



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL HOME AFFAIRS

MINUTES OF THE POLICY DIALOGUE WITH SLOVENIA

Home Affairs Multi-annual Financial Framework 2014-2020

30 July 2013

Venue: Kotnikova 8a, Ljubljana, Ljubljana

Overall funding objectives/priorities for National Programmes

On 30 July 2013 the policy dialogue between the COM and Slovenia on the Home Affairs priorities for the next MFF 2014-2020 took place in Ljubljana.

The dialogue provided an opportunity to clarify the baseline situation and identify priorities for the next multi-annual financial framework in order to facilitate the implementation of Slovenia's national programmes for the period 2014-2020. The discussion was very friendly, open and constructive.

It was agreed that a strategic approach is needed which takes into account Slovenia's specific situation and vulnerabilities, including on how these can be addressed by the new Home Affairs Funds. As such, Slovenia's multiannual national programmes will support national policy frameworks for increasing security and managing migration. Within these frameworks, Slovenia will need to identify those areas where EU Home Affairs funding can add most value and to then concentrate such funding on a limited number of priorities/building blocks. This will require multiannual planning of investments and improved implementation which will need to be addressed in the architecture of the management and control system.

The discussions were structured around the Annotated Agenda. The long list of priorities was narrowed down to several important clusters on which Slovenia will concentrate efforts, which will be supported by cross-cutting issues and instruments. Many of the already successful activities from Slovenia's programmes under the current financial framework will be continued.

The agreed minutes will form the basis for elaboration of Slovenia's national programmes for the Asylum and Migration Fund and the Internal Security Fund.

I. ASYLUM AND MIGRATION FUND

There was agreement on the need for a strategic approach and prioritisation of actions to be supported by the Asylum and Migration Fund, in particular in view of the limited amounts available. It was agreed that Slovenia will develop a comprehensive multiannual national programme that will identify clear priorities and the results to be achieved over the 7 years period.

Slovenia will concentrate efforts on implementation of existing legislation, particularly to possible improvements of the quality of the asylum decision-making, including through its continuous internal/national evaluation. Contingency planning does not exist in Slovenia and further assistance from the side of the European Commission in this regard is welcome. Further efforts for improvement of reception conditions and services especially for vulnerable groups will be a priority. Alternatives to detention will be further explored. In the area of return, Slovenia and the Commission agreed on the importance of an effective return policy with both its voluntary and forced return components. On integration of third country nationals, Slovenia will continue the implementation of its national policy framework with an additional focus on specific target groups.

1 Specific objective: Common European Asylum System

1.1 Key issue: Asylum procedure and decision-making process

The effective functioning of the existing systems for regular evaluation of the asylum procedures, possible improvements of the quality and speed of the asylum decision-making, as well as quality monitoring/ contingency planning are agreed to be priorities for funding under the AMF.

Desired outcome:

- Continued operation of the existing national system of evaluation of the asylum procedures and assistance provided to asylum seekers.
- Further improvement of the quality and speed of the asylum decision-making.
- A more sustainable and structured approach to the provision of free legal assistance at first instance.

Funding priorities:

- Strengthening of competent services to process asylum requests in full compliance with EU *acquis*, including through the training of staff, border guards, judges, guardians and legal representatives of unaccompanied minors, etc.
- Provision of support mechanisms to asylum seekers - legal aid and counselling, translation and interpretation services, staff training, Dublin transfers, medical assistance, social mediation, including identification of vulnerable people and addressing their needs, etc.

1.2 Key issue: Reception capacities and reception conditions for vulnerable persons

Slovenia and the Commission share the view that further efforts for improvement of reception infrastructure, conditions and services, the continued implementation of alternatives for detention, as well as the identification of and conditions for vulnerable persons will be priorities under the AMF. The issue of the level of financial allowance for asylum seekers residing outside the reception centres was also mentioned and Slovenia was encouraged to look into this issue in order to ensure sufficient means for living for those asylum seekers.

Desired outcome:

- Further development and use of alternatives for detention.
- Continued effective functioning of the national reception capacity monitoring system in terms of conditions and capacity of reception centres.
- A system in place that identifies and caters for the needs of vulnerable persons requesting asylum.
- Establishment of a contingency planning for a possible influx.

Funding priorities:

- Continued implementation of the existing legal basis for alternatives to detention.
- Further improvement of reception infrastructure, services and conditions, etc.
- Further improvement of identification of and conditions and services for vulnerable persons, etc.
- Continuation of existing projects, financed under the SOLID framework (language and other courses, cultural awareness, training of staff, investments, etc.).
- Development of a system for managing high, sudden and unexpected influxes of asylum seekers.

1.3 Key issue: Support for voluntary actions related to resettlement/relocation

Slovenia expressed its continuous interest in relocation projects, but also stressed that participation in resettlement/relocation activities is a matter of political decision. It also expressed interest in mechanisms that will exist in the future contingent on a political decision of the Member States. The Commission acknowledges that it is a national decision of each Member State whether to participate in resettlement/relocation activities but reminded of the issue of solidarity and encouraged Slovenia to develop a national resettlement programme.

2 Specific objective: Return

2.1 Key issue: Effective return policy which contributes to countering irregular migration

It is agreed that a fair and effective return policy, contributing to countering irregular migration and with an emphasis on voluntary return and sustainability of return will be pursued.

Desired outcome:

- Preferential use of voluntary return for irregular migrants.
- Efficiently strengthened monitoring system for forced return from the pre-return phase until the reception of the returnee in the country of return.
- Improved infrastructure, living conditions and services in the Aliens centres, in full conformity with the Return Directive and with a special attention to vulnerable groups.
- Enhanced international cooperation with countries of origin at all stages of the return process.
- Provision of judicial review of detention, in full compliance with the Return Directive safeguards in both law and practice.

Funding priorities:

- Information campaigns on voluntary return and effective programmes to assist voluntary return (i.e. translation services, legal aid provision, social care, working with minors etc.) and sustainable reintegration in the country of return.
- Investments in infrastructure, services and conditions of the Aliens centre, with a special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Cooperation with consular authorities and immigration services of third countries with a view to obtaining travel documents and facilitating return and readmission.
- Measures reinforcing the forced return monitoring system.
- Support for administrative costs (free legal aid and staff cost) and actions increasing the capacity of the judiciary related to the legal review of detention.

3 Specific objective: Integration of third country nationals

3.1 Key issue: Facilitating the integration of third-country nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection

Slovenia and the Commission agree that integration of third countries nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection, should remain a priority under AMF, in accordance with the European Agenda for Integration and based on Slovenia's national policy framework with an additional focus on specific target groups.

Desired outcome:

- Improved integration of third-country nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection, if necessary.
- Sustainable cooperation between relevant authorities and organisations, including cooperation between competent public bodies, NGOs and other actors.
- Better awareness of the general public, authorities, and migrants themselves, of integration issues, including integration of beneficiaries of international protection.

Funding priorities:

- Further implementation of programmes for basic assistance and services for third country nationals (including through the one-stop shop procedure, if possible) such as language and civic orientation courses, education and housing, medical and psychological assistance, social and work-related counselling, recognition of diplomas and qualifications, providence of information, etc.
- Specific measures targeting vulnerable persons and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as capacity building and training.
- Further awareness raising actions including all relevant actors and the general public, and possible exchange of experience with other Member States.

II. INTERNAL SECURITY FUND

1 **Specific objective: Internal security**

It was agreed that Slovenia will frame all issues within national strategies for increasing security in line with the Internal Security Strategy at EU level, and within this strategy, prioritise a limited number of clusters where EU home affairs funding can add most value added. Slovenia is to reflect on further limiting the number of priorities it will address.

Drug trafficking, cybercrime, trafficking of firearms, THB, anti-corruption, anti-terrorism, counterfeit and substandard goods, telecommunication systems for cross-border crime, will be important clusters on which Slovenia will concentrate efforts. These will be supported by cross-cutting issues and instruments such as capacity-building, training (including LETS), instruments for information exchange (including through Police and customs cooperation centre, liaison officers networks, Prüm, Eurodac, the EBDS, SCEPYLT and EWS systems), the collection of criminal intelligence, financial investigations and related forensic examinations, as well as sustainable commitment to the EU policy cycle against serious and organised crime 2013 – 2017. The financial instrument should be used to support the activities in accordance with the EU's priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime between 2014 and 2017 (for Slovenia especially in the area of irregular migration, THB, counterfeit goods, economic crime and MTIC, drugs, payment card fraud, CSE, cyber attacks, firearms and organised property crime). Attention will be paid to ensuring synergies with other EU financial instruments.

Due to the limited funds, goals need to be focused and reasonable. Depending on the individual goal to be reached, it is important that the most appropriate vehicle is used: the national programme, Union Actions or other EU financial instruments. This is particularly important in the context of the substantial shift from a project approach (as it is the case under the ISEC/CIPS programmes) towards a programming approach implying a planning for a 7 years period.

1.1 **Key issue: Drug trafficking (notably heroin, cannabis, cocaine)**

Slovenia and the Commission agree that this is a priority issue under the ISF.

Desired outcome:

- Increased number of seizures, prosecutions and convictions.
- Enhanced cooperation with other Member States and EU agencies, with increased flow of information to Europol.

Funding priorities:

- Support for detection equipment.
- Capacity-building measures.
- Joint operations.

1.2 Key issue: Improve capabilities in the fight against cybercrime at national level and contribution to improvement at EU level

It is agreed that fight against cybercrime is a priority under the ISF. This key issue should be addressed in line with Slovenia's national strategy on fighting crime within which cybercrime is a priority. Actions will be prioritised and aligned with the EU Cyber-security Strategy and the EU's priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime between 2014 and 2017. Emphasis should be given on payment card fraud, cybercrimes which cause serious harm to their victims such as online child sexual exploitation, and cyber-attacks which affect critical infrastructure and information systems in the Member states and EU.

Desired outcome:

- Providence of support to the national-level cyber security authority responsible for the coordination of issues of cyber policy to be established.
- Enhanced resilience of network and information security systems.
- In line with the European Cyber-security Strategy, improved capacities to prevent, investigate and combat cybercrime.
- Improved exchange of information and cooperation between the different communities involved (including the public sector, private companies, CERTs, law enforcement and academia).
- Active participation and contribution to the European Cyber-crime Centre at Europol (EC3).

Funding priorities:

- Identification of gaps/further strengthening the capability to investigate and combat cybercrime through training of competent authorities, and support for Slovenia's active participation and contribution to the European Cyber-crime Centre at Europol (EC3).
- Development of technical equipment and software.
- Support for bodies that make the link between research/academia, CERTs, law enforcement practitioners and the private sector.

1.3 Key issue: Trafficking of firearms

Slovenia and the Commission agree that due to Slovenia's geographical position, illicit trade in weapons and weapons smuggling are among the challenges it faces.

Desired outcome:

- Further increase in investigations, prosecution cases and the number of seizures.
- A strengthened cooperation, an increased number of joint investigations and trainings, as well as a strengthened exchange of information to contribute prevention and fight against trafficking.

Funding priorities:

- Prevention, detection and interception of illegal arms, ammunition, explosives, chemical warfare agents and radioactive substances, as well as crimes with dangerous objects carried by organized criminal groups (OCG).
- Cooperation with partner services and agencies and improving the quality of information exchange.

1.4 Key issue: Curbing Economic Crime and Corruption

It is agreed that on the basis of Slovenia's 2012 Strategy for the control of economic crime and the accompanying action plan, Slovenia will work to contribute to the disruption of international crime networks in line with the EU's Internal Security Strategy. In this framework, Slovenia also plans to revise its law in terms of widening the powers for the investigation of economic crime to other supervisory authorities within the state administration.

Desired outcome:

- Increased number of detected and investigated economic and corruption crimes.
- Improved cooperation between state bodies and institutions.

Funding priorities:

- Actions to improve cooperation between state bodies and institutions.
- Actions focusing on exploring new multi-disciplinary approaches and improving efficiency of interventions.

1.5 Key issue: Strengthening of anti-terrorist capabilities and prevention of radicalization, recruitment, and violent extremism

Slovenia and the Commission agree that further measures are needed to strengthen the national capability, develop national infrastructures and train experts dealing with counter-terrorism and anti-radicalisation, as part of a comprehensive national anti-terrorism strategy.

Desired outcome:

- Enhanced anti-terrorist capabilities of Slovenia.
- Increased know-how and capabilities to prevent, recognise and tackle the phenomenon of radicalisation.

Funding priorities:

- Full implementation of activities in line with Slovenia's national anti-terrorism strategy (under preparation) and the EU anti-terrorism strategy, following the principles: "Prevent, Detect, Pursue, Response".
- Support for partnerships and platforms for knowledge and experience exchange between practitioners, based on the experience of the RAN.

1.6 Key issue: Trafficking in human beings

It is agreed that THB will be one of the priority issues to be addressed by the ISF. Slovenia will further reflect on the activities to address the phenomenon, as well as activities related to criminal investigations linked to organised crime and networks benefiting from THB.

Desired outcome:

- Strengthened cross-sectorial approach towards the fight against trafficking in human beings, particularly in addressing the link between activities of organized crime groups and legal businesses.

- Increased protection, prevention, detection and prosecution of human trafficking.
- Strengthened law enforcement cooperation and increased investigation of Organized Crime Groups involved in facilitation of illegal immigration.
- Strengthened role of and cooperation with civil society organisations nationwide.

Funding priorities:

- Close monitoring of the border-crossing situation along the Slovenian borders.
- Support to the reintegration of victims of trafficking, including building capacities for crisis and safe house accommodation for victims.
- Training and awareness raising measures.
- Cooperation with other Member States.

1.7 Key issue: Disrupt OCGs involved in facilitation of irregular migration

Slovenia suggests that this is a priority issue under the ISF.

Desired outcome:

- Increased number of detected criminal networks facilitating irregular migration.
- Enhanced cooperation with other Member States and EU agencies and third transit and source countries with increased flow of information to Europol.

Funding priorities:

- Support for detection equipment.
- Capacity-building measures.
- Joint operations.
- Measures to tackle illegal stay and cross-border crime.

1.8 Key issue: Establishment of efficient structures for the fight against counterfeit goods

This issue will be tackled within the framework of Slovenia's participation in the EU policy cycle on serious and organised crime on counterfeit and substandard goods violating health, food and safety regulations. There are specific forms of crime and misdemeanours identified at EU level that do not fall within the context of typical organized crime or serious crime, but, nevertheless, represent a serious threat to internal security of the EU (reference document: Strategy of the internal security of EU from 2010). One of these is cross border crime, including violence on international mass gatherings or major sport events. An increasing trend of this type of crime and security risk relates also to Slovenia (national report on the work of the Police for 2012, SOCTA 2013).

Member states and the EU developed several instruments to tackle this challenge efficiently. To effectively cope with these risks, capacity building of local police units and strengthened forms of collective action (such as joint patrols, joint operations, police cooperation centres, police spotters, cross border hot pursuit and other forms of joint EU police cooperation) are needed. This approach is necessary to enable a rapid response to the ad hoc nature of these forms of crime.

Desired outcome:

- Strengthening of cross-sectorial approach towards efficient prevention and detection of smuggling activities by relevant authorities.
- Strengthened law enforcement cooperation and increased investigation of organized crime groups involved in facilitation of smuggling and distribution of counterfeit goods.

Funding priorities:

- Actions aiming at developing cross-sectorial approaches towards efficient prevention and detection of smuggling activities.
- Cooperation of law enforcement authorities.
- Investments into detection tools, training, joint operations, initiatives in view to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the issue.

1.9 Key issue: Telecommunication systems to fight cross-border crime

This is an issue which is somewhat cross-cutting, as investments in those telecommunication systems will underpin the success of the fight against cross-border crime in general. Slovenia and the Commission agree on the need for such telecommunication systems and on the fact that for cross border cooperation and communication (in cases of hot pursuit, undercover surveillance), the systems need to be interoperable and have similar standards and in particular use the same frequencies. However, firstly, the recommendations of the Schengen evaluation police cooperation report should be carried out, and steps should be coherent with efforts undertaken at EU level and in coordination with neighbouring Member States. The issue of complementarity with other EU instruments should be considered.

Funding priorities:

- Investments towards the completion of the digital radio system in the territory of the entire country, and the technological upgrading of the existing system.
- Actions towards achieving a 90% coverage of the national territory with a digital radio signal.
- Actions supporting the finalisation of bi-lateral agreements with neighbouring countries (signature of executive agreements).

1.10 Key issue: Strengthening capacities for the prevention, detection and investigation of cross border crime

Slovenia suggests that this is a priority issue under the ISF. (This issue was discussed under a different title during the policy dialogue, namely 'Strengthening the capacities for prevention and investigation of specific types of crime').

Desired outcome:

- Increased use of measures ensuring successful tackling of cross border crime.
- Increased security at mass events which have a cross border dimension.

Funding priorities:

- Strengthened cross-border operation, including hot-pursuit operations.

- Strengthened capacities and enhanced operational activities for the detection of cross border crime and irregular migration at internal borders.
- Strengthened security and crime prevention at mass events.

2 *Specific objective: **Border management and Schengen governance***

It was agreed that Slovenia will develop a strategy that identifies clear priorities and the results to be achieved over the 7 years period in the areas of border management and Schengen governance.

There were diverging views between the Commission and Slovenia on the interpretation of the EUROSUR regulation as regards to whether the temporary land border between Slovenia and Croatia should be included in the situational picture of EUROSUR. Slovenia and the Commission agreed that Slovenia will prioritise investments related to ABC gates (at Jože Pučnik Airport), the full implementation of VIS, the maintenance of SIS national system and its upgrade/evolution and overall security. Slovenia concluded many representation arrangements and cooperates with ESPs in certain locations and will continue its successful practices in this respect.

The possibility of Slovenia using 50% of its national allocation for operating support under the borders and visa component of the Internal Security Fund to finance maintenance of equipment and existing IT systems and staffing (e.g. consular staff working on the issuing of Schengen visas, border guards) was reiterated. Frontloading of operating support is foreseen.

2.1 *Key issue: **Development of EUROSUR***

Slovenia and the Commission broadly agree that support to the development of EUROSUR should be a priority under Internal Security Fund. However, Slovenia would like to focus on only covering its maritime border, whereas the Commission argued that the land border is far more sensitive in terms of irregular migration than the sea border and that the information in relation with the land border is already available. This issue has been further discussed bilaterally and disagreement over the scope of the Eurosur Regulation persists.

Slovenia emphasized during the policy dialogue that EUROSUR NCC and node are fully operational in Slovenia. NCC currently has a situational overview of the entire territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia, however it is planned in the future to stretch the radar coverage currently covering the external border, maritime border with Croatia and part of the border with Italy, to the entire Slovenian territorial sea. Plans have also been made to share National Situational Picture with Italy and Croatia (after defining the state border line at the sea by Arbitration Court). As Slovenian Police is the only responsible authority for maritime border control, participation of other authorities in the NCC is not foreseen. COM is of the opinion that the scope of Eurosur also includes land borders with Croatia and thus invites Slovenia to include land borders in their preparation of Eurosur, as this border is more sensitive in terms of irregular migration than the sea border.

Desired outcome: (as presented by Slovenia)

- Sharing of the National Situational Picture at sea with neighbouring member states.

- Further enhancement of real-time exchange and cooperation of the NCC with other authorities present at sea (but not responsible for border control) and Frontex.
- Further development of hardware and software to upgrade the analysis layer of NSP.

2.2 **Key issue: Use of modern technologies at the border**

Slovenia and the Commission agree that support for the use of modern technology at the border, notably automated border control (ABC) gates for EU citizens crossing the external border, should be a priority for the Internal Security Fund.

Desired outcome:

- 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.

Funding priorities:

- Investments related to the use of modern technologies at the border.

3 **Specific objective: Information Systems**

Slovenia and the Commission agree that support to EURODAC, VIS, SIS and consular cooperation mechanisms constitute main priorities within ISF.

3.1 **Key issue: Implementation of Visa Information System and “consular coverage” in Schengen visa issuance**

It is agreed that Slovenia will continue investments in this area. Slovenia concluded many representation arrangements and cooperates with ESPs in certain locations and will continue its successful practices in this respect. The Commission stressed that the issue should be looked at on the basis of the broader possibilities offered by the Visa Code.

Desired outcome:

- Efficient operations and customer-friendly service to visa applicants.
- Full implementation of VIS, including VISMAIL available and in operation; VIS roll-out in consulates to the third and last set of regions.

Funding priorities:

- Actions supporting operations, maintenance and evolution of the National Systems, including VISMAIL.
- Reconstruction, repair and modernization of equipment of consular offices; training and staffing of consular offices.
- Consular cooperation mechanisms with other Member States.

3.2 **Key issue: Implementation of Schengen Information System II**

Slovenia agrees to continue investments in this area.

Desired outcome:

- SIS II available and in operation.
- SIRENE office in operation.
- SIS II national system is resilient to cyber-attacks in terms of physical, computer and data security.

Funding priorities:

- Maintenance and upgrade of national SIS II.
- Support of the SIRENE office.
- Protection of the SIS II national systems (both physical and against hacking).

III. OTHER ISSUES

1 Specific Actions

Slovenia did not yet express its intention at the time of the meeting to apply for an additional financing for Specific Actions.

2 Union actions (direct management)

Slovenia raised several points in their reply to the Key Issues Paper and during the dialogue which could be considered as ideas for possible Union actions:

- **Training platforms at regional level** (i.e. Central European Police Academy (MEPA) in the field of criminal investigations).
- **Collective cross-border action on property crime and security at mass events.**
- **Exchange of information and criminal intelligence** amongst Member States, Europol and third countries and improved analytical possibilities for the collection and processing of criminal intelligence.
- **Fostering the development of forensic investigations to combat serious and organized crime** in accordance with the vision for European Forensic Science 2020 including the creation of a European Forensic Science Area and the development of forensic science infrastructure in Europe.
- **Strengthening of the security of high-risk transports** (cash, other valuable items and hazardous substances).

It was agreed that a strategic approach was necessary to ensure good coordination with other actions. It would be important to avoid duplication and ensure good coordination with Union Actions, EU Agencies activities and actions supported through other EU funding sources.

3 Implementation of the national programme

The Commission recalled the need for a multiannual strategy, identifying clear priorities to be addressed through the Home Affairs Funds and grouping actions in clusters (building blocks) to avoid fragmentation.

It was agreed that Slovenia will reflect on the financial envelopes to be allocated to the various priorities and to define adequate common and programme-specific indicators to measure progress.

A well-functioning management and control system, adapted to the new requirements of the future Funds, will also have to be put in place and full coherence will need to be ensured with funding from other EU financial instruments, in particular the European Structural and Investment Funds. Slovenia was invited to submit its draft national programmes for the two Funds by 30 November 2013¹.

4 Application of the Partnership principle in programming

Slovenia indicated that similarly to the current SOLID Funds, the partnership principle will be applied during both the programming and the implementation phase. The preparation of the national programmes will include cooperation with NGOs and local authorities. Slovenia plans to include the responsible authority in the monitoring committee.

5 Home Affairs Agencies

SI is actively taking part in Home affairs agencies (e.g. participated in numerous joint operations coordinated by Frontex; participation in CEPOL residential trainings, SIRNE/Schengen related training, and e-learning, good cooperation with EUROPOL). The Commission encourages Slovenia to further participate in agencies' activities and make best use of their tools (e.g., more active participation in EASO activities, and CEPOL's European Police Exchange Programme (ExPro)).

IV. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Slovenia:

- Mr Boštjan Šefic, State Secretary, Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- Ms Dominika Marolt-Maver, European Affairs and International Cooperation Service, MoI (Head of Delegation)
- Mr Robert Furman, General Police Directorate
- Mr Tomaž Peršolja, Criminal Police Directorate
- Mr Matjaž Dovžan, Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate, MoI
- Ms Pina Stepan, Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate, MoI
- Mr Goran Borovnik, Uniformed Police Directorate
- Mr Robert More, Uniformed Police Directorate
- Mr Aleksander Bračko, Aliens Centre
- Ms Polona Čufer-Klep, Service for European funds, MoI
- Mr Gregor Skender, Service for European funds, MoI
- Mr Tomaž Lampič, Information and Telecommunications Office, Police
- Mr Andrej Šter, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

European Commission, Directorate-General for Home Affairs

- Ms Marta CYGAN – Director, Directorate D, Strategy and Delivery Steering

¹ During the consolidation of the agreed minutes, it has been decided to postpone the submission of the two programmes until 6 January 2014.

- Ms Monika MOSSHAMMER, Deputy Head of Unit, Unit C1, Border management and Schengen governance/relations with Frontex
- Mr Vincent CATOT - Unit B2, Asylum and relations with EASO
- Ms Silvena PESTA – Desk officer for Slovenia, Unit D3, MFF Programming

- Ms Nataša ŠIP, Media, Communication, Partnerships and Networks, EC Representation in Slovenia