location (MFA). □

Another important challenge pertains to organize infrastructure and arrange buildings (of Slovenian consular premises) with proper equipment, upgraded and enhanced security standards. 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. Slovenia also plans to move premises at locations where there are increasing infrastructural problems due to the fact that visa procedures are increasing.

Nacionalni cilj	1 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti
------------------------	-----------------------------

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;
- High-quality and reliable web connectivity between Diplomatic and consular missions and the central location (MFA).

Nacionalni cilj	2 - Pravni red Unije
------------------------	----------------------

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.

Nacionalni cilj	3 - Konzularno sodelovanje
------------------------	----------------------------

Posebni ukrep	1 - Konzularno sodelovanje
----------------------	----------------------------

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 houses 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.

The overarching objective of actions in the area of border management is enhanced prevention and detection of irregular migration and related cross-border crime, in line with Article 3 (3.b) of the ISF-B Regulation. 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 pursue full implementation of the Schengen acquis, including investments related to the implementation of compensatory measures. 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, actions will encompass measures at the sea and air borders, in line with the risk analysis and changed security situation. As far as compensatory measures are funded by the ISF-B as a part of this programme, they will be in line with Article 3 (3.b.ii) of the ISF-B Regulation. 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 related cross border-crime in line with Article 3 (3.b) of the ISF-B Regulation – both of the phenomenon potentially aggravating the level of internal security after eventual abolition of border control.

In case actions funded by the ISF-B can serve other purposes than border management only, an allocation key will be used to ensure proportionate use of the ISF-B funds.

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.

Nacionalni cilj	1 - EUROSUR
------------------------	-------------

Slovenia will focus on its maritime border in further development of EUROSUR. Slovenia set-up its National Coordination Center (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;
- 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.);

Nacionalni cilj	2 - Izmenjava informacij
------------------------	--------------------------

Pending Croatia's access to the Schengen Area, the needs related to the modernization of the border management-related 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;

Nacionalni cilj	3 - Skupni standardi Unije
------------------------	----------------------------

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 centers 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 Centers by investing into infrastructure, IT equipment and software, used exclusively for border management-related tasks or based on an allocation key proportionate to these tasks;
- 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;

Nacionalni cilj	4 - Pravni red Unije
------------------------	----------------------

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. Training-related actions will take into account the relevant Frontex-developed products.

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;
- Investments in training equipment needed for specialized trainings (e.g. on detection of fraudulent documents, stolen vehicles, risk analysis and profiling etc.);
- 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.

Nacionalni cilj	5 - Prihodnji izzivi
------------------------	----------------------

It is envisaged to strengthen the capacities in the field of compensatory measures throughout the programming period 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 measures 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).

Nacionalni cilj	6 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti
------------------------	-----------------------------

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 worn out, damaged and outdated equipment at BCPs for maintaining 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 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).

Posebni cilj	3 - Operativna podpora
---------------------	------------------------

Slovenija potrjuje skladnost s pravnim redom Unije glede meja in vizumov.

Slovenija potrjuje skladnost s standardi in smernicami Unije za dobro upravljanje na področju meja in vizumov, zlasti s schengenskim katalogom za nadzor na zunanjih mejah, praktičnim priročnikom za mejne policiste in priročnikom o vizumih.

Nacionalni cilj	1 - Operativna podpora za vizume
------------------------	----------------------------------

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).

Nacionalni cilj	2 - Operativna podpora za meje
------------------------	--------------------------------

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:

- 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.);
- 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;
- 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).

Posebni cilj	5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu
---------------------	--

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 Slovenian objectives is also effective prosecution of economic crime and corruption, which requires increased cooperation between national bodies and institutions, with EU agencies, and better qualifications of investigators. To ensure successful detection and investigation of cybercrime offences, cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations and the European Cybercrime Center (EC3) will need to be intensified. Actions in the field of cyber security will take fully into account the European Cyber Security Strategy. In the field of counter-terrorism the emphasis is on detection and prevention of radicalization and recruitment (RAN project).

The desired results 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 JITs and operational actions within the EMPACT projects;
- 10% annual increase of the quantity of information submitted to Europol analytical work files (AWF/FP) in comparison to the 2013 figures;
- 700 police officers included in general and specialist trainings.

Nacionalni cilj	1 - Kriminal – preprečevanje in boj
------------------------	-------------------------------------

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;
- Establishment of units for targeted search.

Nacionalni cilj	2 - Kriminal – izmenjava informacij
------------------------	-------------------------------------

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);
- Setting up of new and developing of existing Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system;
- Exchange of information-interoperability;
- Automatic ballistic system.

Nacionalni cilj	3 - Kriminal – usposabljanje
------------------------	------------------------------

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;
- Training and professional development in the field of PNR.

Nacionalni cilj	4 - Kriminal – podpora žrtvam
------------------------	-------------------------------

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.

Nacionalni cilj	5 - Kriminal – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj
------------------------	--

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.

Posebni cilj	6 - Tveganja in krize
---------------------	-----------------------

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.

Nacionalni cilj	1 - Tveganja – preprečevanje in boj
------------------------	-------------------------------------

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).

Nacionalni cilj	2 - Tveganja – izmenjava informacij
------------------------	-------------------------------------

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.

Nacionalni cilj	3 - Tveganja – usposabljanje
------------------------	------------------------------

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).

Nacionalni cilj	4 - Tveganja – podpora žrtvam
------------------------	-------------------------------

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.

Nacionalni cilj	5 - Tveganja – infrastruktura
------------------------	-------------------------------

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 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.

Nacionalni cilj	6 - Tveganja – zgodnje opozarjanje in krize
------------------------	---

Slovenia will explore technical solutions and ensure appropriate equipment for the continuous and efficient operation of centers and entities working in the area of crisis management. The aim is to minimize redundant communication between crisis management entities and provide a better crisis management/decision support at the state level. Limited deployment of new technologies is also predicted.

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;
- Modernization of cartographic bases.

Nacionalni cilj	7 - Tveganja – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj
------------------------	--

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);

OKVIRNI ČASOVNI RAZPORED

Posebni cilj	Nacionalni cilj / posebni ukrep	Glavni ukrep	Ime ukrepa	Začetek faze načrtovanja	Začetek faze izvajanja	Začetek zaključne faze
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj1 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	1	Acquisition of hardware that supports visa processing	2015	2015	2023
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj1 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	2	Improvement of security standards, features, work processes at consular premises	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj1 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	3	Development of an improved visa IT system	2015	2016	2018
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj2 - Pravni red Unije	1	Training of staff in the area of detection of fraudulent documents	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj2 - Pravni red Unije	2	Training on latest developments in EU acquis, technologies and working methods	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Nacionalni cilj2 - Pravni red Unije	3	Training for staff dealing and communicating with visa applicants	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	Posebni ukrep1 - Konzularno sodelovanje	1	Schengen office in Priština	2014	2018	2020
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj1 - EUROSUR	1	Purchase of boats for national border controls	2015	2016	2020
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj1 - EUROSUR	2	Support for risk analysis for border controls in the maritime transport	2015	2016	2020
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj2 - Izmenjava informacij	1	Assuring sufficient capacity at the central police computer and VDI	2015	2016	2017
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj3 - Skupni standardi Unije	1	Further development of Police Cooperation Centers	2015	2016	2023
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj3 - Skupni standardi Unije	2	Enhanced use of interoperable modern technologies	2019	2020	2023
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj4 - Pravni red Unije	1	Organization and implementation of trainings for border guards	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj4 - Pravni red Unije	2	Language and intercultural competencies oriented trainings	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj4 - Pravni red Unije	3	Follow-up of Schengen Evaluation recommendations, such as purchasing of vehicle examination equipment	2016	2017	2023
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj5 - Prihodnji izzivi	1	Vehicles, equipment and infrastructure for	2014	2016	2020

Posebni cilj	Nacionalni cilj / posebni ukrep	Glavni ukrep	Ime ukrepa	Začetek faze načrtovanja	Začetek faze izvajanja	Začetek zaključne faze
			compensatory measures			
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj5 - Prihodnji izzivi	2	Equipment for documents check at the police units	2018	2019	2020
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj6 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	1	Replacement of obsolete equipment at BCPs	2014	2015	2018
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj6 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	2	Deployment of a liaison officer to a Western Balkan country	2014	2015	2020
Posebni cilj2 - Meje	Nacionalni cilj6 - Nacionalne zmogljivosti	3	Continuous operation of SIS II national system and SIRENE	2017	2018	2023
Posebni cilj3 - Operativna podpora	Nacionalni cilj1 - Operativna podpora za vizume	1	Staff costs	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj3 - Operativna podpora	Nacionalni cilj2 - Operativna podpora za meje	1	Staff costs	2014	2015	2018
Posebni cilj3 - Operativna podpora	Nacionalni cilj2 - Operativna podpora za meje	2	Management and maintenance of the BCPs infrastructure and border equipment	2014	2015	2018
Posebni cilj3 - Operativna podpora	Nacionalni cilj2 - Operativna podpora za meje	3	Operational management of SIS and new national systems	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj1 - Kriminal – preprečevanje in boj	1	Capacities for prevention, detection, identification and investigation of crime	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj1 - Kriminal – preprečevanje in boj	2	Special (covert) investigative measures and joint cross-border police activities	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj1 - Kriminal – preprečevanje in boj	3	Upgrading of National forensic laboratory capacities	2015	2016	2021
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj2 - Kriminal – izmenjava informacij	1	Police cooperation and coordination with other MS, Europol and third countries	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj2 - Kriminal – izmenjava informacij	2	Deployment of a Liaison Officer to Rome, Italy	2015	2016	2019
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj2 - Kriminal – izmenjava informacij	3	Facilitation of intelligence and information exchange	2015	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj3 - Kriminal – usposabljanje	1	Training on international police cooperation and covert measures	2014	2015	2023
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj3 - Kriminal – usposabljanje	2	Qualifications on economic crime, corruption, financial investigations	2014	2015	2023

Posebni cilj	Nacionalni cilj / posebni ukrep	Glavni ukrep	Ime ukrepa	Začetek faze načrtovanja	Začetek faze izvajanja	Začetek zaključne faze
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj3 - Kriminal – usposabljanje	3	Training in the field of criminal intelligence activity and crime analyses	2014	2015	2020
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj4 - Kriminal – podpora žrtvam	1	Reintegration of victims of trafficking	2017	2018	2020
Posebni cilj5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	Nacionalni cilj4 - Kriminal – podpora žrtvam	2	Preparation of preventive materials	2015	2016	2019
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj1 - Tveganja – preprečevanje in boj	1	High-quality and functional contingency plans for CIP	2017	2018	2020
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj1 - Tveganja – preprečevanje in boj	2	Establishment and implementation of CIP measures	2017	2018	2020
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj1 - Tveganja – preprečevanje in boj	3	Design and development of sector-specific tools, plans, and applications for CIP	2019	2020	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj3 - Tveganja – usposabljanje	1	Training and education programs in individual sectors of critical infrastructure	2015	2016	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj3 - Tveganja – usposabljanje	2	Trainings for managers/owners of critical infrastructure	2017	2018	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj3 - Tveganja – usposabljanje	3	Workshops on measures for CIP	2018	2019	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj4 - Tveganja – podpora žrtvam	1	Development of a system for victim support and management of psychosocial assistance	2015	2015	2018
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj5 - Tveganja – infrastruktura	1	Modernization of the consequence management situation room	2015	2016	2018
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj5 - Tveganja – infrastruktura	2	Modernization of information systems for decision-making support and CIP	2015	2016	2018
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj5 - Tveganja – infrastruktura	3	Assessment tools/applications, plans, procedures to respond to threats	2019	2020	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj6 - Tveganja – zgodnje opozarjanje in krize	1	Technical equipment, IT systems for operators of critical infrastructure	2015	2016	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj6 - Tveganja – zgodnje opozarjanje in krize	2	Development of the capacity of a dynamic and fast response capture 2D and 3D spatial data	2016	2016	2023

Posebni cilj	Nacionalni cilj / posebni ukrep	Glavni ukrep	Ime ukrepa	Začetek faze načrtovanja	Začetek faze izvajanja	Začetek zaključne faze
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj7 - Tveganja – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj	1	Research on threat and risk assessment, crisis management and planning	2018	2019	2023
Posebni cilj6 - Tveganja in krize	Nacionalni cilj7 - Tveganja – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj	2	Raising cyber security of the secured network for crisis management	2016	2017	2020

5. SKUPNI KAZALNIKI IN KAZALNIKI ZA POSAMEZNE PROGRAME:

Posebni cilj	1 - Podpora skupni vizumski politiki			
Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov
C1 - Število dejavnosti konzularnega sodelovanja, razvitih s pomočjo sklada	Število	0,00	2,00	Projects
C2.1 - Število uslužbencev, usposobljenih o vidikih, povezanih s skupno vizumsko politiko, za katere so bila uporabljena sredstva sklada	Število	0,00	440,00	Projects
C2.2 - Število tečajev (opravljene ure)	Število	0,00	348,00	Projects
C3 - Število specializiranih delovnih mest v tretjih državah, za katera so bila uporabljena sredstva sklada	Število	0,00	2,00	Projects
C4.1 - Število konzulatov, odprtih ali razširjenih s sredstvi sklada, glede na celotno število konzulatov	Število	0,00	43,00	Projects
C4.2 - Odstotek konzulatov, odprtih ali razširjenih s sredstvi sklada, glede na celotno število konzulatov	%	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

Posebni cilj	2 - Meje
--------------	----------

Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov
C1.1 - Število uslužbencev, usposobljenih o vidikih, povezanih z upravljanjem meja, za katere so bila uporabljena sredstva sklada	Število	0,00	3.640,00	Projects
C1.2 - Število tečajev o vidikih, povezanih z upravljanjem meja, za katere so bila uporabljena sredstva sklada	Število	0,00	4.700,00	Projects
C2 - Število objektov za nadzor nad mejami (kontrolne in nadzor) in sredstva, razvita ali izboljšana s pomočjo sklada	Število	0,00	5.176,00	Projects
C3.1 - Število mejnih prehodov na zunanjih mejah prek kontrolnih vrat ABC, za katere je bila uporabljena podpora sklada	Število	0,00	100.000,00	Projects
C3.2 - Skupno število mejnih prehodov	Število	0,00	371.000.000,00	Projects
C4 - Število infrastrukturnih objektov za nacionalni mejni nadzor, odprtih/nadgrajenih v okviru mreže EUROSUR	Število	0,00	2,00	Projects
C5 - Število incidentov, o katerih države članice poročajo za evropsko sliko o razmerah	Število	0,00	10,00	Annual report from the Uniformed Police Directorate – Border Police Division

Posebni cilj	5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu			
Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov

Posebni cilj	5 - Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu			
Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov
C1 - Število skupnih preiskovalnih ekip in operativnih projektov Evropske multidisciplinarne platforme proti kriminalnim grožnjam (EMPACT), ki jih podpira sklad, vključno s sodelujočimi državami članicami in javnimi organi	Število	0,00	21,00	Projects
C2.1 - Število uslužbencev organov pregona, usposobljenih na področjih čezmejne narave s pomočjo sklada	Število	0,00	1.320,00	Projects
C2.2 - Trajanje usposabljanja (izvedenega) o čezmejnih temah, za katero so bila uporabljena sredstva sklada	Oseba dnevi	0,00	83.490,00	Projects
C3.1 - Število projektov na področju preprečevanja kriminala	Število	0,00	10,00	Projects
C3.2 - Finančna vrednost projektov na področju preprečevanja kriminala	EUR	0,00	1.447.000,00	Projects
C4 - Število projektov, podprtih iz Sklada, za izboljšanje izmenjave informacij na področju kazenskega pregona, ki so povezani s podatkovnimi sistemi, zbirkami ali komunikacijskimi orodji Europol (npr. orodja za nalaganje podatkov, razširitev dostopa do orodja SIENA, projekti za izboljšanje priprave analitičnih delovnih datotek itd.)	Število	0,00	4,00	Projects

Posebni cilj	6 - Tveganja in krize			
Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov
C1 - Število orodij, ki so jih države članice s pomočjo sklada	Število	0,00	7,00	Projects

Posebni cilj	6 - Tveganja in krize			
Indicator	Merska enota	Izhodiščna vrednost	Ciljna vrednost	Vir podatkov
vzpostavile in/ali izpopolnile za olajšanje varstva kritične infrastrukture na vseh področjih gospodarstva				
C2 - Število projektov, podprtih iz sklada, ki so povezani z oceno in upravljanjem tveganj na področju notranje varnosti	Število	0,00	7,00	Projects
C3 - Število strokovnih srečanj, delavnic, seminarjev, konferenc, objav, spletnih mest in (spletnih) posvetov, organiziranih s pomočjo sklada	Število	0,00	16,00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of them related to protection of critical infrastructure	Number	0,00	3,00	Projects
C3.2 - Number of them related to risk and crisis management	Number	0,00	13,00	Projects

6. OKVIR ZA PRIPRAVO IN IZVAJANJE PROGRAMA S STRANI DRŽAVE ČLANICE

6.1 Vključevanje partnerjev pri pripravi programa

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 Odbor za spremljanje

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 Okvir skupnega spremljanja in vrednotenja

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 Sodelovanje s partnerstvom pri izvajanju, spremljanju in vrednotenju nacionalnega programa

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 Corporative 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 Obveščanje in oglaševanje

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 Usklajevanje in dopolnjevanje z drugimi instrumenti

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. In order to ensure proper coordination of the funding instruments and to avoid the risk of double funding coordination and complementarity of the national programme will be also ensured: with research activities in the area of security financed under FP7 and the Horizon 2020 Programme, with the EU policies and financial instruments in third countries and with the European maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in view of the implementation of the European Maritime Security Strategy.

6.7 Upravičenci

6.7.1 Seznam glavnih vrst upravičencev programa:

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 Neposredna dodelitev (če je ustrezno)

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 Defense (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. FINANČNI NAČRT ZA PROGRAM

Preglednica 1: Finančni načrt Sklada za notranjo varnost – meje

Posebni cilj / nacionalni cilj	Skupaj
Posebni cilj1.Nacionalni cilj1 Nacionalne zmogljivosti	5.515.126,70
Posebni cilj1.Nacionalni cilj2 Pravni red Unije	188.509,46
Posebni cilj1.Nacionalni cilj3 Konzularno sodelovanje	0,00
SKUPAJ NACIONALNI CILJI / POSEBNI CILJI1 Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	5.703.636,16
Posebni cilj1.Posebni ukrep1 Konzularno sodelovanje	635.040,00
SKUPAJ Posebni cilj1 Podpora skupni vizumski politiki	6.338.676,16
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj1 EUROSUR	970.631,22
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj2 Izmenjava informacij	1.447.365,49
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj3 Skupni standardi Unije	542.474,84
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj4 Pravni red Unije	2.088.102,29
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj5 Prihodnji izzivi	1.897.809,07
Posebni cilj2.Nacionalni cilj6 Nacionalne zmogljivosti	5.275.710,39
SKUPAJ Posebni cilj2 Meje	12.222.093,30
Posebni cilj3.Nacionalni cilj1 Operativna podpora za vizume	2.290.500,00
Posebni cilj3.Nacionalni cilj2 Operativna podpora za meje	8.952.873,54
SKUPAJ Posebni cilj3 Operativna podpora	11.243.373,54
Tehnična pomoč – meje	1.500.000,00
SKUPAJ	31.304.143,00

Preglednica 2: Finančni načrt Sklada za notranjo varnost – policija

Posebni cilj / nacionalni cilj	Skupaj
Posebni cilj5.Nacionalni cilj1 Kriminal – preprečevanje in boj	4.669.974,00
Posebni cilj5.Nacionalni cilj2 Kriminal – izmenjava informacij	3.381.968,22
Posebni cilj5.Nacionalni cilj3 Kriminal – usposabljanje	1.439.125,64
Posebni cilj5.Nacionalni cilj4 Kriminal – podpora žrtvam	81.998,00
Posebni cilj5.Nacionalni cilj5 Kriminal – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj	0,00
SKUPAJ Posebni cilj5 Preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu	9.573.065,86
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj1 Tveganja – preprečevanje in boj	82.500,00
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj2 Tveganja – izmenjava informacij	0,00
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj3 Tveganja – usposabljanje	150.000,00
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj4 Tveganja – podpora žrtvam	49.400,25
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj5 Tveganja – infrastruktura	353.158,31
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj6 Tveganja – zgodnje opozarjanje in krize	334.696,05
Posebni cilj6.Nacionalni cilj7 Tveganja – ocena nevarnosti in tveganj	127.500,00
SKUPAJ Posebni cilj6 Tveganja in krize	1.097.254,61
Tehnična pomoč – policija	585.050,53
SKUPAJ	11.255.371,00

Preglednica 3: Skupne letne obveznosti EU (EUR)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	SKUPAJ
Sklad za notranjo varnost – meje	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
Sklad za notranjo varnost – policija	0,00	2.228.401,00	1.898.339,00	2.978.176,00	1.383.485,00	1.383.485,00	1.383.485,00	11.255.371,00

Utemeljitev morebitnega odstopanja od najnižjih deležev, določenih v posebnih uredbah

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.

Dokumenti

Naslov dokumenta	Vrsta dokumenta	Datum dokumenta	Lokalni sklic	Referenčna številka Komisije	Datoteke	Datum pošiljanja	Pošiljatelj
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------	------------------------------	----------	------------------	-------------

Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Informacije		Različica programa je bila potrjena.
Opozorilo	2.15	Za različice > 1 je potreben nov sklep Komisije. Nov sklep Komisije je potreben, če so spremenjena/dodana/odstranjena polja iz sklepa Komisije. Ta polja so vsa polja, razen tistih, ki se uporabljajo v oddelku Organi, ter polja Sistem upravljanja in nadzora. V finančnem načrtu se zneski v okviru posebnega cilja lahko spremenijo, ne da bi bil za to potreben nov sklep Komisije, dokler skupni znesek za specifični cilj ostane enak.
Opozorilo	2.24.2	Posebni cilj 2, nacionalni cilj 1 (EUROSUR) (970.631,22) mora znašati najmanj 10 % skupne dodelitve za meje (nacionalni cilj posebnega cilja 1 + 2 + 3 + tehnična pomoč) (3.066.910,30).
Opozorilo	2.24.5	Skupna dodelitev za nacionalni cilj posebnega cilja 6 (tveganja in krize) (1.097.254,61) mora znašati najmanj 10 % skupne dodelitve za policijo (nacionalni cilj posebnega cilja 5 + 6 + tehnična pomoč) (1.125.537,10).