STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 Project Number: SI0204.01
1.2 Twinning number: SI02/IB/JH/01/TL
1.3 Project Title: Home Affairs
1.4 Sector: Ministry of the Interior - General Police Directorate
1.5 Location: Slovenia (MoI, state border - border crossings, inland area, police directorates)

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 (in particular in line with the acquis determined by Title IV of the Treaty on EC);
- 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 according to the EU standards and procedures to be followed in carrying out checks on external borders; for closer co-operation between police forces, customs authorities and other competent authorities in preventing and combating crime by using modern IT equipment compatible with the police forces of the EU Member States.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority:
The aim of this project is to address priorities 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:

- Ensure due implementation of the Schengen Action Plan.
- Continue preparation for future participation in the Schengen Information System by developing national databases and registers.
- Continue efforts to strengthen border controls especially on the future EU external border by provision of sufficient staff, training and equipment and continue efforts to resolve the remaining border issues with Croatia.
- Enforce the new asylum legislation effectively, including the adoption of remaining secondary legislation, improving the capacity to process asylum applications, separation of the Asylum Home and Centre for foreigners and improvement of conditions of both.
- Strengthen the fight against organised crime, including by strengthening co-operation between different law enforcement bodies.
- Continue efforts to combat illegal immigration and continue the further harmonisation of migration legislation with the acquis.
- Take necessary steps in order to ensure the implementation of Community instruments in the area of judicial co-operation in civil matters.
- Ensure that the pre-requirements to the conclusion of a co-operation agreement with Europol are met.

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 by the end of 2002. 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.

In addition, 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 second JHA assessment mission in Slovenia (15-19 January 2001) stressed that "Slovenia has made tremendous progress towards alignment with the EU acquis", however, the country should, among other things, continue to improve the level of IT equipment and other equipment to further professionalize the performance of border control and border surveillance.

Within the negotiation process for chapter 24 (Intergovernmental conference on the accession of the Republic of Slovenia) the Action Plan for the Implementation of Schengen Standards to Control the Future External Borders of the European Union (Schengen Action Plan) was prepared and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 24 May 2001 which provides, inter alia, the plan for qualification and supply of equipment, further upgrade of IT system for the Police in order to achieve Schengen standards up to 2005 co-financed also by Phare funds.

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. Slovenia intends to fulfil standards and procedures, which need to be followed in carrying out checks on external borders according to the Schengen acquis and the acquis which should be, in accordance with the Treaty on EC, adopted by the Council respectively.

At all border crossing points on the future EU external border, other police units within the green and blue border as well as at some police units inland the country the Slovenian police have already been equipped by basic equipment for document control and for detection of frauds, at more frequent border crossings there is also, or will be in the near future, equipment for detection of persons hidden in the trucks, drugs, weapons, crime investigation equipment, etc.; police units responsible for border protection are equipped by basic police equipment and vehicles enabling their mobility, as well as by observing equipment.

All border crossing points and police stations have on-line connection with the central computer system of the Ministry enabling transmission of data; border crossing points and
police units within the green and blue border on the future external border will be equipped for transmission of data determined by the Schengen and EU acquis (fingerprints, image capturing, etc.); system part of digital radio will be set up.

Thus the objective of the 2002 Phare programme in the area of Home Affairs is focused on investment in 2 main components and on institution building:

**Component 1: Information and Telecommunications System**

1.1 Further development and modernisation of access telecommunications network (WAN) - 1,500,000 EUR exclusively national funds;
1.2 Setting up LAN infrastructure at 25 police units - 866,000 EUR exclusively Phare funds; universal wiring at 15 locations - 217,000 EUR exclusively national funds;
1.3 Installing back-up facilities for information systems at 5 police directorates (Uninterrupted Power Supplies - UPS) - 75,000 EUR exclusively Phare funds;
1.4 Implementation of remote AFIS - 150,000 EUR exclusively national funds;
1.5 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment - 300,000 EUR exclusively Phare funds;
1.6 Setting up technical protection at 27 police stations (video control, fire detection, surveillance of units and their surroundings, reconstruction of events, etc.) - (a new sub-component) - 1,155,000 EUR exclusively Phare funds.

**Component 2: Technical equipment to improve border control system**

2.1 Equipment for border control at the border crossings - 235,000 EUR Phare funds
2.2 Equipment for border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border) - 800,000 Phare funds
2.3 Equipment for better mobility and safety of the police performing border control tasks - 1,550,000 EUR Phare funds
2.4 Helicopter equipped for state border control - 2,200,000 EUR - exclusively national funds

**Component 3: Institution Building in the field of train the trainers programme** for the implementation of the Schengen acquis where support is envisaged in a form of Twinning light, which includes workshops, study visits and seminars - 150,000 EUR Phare funds.

**3.2 Linked activities**

The objective of the 2002 Phare programme is linked with the preceding projects supported by the 1997, the 1999, 2000 and the 2001 Phare, as well as with the achievements of other projects:

- Twinning SL97/IB/JHA/01 (border control) - 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.
- Twinning project SL99/IB/JH/02 (border control) - started on September 1, 2000 after finishing the first one and terminated on 31 August 2001. The project was focused on the preparation of a new draft law and international agreements harmonised with the EU acquis, on training of personnel, conditions necessary for compensatory measures and on further up-grading IT structures.
· Twinning project SL99/IB/JH/01 (organised crime) - started on 29 May 2001. The main objective is to qualify the Criminal Police 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).


· 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. Both public tenders procedures completed, contractors selected and contracts signed (for the amount of 3,175,432 EUR), delivery of equipment still in progress.

· 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. Modifications to the project documentation have been proposed, corrective measures approved by the Monitoring Sub-Committee on JHA, revised project documentation prepared and approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation. Tender Dossier for IT and technical equipment prepared and after the approval of the CFCU submitted to the EC Delegation for approval. Tender Dossier for digital radio network is in preparation.

· In FM2001 the amount of 6 MEUR is foreseen for investment in IT and technical equipment as well as in Asylum Home and Aliens' Centre. The 2001 FM was signed on 18 July 2001.

3. 3 Results

Component 1: The access to all information necessary for police units which either need to be modernised (approx. 10) or equipped (approx. 15) will be assured by improved IT structure (LAN); IT system of police directorates in the border area (5) will operate without interruption (uninterrupted power supplies); new services in the field of mobile data (encryption, automatic vehicle location, picture transfer, etc.) will be assured by digital radio terminal equipment; units on border crossings with the Republic of Croatia will be protected by technical protection systems (early fire detection, surveillance of units and their surroundings, reconstruction of events, etc.).

Component 2: The level of technical equipment will be improved and the part of investment plan determined by the Schengen Action Plan realised; police officers will be trained and skilled for the use of purchased equipment; border protection beyond border crossing points will be improved by better mobility of police patrols and by additional equipment for border protection in less favourable conditions; appropriate safety of police officers performing border protection tasks will be assured; equipment in operation at police units according to the plan and real needs; the user's rights, obligations and maintenance will be legally regulated.

Component 3: a final result of twinning light should be a group of senior police officers (80) trained and qualified to carry out further training for police officers on the Schengen acquis.

3. 4 Activities

Component 1: Ensuring proper WAN connections by telecommunications operator (national
funds); loading standard installation on LAN equipment at approx. 25 police units; building up universal structured wiring at the premises of police units (15; national funds) and installing LAN network (25); organisation and realisation of adequate training courses for the end users; preparing project documentation and installing UPS equipment at 5 regional police directorates; setting up the basic infrastructure for digital radio communications (system units, base stations, terminals; Phare 2000, 2001); preparing project documentation on protection of 27 police units, purchasing and installing technical protection equipment, testing and basic training of the end users.

Component 2: Preparing detailed technical specifications and other conditions for tendering; realising tender procedures and purchase; defining police units where the purchased equipment developed specially for border protection will be located in order to use it to a great extent; adjusting legal acts on systemisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance; training police staff for using this equipment properly (approx. 400); adjusting police tactics on border protection to new technology and equipment; supervising the usage of supplied equipment.

Component 3: Selecting a partner country and preparing necessary documentation; identifying personnel, elaborating training programmes, forms of training and training police staff.

3.5 Means

Component 1: purchase of equipment (working group for preparing tender dossier and performing tender procedures, investment contracts using Phare funds); exchange of experience on information technology by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States.

Component 2: purchase of equipment (working group for preparing tender dossier and performing tender procedure, investment contracts using Phare funds); professional support on training police staff (approx. 400 police officers) for using this equipment before it is operative; exchange of experience 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).

Component 3: Support of foreign experts, who are expected to be experienced in border control, surveillance of the state border beyond border crossing points, compensatory measures according to the Schengen acquis and in the field of training of the adults, which will be carried out in the form of workshops, seminars and study visits abroad; support of the selected MS's training capacities including literature and study papers; a project group with the project leader within the MoI appointed; involvement of training and education system of the Police.

3.6 Lessons learned

In its conclusions referring to management, the OMAS Assessment of the JHA Sector Report (No. R/SL/JHA00085 of 30 March 2001) recommended the Ministry of the Interior to "produce an impact analysis on the readiness of Slovenia to provide effective state border control after integration with the EU". In 2001, the aforementioned Schengen Action Plan was prepared and approved by the Government. It is an operative programme of measures which Slovenia has to implement to fully enforce the Schengen acquis and technical standards for the supervision of the future external border up to bringing into force the Schengen
Convention for Slovenia. Further on, the OMAS Report recommended the Ministry of the Interior and the Government Office for European Affairs to "explore the feasibility of designing a Phare assistance project addressing the training of future trainers in relation to the recruitment of additional staff for implementing state border measures".

It should be pointed out that projects incorporated in the proposal for the 2002 Phare programme represent the continuous process of police modernisation and equipping that is going on in the context of the three already approved Phare programmes (1999, 2000 and 2001) and are defined by the Schengen Action Plan in which Phare funds to complement national funds in forthcoming years are foreseen as well (further upgrade of IT system for the Police and technical equipment to improve the border control system). The 2002 Phare programme envisages also a Phare assistance project, implemented in the form of twinning light, entirely devoted to the training of future trainers. The project is to be carried out according to the timetable of activities defined by the Schengen Action Plan.

The OMAS Report also recommended the Government Office for European Affairs to "explore with the Commission Services at the Delegation the possibility of obtaining information about the enhanced SIS". On the initiative of Slovenia some activities referring to information about the enhanced SIS are underway within the framework of Phare Horizontal Programme on migration, visa and border control management in which the Ministry of the Interior also participates. Should there be a workshop or a seminar on the future development of the SIS organised by the EU in 2002, the Ministry of the Interior will be ready to participate in it.

Other conclusions and recommendations of previous Monitoring (of March and October 2001) and Assessment Reports (of March 2001) in the field of Justice and Home Affairs (Home Affairs) have been taken into consideration, some of them also incorporated into project design for the 2002 Phare programme.

4. Institutional Framework

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

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare Investment Support</th>
<th>Support Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing *</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1</td>
<td>2,396,000</td>
<td>2,396,000</td>
<td>2,323,500</td>
<td>5,219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2</td>
<td>2,585,000</td>
<td>2,585,000</td>
<td>2,692,000</td>
<td>5,277,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 3</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>150,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,131,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,035,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10,166,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

in EUR

50.5% 49.5% 100%
* Within Component 1: access network (WAN), AFIS equipment and universal wiring (290 EUR * 50 Connections * 15 locations) for LAN installations and all taxes will be financed completely by national funds, while UPS, digital terminal radio equipment and technical protection equipment will be financed completely by Phare funds as well as LAN equipment.
* Within Component 2: supply of another helicopter equipped for state border control (2 instalments of the 5-year instalment plan) will be financed by national funds as well as taxes, while other identified technical equipment will be financed by Phare funds.

The national contribution is slightly less than 50%. The funds are earmarked in the National budget. A budgetary item 6598 corresponds to Phare funds for each year, incorporated in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior in order to provide co-financing of the projects.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1.1. Implementing Authority
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 Jeglic, MA, State Undersecretary, 1000 Ljubljana, Štefanova 2, Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 472 47 68, fax: +386 1 230 23 08, e-mail: peter.jeglic@mnz.si.

6.1.2. Implementing Agency
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 Škofic, 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 PRAG rules and procedures, including Twinning Manual where applicable.

6.2 Twinning light
The component 3 will be carried out according to the project documentation defining the experts, the forms of training, responsibilities of both sides. A project group within the General Police Directorate will be appointed headed by a project leader. Capacities of the Ministry as the beneficiary institution, as regards human resources and training facilities, are guaranteed.

6.3 Non standard aspects
For the component 3 there will be one contract (Twinning Light Covenant) with a selected Member State. No other non-standard aspects are foreseen.

6.4 Contracts
For both investment components more than one tender is foreseen, while the components will be specified in LOTs. Component 1 (IT equipment) will be specified in minimum 5 LOTs, while the Component 2 (technical equipment for border control and border protection) will be specified in minimum 5 LOTs.
Considering this proposal of selection in minimum 10 LOTs, at least 5 contracts are foreseen (expected values in EUR for each contract will be seen in Annex 5 to the Project fiche) for IT equipment and 5 for technical equipment.

7. Implementation Schedule
Will be included in Annex 3

8. Equal Opportunity
Will be fully respected in the selection of the experts in all phases.

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

10. Rates of return
Investment in IT and other technical equipment 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 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 both investment components will be prepared within the period of one year and a half.

11.5 Sustainability: All expenses for proper maintenance of IT and technical equipment 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 Reports (1998, 2001) represent the basis for the preparation of the Schengen Action Plan, which is also the basis for the 2002 and possible 2003 Phare programming and will contribute to dynamics of the national budget (budget of the MoI) from the year 2002 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 by the end of 2002.

In order to attain the level of effectiveness of police work as required by the EU and Schengen acquis (in particular in line with the acquis determined by Title IV of the Treaty on EC), the plan for investment in IT and other technical equipment has been prepared by the Ministry which will be incorporated in the 2002 national budget. The budget of the Ministry will include items concerning above-mentioned investment. The approval of the equipment (financed by Phare funds) will probably depend on an expert's 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, 2000 and 2001 FM.

The complete IT infrastructure will be developed and upgraded according to the Development strategy of the IT system of the police 2000 - 2003 (adopted in the middle of 2000) and the Schengen Action Plan prepared in 2001 and will depend on the allocation of national and complementary Phare funds. The 2002 Phare programme represents the continuation of this process and co-financing from national funds will be assured in the amount of 50% at least.

To complete technical equipment for the police to perform border control and border surveillance tasks at least 80 % by the end of FM 2002, as it is foreseen by the Schengen Action Plan, the project will depend on the realisation of previous FMs, adequate co-financing from the national budget in the next years and on the realisation of personnel projection and training plans defined by the Schengen Action Plan.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed cost breakdown
3. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
4. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme
   (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
5. Technical Specifications
6. Terms of References - twinning light
7. List of Relevant Laws and Regulations (optional)
8. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (may include Institution
   Development Plan, Business plans, Sector studies, etc) (optional)
**Phare log frame**

**Annex 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>Contracting period expires: 30/06/2004</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: 30/06/2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>SI0204.01</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| · Fulfilment of standards in order to establish an area of freedom, security and justice in accordance with the EU and Schengen acquis (in particular in line with the acquis determined by Title IV of the Treaty on EC)  
· Higher level of police co-operation in preventing all forms of criminal activities in accordance with Title VI of the Treaty on EU | · 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 | · EU Working Party Joint Evaluation  
· Regular reports on Slovenia's progress towards accession  
· Possible mission of the EU evaluation groups  
· Common Position Paper on JHA (intergovernmental conference on the accession of Slovenia to the Union) |
**Project purpose**

- Slovenian police force and personnel of the MoI qualified and equipped for carrying out efficient control over migration flows, for closer co-operation between police forces, customs authorities and other competent authorities in preventing and combating crime by using modern IT equipment compatible with the police forces of the EU Member States.

**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**

- The Schengen Action Plan in the field of personnel, equipment and IT system implemented at least 80% by the end of FM 2002
- Proportion of cleared-up criminal offences increased (at least 10%): smuggling of human beings, vehicles and "forbidden" materials in transit through Slovenia
- Keeping high proportion between illegal migrants captured by Slovenian police and persons readmitted from the EU Member States to Slovenia (on 80% - 20%)

**Sources of Verification**

- General Police Directorate reports
- Regular reports on Slovenia's progress towards accession

**Assumptions**

- NPAA implemented
- Twinnings (SL99/IB/JH/02, SL99/IB/JHA/01) realised
- FM 99 and FM 2000 realised, FM 2001 in implementation phase and 2002 to be signed
- Adequate co-financing by national funds
- Adequate funds in the national budget for the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan assured
- Strengthen bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States' police
- Continuity of enlargement process, adequate and timely information on transfer of the Schengen legislation into the EU acquis
- Timely decisions of the competent EU authorities on the future structure of the SIS
## Results

### Component 1
- The access to all information necessary for police units which either need to be modernised (approx. 10) or equipped (approx. 15) assured by improved IT structure (LAN)
- IT system of police directorates in the border area (5) operates without interruption (uninterrupted power supplies)
- New services in the field of mobile data (encryption, automatic vehicle location, picture transfer, etc.) assured by digital radio terminal equipment
- Technical protection at the units on border crossings with the R of Croatia assured by technical protection systems (early fire detection, surveillance of units and their surroundings, reconstruction of events, etc.)

### Component 2
- The level of technical equipment improved and the part of investment plan determined by the Schengen Action Plan 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

## Objectively Verifiable Indicators

### Component 1
- Direct access of 25 police units to data bases of the central computer system by access network and LAN by 2005
- System failure at 5 police directorates reduced to minimum (higher system availability assured) by 2005
- Approx. 150 digital radio terminals (to fulfil systemisation) connected to police directorates by digital communications (digital radio system in place for the needs of police communications within regional police directorate) by 2005
- 27 police units equipped with proper technical protection systems by 2005

### Component 2
- All border crossings important for international traffic and some new border crossing points planned at the future EU external border equipped by contemporary technique for detection of false documents by the end of FM 2002
- All police patrols performing border surveillance tasks at the

## Sources of Verification

### 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

### Component 2
- General Police Directorate reports on systemisation, usage and maintenance of technical equipment
- Report on the realisation of investment part of the Schengen Action Plan
- Possible missions of the

## Assumptions

### Component 1
- Realisation of the IT development plan in the MoI
- Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan
- Enabling educational and training programmes for technical staff
- Participation in some EU information systems before accession

### Component 2
- Sufficient financial means for the realisation of technical equipment plan for the police (national funds, FM99, FM2000 and 2001)
- Realisation of the Schengen Action Plan according to the time table
- New Border Control Act

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**Version 13 December 2001**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Component 3</strong></th>
<th><strong>Component 3</strong></th>
<th><strong>Component 3</strong></th>
<th><strong>Component 3</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A group of senior police officers (80) trained and qualified to carry out further training for police officers on the Schengen acquis</td>
<td>Staff trained to perform further training for police officers on duties deriving from the Schengen acquis by the end of 2004</td>
<td>Final Report on Twinning Light</td>
<td>Realisation of the Schengen Action Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activities**
- Ensuring proper WAN connections by telecommunications operator (national funds)
- Loading standard installation on LAN equipment at approx. 25 police units
- Building up universal structured wiring at the premises of police units (15) and installing LAN network (25)

**Means**
- Purchase of all specified equipment (adequate working group for preparing tender dossier, performing tender procedure, investment contracts using Phare and national funds);
- Exchange of experience on information technology

**Assumptions**
- Realisation of FM99, FM2000 (in particular setting up system equipment for digital radio network) and 2001
- Insufficient financial resources in MoI budget
- Successful installation of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1</th>
<th>Component 2</th>
<th>Component 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisation and realisation of adequate training courses for the end users</td>
<td>Preparing detailed technical specifications and other conditions for tendering</td>
<td>Purchase of all specified equipment (adequate working group for preparing tender dossier, performing tender procedure, investment contracts using Phare funds);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing project documentation and installing UPS equipment at 5 regional police directorates</td>
<td>Realising tender procedures and purchase</td>
<td>Professional support on training police staff (approx. 400 police officers) for using this equipment before equipment is operative;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the basic infrastructure for digital radio communications (system units, base stations, terminals; Phare 2000, 2001)</td>
<td>Defining police units where the purchased equipment developed specially for border protection will be located in order to use it to a great extent</td>
<td>Exchange of experience on police tactics by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing project documentation on protection of 27 police units, purchasing and installing technical protection equipment, testing and basic training of the end users</td>
<td>Adjusting legal acts on systemisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance</td>
<td>Participation in Community training programmes (within the European Police College considering the programmes of the EPC after its establishment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Limited capacities of human resources in Information and Telecommunications Service</td>
<td>Training police staff for using this equipment properly (approx. 400)</td>
<td>· Realisation of FM99, 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Unexpected problems in recruiting new police officers due to situation at the labour market</td>
<td>Adjusting police tactics on border protection to new technology and equipment</td>
<td>· Allocation of financial means from FM2001 according to the plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Supervising the usage of supplied equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>· Insufficient financial resources in the MoI budget for the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan</td>
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<td>· Unexpected problems in recruiting new police officers due to situation at the labour market</td>
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<td>Component 3</td>
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| - Selecting a partner country and preparing necessary documentation  
- Identifying personnel, elaborating training programmes, forms of training and training police staff | - Support of foreign experts, who are expected to be experienced in border control, surveillance of the state border beyond border crossing points, compensatory measures according to the Schengen acquis and in the field of training of the adults carried out in the form of workshops, seminars and study visits abroad  
- Support of the selected MS's training capacities including literature and study papers  
- A project group with the project leader within the MoI appointed  
- Involvement of training and education system of the Police | - Realisation of the PHP on migration, visa and border control |

see SCOREBOARD to review progress on the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the EU)
<table>
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<td>· Implementation of the JHA strategy</td>
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<td>· Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan according to the time table</td>
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<td>· To ensure additional police staff for border control planned by the Schengen Action Plan</td>
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<td>· To ensure the necessary infrastructure for making SIS inquiries (determination of a new C.SIS and connections to N.SIS)</td>
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<td>· Preparation of complete project documentation for back-up facilities at police directorates and technical protection at police units on border crossings</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Setting up digital radio system</td>
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<td>· Police force and other professional staff properly equipped and trained</td>
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## Annex 2
### Detailed Cost Breakdown

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<th>Strategic Plan</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Home Affairs</th>
<th>Version December 2001</th>
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* Co-financing from the national budget in the amount of 5,035,500 EUR will be guaranteed through the period of 2002 to 2005. Sub-component 2.4 - the amount of 2,200,000 EUR (national funds) represents instalments for the purchase of a new helicopter with necessary equipment (foreseen to be bought on 5-year instalment plan).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Further development of WAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Setting up LAN at 25 police units</td>
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<td>1.2.1 Universal wiring</td>
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<td>1.3 Installing back-up facilities at 5 PD</td>
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<td>1.4 Implementation of remote AFIS</td>
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<td>1.5 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment</td>
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<td>1.6 Setting up technical protection equipment at 27 police units</td>
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<td>2.2 Border Protection beyond border crossings - equipment</td>
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<td>2.3 Equipment for better mobility and safety of the police performing border control tasks</td>
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<td>2.4 Helicopter equipped for state border control</td>
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Annex 4

Name and Number of programme
Home Affairs SI0204.01

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING SCHEDULE
(EUR million)

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## CUMULATIVE DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(EUR million)

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

NB 1: assumption: due to various equipment, there is a strong possibility of more than one tender.
NB 2: assumption: disbursement of 60% (provisional acceptance) and 40% (final acceptance) for border protection equipment
NB 3: assumption: disbursement of 90% (provisional acceptance) and 10% (final acceptance) for IT equipment
NB 4: all disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of FM
NB 5: delivery time for IT equipment is usually 3 months
NB 6: delivery time for technical equipment is usually 6-9 months
# CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING and DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9/30/02</th>
<th>12/31/02</th>
<th>3/31/03</th>
<th>6/30/03</th>
<th>9/30/03</th>
<th>12/31/03</th>
<th>3/31/04</th>
<th>6/30/04</th>
<th>9/30/04</th>
<th>12/31/04</th>
<th>3/31/05</th>
<th>6/30/05</th>
<th>9/30/05</th>
<th>12/31/05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4.981</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.131</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.131</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.131</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Disbursed  |         |          |         |         |          |          |         |         | **3.857** | **4.097** | **4.097** | **5.131** |         |         |}

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
ANNEX 5

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Projects within proposal for PHARE National Programme 2002 represent the continuous process of police modernisation and equipping that is going on in the context of the three approved projects and with regard to the funds granted in the previous three years as well as the funds that will be granted in forthcoming three/four years (Phare and national):

- the 1999 FM has been signed, both public tenders (international and local) for the purchase of equipment carried out, analysis done and the suppliers chosen, evaluation report was approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation, equipment for 2 Lots was supplied and partly installed, for other 2 Lots delivery is still in progress;
- the 2000 FM was signed in December 2000, the first draft of technical specifications was prepared and sent to the CFCU in January 2001; following the approval of corrective measures in April 2001, the revised PF was sent to the EC Delegation in May 2001 and approved in July 2001, Tender Dossier and Supply Forecast were revised accordingly and sent to the EC Delegation in August 2001, approval is still in process, tender procedure will start presumably at the beginning of 2002;
- the 2001 FM was signed in July 2001.

Some actions have already been performed, the 1999 Phare funds are being drawn and we shall still receive funds from the confirmed 2000 and 2001 Phare programmes. 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 funds: structured cabling of police facilities, partial upgrading of central computer system, development of certain applications, access communication equipment, AFIS equipment for remote locations, supply of a new helicopter, 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 2002 is a continuation of the Ministry's projects and Phare 1999, 2000 and 2001 Programme projects including new contents of technical protection at police units on border crossings and setting up power back-up facilities at police directorates (UPS).

As part of the Phare 1999, 2000 and 2001 Programmes some of the following subprojects have been started, some are planned and will be carried out in accordance with the Schengen Action Plan and Development strategy of the MoI in this area:

- Establishing access network and structured cabling infrastructure to international border crossings at the south border (24 locations) and access network at 3 international airports;
- Building-up 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 (AFIS) will be set up very soon at the central site (system equipment);
• Building-up access network and LAN networks within the majority of inland area (at the so-called green and blue border);
• Setting up necessary IT infrastructure for the needs of a special unit, two mounted police units and eight traffic police stations in the south border zone and at some inland police units (all together 35 locations);
• Setting up 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 (Phare 2000);
• Building-up the starting points of information and documentation centre for migrations;
• Assuring backup of central information system of the MoI (Phare 2001)

All subprojects are continuous and will last for several years, presumable up to year 2005/06. Some of them (Vision, SIRENE, N.SIS, etc.) will be completed after Slovenia becomes a member of the EU.

Sub-projects of the Phare 2002 National Programme are:

1.1 Further development and modernisation of access telecommunications network (WAN)

Telecommunication system of the MoI (Slovenian police) is based on digital TDM multiplexers. They connect various network devices, using 2 Mbits lines, between the MoI, Police Directorates and police units all over the country (telephone exchanges, routers, remote telephone end-users, modems, registraphones, etc.) The complete network is controlled from the central site by using special control system on Unix platform. Access network, the most important part of the system to assure proper service of accessing to data on the central site and N.SIS, is building up with Cisco routers. At the moment some 40 routers are connected, which means that the same number of end users are capable to use high speed services. All other users are still working at lower bit rate. The network is controlled by HP Open View package with additional programme modules (Cisco works and HP NetMatrix).

Further development of access network will be oriented to expansion of the existing network at all police locations with new LAN infrastructures built all over the country. The final objective is a complete exchange of all SNA communication devices and setting up LAN infrastructures at all units dealing with border control activities at the future EU external border.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of locations</th>
<th>Price estimation per location (EUR)</th>
<th>Total EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading routers Cisco 36xx at the MoI and Police Directorates (PD)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Cisco routers 26xx including cryptic protection at police units</td>
<td>110*</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plan envisages all necessary supplies in the period up to 2004/05. All investment in development and upgrading telecommunications network of the MoI is financed exclusively by national funds.

* 110 locations - at the present moment a number represents the total number of police units involved in border control. Development of modern access network depends on dynamics of building up structured cabling systems (financed by national funds) at all locations.

1.2 Setting up LAN infrastructure (25 police units)

Considering the recommendations of the General Police Directorate – Informatics and Telecommunications Service, information infrastructure at the rest of important police units inland the country is envisaged within the fourth phase of establishing contemporary IT system of the Ministry of the Interior. There are 25 such police units. On 15 units the proper cabling system has not been set up yet, while at 10 units some replacement of old and out of date equipment is planned. This will enable the access to the SIS data and the usage of modern information solutions respectively (SIRENE, SIRPIT, SAFIS, image processing). Thus the building-up of structured universal wiring systems and the installation of active telecommunication equipment are planned. As already mentioned above, this equipment and cabling systems have been supplied by using national funds (as a part of co-financing), while adequate equipment: servers, workstations, printers and LAN switches are being provided by using Phare funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment to be supplied</th>
<th>Costs estimation in EUR</th>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAN switch</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working station – normal</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working station – capable</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser printer</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network laser printer</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25 locations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>866,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total costs of setting up LAN networks at this 25 police stations amount to approx. 0.866 MEUR. Phare funds; 1 LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

1.2.1 Universal wiring

Setting up the universal wiring and the installation of active LAN equipment on above mentioned police units are planned. Costs estimation for structured cabling systems is as follows:
1.3 Installing back-up facilities for information systems at 5 Police Directorates (UPS)

To assure necessary availability of police information system (back-up facilities) the supply of 5 uninterrupted power supply (UPS) units is foreseen. Equipment will be installed at 5 Police Directorates, still not properly equipped.

The total costs for setting up back-up facilities at 5 locations amount to approximately 0.075 MEUR. Phare funds; 1 LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

1.4 Implementation of remote AFIS

The remote AFIS solution must be compatible with the AFIS solution at the central site, for which company Printrak Ltd. was awarded the contract (from the 1999 Phare programme). Full compatibility, proper maintenance and possible upgrade can be assured only by purchasing equipment from the same provider.

Since some reasonable doubts have been expressed at the Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee (4 April 2001) regarding the possibility of direct contracting, this sub-component will be financed exclusively by national funds. At the beginning the installation of remote stations will be carried out at the most important border police unit(s), police directorates and Aliens’ centre. The estimated value for this stage is 150,000 EUR.

1.5 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment

Objectives and tasks in previous two stages were to set up basic digital radio infrastructure (Phare 2000, 2001): central switching and control node, network management systems, base stations and some terminal equipment. Setting up complete digital radio system is a very comprehensive project lasting at least 5 years.

System, solutions and activities should assure the following basic characteristics:
- 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 enable other users within the government to use the network;
- to co-operate with public security agencies of other countries.

Radio terminal equipment foreseen in Phare 2002 (hand-portable radios, vehicle radios, fixed radios and dispatching equipment) represents the increase in quantity for the end-users on the larger operating area, which will provide: full digital encrypted transmission, voice communications, data communications and connections with other telecommunications networks.
This additional equipment is also needed for new mobile data applications planned to be established in future: automatic vehicle location, data base inquiry, picture transfer, slow scan video, connection with other telecommunications networks (telephone, data – LAN, internet).

Specification of equipment for 7 Police Directorates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of equipment</th>
<th>Number of pieces</th>
<th>Estimated costs in EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hand-portable radios</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehicle radios</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed radios</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispatchers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>300,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total cost evaluation amounts to 300,000 EUR, Phare funds, separate LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

**1.6 Setting up technical protection at 27 police units**

Police units at border crossings are definitely unsuitable and deficiently equipped by protective equipment. Early possible fire detection, surveillance possibilities, afterwards analysis of different events at these places, where crossings of people and goods are very frequent, (future EU external border) may be invaluable.

The first step in equipping and modernising border police units with this kind of equipment will be carried out at the border crossings with the Republic of Croatia. Using such protective systems will assure higher level of security for staff, objects and goods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Number of locations</th>
<th>Estimated costs per location in EUR</th>
<th>Total in EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Systems for technical protection (police units at the border crossings, 24 police stations + 3 airport police locations)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42,800</td>
<td>1,155,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total costs for setting up technical protection at all 27 police stations on the border crossings with the Republic of Croatia amount to approximately 1.155 MEUR; Phare funds only; 2 LOTs and 2 contracts 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 interstate border crossings), 3 international airports 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 2000, there were 71 million passengers crossing the border with Croatia, 1.1 million passengers at airport border crossings (7.7% increase) and 166,000 passengers at maritime border crossings. In 2000, traffic with border with Croatia increased for 10.4%. Due to geographical conditions 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 43% increase represents a number of detected forged documents - 874 cases, of which 716 cases refer to the border with Croatia.

The number of foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing represents our serious concern. Since 1996 the number of such foreigners has constantly increased. In 2000, there were 35,892 foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing (91% more than in 1999), the most at the Slovenian-Croatian border - 72% or 25,809 illegal border crossings.

In 9 months of 2001, there were 18,392 foreigners treated (in the same period of 2000 - 22,359). The number of illegal border crossings has decreased for the first time since 1996, to which, according to our estimation, partly contributed better-equipped and qualified police.

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 experience, 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" (SL99/IB/JHA/02) carried our in co-operation with the German and Austrian federal ministries of the interior in the years 2000/2001, 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 goals was focused on defining technical equipment needed for the execution of police tasks.

In May 2001, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia approved the Schengen Action Plan prepared by the Ministry of the Interior and General Police Directorate. It is an operative plan providing, inter alia, the plan for qualification and supply of equipment, further upgrade of IT system for the Police in order to achieve Schengen standards up to 2005 co-financed also by Phare funds. The estimation of costs for IT, special technical equipment and helicopters amounts to 46 MEUR.

A lot of present equipment needed for state border control was purchased exclusively from the Slovenian budget, while a vehicle with a thermal vision camera 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.

Apart from the national budget funds the Phare programmes for the investment in border protection have been foreseen. Thus according to the FM 99 the purchase of equipment for the state border surveillance was carried out (in the amount of 1,319,840 EUR; some equipment is...
still to be delivered), while the proposals for the FM 2000 and FM 2001 envisage the amounts of 2.5 MEUR and 1.3 MEUR respectively, for the investment in technical equipment.

In order to allow the Slovenian police to achieve the level of technical equipment as soon as possible, which will ensure a proper state border control in accordance with the requirements of the EU acquis communautaire for external borders, we propose the amount of 5,277,000 EUR be foreseen for the below mentioned equipment from available financial resources (national and Phare 2002), of which the EU share would be 2,585,000 EUR. Sub-projects are:

2.1 Border control and border crossings - equipment:

- 9 document examination systems (26,111 EUR each) ................. 235,000 EUR

Total: 235,000 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 (forged documents, etc.).

The total costs of this equipment amount to approximately 0.235 MEUR, all Phare funds; 1 LOT and 1 contract foreseen.

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

- 32 passive night vision devices (5,000 EUR each) ..................... 160,000 EUR
- 3 hand held thermal vision cameras (60,000 EUR each) ............ 180,000 EUR
- 1 portable thermal vision camera ............................................. 300,000 EUR
- 1 remote ground sensor (approx. 32 sensors) system for detection of illegal crossings .............................................. 160,000 EUR

Total: 800,000 EUR

The total costs of this equipment amount to approximately 0.800 MEUR, all Phare funds; 2 LOTs (sensor system and other equipment) and 2 contracts foreseen.

2.3 Equipment for better mobility and safety of police performing border control tasks

- 45 four-wheel drive vehicles (20,000 EUR each) ..................... 900,000 EUR
- 20 mini vans (25,000 EUR each) ............................................ 500,000 EUR
- 250 bullet-proof jackets (600 EUR each) ................................. 150,000 EUR

Total: 1,550,000 EUR

This equipment will enable better mobility of police force carrying out the surveillance of the state border (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. On the "green border" where illegal border crossings are more frequent and where the configuration of land enables the use of special technical equipment, less police officers will
be required for detection of illegal border crossings than usually because they will be supported by special technical equipment.

The total costs of this equipment amount to approximately 1,550 MEUR, all Phare funds; 2 LOTs (vehicles and jackets) and 2 contracts foreseen.

The total cost evaluation for special technical equipment proposed amounts to 2,585,000 EUR, all Phare funds.

All equipment is foreseen for the units carrying out the control of the future EU external border (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) and defined in the Schengen Action Plan. Supply of equipment will enable more efficient execution of border 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 and accord to the Schengen Action Plan for the next few years.
ANNEX 6

TERMS OF REFERENCE
Twinning Light

PROGRAMME TITLE: Phare National Programme 2002

PROJECT TITLE: Training of police staff for the implementation of the EU/Schengen acquis

PROGRAMME NUMBER: SI0204.01

TWINNING NUMBER SI02/IB/JH/01/TL

1. Background information
The implementation of the EU/Schengen acquis involves legislative, organisational and structural changes, with major financial consequences. While Justice and Home Affairs legislation is expected to be in line with the acquis by the end of 2002 at the latest (according to the NPAA by the end of 2002), full application of the Schengen acquis is a two-stage process. Most provisions should be applied from the date of accession; others will be taken some time after accession (allowing the lifting of internal border controls). 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.

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. Therefore the Ministry of the Interior has participated in Phare national programme for several years in order to improve the level of IT and technical equipment for the surveillance of the state border as well as to achieve high-qualified staff. Till now two twinning projects on border control have been carried out (SL97/IB/JHA/01 and SL99/IB/JHA/02), both of them devoted, among other things, to training of personnel as well.

Within the negotiation process for chapter 24 (Intergovernmental conference on the accession of the Republic of Slovenia) the Accession Plan for the Implementation of Schengen Standards to Control the Future External Borders of the European Union (Schengen Action Plan) was prepared and adopted by the Slovenian Government on 24 May 2001. It is an operative programme of measures, including an education and training plan, which Slovenia has to implement to fully enforce the Schengen acquis and technical standards for the supervision of the future external border up to 2005.

Moreover, the second JHA assessment mission in Slovenia (15-19 January 2001) stressed that "Slovenia has made tremendous progress towards alignment with the EU acquis", however, the country should, among other things, continue to improve the level of IT equipment and other equipment to further professionalize the performance of border control and border surveillance.

a) Beneficiary institution
The final beneficiary of this project shall be the Ministry of the Interior and the Police and within them also police stations, police directorates and the Police Academy.
b) Relevant background for the assignment
The implementation and application of the EU/Schengen acquis, police procedures on the EU external borders, procedures with aliens inland the country and cross-border police co-operation require appropriate number of high qualified and equipped staff. Thus proper training of personnel, including the experience of the EU Member States’ police forces as a key element, is essential for the effective performance of future police tasks. The measure proposed to address this challenge is a project to be carried out in the form of twinning light supported by supply of necessary equipment.

c) Identification of main problems/issues of relevance for the assignment
A great number of police officers that will partly perform their police tasks directly according to the EU acquis need to be trained and they cannot be excluded from their every day work process. The implementation of the Schengen acquis otherwise than previously expected requires to upgrade the knowledge of trainers, which can be provided by foreign experts. This is especially the case in pilot training, evaluation and possible modifications to training programmes foreseen by the Schengen Action Plan.

Since the project is focused on training of personnel only, support of foreign experts selected by a partner country, who are expected to be experienced in border control, surveillance of the state border beyond border crossing points, compensatory measures according to the Schengen acquis and in the field of training of the adults, which will be carried out in the form of workshops, seminars and study visits abroad, appears more appropriate and cost-effective than a classic form of twinning project.

2. Objectives of the assignment
a) Overall objectives and aims
To ensure necessary conditions for the implementation of police tasks determined by Title IV of the TEC and Title VI of the TEU.

b) Particular objectives of the assignment
To ensure the necessary level of qualification of the police to carry out duties and tasks on the future EU/Schengen external border and cross-border police co-operation on the future EU/Schengen internal border.

3. Scope of Work
a) General services to be provided
Support of short-term experts (STEs) is envisaged in the field of training of police officers on duty, of trainers in order to be able to transfer their knowledge on police officers, support is also foreseen in pilot training, evaluation and possible modifications to training programmes.

b) Specific tasks to be accomplished
- Assist with train the trainers programmes in the field of border control, surveillance of border beyond border crossings and compensatory measures;
- Support in carrying out pilot training, evaluation and possible modifications to training programmes;
- Support in additional training of lecturers of the Police Academy (who in the basic training programme train police officers in police tasks carried out at the border);
- Support in performing advanced foreign language courses (special terminology) for the holders of cross-border police co-operation on the future internal borders;
- Assist with interpretation and translation services during the execution of some activities of the project.

4. Input, duration and place of services

a) Clear definition of the input (man-days/man-months required)
- Train the trainers programmes in the field of border control, surveillance of border beyond border crossings and compensatory measures - at least 6 short-term experts (STEs); 3 x 5 days each (90 days);
- Carrying out pilot training - at least 2 STEs; 2 x 5 days each (20 days);
- Evaluation of training programmes - 2 STEs; 5 days each (10 days);
- Possible modifications to training programmes - 2 STEs; 5 days each (10 days);
- Carrying out a seminar for the lecturers of the Police Academy - 2 STEs, 3 days each (6 days);
- Advanced foreign language courses - 2 STEs; 10 days (10 days);
- At least 4 study visits for a group of 3 lecturers of the Police Academy; 5 days (20 days);
- Service contract for interpretation/translation services according to the scope of activities (approx. 100 working days);
- Providing training capacities for activities carried out in the partner country, including literature and study papers;
- Involvement of training and education system of the Police.
- Preparation of necessary documentation, plan of activities for the project, working meetings of project leaders - at least 3 persons (approx. 6 days).

b) Envisaged time schedule
The project is expected to start in October 2003 and terminate in March 2004.

c) Duration of assignment
The duration of the project is foreseen for approx. 170 working days within the period of 6 months, starting from October 2003 to March 2004.

d) Place of services
The work will take place in the premises of the Police (Police Academy in Tacen, Training Centre in Gotenica, near Ljubljana), while the study visits of Slovene experts will be carried out in a partner country.

5. Outputs
A group of senior police officers (approx. 80) will be trained and qualified in the field of border control, surveillance of border beyond border crossings and compensatory measures enabling to carry out further training of police staff. Pilot training will be carried out, training programmes evaluated and modified for the implementation of the EU/Schengen acquis. Lecturers of the Police Academy (who in the basic training programme train police officers in police tasks carried out at the border) will be properly trained. Police staff will get acquainted with special terminology in foreign language enabling cross-border police co-operation on the future EU internal border.
6. Reporting

The following reports will be required:

The project leader of the partner country is expected to present a quarterly report reporting the activities carried out and their assessment for the period under consideration with direct reference to the timetable set out in the Covenant. Financial situation should also be reported.

During the final month of the project a project leader of the partner country is expected to prepare a final report summarising the actions undertaken in the project, highlighting any unforeseen activities or unexpected difficulties, evaluating the main achievements and possible weaknesses and confirming whether the expected result has been achieved or not, including recommendations for the future.

Together with a final report an executive summary is to be submitted.

Final report will be followed by financial report underlining financial situation and costs incurred during the project.

ANNEX: BREAKDOWN OF PRICES

I. FEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of expert</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fee rate</th>
<th>N° of units (Days)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. ALLOWANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Expert</th>
<th>Location of assignment</th>
<th>Per diem or housing allowance</th>
<th>N of units (Days/months)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL: 150,000 EUR

CONTRACTOR

NAME: 

SIGNATURE: 

DATE: 

Detailed cost breakdown will be prepared after a partner country is selected.

(1) Direct costs cannot exceed 10% of the total amount of the breakdown of prices.

(2) The equipment must at the end of the assignment be handed over to the recipient institution at the end of the assignment and shall not exceed 30% of the total amount of the Order for the Supply of Services. Final invoice must be supported by a statement from the recipient institution that the equipment has been handed over.
COMMENTS TO THE BREAKDOWN OF PRICES

NB for Fees:

The fees of each expert shall be stated in man-days if the total duration of his assignment is of less than 6 calendar months. There shall be 22 working days per month. The fees shall be stated in man-months if the duration of the expert's assignment is of 6 calendar months or more. There shall be 10.5 working months per year. The man-years, man-months or man-days unit-price shall be fully inclusive of all office, overhead, administration, printing, translation and communications costs for both the Contractor and the Contractor's experts. It shall also cover the holiday's entitlement of the experts. It shall include the cost of personal equipment needed by experts for execution of their tasks.

NB for Allowances:

Per diem is paid only to the expert who both

- has residence 200 km. or more from the work place, and
- stays overnight.

Per diem is only paid for short-term assignments (of less than 6 calendar months). If the expert is entitled to per diem, the per diem follows the UN rates established for the year the order for the supply of services is issued (see table with rates for 1996 on next page). The amount of calendar days spent in the Beneficiary State, Brussels, Head quarters, etc. must be specified.

A monthly housing allowance will only be paid for long-term assignments (6 consecutive months or more). The average monthly housing allowance shall be calculated on the basis of per diem multiplied by 15.

NB for Reimbursable:

Only sizable expenses should be characterised as reimbursable.

The international travel allowance includes all travel costs incurred (full fare economy air tickets or first class train) between the place of execution of the work and the home state of the consultant, or other destination as provided for in the contract (see the General Conditions).

Costs for equipment are only reimbursed if the equipment is not directly related to the EC experts, and is left with the recipient institution, as its property, after the performance of the services under the Contract. Equipment directly related to the EC experts (such as personal computers, etc.) must be included in the "honoraria" unit prices.
ANNEX 7

List of relevant Laws and Regulations - NPAA in the field of "Justice and Home affairs"

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 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 migration 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 Act 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 Asylum Act,
- The Settling of the status of citizens of other SFRY successor states in the Republic of Slovenia Act,
- the new Aliens Act, for which we estimate that as a systemic law it wholly regulates the sphere that is required from us by the European legal order,
- The Employment of Aliens Act (OJ of the RS, No. 66/00).

On the basis of Aliens Act the following implementing acts were adopted:
- Instructions on the content and format of visas (OJ of the RS, No. 45/2000),
- Instructions on the content, format and manner of issuing residence permits - already mentioned under "visa policy" (OJ of the RS, No. 45/2000),
- Order on issuing visa for aliens entering the county and wishing to work (OJ of the RS Nos. 17/00 and 24/00) - has been cancelled.
In the field of asylum:
The Asylum Act (OJ of the RS, No. 61/99) on its basis the following implementing regulations were adopted:

- Order on appointing refugee counsellors (OJ of the RS, No. 3/2000)
- Rules on remunerating and reimbursing the costs of refugee counsellors (OJ 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 (OJ of the RS, No. 65/2000)
- Modifications and Amendments to Asylum Act (OJ of the RS, No. 67/01 of 10 August 2001).

In the field of visa policy:
Instructions on the content and format of visas (OJ of the RS, No. 45/2000)
Instructions on the content, form and manner of issuing residence permits (OJ of the RS, No. 45/2000)
Governmental Decision on the Abolition of Visa Requirements for Certain States (OJ of the RS, No. 42/01)
Decree on States whose Nationals need to follow Airport Transit Visa Requirements to transit the Airports in the Republic of Slovenia (OJ of the RS, No. 58/01)

In the field of personal data protection:
European Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (Strasbourg, 1981): ratified in 1994
Personal Data Protection Act (OJ of the RS, No. 59/99)
Modifications and Amendments to Personal Data Protection Act (OJ of the RS, No. 57/01)

Area of police co-operation:
- Rules on the internal organisation and systematisation of posts at the Ministry of the Interior and the police adopted in December 1999
- Resolution on the start of negotiations for concluding an agreement on co-operation with Europol adopted in May 2000

In the field of fight against fraud and corruption:
- Council of Europe's Criminal Law Convention on Corruption ratified in March 2000,
- Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences Act (OJ of the RS, No. 59/99),
- OECD Convention on combating bribery and corruption in international business transactions ratified in 2000,
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (OJ of the RS, No. 36/94, 12/96) - a new has been adopted lately, but not published in the OJ yet,
- Police Act (OJ of the RS, No. 49/98, 66/98),
- Governmental Decision on the Establishment, Area of Work and Organisation of the Government Office for Prevention of Corruption (OJ of the RS, No. 58/01)
Area of drugs:
- Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (OJ of the RS, No. 108/99)
- Prevention of Use of Illicit Drugs and Dealing with Illicit Drugs Users Act (OJ of the RS, No. 98/99)
- Illicit Drugs Precursors Act (OJ of the RS, No. 22/2000)
- Resolution on the founding of the Government Drugs Commission (OJ of the RS, Nos. 56/98, 68/98)
- The 1999 Agreement on illicit traffic by sea (implementing Article 17 of the Vienna Convention) ratified in 2000

Area of customs co-operation:
- The Customs Service Act (OJ of the RS, No. 56/99)
- The Excise Act (OJ of the RS, No. 84/98)

Judiciary:
- Court Rules (OJ of the RS, No 17/95, 62/2001)
- Civil Procedure Act (OJ of the RS, No 26/99)
- Execution of Judgements in Civil Matters and Insurance of Claims Act (OJ of the RS, No 51/98)
- Penal Code (OJ of the RS, No 63/94, 23/99)

Judicial Co-operation in Criminal and Civil Matters:
Conventions ratified by Slovenia dealing with judicial co-operation in criminal matters:
- UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20.12.1988,
- European Convention on Extradition of 13.12.1957 with both additional protocols,
- Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of 21.3.1983,
- European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders of 30.11.1964,
- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20.4.1959, with protocols,
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 27.1.1977,
- European Convention on Money Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime of 8.11.1990,
- European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements of 28.5.1970 and
- European Convention on Money Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime of 8.11.1990,
- European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements of 28.5.1970 and

Conventions ratified by Slovenia dealing with judicial co-operation in civil matters:
· Convention of 1.3.1954 on Civil Procedure,
· Convention of 5.10.1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents,
· Convention of 5.10.1961 on the Conflict of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions,
· Convention of 4.5.1971 on the Law Applicable to Traffic Accidents,
· Convention of 2.10.1973 on the Law Applicable to Products Liability,
· Convention of 25.10.1980 on International Access to Justice,
· Convention of 25.10.1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.
· New York Convention on Enforcement of Maintenance Claims Abroad of 20.6.1956
· Paris Convention of 27th September 1956 relating to the issue of certain extracts from the registers of births, deaths and marriages to be sent abroad
· Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 10.6.1958,
· European Convention on Information on Foreign Law of 7.6.1968,
· Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-judicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters of 15.11.1965,
· Convention on the Taking Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters of 18.3.1970
ANNEX 8

References to feasibility/pre-feasibility study

In preparing the 2002 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)

Second Assessment Mission Report in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs in Slovenia of 18 July 2001


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

Final Results of the 1999 twinning project (SL99/IB/JHA/02) of August 2001


SI9908.01 Supply of Equipment for State Border Control under the 1999 Phare national programme, both public tenders (international and local) for the purchase of IT and other technical equipment were carried out (11 September 2000 and 9 July 2001); suppliers were chosen, evaluation reports prepared by the Ministry of the Interior and approved by the CFCU and EC Delegation, contracts signed; delivery of equipment is still in progress


Forensic Laboratory Development Plan by the Year 2003 (harmonised with the European Network of Forensic Institutes), Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana 1998