PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 Project Number: SI.0103.01

1.2 Project Title: Home Affairs

1.3 Sector: Ministry of the Interior - General Police Directorate, Aliens' Centre, Asylum Section

1.4 Location: Slovenia (MoI, state border - border crossings, inland area, presumed location for Asylum Home - Vič, location for Aliens' Centre will be defined)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objectives:
Fulfilment of standards in order to establish an area of freedom, security and justice in accordance with the EU and Schengen acquis.
Higher level of police co-operation in preventing all forms of criminal activities in accordance with Title VI of the Treaty on EU.

2.2 Project Purpose:
Slovenian police force and personnel of the MoI qualified and equipped for carrying out efficient control over migration flows

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority:
The aim of this component is to address the short-term priorities (the implementation of the new Law on Foreigners and on Asylum and bring about full participation in the Schengen Information System) and medium-term priorities (further upgrade law enforcement bodies - staff numbers, training and equipment) identified in the Accession Partnership (AP) approved by the European Union which also invites the Slovene Government to start taking actions and measures in the field of Justice and Home Affairs.

Based on the documents provided by the commission (Opinion, Progress Report and AP) the Slovene Government developed the overall goals and objectives in the National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis. The NPAA in the field of JHA defines developmental and strategic objectives, as well as the policies, reforms and measures needed for the realisation of these objectives in the period up to the anticipated accession of Slovenia to the EU. Attention is also placed on harmonisation of technical measures with standards of the EU, on defining systemisation, type and purchase plan of technical resources.
Moreover, the JHA Expert Mission to Slovenia (22 - 27 February 1998) identified priorities, which need to be addressed in the area of border management and border control, police/organised crime, asylum and immigration/migration. The report of the Collective Evaluation Group of the European Union Council, the regular report of the Commission on Progress Accession of October 1999 and the National Action Plan under the Phare Horizontal Programme (PHP) of April 2000 identified Slovenian needs to develop adequate capacity in the field of asylum by adopting the implementing decrees on the basis of 1999 Asylum Law, further increasing the decision capacity in Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures, streamlining in accordance with the European standards and practice the reception/accommodation of asylum seekers and establish a functioning assistance network for integration of recognised refugees.

3. Description
3.1 Background and justification:

The Schengen acquis demands high standards for border control and border protection of external border, including appropriate number of high qualified and equipped staff, enabling border control not to be an obstacle for free movement of persons and goods. At 34 border crossing points with the Republic of Croatia (24 international and 10 interstate), at 3 airports and at 4 sea border crossings functioning as future external borders, Slovenian police has already been equipped by basic equipment for document control and for detection of frauds and has also on-line connection with the central computer system of the Ministry enabling transmission of data; analogue radio system is functioning, at more frequent border crossings there is also equipment for detection of persons hidden in the trucks, drugs, weapons, etc. Police units responsible for border protection are equipped by basic police equipment and vehicles enabling their mobility, as well as by observing equipment.

To successfully address today’s migration flows, particularly with regard to the re-opening of the Balkan migration corridor, Slovenia has to adapt and upgrade its present accommodation capacity. A new reception/accommodation centre with adequate standards is an absolute necessity. Moreover, to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in this centre (women, unaccompanied minors, disabled, etc.) additional facilities and equipment are required. Asylum seekers, however, are being accommodated at the Asylum Home in the same building where the Aliens' Centre is located, which accommodates the aliens who are in the procedure of expulsion from the country.

Aliens are being accommodated at three locations: at the Asylum Home where the central part of the Aliens' Centre is located, in the village Prosenjakovci near Murska Sobota and in the village Veliki Otok near Postojna. Present accommodation capacity in the Asylum Home in Ljubljana where the Aliens' Centre is located is for 150 persons, taking into account the accommodation standards, however, from time to time there are 500 and more persons accommodated, not taking into consideration their nationalities, sex and family reunion. Accommodation capacity in Prosenjakovci is approx. for 50 persons, however, there are up to 100 persons accommodated. In Aliens' Centre in Postojna more stricter
police control (in carrying out a restriction to move) is organised and accommodation capacity is up to 100 persons, however, there are up to 200 persons accommodated. Since it is not possible to separate persons according to their nationalities and sex, it causes a lot of conflict situations among them. There are no suitable premises for organised medical, sanitary, social and humanitarian work within all three locations. Thus a new Aliens' Centre with adequate standards separated from Asylum Home is an absolute necessity.

As a consequence of the accession process, Slovenia is slowly becoming a final destination for asylum seekers/refugees. In addition, upon the adoption of the asylum legislation an increase in the recognition rate is foreseen and therefore the need to establish a more efficient integration assistance structure is obvious.

Thus the objective of the 2001 Phare programme in the area of Home Affairs is focused on investment in 4 main components:

**Component 1: Information and Telecommunications System**
1.1 Digital radio network (1.6 MEUR national funds, 0.9 MEUR Phare funds)
1.2 Assuring of the backup of central information system of the MoI (0.75 MEUR Phare funds, other national funds; see Annex 5)
1.3 Further upgrade of LAN (0.7 MEUR national funds, 0.5 MEUR Phare funds)

**Component 2: Technical equipment to improve border control system**
3.1 Equipment for border control at the border crossings (195.000 EUR Phare funds)
3.2 Equipment for border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border (1.105.000 Phare funds)

(Co-financing in the amount of at least 50% of Phare funds will be guaranteed for the supply of transport facilities for the police, special technical equipment for border control and border surveillance and for personal equipment of police officers.)

**Component 3: Asylum Home**
3.1 Prefabricated accommodation premises for 200 (220) asylum seekers (984.000 EUR Phare funds)
3.2 Prefabricated administration building (566.000 EUR Phare funds)

(Co-financing in the amount of at least 50% of Phare funds will be guaranteed for the execution of the project, repurchase of land (approx. 5000 m2), communications-computer installation, special equipment, etc. In the national budget for the year 2001 the amount of 377.358 EUR is guaranteed for repurchase of land.

**Component 4: Aliens' Centre**
4.1 Accommodation premises for 600 persons (3.200m2) including accompanying premises (sanitary part, rooms for isolation, outdoor patient department, separated toilets, laundry, dining room, etc.); 650.000 EUR Phare funds;
4.2 Premises for 140 employees (approx. 720 m²) including accompanying premises (cloak room, toilets, magazine for weapons and ammunition, storehouse, etc.); 350,000 EUR Phare funds.

(Co-financing in the amount of 1.6 MEUR will be guaranteed for the execution of the project in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. The amount of 60,000 EUR will be allocated in the year 2001 (adaptation of the roof, costs for the preparation of complete project documentation including the obtaining all necessary licences).

3.2 Linked activities
The objective of the 2001 Phare programme is linked with the preceding projects supported by the 1997, the 1999 Phare and the 2000 Phare, as well as with the achievements of other projects:

- Twinning SL97/IB/JHA/01 - finished on August 31, 2000. The main objectives of this project were to define all measures necessary to meet the Schengen requirements regarding personnel, equipment, IT structures, training, compensatory measures, control at airports, ports and trains, as well as the adjustment of Slovenian legislation to that of the Union.
- The twinning project SL99/IB/JH/02 (border control) - started on September 1, 2000 after finishing the first one. The project is focused on the preparation of new draft laws and international agreements harmonised with the EU acquis, on training personnel, conditions necessary for compensatory measures and on further up-grading of IT structures.
- The twinning project SL99/IB/JH/01 (organised crime) is under preparation. The main objective is to qualify the Criminal Investigation Directorate for detection and investigation of organised crime, taking into account the EU acquis.
- Participation of Slovenian police in Phare Multi-county Horizontal programmes (ENFOPOL 118, Odysseus).
- Referring to bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States police force, the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia and the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on proving assistance for the equipment in the period between 1999 and 2002 was signed in November 1999.
- In FM99 the amount of 3.3 MEUR was foreseen for the supply of IT and other technical equipment. A public tender was carried out, analysis done and the suppliers were chosen, evaluation report was prepared by the MoI and approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation. Investment will be realised by the end of September 2002.
- In FM2000 the amount of 6.124.372 EUR is foreseen, of which 300.000 EUR for institution building and 5.824.372 EUR for investment in IT and technical equipment. The 2000 FM was signed on 11 December 2000.

3.3 Results
Component 1: Coverage of inland territory increased by mobile digital radio terminals; communications between operative units and police directorates and the MoI improved; encrypted communication assured; host backup established; IT equipment enabling the
access to the AFIS system and image capturing upgraded; the access to all information necessary for police units inland the country assured by the improved IT structure.

Component 2: The level of technical equipment improved and a part of investment plan to fulfil the Schengen criteria realised; police officers trained and skilled for the use of purchased equipment; border protection beyond border crossing points improved by better mobility of police patrols and by additional equipment for border protection in less favourable conditions; sea border permanently and more efficiently observed without additional involvement of vessels and police staff; optimal engagement of police force for border protection and better co-ordination on the spot assured; the user's rights, obligations and maintenance legally regulated; technology for prevention, detection of criminal offences connected to border crossing improved; criminal charges based on effective material proofs.

Component 3: A reception/accommodation centre for asylum seekers set up, as well as accommodation premises for personnel (approx. 60 employees).

Component 4: A reception/accommodation centre for aliens set up, as well as accommodation premises for personnel (approx. 140 employees) and accommodation conditions for aliens improved in accordance with international standards (sex separation, children - adolescents, families and eventually according to nationality).

3. 4 Activities

Component 1: Setting up of a basic infrastructure for digital radio communications (system units, base stations, terminals); setting up of digital radio communications to police units at the green and blue border (coverage of the territory); training technical staff for using this equipment properly (30 - 50 persons); planning the place of installation to set up backup facilities; establishing all necessary communications for this place; installing and configuring backup facilities IT equipment; installing IT equipment enabling the access to the AFIS system and image capturing; building up of universal structured wiring at the premises of police units inland the country (28) and installing LAN network.

Component 2: Determination of police units where the purchased equipment developed specially for border protection will be located in order to use it to a great extent; adjustment of legal acts on systematisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance; training police staff for using this equipment properly (approx. 400); adjustment of police tactics on border protection to new technology and equipment.

Component 3: Preparing a targeted PI campaign for local communities to sensitise the local population to accept a reception centre in their neighbourhood (financed from national funds); co-operation with NGOs on this issue; repurchase of land (approx. 5000 m²); installing prefabricated accommodation premises; the purchase of IT technology and other equipment; training personnel (40-60 persons).
Component 4: Adapting of already existing premises including all infrastructure, the purchase of necessary technical equipment for protection of the Centre, adapting of water installation, power and low tension current installation as well as central heating and other necessary works, the purchase of other equipment for appropriate work of the Centre (furniture, bureau equipment, equipment for dining rooms, laundry, out patient department, etc.)

Means
Component 1: The purchase of equipment (investment contracts using national and Phare funds); exchange of experiences on information technology by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States.

Component 2: The purchase of equipment (investment contracts using national and Phare funds); professional support on training of police staff (approx. 400) for using this equipment before equipment is operative; additional train the trainers courses (approx. 20 police officers) with professional support by police forces of the EU Member States (bilateral co-operation); exchange of experiences on police tactics by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States; participation in the Community training programmes (within the European Police College considering the programmes of the EPC after its establishment) and in other multilateral programmes.

Component 3: Investment contracts (by using national and Phare funds).

Component 4: Investment contracts (by using national and Phare funds).

4. Institutional Framework
The beneficiary shall be the Slovene Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for all four components (particular services within the Ministry responsible for individual field of work).

5. Detailed Budget (in EUR)
See Annex 2

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing</th>
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<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>2.600.000</td>
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<td>Component 3</td>
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<td>1.600.000</td>
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<td>3.150.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 4</td>
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<td>2.600.000</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>6.000.000</td>
<td>7.550.000</td>
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<td>13.550.000</td>
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* Within the Component 1 the co-financing from the national funds for the sub-components 1 (Digital Radio Network) and 3 (LAN upgrade) is taken into account, while co-financing for the sub-component 2 (backup facilities) is not possible to predict at the present moment, it is presumed, however, that the national funds will contribute the same amount (at least 50%).

* Within the Component 3 from the total sum of co-financing from the national budget in the amount of 1.6 MEUR the sum of 377,358 EUR (repurchase of land) will be allocated in the year 2001.

* Within the Component 4 from the total sum of co-financing from the national budget in the amount of 1.6 MEUR the sum of 60,000 EUR (adaptation of the roof, costs for the preparation of complete project documentation, including the obtaining all necessary licences) will be allocated in the year 2001.

Contribution from the national funds to correspond Phare funds is 55.72%, however, the above mentioned remarks (national budget 2001) should be taken into account.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The Ministry of the Interior as an Implementing Authority will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the projects. The projects will be co-ordinated in the MoI by Mr. Peter Jeglič, MA, State Undersecretary, 1000 Ljubljana, Štefanova 2, Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 300 94 09 (or +386 1 300 94 40), fax: +386 1 300 94 34, e-mail: peter.jeglic@gov.si.

Tendering and contracting shall be carried out by the CFCU within the Ministry of Finance as an Implementing Agency, the contact person is Mr. Peter Škofič, PAO, CFCU, Beethovenova 11, tel. +386 1 478 62 03, fax: +386 1 478 62 04, e-mail: peter.skofic@mf-rs.si, while the Contracting Authority shall be the Ministry of the Interior. Particular services within the Ministry shall be the Final Beneficiary of the project.

The tendering and contracting of the project components shall follow standard DIS rules and procedures.

6.2 Non standard aspects

No other non-standard aspects are foreseen.

6.3 Contracts

For all four components more than one tender is foreseen, while the components will be specified in LOTs. Component 1 (IT equipment) will be specified in 4 LOTs, while the Component 2 (technical equipment for border control and border protection) will be specified in minimum 4 LOTs, and the Component 3 (Asylum Home) will be specified in a single LOT, as well as the Component 4 (Aliens' Centre).
Considering this proposal of selection in minimum 10 LOTs, 10 contracts are foreseen (expected values in EUR for each contract can be seen in Annex 5 to the Project fiche). It should be pointed out that for digital radio presumably a separate LOT and 1 contract are foreseen financed from both sources, national and Phare.

7. Implementation Schedule
See Annex 3

8. Equal Opportunity
Will be fully respected in the selection of the experts in all phases.
*Just to substantiate: within the Ministry more than 8,000 persons are employed, the proportion of women is 21.2% due to the fact that approx. 5,000 persons are employed within the police forces, however, in other organisational units of the Ministry there are more than 3,000 employees, the proportion of women is 54.5%.*

9. Environment
Environmental screenings and impact reports have not been carried out due to the subject matter of the project. We estimate that there will be no negative impact on the environment.

10. Rates of return
Investment in IT and other technical equipment, as well as in Asylum Home and Aliens' Centre is not of commercial (profit-oriented) character. It will enable the Ministry of the Interior as a part of state administration to meet the EU and Schengen requirements by the time of Slovenian accession to the Union.

11. Investment Criteria
11.1 Catalytic effect: Investment in further development of IT infrastructure and in technical equipment necessary for the efficient state border protection, as well as in the setting up a new Asylum Home and Aliens' Centre is one of the most demanding projects in the field of Home Affairs, which would, without Phare support, require much more time.
11.2 Co-financing: the Governmental funds
11.3 Additionality: not applicable
11.4 Project readiness and size: more detailed technical specifications as a part of Tender Dossier for all four components will be prepared within the period of one year.
11.5 Sustainability: All expenses for proper maintenance of IT and technical equipment, Asylum Home and Aliens' Centre after the warranty period will be ensured by national funding (regular funds of the Ministry)
11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions: not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing
Final results of the 1997 twinning project as well as the Expert Mission Report (1998) represent the basis also for the 2001 Phare programming and will contribute to dynamics of the national budget (budget of the MoI) from the year 2001 onwards and possible Phare contribution in order to achieve the wider objective of the project.
The project will also depend on continuous progress in the adoption of the acquis according to the NPAA.

In order to attain the level of effectiveness of police work as required by the EU acquis and in particular by the Schengen Agreement, the plan for investment in IT, other technical equipment, Asylum Home (repurchase of land) and Aliens’ Centre (adaptation of the roof, preparation of complete project documentation including the obtaining of all necessary licences) has been prepared by the Ministry and it is incorporated in the 2001 national budget, which will be adopted presumably by the end of February this year. The budget of the Ministry includes items concerning above mentioned investment. The approval of the equipment (financed by Phare funds) will probably depend on an expert's (or more due to different components of the project) opinion on technical specifications. In addition, the project will depend on the corresponding purchase and implementation of technical equipment funded by Government sources to complement Phare funded purchase and its installation as determined by the 1999 and 2000 FM.

The complete IT infrastructure will be developed and upgraded according to the Development strategy of the IT system of the police between 2000 - 2003 (adopted in the middle of 2000) and will depend on the allocation of national and complementary Phare funds. The 2001 Phare programme represents the continuation of this process (with the exception of setting up backup facilities for the central computing system of the MoI) and co-financing from national funds will be assured in the amount of 50% at least.

The implementation of the third component (Asylum Home) depends on the preparation of complete project documentation and its confirmation, including the successful realisation of the first phase - repurchase of land. Funds for this phase are envisaged in the national budget of MoI for 2001 (approx. 377,358 EUR).

The implementation of the fourth component (Aliens' Centre) depends on the preparation of complete project documentation and its confirmation including the obtaining all necessary licences. Funds for this phase will be covered from national funds foreseen for the years 2001 and 2002. Adaptation of the existing premises is foreseen in the year 2002, while the remaining works are planned in the year 2003 using national and Phare funds.

The results of the expert mission of the Phare Horizontal Programme which was held in January 2001 should be taken into account as well.
### Phare log frame

**LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulfilment of standards in order to establish an area of freedom, security and justice in accordance with the EU and Schengen acquis</td>
<td>Full implementation of the EU acquis in the field of JHA by the time of accession to the Union; Ability for fully authorised participation of the representatives of the MoI in the EU working parties by the time of accession to the Union; Legal framework for police co-operation assured, police co-operation (on bilateral and multilateral level) carried out by the time of accession to the Union</td>
<td>EU Working Party Joint Evaluation; Regular reports on Slovenia's progress towards accession; Possible mission of the EU evaluation groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher level of police co-operation in preventing all forms of criminal activities in accordance with Title VI of the Treaty on EU</td>
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**Programme name and number**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracting period expires: 15.09.2003</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: 15.09.2004</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total budget: EURO 13.55 million</td>
<td>Phare budget: EURO 6.0 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project purpose</td>
<td>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| · Slovenian police force and personnel of the MoI qualified and equipped for carrying out efficient control over migration flows | · Decreased number (between 5 - 10%) of third countries nationals refused at the existing EU external borders after crossing the Slovenian border  
· Proportion of cleared-up criminal offences increased (at least 10%): smuggling of human beings, vehicles and "forbidden" materials in transit through Slovenia  
· Improved the proportion between illegal migrants captured by Slovenian police and persons readmitted from the EU Member States to Slovenia (on 80% -20%) | · General Police Directorate reports  
· Regular reports on Slovenia's progress towards accession | · NPAA implemented  
· Twinnings (SL98/IB/JH/02, SL99/IB/JH/01 and SL99/IB/JH/02) realised  
· FM 99 and FM 2000 realised  
· Adequate co-financing by national funds  
· Strengthen bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States police  
· Lack of political will and funds to implement strategy  
· Continuity of enlargement process, adequate and timely information on transfer of the Schengen legislation into the EU acquis  
· Decision of the competent EU authorities on the future structure of SIS |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Component 1** | - Coverage of inland territory increased by mobile radio terminals  
- Communications between operative units and police directorates and the MoI improved  
- Encrypted communication assured  
- Host backup established  
- The access to all information necessary for police units inland the country assured by the improved IT structure | **Component 1**  
- Radio terminals connected to police directorates by digital communications (digital radio system in place for the needs of police communications within regional police directorate) by 2004  
- System failure reduced to minimum (higher system availability assured) by 2004  
- Direct access of the 28 inland police units to data bases of the central computer system and transfer of warrants, fingerprints, images.. also by LAN by 2004 | **Component 1**  
- Possible missions of the EU evaluation groups in Slovenia  
- General Police Directorate reports on technical systemisation, usage and maintenance of IT equipment  
- Annual reports of the Information and Telecommunications Service  
- Take-over certificates (TOC) for IT equipment  
- Collective evaluation group report |  
- Realisation of the IT development plan in the MoI  
- Enabling of educational and training programmes for technical staff  
- Participation in some EU information systems before the accession |
| **Component 2** | - The level of technical equipment improved and a part of investment plan to fulfil the Schengen criteria realised  
- Police officers trained and skilled for the use of purchased equipment  
- Border protection outside border crossing points improved by better mobility of police patrols and by additional equipment for border protection in less favourable conditions  
- Sea border permanently and more efficiently observed without additional involvement of vessels and police staff  
- Optimal engagement of police force for | **Component 2** - All border crossings important for international traffic at the future EU external border equipped by crime investigation equipment for investigation on the spot by the end of 2003  
- All above-mentioned border crossings equipped by controlling video system by 2004  
- Equipment at police units installed, properly maintained and fully operational immediately after its supply  
- Police unit operates at the sea | **Component 2**  
- General Police Directorate reports on systemisation, usage and maintenance of technical equipment  
- Report on the realisation of investment plan to fulfil the Schengen criteria  
- Possible missions of the EU evaluation groups in Slovenia  
- Collective evaluation group report |  
- Sufficient financial means for the realisation of technical equipment plan for police (national funds, FM99 and FM2000)  
- Verified Twinning results (SL/97/IB/JHA/01, SL/98/IB/JH/J/02)  
- New Border Control Act adopted  
- Support of the EU Member States police forces in the preparation of guidelines for tactical usage of |
border protection and better co-ordination on the spot assured
- The user's rights, obligations and maintenance legally regulated
- Technology for prevention, detection of criminal offences connected to border crossing improved
- Criminal charges based on effective material proofs

Component 3
- A reception/accommodation centre set up
- Accommodation premises for personnel (cca 60 employees) set up

Component 4
- A reception/accommodation centre set up, as well as accommodation premises for personnel (approx. 140 employees) Accommodation conditions for aliens improved in accordance with international standards (sex separation, children - adolescents, families and eventually according to nationality).

Component 3
- 200 asylum seekers assisted and accommodated with adequate reception standards by 2004
- Personnel accommodated accordingly by 2004

Component 4
- 600 aliens assisted and accommodated with adequate reception standards by the end 2003
- Personnel accommodated accordingly by the end 2003

Component 3
- Several human rights organisations reports (Ombudsman, NGOs) International organisations reports (UNHCR, Amnesty International, UN)
- Regular Asylum Section reports

Component 3
- Consistence of Governmental policy
- Availability of national funding to match Phare funds
- Limited human resources (appropriate systemisation)

Component 4
- Consistence of Governmental policy
- Availability of national funding to match Phare funds
- Limited human resources (appropriate systemisation)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Component 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Setting up of a basic infrastructure for digital radio communications (system units, base stations, terminals)</td>
<td>· Purchase of equipment (investment contracts using national and Phare funds);</td>
<td>· Realisation of FM99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Setting up of digital radio communications to police units at the green and blue border (coverage of the territory)</td>
<td>· Exchange of experiences on information technology by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States.</td>
<td>· Allocation of financial means from FM2000 according to the plan (especially for digital radio network sub-component)</td>
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<td>· Training of technical staff for using this equipment properly (30 - 50 persons)</td>
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<td>· Insufficient financial resources in MOI budget</td>
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<td>· Planning of the place of installation to set up backup facilities</td>
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<td>· Limited capacities of human resources in Information and Telecommunications Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Establishing all necessary communications for this place</td>
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<td>· Installing and configuring of back-up facilities IT equipment</td>
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<td>· Building up of universal structured wiring at the premises of police units inland the country (28) and installing LAN network</td>
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<td><strong>Component 2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Component 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Determination of police units where the purchased equipment developed specially for border protection will be located in order to use it to a great extent</td>
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<td>· Adjustment of legal acts on systemisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance</td>
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<td>· Training of police staff for using this</td>
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<td>- Preparing a targeted PI campaign for local communities to sensitise the local population to accept a reception centre in their neighbourhood (financed by national funds)</td>
<td>- Investment contracts (by using national and Phare funds) signed by 2003 (at the latest)</td>
<td>- Consistence of Governmental policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Co-operation with NGOs on this issue</td>
<td>- Consistence of Governmental policy</td>
<td>- Xenophobic tendencies in the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Repurchase of land (5000 m²)</td>
<td>- Investment contracts (by using national and Phare funds) signed by 2003 at the latest</td>
<td>- Adequate co-financing by national funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Installing prefabricated accommodation premises</td>
<td>- Xenophobic tendencies in the region</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Purchase of IT technology and other equipment</td>
<td>- Consistence of Governmental policy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Training of personnel (40-60 persons)</td>
<td>- Consistence of Governmental policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Equipment properly (approx. 400)
- Adjustment of police tactics on border protection to new technology and equipment
- EU Member States (bilateral co-operation) before the training of police staff
- Exchange of experiences on police tactics by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States
- Participation in Community training programmes (within the European Police College considering the programmes of the EPC after its establishment; see SCOREBOARD to review progress on the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the EU)
equipment for protection of the Centre
Adapting of water installation, power and low tension current installation as well as central heating and other necessary works The purchase of other equipment for appropriate work of the Centre (furniture, bureau equipment, equipment for dining rooms, laundry, outpatient department, etc.)

<p>| equipment for protection of the Centre Adapting of water installation, power and low tension current installation as well as central heating and other necessary works The purchase of other equipment for appropriate work of the Centre (furniture, bureau equipment, equipment for dining rooms, laundry, outpatient department, etc.) | the region Adequate co-financing by national funds |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· Implementation of the JHA strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Adoption of regulations providing for alignment with the EU and Schengen acquis by end 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· To ensure the necessary infrastructure for making SIS inquiries for all police units at the southern border, for the border zone at important police units inland the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Determination of reserve location for the backup of central information system of the MoI and the preparation of complete project documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Police force and other professional staff properly equipped and trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Preparation of complete project documentation for the establishment of a new Asylum Home and its confirmation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Preparation of complete project documentation for the establishment of a new Aliens' Centre and its confirmation</td>
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</table>
### Annex 2A Implementation time chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Digital Radio Network</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Backup of CPU</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>1.3 LAN upgrade</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 2: Technical equipment</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Border Control Equipment</td>
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<td>2.2 Border Protection Equipment</td>
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<table>
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<table>
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NB See also sheet 2 for disbursement schedule

Annex 2B of Financing Proposal

Name and Number of programme

Home Affairs

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING SCHEDULE

(EUR million)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9/30/01</th>
<th>12/31/01</th>
<th>3/31/02</th>
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<td>crossings (green and blue border) - equipment</td>
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</table>
## Component 3: Asylum Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Value 3</th>
<th>Value 4</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3.1 Prefabricated accommodation premises (200-220 asylum seekers)</td>
<td>0.984</td>
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## Component 4: Aliens' Centre

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<td>4.1 Accommodation premises for 600 aliens (3.200 m²)</td>
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<td>4.2 Premises for 140 employees (720 m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NB: all contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of FM

**NB1:** assumption: FM 2001 will be signed in December 2001!

**NB2:** assumption: due to various equipment, there is a strong probability of more than one tender.
## CUMULATIVE DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9/30/01</th>
<th>12/31/01</th>
<th>3/31/02</th>
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<td>1.1 Digital Radio Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Backup of central information system of the MoI</td>
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### Notes:
- The table above details the cumulative disbursement schedule for Home Affairs, categorized into different components and sub-components.
- Each row represents a specific component, followed by sub-components and their respective disbursement amounts for different dates.
- The disbursement amounts are in EUR million.

### Additional Information:
- The table includes dates ranging from 9/30/01 to 12/31/04, indicating the period over which the disbursements are spread.
- The disbursement amounts vary significantly across the dates and components, with some components having multiple sub-components each with its own disbursement schedule.

### Analysis:
- The largest disbursement is seen in Component 3: Asylum Home, with a total of 1.550 EUR million by 12/31/04.
- Component 1: Information and telecommunication system shows a steady increase over the period, with the highest amount of 2.150 EUR million by 12/31/03.

---
### Component 4: Aliens’ Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Accommodation premises for 600 aliens (3,200 m²)</th>
<th>Premises for 140 employees (720 m²)</th>
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**TOTAL:**

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<th>4.245</th>
<th>4.320</th>
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</table>

NB all disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM

**NB 1:** assumption: disbursment of 60% (provisional acceptance) and 40% (final acceptance) for Border protection, Asylum Home and Aliens’ Centre

**NB 2:** assumption: disbursment of 90% (provisional acceptance) and 10% (final acceptance) for IT equipment
### CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING and DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (EUR million)

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>6.000</td>
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<td>4.245</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NB: 1. all contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of FM
2. all disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM
## Programme Number | Document | Strategic Plan | Section | Home Affairs | Version February 2001
---|---|---|---|---|---

### Budget - detailed cost breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Digital Radio Network</td>
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<td>1.2.1 Central processor unit</td>
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<td>1.2.3 LAN upgrade</td>
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<td><strong>Component 2: Technical equipment</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Border control on border crossings - equipment</td>
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<td>195.000</td>
<td>195.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border) - equipment</td>
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<td>1.105.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>1.300.000</td>
<td>1.300.000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Component 3: Asylum Home</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Prefabricated accommodation premises (200-220 asylum seekers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>984.000</td>
<td>984.000</td>
<td>1.600.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Prefabricated administration building (60 employees)</td>
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<td>566.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.550.000</td>
<td>1.550.000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 4: Aliens’ Centre</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1 Accommodation premises (600 aliens)</td>
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<td>4.2 Premises for employees (140)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>6.000.000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Co-financing from the national budget in the amount of 7.55 MEUR will be guaranteed through the period of the years 2001, 2002 and 2003.
Annex 4 to the Project Fiche

References to feasibility/pre-feasibility study

In preparing the 2001 Phare programming the following documents have been taken into consideration as key references:

Accession Strategy in the Field of Justice and Home Affairs as a part of the Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia in the Process of Accession to the European Union (Bulletin of the National Assembly nos. 48,48-I/97)

Mission Report on the Identification of Projects in the Field of Justice and Home Affairs to be Implemented under the Phare Programme for the Republic of Slovenia (May, 1998)


Final Results of the 1997 twinning project (SI97/IB/JHA/01 - achieved in the Step 2, Phase 2, August - October 2000)

SI9908.01 Supply of Equipment for State Border Control under the 1999 Phare national programme, a public tender for the purchase of IT and other technical equipment was carried out on 11 September 2000; suppliers were chosen and evaluation report prepared by the Ministry of the Interior was approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation


Forensic Laboratory Development Plan by the Year 2003 (harmonised with the European Network of Forensic Institutes), Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana 1998
ANNEX 5 TO THE PROJECT FICHE

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Projects within proposal for PHARE National Programme 2001 represent the continuous process of police modernisation and equipping that is going on in the context of the two approved projects (and with regard to the funds granted in the previous two years; the 1999 FM has been signed, a public tender for the purchase of the equipment carried out, analysis done and the suppliers were chosen, evaluation report was approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation; the 2000 FM was signed in December 2000, the first draft of technical specifications prepared and sent to the CFCU).

Some of the actions have already been performed, the 1999 Phare funds are being drawn and we shall still receive funds from the 2000 Phare programme. The rough estimation of costs also encompasses own means of the Ministry of the Interior. Namely, as agreed, some activities are to be financed exclusively by these means: structured cabling of police facilities, partial upgrading of central computer system, development of certain applications, access communication equipment, etc. We have to note that the VAT is also being paid by the Ministry, the amount being a considerable one.

Component 1: Information and telecommunication system - infrastructure project

IT Infrastructure Project in the framework of Phare 2001 is a continuation of the Ministry's projects and Phare 1999 and 2000 Programme projects.

As part of the Phare 1999 and 2000 Programme the following subprojects have been started:

- the building-up of access network to international border crossings at the south border (24 locations) and the building-up of access network at 3 international airports;
- the building-up of LAN networks at international border crossings and at 3 international airports as well as the installation of appropriate information equipment (personal computers, printers, OCR-B readers). The existing police applications with the possibility of showing digital images will be upgraded and a solution of automatic fingerprint identification system will be set up;
- the building-up of access network and the building up of LAN networks within the majority of inland area (at the so-called green and blue border);
- besides, we also planned to set up the necessary IT infrastructure for the needs of the special unit, two mounted police units and eight traffic police stations in the south border zone (all together 35 locations);
- the setting up of LAN networks with adequate information equipment, which will make possible the access to AFIS solution at the central location and digital capture of images and their exchange, and purchase mobile terminals for border control;
• starting the project of radio network digitalisation, which will facilitate international police co-operation and replace the relatively outdated analogue radio system, which is prone to interference and tapping;
• building-up of starting points of the information and documentation centre for migrations.

Sub-projects of the Phare 2001 National Programme are:

1.1 Digital radio network - description and financial estimation

The plan is a continuation of the project that began within the 2000 Phare programme. We plan to implement such infrastructure that will enable us to control the green and blue border. Objectives and tasks:
• to expand the geographical area with the radio signal, so that the major part of Slovenia will be covered;
• to implement new services in the field of mobile data;
• to encrypt effectively the communication transmitted;
• to establish connections with other telecommunication networks;
• to make other users within the government use the network;
• to co-operate with public security agencies of other countries.

In the 2000 Phare the investment will be focused more into infrastructure: central switching and control node, network management systems, base stations. In this project only a limited number of terminal equipment is included, while in the further step (Phare 2001) the number of purchased terminals will be increased. Operating working area is geographically bigger and a number of end users is higher. Also we need additional equipment for new mobile data applications. Radio terminals are the basement for data functions, which we plan to establish in future: data base inquiry, automatic vehicle location, picture transfer, slow scan video, connection with other telecommunication networks (telephone, data – LAN, internet).

Considering the present situation in industrial market in the world and our experiences, technical equipment has to work in accordance with the European standards for professional mobile radio – TETRA. Technical standards were confirmed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute – ETSI. These standards are: ETS 300 392 – TETRA Voice Plus Data, ETS 300 393 TETRA Packet Data Optimised, ETS 300 394 TETRA Conformance Testing, ETS 300 395 TETRA Codec, ETS 300 396 TETRA Direct Mode.

Equipment specification for 8 police directorates (green and blue border):

• 250 hand-portable radios (1.200 each)................................. 300.000 EUR
• 220 vehicle radios (1.360 each) ...................................... 300.000 EUR
• 55 fixed radios (1.820 each) ............................................. 100.000 EUR
• 13 consoles for dispatcher's centre (1.540 each)............... 200.000 EUR

Total: 900.000 EUR
The total cost evaluation for the whole project - both phases - is approximately 5.0 MEUR. In the 2000 Phare the investment was estimated to be 2,500,000 EUR (1.5 MEUR national funds, 1.0 MEUR Phare funds). In the 2001 Phare the investment is estimated to be also 2,500,000 EUR (1.6 MEUR national funds, 0.9 MEUR Phare funds). In both phases (Phare 2000 and Phare 2001, in estimated amount) a separate LOT and 1 contract are foreseen financed from both sources, national and Phare.

1.2 Assuring the backup of central information system of the Ministry of the Interior

The final report regarding twinning on border control (SL97/IB/JHA/01) recommends that the information infrastructure of the Ministry of the Interior and of the General Police Directorate respectively shall always be accessible. Namely, only a failure-free system guarantees an efficient operation of national information infrastructure within the Schengen Information System (SIS). If the system is down for a longer period of time, than the south border of Slovenia is beyond control. Such a failure would affect security of all countries, participating in the Schengen agreement and the applications of the measures and requirements by the EU in this field.

Therefore, it is our task to ensure that the border is under control also in the case of an unforeseen system breakdown, lasting for a longer period of time. There are many ways of ensuring this, but at the moment we find that the best solution and also the most complete one is the Geographically Dispersed Parallel Sysplex System (GDPS). This is an IBM product for backup of systems S/390. This is quite a new product, already implemented by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. So far, they have been very much satisfied with it. Moreover, the GDPS is being increasingly used elsewhere as well. Therefore, we find this solution as the most appropriate for us, too, though probably not the less expensive one (detailed analyses of costs and technical aspects of the system are yet to be done).

In order to implement the GDPS, a parallel system is to be set up at a reserve location, similar in its configuration to the primary one. Clearly, hardware of both locations shall support the GDPS architecture and also link both locations appropriately. Therefore, the setting up of a reserve location is not a simple project and is also costly. But, provided we receive the necessary support, it would be possible to realise the project in two to three years.

Taking into account the requirement of the EU that the international public tenders, supported by the Phare funds, are open, we believe that it would be the most appropriate to purchase additional hardware. At the moment, the only GDPS-supporting hardware within our Ministry is the Central Processor Unit (CPU). Therefore, we suggest that we include the following in our list of proposals regarding the allotment of Phare 2001 funds: purchase of CPU and two (equal) central disk sub-systems.

- 1 CPU ................................................. 500.000 EUR
- 2 (equal) central disk sub-systems ........ 250.000 EUR

Total: 750.000 EUR
Thus, the Phare contribution shall be 750,000 EUR, while the amount of other necessary investments depends in great deal on the selection of reserve location, communication facilities, etc. and it is not possible to make any predictions at this moment (financed by national funds); 2 separate LOTs and 2 contracts foreseen.

1.3 The setting-up of local area computer networks (LAN) on other inland police stations

Considering the recommendations of the Twinning project SL97/IB/JH/01, appropriate information infrastructure at other important police units inland the country is envisaged within the third phase of the building-up of contemporary IT system of the Ministry of the Interior. There are 28 such police units, of which 3 are traffic police stations. This will enable the access to the SIS data and the usage of modern information solutions respectively (SIRENE, SIRPIT, AFIS, image processing). For this purpose we plan the building-up of universal wiring and the installation of active telecommunication equipment. As a rule this equipment has been supplied by using national funds (as a part of co-financing), while adequate servers, workstations, printers and LAN switches are being provided by using Phare funds.

Phare funds will enable us to equip a good half of these police units (cost estimation for 15 units). The following items have been taken into account in the cost estimation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switch (1 per location)</td>
<td>1,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working station (10 per location)</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server (1 per location)</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printer (3 per location)</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
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</table>

The total costs of the setting up of LAN networks at all 28 police stations inland the country (approx. 200 connections, 350,000 EUR for cabling, LAN equipment per location - 15,000 EUR) amount to approx. 1.2 MEUR, of which the Phare contribution shall be 0.5 MEUR; 1 LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

Component 2 – Technical equipment to improve the border control system

Police units carry out controls of the state border (border control and protection of the state border beyond border crossings) at 34 border crossing points with the Republic of Croatia (26 road and 8 railway border crossings, of which 24 are international and the remaining ones are interstate crossings), 3 international airport and 3 maritime border crossings at 670 km long and so-called blue and green border that will become an external border of the EU after the accession of Slovenia to the European Union.

In 1999, there were 64 million passengers crossing the border with Croatia (1.7% less than in the last year), something more than 1 million passengers at airport border crossings (13.7% increase) and 166,000 passengers at maritime border crossings (8.7% decrease). The Croatian-Slovenian border is relatively easy to cross and with regard to the number of persons, treated for their illegal border crossings, it is the most problematic one. More than 50%
increase represents a number of detected smuggling in drugs - 136 cases, of which 115 cases refer to the border with Croatia (70% more than in the last year).

The number of foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing represents our serious concern. Since 1996 the number of such foreigners has been constantly increased. In 1999, there were 18,695 foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing (36% more than in 1998), the most at the Slovenian-Croatian border - 67% or 8,212 illegal border crossings. In 9 moths of 2000, there were 22,458 foreigners treated (in the same period of 1999 "only" 14,881), of which 15,339 cases referred to the border with Croatia (150% increase in comparison with the last year).

Since 1991, police work in the field of state border control has been developed systematically, on the basis of information provided by bilateral co-operation with border police forces from West European countries, their experiences, and taking into account the development in the field of equipment for the surveillance of the state border. The equipment for our police force is being purchased for carrying out tasks in connection with the surveillance of the so called green and blue border. The urgent problems, in particular at the border with Croatia, demand the engagement of more police officers for carrying out tasks in connection with the surveillance of the state border.

The main objective of the twinning project "The establishment of an efficient system of state border control" (SL97/IB/JHA/01) carried our in co-operation with the German and Austrian federal ministries of the interior in the years 1999/2000, was to define all necessary measures in the field of state border control (border control, border protection and compensatory measures) in order to be in line with the Schengen requirements. One of the goal was focused on defining technical equipment needed by the Slovenian police for the execution of its tasks.

All present equipment needed for state border control was purchased exclusively from the Slovenian budget. There is only one exception, i.e. a vehicle with a thermal vision camera, which was partly financed by Germany on the basis of the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on providing assistance for the equipment in the period between 1999 and 2002, which was signed in November 1999. There are some more purchases of the equipment for the state border control to be bought in accordance with this Agreement in a total amount (including the amount for co-financing the already bought vehicle with a thermal vision camera) of 0.3 MEUR at the most.

In the next few years, until Slovenia becomes a full Member of the EU and is able to execute the provisions of the Shengen acquis, we plan to purchase equipment for the state border control according to the systemisation prepared within the frame of the above-mentioned twinning project. The total cost evaluation for the whole project (without IT structures), taking into account also transport means (vehicles, vessels, helicopters) and personal equipment for police officers, without which they can not perform their tasks, has been estimated to approx. 70 MEUR.

Apart from the national budget funds the Phare programmes for the investment in border protection have been foreseen. Thus according to the FM99 the purchase of equipment for the state border surveillance will be carried out (in the amount of 1.12 MEUR), while the proposal
for the FM2000 envisages the amount of 2.54 MEUR for the investment in technical equipment.

In order to allow the Slovenian police to achieve as soon as possible the level of technical equipment, which will ensure a proper state border control in accordance with the requirements of EU acquis communautaire for external borders, we propose the amount of 1.6 MEUR be foreseen for the below mentioned equipment from available financial resources (national and Phare2001), and of which the EU share would be 800.000 EUR. Sub-projects are:

2.1 Border control and border crossings - equipment:

- 40 sets of crime investigation equipment at border crossing points (sets for crime investigation on the spot, equipment for testing psychotropic substances, for detecting radioactive radiation, photo-technique (2.000 EUR each)........................... 80.000 EUR
- 2 video systems to control border crossings (20.000 EUR each)................. 40.000 EUR
- 5 video systems for vehicles control at border crossings (15.000 EUR each). 75.000 EUR

Total:         195.000 EUR

With this equipment the Slovenian police would improve border control at the border crossing points, in particular in investigating criminal activities related to the border crossing (drugs and weapons trafficking, misuse of documents, stolen vehicles, etc.). Further on, the Slovenian police would be able to detect the avoidment of border control and other unlawful activities at the border crossings, to control the vehicles in order to detect possible attempts of smuggling of people, transport of stolen vehicles, etc.

The total cost evaluation for the border control and border crossings equipment is approximately 195.000 EUR Phare funds; 2 separate LOTs and 2 contracts foreseen.

2.2 Border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border) - equipment:

- 5 portable thermal vision cameras (47.000 EUR each)............................ 235.000 EUR
- 1 radar-equipped to control the blue border on the sea............................ 70.000 EUR
- 10 four-wheel drive vehicles (30.000 EUR each)................................. 300.000 EUR
- 25 personal vehicles for border protection (20.000 EUR each) (up to 1,8 ccm3, with special police equipment)................................. 500.000 EUR

Total:           1.105.000 EUR

With this equipment the mobility of police force carrying out the surveillance of the state border would be improved (illegal crossing of the state border), on the other hand it would enable more efficient observation of the border also in less favourable conditions, especially at night. A radar equipped to control the sea border would enable complete control over the sea navigation of smaller vessels in the area of the sea border of Slovenia and more efficient operative work of maritime police in detecting and preventing of illegal crossings of the sea border.
The total cost evaluation for the border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border) is 1,105,000 EUR Phare funds. 2 separate LOTs and 2 contract foreseen. Both sub-components will be co-financed by national funds in the same amount.

All equipment is foreseen for the units carrying out the control of the future external border of the EU (border with Croatia, international airports and maritime border crossings of the Slovenian-Croatian border).

With the successive supply of equipment for the police carrying out the state border control, taking into account the co-financing from the national budget, such level of technical equipment need to be achieved as it has been presented in the twinning project (until the execution of the Schengen acquis). Supply of equipment will enable more efficient control of the blue border, more efficient execution of the control at the future EU external borders and efficient engagement of additional police officers, whose employment for carrying out border control tasks has been planned for the next few years.

Component 3 - Asylum home

Slovenia is slowly becoming a final destination for asylum seekers. Upon the adoption of the asylum legislation an increase in the recognition rate is foreseen and the need to establish a more efficient integration assistance structure is obvious. An additional problem that we face every day is lack of lodging capacity. The present situation does not allow to meet the basic living conditions to category of people with special needs, that are required by the Law on Asylum and by the international conventions.

In order to solve a problem of asylum the building of 2500 m2 would suffice to accommodate 200 (220) asylum seekers, premises for carrying out accommodation procedure for foreigners, as well as premises for personnel from the Ministry of the Interior. There is estimated that capacity for 200 asylum seekers would be sufficient.

Based on JHA expert mission report of 1998, the report of the Collective Evaluation Group of the European Union Council of 1998, the regular report of the Commission on Progress Accession of October 1999, the National Action Plan under the Phare Horizontal Programme (PHP) of April 2000, Slovenia needs to develop adequate capacity in the field of asylum by adopting the implementing decrees on the basis of 1999 Asylum Law, further increasing the decision capacity in Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures, streamlining in accordance with the European standards and practice the reception/accommodation of asylum seekers and establish a functioning assistance network for integration of recognised refugees.

In line with the adopted National Action Plan under Phare Horizontal Programme, Slovenia identified several needs in relation to different phases of RSD procedure. The first step is the establishment of the Operative Unit responsible for asylum application in the sense of preliminary interviews, identification/registration procedures and initial accommodation of asylum seekers. To ensure the effective functioning of the Operative Unit, adequate communication and data processing equipment as well as appropriate facilities are needed. To successfully address today’s migration flows, particularly with regard to the re-opening of the Balkan migration corridor, Slovenia has to adapt and upgrade its present accommodation
capacity. As a consequence of the accession process, Slovenia is also slowly becoming a final destination for asylum seekers/refugees. In addition, upon the adoption of the asylum legislation an increase in the recognition rate is foreseen and therefore the need to establish a more efficient integration assistance structure is obvious.

In accordance with the Law on Asylum (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 61/99) the asylum seekers are being accommodated at the Asylum Home, located at the previous Transient Home of the Republic of Slovenia for Aliens in Celovška 166 in Ljubljana. At the same building the Centre for Foreigners is located, organised within the Police, which accommodates the foreigners who are in the procedure of expulsion from the country. Therefore two completely different categories of foreigners are accommodated at the same building who have different status and who are entitled to different lodging standards.

An additional problem that we face every day is lack of lodging capacity. Disposable lodging capacity in entire building (officially 150 beds) does not suffice because there are more than 500 foreigners accommodated daily. This is far beyond the capacity and realistic possibilities of ensuring the basic living conditions in that house. Because of the above mentioned unbearable conditions discontentment has been arising among the foreigners, the possibilities of spreading contagious diseases to foreigners and to personnel are bigger. We face conflicts between different categories of people, different kind of extortion, intolerance among foreigners is greater. There is a big pressure of residents from neighbouring houses who are disturbed by presence of foreigners.

There are officially 46 beds at Asylum Home to accommodate asylum seekers but this year in fact 200 asylum seekers have been accommodated there every day. Among them there were at least one third women and children. This year the Centre accommodated more than 4000 asylum seekers. The present situation does not allow to meet the basic living conditions to category of people with special needs that are required by the Law on Asylum and by the international conventions.

In order to solve a problem of asylum the building of 2500 m² would suffice to accommodate 200 asylum seekers, premises for carrying out accommodation procedure for foreigners, as well as premises for personnel from the Ministry of the Interior. There is estimated that capacity for 200 asylum seekers would be sufficient. If there is bigger flow of foreigners another measures will be undertaken in order to limit the number of illegal immigrants. In addition to above mentioned size of building (or smaller separated buildings) the plot of 2500 m² has to be bought which would use mainly for possible additional capacity - additional prefabricated houses for asylum seekers, as well as the facility for recreation and other activities outside the Centre. We would need therefore the plot of 5000 m². On the basis of proposed project the investment in Asylum Home - the plot and the building - is approximately 3.2 MEUR. According to this estimation, an amount of 1.600.000 EUR from Phare funds is required, if the project is to be realised and successfully completed (the difference will be financed from national funds).

Element of financial construction:
- prefabricated administration building (900 m² x 656 EUR)           566.000 EUR
- prefabricated accommodation premises (with possibility of adding new capacities, for 200 persons x 7.5m² = 1500 m² x 656 EUR)       984.000 EUR
Thus, the Phare contribution shall be 1.550.000 EUR, while the amount of other necessary investments depends in great deal on the selection of reserve location, information and communications facilities, etc. and is also predicted as much as 1.6 MEUR (financed by national funds): 1 separate LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

Component 4 - Aliens’ Centre

Pursuant to Aliens Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 61/99) aliens who are awaiting the decision on forced removal from the country and cannot be removed at once, are accommodated at the Aliens’ Centre. Aliens’ Centre was established pursuant to article 56 of Aliens Act and is an organisational unit of the police which is specialised for accommodation, provision for and removal of aliens from the country. It is located in the building of the former Transit Home of the Republic of Slovenia for Foreigners at Celovška cesta 166 in Ljubljana. In the same building there are also premises of the Asylum Home, which accommodates asylum seekers. Thus the same building hosts two entirely different services of the Ministry of the Interior, which deal with two categories of aliens with different status and different standards of accommodation.

The fact we are faced with every day is that the available capacity of the building (officially 150 beds) does not suffice any more, for there are over 500 people housed there daily, which by far exceeds any real possibilities of providing basic conditions for the stay in the building. Because of such conditions, which have become unbearable, security-related problems are on the increase, discontent among the foreigners is growing as is the risk of contagious diseases among foreigners and staff alike for they are constantly exposed to infectious diseases, which are discovered during medical and sanitary check-ups. There are also conflicts between members of different groups, ethnic groups and categories, and various forms of extortion have appeared. The aliens’ impatience is growing and so is the pressure by residents of residential estates nearby, who find the constant presence of aliens in front of their homes disturbing. The overcrowded building represents an inconvenience for its environment and the conditions are becoming unbearable for the staff, who daily meet with crisis situations arising particularly because of the Centre’s overcrowding.

In addition to the building in Celovška cesta in Ljubljana the Aliens’ Centre has at its disposal an auxiliary branch in Prosenjakovci, which sleeps up to 50 people, and an auxiliary building of the former military laundry in Veliki Otok near Postojna, which accommodates up to 100 people. This building could be expanded if renovated.

In the year 2000 in total 14.576 aliens were accommodated, which clearly shows the situation at the Aliens’ Centre is intolerable. The number of aliens daily accommodated in the Centre often exceeded the available capacity. Thus it is impossible to guarantee the basic standards governing the accommodation of aliens pending removal. They are provisionally put up in the corridors, basements, rooms for sanitary measures. There are too many people in individual rooms and often juvenile persons are placed together with adults, women with men, etc. The current situation does not allow that the category of persons with special needs would be given such basic conditions as are required by both statute and international conventions. That
the issue of observing the standards in the field of aliens’ removal, especially as regards their accommodation, is the central issue of fulfilling the statutory and international obligations is manifested by a number of requests and admonitions by domestic and foreign institutions demanding that the situation be resolved as soon as possible.

Considering the current situation and especially the obligations the Republic of Slovenia has in the field of aliens’ removal, the reasons for the envisaged investment are well founded. The criticism by various institutions regarding the current situation, particularly the serious admonitions by European Union representatives require that we implement the international obligations in the form in which we accepted them and bound ourselves to implement them. The majority of European countries devote a great deal of attention to this issue for, just like Slovenia, they have been faced with a mass flow of aliens lately and are intensively trying to solve the related problems, which is an example we definitely have to follow.

Determination of investment objectives

Pursuant to Article 56 of Aliens Act an institution »Aliens' Centre« should be established to enable carrying out all obligations of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of aliens' removal. The present situation does not render this possible, therefore, the only possible solution is to invest in a new Aliens' Centre.

The separation of both institutions, Aliens' Centre and Asylum Home, both now on the same location, is urgent. Especially urgent need is to separate two categories of aliens, for whom different accommodation standards and extent of their rights are applicable. With such a separation requirements submitted by European Union experts can be fulfilled.

It is necessary to establish an institution, which will render possible to carry out all tasks and obligations, resulting from statutory as well as international obligations regarding aliens’ removal:
- to provide adequate accommodation capacities in Aliens’ Centre for aliens, who have to be removed, while taking into account international standards as to providing basic accommodation conditions in the centre and providing adequate conditions to groups of aliens with special requirements (children, women, elderly persons, disabled persons, etc.) as well as conditions for a stricter police control in carrying out a restriction to move: in this case it is necessary to take account of international standards, applicable to persons, restricted to move by whichever procedure.
- to provide all infrastructure, necessary for carrying out a full accommodation of aliens to be removed:
  - sanitary and personal hygiene facilities,
  - rooms for isolation of persons with contagious diseases,
  - patients’ department,
  - cohabitation facilities to enable carrying out different activities including psycho-social - ones to prepare an alien for a procedure to be removed from the country,
  - separate rooms for families, women and other vulnerable categories (elderly persons, sick persons),
  - special department for unaccompanied juveniles,
  - department for a stricter police control (a complete restriction to move - limited to the area of this department),
  - police department area to carry out removal of aliens,
- registration service offices,
- reception & registration office,
- interview rooms,
- facilities to enable operative investigative measures and preparations for aliens’ removal,
- cooking or food distribution facilities,
- warehouse facilities, different workshops and facilities for accompanying logistic support,
- sufficient personal hygiene facilities in accordance with standards,
- premises for all services working in the Aliens’ Centre.

Independent carrying out of all tasks in this new project would require a work organisation, adapted to the needs. It is estimated that 140 work positions and adequate material equipment would be necessary.

The leasing contract for this main facility in Ljubljana, Celovška cesta, expires in July 2002, however, the owner of the facility as well as the urban municipality Ljubljana request a precocious removal from this location. There was a huge dislike shown by the local community and also in the area, where two adjacent facilities are located. It is therefore urgent to move the aliens’ centre to a more appropriate location, which will undoubtedly require long negotiations of competent state bodies with representatives of local communities.

The fulfilment of this project would render possible a complete and permanent solution of the issue of carrying out obligations of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of removal of aliens taking into consideration all rights, belonging to this category of aliens as well as fulfilment of all requirements and recommendations of international institutions in the field of protecting human rights.

With this, the Republic of Slovenia would fulfil all requests of the international community regarding the provision of basic conditions for aliens’ accommodation prior to their removal. In this way this field would be regulated in accordance with regulations in other European Union states.

- accommodation premises for 600 aliens (3.200 m2) 650.000 EUR
- premises for 140 employees (720 m2) 350.000 EUR

| Total: | 1.000.000 EUR |

The total cost evaluation for the whole project is approx. 2.6 MEUR. The project includes accommodation premises for 600 persons (3.200m2) including accompanying premises (sanitary part, rooms for isolation, outdoor patient department, separated toilets, laundry, dining room, etc.); premises for 140 employees (approx. 720 m2) including accompanying premises (cloak room, toilets, magazine for weapons and ammunition, storehouse, etc.).

Co-financing in the amount of 1.6 MEUR will be guaranteed for the execution of the project in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. The amount of 60.000 EUR will be allocated in the year 2001 (adaptation of the roof, costs for the preparation of complete project documentation including the obtaining all necessary licences); 1 LOT and 1 contract foreseen.
Annex 6 to the Project Fiche

List of relevant Laws and Regulations - NPAA in the field of "Justice and Home affairs" (migration policy and organised crime)

Like the Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia for Integration into the European Union, the NPAA in the field "justice and home affairs" has a dual role: on the one hand, it defines developmental and strategic objectives and, on the other, it defines the policies, reforms and measures needed for the realisation of these objectives in the period up to the anticipated accession of Slovenia to the EU, or up to the day when Slovenia is ready to fulfil all the obligations arising from full EU membership. It also sets out a detailed plan and schedule for the adoption of the acquis.

The objectives that we have pursued in the preparation of the accession strategy plan are multi-layered, extensive and narrow, short term and long term, and the bottom line for them all is to establish a system - in organisational, institutional and legislative sense.

According to our opinion, Slovenian law in the field of Justice and Home Affairs is to a large extent aligned with the EU acquis. Slovenia will entirely harmonise its national law to the EU acquis by 31 December 2002 at the latest. Also the majority of institutions necessary for the implementation of the JHA acquis are already active. To enforce the acquis Slovenia will also establish some new or reorganise existing institutions.

In strategy plan we defined the creation of a contemporary migration (immigration) policy as our priority task and at the same time as a necessary prerequisite for the approximation to the European integration. The principal guidance has been defined in our Constitution, Slovenia has become the legal successor of the 1951 Geneva Convention and the New York Protocol (1967), can prove this attitude as well.

As regards the whole set of legislation in the sphere of migrations and alien problems, the National Assembly adopted in the first half of year 1999 all documents provided for by the NPAA:
· in 1997 the Parliament passed the Law on Temporary Protection;
· On its 13th regular session in May 1999 the National Assembly has adopted the Resolution on Immigration Policy of the Republic of Slovenia;
· On the session in July 1999 the National Assembly has adopted the Law on Asylum,
· The Settling of the status of citizens of other SFRY successor states in the Republic of Slovenia Act,
· the new Law on Foreigners, for which we estimate that as a systemic law it wholly regulates the sphere that is required from us by the European legal order.

On the basis of the Law on Foreigners the implementing Instructions on the content and format of visas and the Instructions on the content, format and manner of issuing residence permits (Official Journal of the RS, No 45/2000) have been adopted.

In the field of preventing illegal employment, in April this year the Parliament adopted also the Prevention of Illegal Work and Employment Act (Official Journal of the RS, No 36/2000), which will start to apply in May 2001 and the new Employment and Work of Aliens Act.

In the field of asylum, adoption of several implementing regulations on the basis of the Asylum Act was envisaged. The following implementing regulations were adopted: The Order on refugee counsellors (Official Journal of the RS, No. 3/2000) and the Rules on remunerating and reimbursing the costs of refugee counsellors (Official Journal of the RS, No. 100/99); Instructions on the procedure and manner of dealing with aliens entering the Republic of Slovenia and wishing to apply for asylum, and on the acceptance, content and handling of submitted applications for asylum and statements noted in the record; the Rules on the conditions and methods of ensuring the rights of
asylum seekers; while the Rules on the methods and conditions for ensuring the rights of refugees are currently in the interdepartmental harmonisation.

From institutional point of view and in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Act and Asylum Act an Expulsion Centre and Asylum Home have been set up in the framework of the Ministry of the Interior. At the same time the organisational set-up of the Bureau for Administrative Internal Affairs and General Police Directorate has been changed and adapted correspondingly, also the Information and Documentation Centre will be founded, which will facilitate systematic gathering and transmitting of data on migration movements.

In the sphere of **prevention and persecution of organised crime** most of the legal order of the EU will not have to be transposed to our domestic law, since on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and the Law on Criminal Procedure it can be applied directly when it becomes, by ratification or by other form of accession, part of the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia. In the field of criminal law, therefore, it is a matter of maintaining an open system which, in the event of the existence of an international agreement binding the Republic of Slovenia, gives precedence to international law over national law.

The Republic of Slovenia implements special strategies of combating organised crime, economic crime and illicit drug trafficking adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Government. The Government has also adopted the positions of a national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime in Slovenia.

In the sphere of the fight against organised crime the process of harmonisation of legislation is gradually coming to the end. The National Assembly adopted in last years a number of laws and regulations:

- the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no.36/94 and 12/96)
- the Police Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 49/98 and 66/98);
- in January 1999 the Law on Modifications and Amendments to the Law on Criminal Procedure came into effect (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 72/98). The modified law brings new features into the application of special investigative techniques, it newly regulates the institute of police custody, as a new feature regulation related to "penitents" and witness protection is introduced, and additionally also the "European" regulation of a special procedure to confiscate dirty money is introduced etc.;
- in April 1999 the Law on Modifications and Amendments to the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia came into effect. The modified law increases the maximum penalty, the regulation of the confiscation of property benefit is modified, the regulation of the white slave market is stricter, the protection of contemporary databases is modernised, the definition of money laundering is changed, etc.;
- in July 1999 the Parliament adopted the Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/99);
- the Act on Changes and Amendments to the State Prosecutor Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/99).

Here it has to be underlined that Slovenia has ratified, apart from the above mentioned, most of international conventions and agreements (on extradition, on money laundering, on investigations, on seizures and confiscation of proceeds of criminal acts, on fight against illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, on protection of individuals related to automatic processing of personal data and others). Since it is not possible to do it before, Slovenia will sign and ratify individual agreements and conventions at the time of accession to the European Union (on simplified extradition procedure, on Europol, on the protection of financial interests of the EU, on the use of information technology for customs purposes, on extradition between the Member States and the protocol to the convention on the protection of financial interests).

Based on the Police Act (1998), in December 1999 the Government adopted the Rules on the internal organisation and systemisation of posts at the Ministry of the Interior and the police. In line with the provisions of these Rules, the police force started to operate under a new organisational scheme on 1 April 2000. The main organisational changes and new features involve: setting-up of specialised units to combat corruption at the national and regional levels; setting-up of a specialised unit for computer crime at the national level which will deal with cases of computer crime, the so-called internet crime, and with all forms of other crime, primarily fraud, where computers will be used as a means of serving such crime; setting-up of specialised units to fight crime in the public and commercial sectors and in the field of financial crime; the units are operating at the national and regional levels; setting-up of a specialised unit (at the national level) for criminal investigation analysis; setting-up of a unit for investigative support under the Criminal Investigation Police Administration, which will deal with witness protection, psychological profiling of offenders and others involved in crime, and with planning basic preventive activities at the national level.
### Annex 7 to the Project Fiche

**A provisional list of equipment to be purchased under Phare funds for 2002**

*(IT equipment)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Short description of the project</th>
<th>Cost estimation in EUR</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NSIS and communication NSIS - CSIS</td>
<td>Establishment of NSIS and communication to CSIS, and synchronisation with the existing IT police system</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Exact cost estimation will depend on the future EU requirements for the establishment of the NSIS and communications to the CSIS. The same amount of funds should be guaranteed by the national budget, taking into account costs for the possible engagement of independent experts (for system synchronisation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.I.R.E.N.E. and VISION</td>
<td>Establishment of the national SIRENE bureau and communications with other national systems, as well as the establishment of VISION system</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LAN</td>
<td>Building up of LAN infrastructure at all police locations (structured cabling system and info equipment)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Phare contribution (0.7 MEUR in FM 1999 and 1.85 MEUR in FM 2000 and 0.5 MEUR in the proposal for FM 2001). Up to the year 2005 all police units should be properly equipped (funds for the establishment of telecommunication system will be assured by the national budget).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Digital radio system**
   - Building up of the national digital radio network and supply of digital terminal equipment for the end users
   - Phare contribution (1 MEUR in FM 2000 and 0.9 MEUR in FM2001). The establishment of the whole digital radio police system is estimated by the year 2010. More than 50% of funds should be guaranteed by the national budget.
   - Amount: 1.000.000

5. **AFIS**
   - Establishment of the fingerprint identification system - AFIS
   - Phare contribution (1 MEUR in FM1999 and 0.2 MEUR in FM2000)
   - Amount: 50.000

6. **IMAGING**
   - Storing of digital images into the central police information system - imaging
   - Phare contribution (0.07 MEUR in FM1999 and 0.12 MEUR in FM 2000)
   - Amount: 10.000

7. **Central system - back-up installation**
   - Establishment of the back up system (reserve location) and assuring of reliability of the central police information system
   - Phare contribution (0.75 MEUR in FM2001). Establishment of the back up system is explained in more details in the Project Fiche for 2001 Phare programme. Co-financing at least in the same amount should be guaranteed by the national budget.
   - Amount: 50.000

|   |   | Total | 2.410.000 |

All projects referring to IT infrastructure represent the continuation of projects started in the years 1998, 1999 and should be regarded as a whole. Considering the fact that the Phare funds can be used only 24 months after the signature of the FM, the funds deriving from the FM 2002 can not be used prior than in the year 2004. Till then the majority of project tasks should be implemented to the final stage and the Phare fund granted for these purposes - the only exception is digital radio system - would be used for the finalisation of the above-mentioned projects. There will be no problems with the compliance with the rule of origin of the foreseen equipment.
A provisional list of equipment to be purchased under Phare funds for 2002  
(Technical equipment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Short description of the project</th>
<th>Cost estimation in EUR</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establishment of an efficient system of state border control (protection of green border)</td>
<td>32 passive night vision devices (a = 5.000 EUR)</td>
<td>160,000 EUR</td>
<td>In systemisation of equipment 232 passive night vision devices are foreseen. In the 1999 and 2000 Phare the purchase of 38 pieces of this kind of equipment is foreseen (18+20). Thus the realisation, taking into account the supply of this equipment under Phare 1999, 2000 and 2002, would correspond to 30% of systemisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Establishment of an efficient system of state border control (protection of green border)</td>
<td>15 personal vehicles for border protection (up to 1.8 ccm3) (a = approx. 20.000 EUR)</td>
<td>300,000 EUR</td>
<td>In systemisation of equipment 276 patrol cars are foreseen. In the present Phare programmes (1999, 2000) the supply of this kind of equipment has not been foreseen. In the 2000 and 2001 Phare the purchase of 33 (23 and 10) four-wheel drive vehicles is envisaged for the protection of state border in more difficult accessible areas. The supply of personal vehicles for border protection is foreseen in the Phare 2001 and 2002 and would</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of an efficient system of state border control (protection of green border)</td>
<td>Equipment to upgrade a helicopter for the state border control (night-time flight equipment, equipment for night- and day-time control (observation) with a thermal vision camera, police radio network system).</td>
<td>1.650.000 EUR</td>
<td>In systemisation the equipment for 6 vessels is foreseen. Within Phare 2000 the purchase of equipment for 1 helicopter is envisaged. The supply of this kind equipment under Phare 2000 and 2002 would correspond to 20% of systemisation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Establishment of an efficient system of state border control (protection of green border)</td>
<td>150 bullet-proof jackets ((a = 1.666) EUR)</td>
<td>250.000 EUR</td>
<td>In systemisation of equipment 441 various bullet-proof jackets are envisaged. In the present Phare programmes this kind of equipment has not been foreseen. The supply of this equipment envisaged in the 2002 Phare would correspond to 34% of systemisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.360.000 EUR</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>