The overall objective of the projects is in line with the Treaty on EU, in particular with Title VI, an in line with the Schengen acquis: fulfilment of standards in order to establish an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is assured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls and prevention and combating crime.

2.2 Project purpose

- Slovenian police force and personnel of the MoI will be equipped for carrying out efficient border control and border surveillance according to the EU standards and procedures.
- The equipment will assure efficient communication and co-operation between police units both at the national level and internationally.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The aim of the project addresses priorities included in the Accession Partnership and the Action Plan, where it is stated that the due implementation of the Schengen Action Plan must be ensured. Furthermore efforts to strengthen border control by provision of sufficient equipment should continue.

AP:
Justice and Home Affairs: 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.

NPAA:
The priorities indicated in the Accession Partnership are reflected in the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA). In the NPAA priorities for Home Affairs are defined under article 4.1.24.b: Co-operation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs - Home Affairs - National Border Control. The NPAA in the field of HA 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.
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 adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 24 May 2001 which provides the plan for establishing IT infrastructure and the plan for technical equipment for the Police in order to achieve Schengen standards up to 2005.

2.4 Cross Border Impact
Not applicable.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

The Schengen acquis requires high standards for border control and surveillance of the EU external border, including appropriate equipment, enabling border control not to be an obstacle for free movement of persons and goods.

Slovenia has made a progress towards those standards with previous projects. At all border crossings on the future EU external border and police units within the green and blue border area as well as at some police units inland the Slovenian police have already been equipped with the 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 surveillance are equipped with basic police devices and vehicles as well as with the observing equipment. All border crossings and police stations have on-line connection with the central computer system of the Ministry enabling transmission of data.

Upgrading or increased number of the similar equipment is still needed to meet the standards. Border crossings need equipment to assure more detected crime and safety for police officers carrying out border control tasks. Police units (at border crossings and within the green and blue border area) have to be equipped for transmission of data determined by the Schengen and EU acquis (textual data, fingerprints, images etc.); the digital radio system has to be completed with radio terminal equipment.

**Following standards of the Schengen Acquis the 2003 Phare Home Affairs programme is focused on investment in 2 components:**

**Component 1: Information and Telecommunication Equipment**

1.1. Setting up technical protection at 30 police units in the green and blue border area (video surveillance, fire detection, burglary protection) - 801,000 € Phare funds;
1.2. Further supply of 1000 different radio terminal equipment - 1,000,000 €, Phare funds;
1.3. Implementation of remote AFIS - equipment for collecting and transferring fingerprints at 2 remote locations and additional equipment for central AFIS location to enable communication with EURODAC system - 200,000 €, Phare funds.
1.4. Supply of Channel Extenders for CPU back-up (continuation of the project started in Phare 2001) - 404,000 €, national funds only.

Component 2: Technical equipment for border control system

2.1. Equipment for border control at border crossings - 1,319,800 € (673,000 € Phare funds, 646,800 € national funds)

2.2. Equipment for border surveillance beyond border crossings (green and blue border area) - in total 2,996,000 € (2,366,000 € Phare funds and 630,000 € national funds).

3.2 Linked activities

The objective of the 2003 Phare programme is linked with the preceding projects supported by the Phare 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 as well as with the achievements of other projects:

- Twinning SL97/IB/JHA/01 (border control) finished on 1 August 31 2000. The main objective of this project was 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/JHA/02 (border control), terminated 31 August 2001, was focused on the preparation of a new draft law and international agreements harmonised with the EU aquis on training of personnel, conditions necessary for compensatory measures and for further upgrading of IT structures;

- The twinning project SI99/IB/JH/01 (organised crime) terminated in May 2002. The main objective was to qualify the Criminal Investigation Directorate for detection and investigation of organised crime, taking into account the EU aquis;

- Participation of Slovenian police in Phare Multi-country 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 providing assistance for the equipment in the period between 1999 and 2003 was signed in November 1999;

- In FM99 the amount 3.3 € was foreseen for the supply of IT and other technical equipment. Both public tenders procedures completed, contractors selected and contracts signed (in total 3,175,432 €). Equipment has been delivered;

- In FM 2000 the amount of 6 € approximately was planned in total, for investment in IT and technical equipment 5,824,372 €, for institution building (Police co-operation) 300,000 EUR. The 2000 FM was signed on 11 December 2000. Tender procedure was carried out, analysis was done and suppliers were chosen, signing of contracts is in process, delivery will start in the last quarter of 2002; the second tender procedure (Supply of Digital radio system) is still in progress (Tender Dossier was sent for approval to the EU Delegation);
• In the FM 2001, signed on 18 July 2001, 6 M€ was foreseen for investment in technical equipment as well as for Asylum Home and Aliens Centre; FM 2001 part II signed on 14 December 2001 - 3.3M€ was foreseen for State Border Control equipment for veterinary and phytosanitary facilities and also for construction and improvement of infrastructure.

• In the FM 2002, signed on 9 July 2002, 5,131,000 € out of 17M€ for the sector Justice and Home Affairs is foreseen for IT projects and technical equipment projects (4,981,000) and for institution building (150,000€).

Like previous Phare programmes, the 2003 Phare is defined by the Schengen Action Plan in which national funds complement Phare funds for further upgrade of IT system and technical equipment to improve the border control system.

3.3 Results

Component 1:
30 police units along the border with Croatia will be equipped with technical protection systems (fire detection and burglary protection). As part of the long term project of setting up a complete digital radio system 1000 (out of 4,5000 foreseen in systemisation) different radio terminal equipment will be supplied for the needs of police communication within police directorates in the border area. Equipment for collecting and transferring fingerprints (workstations, server, livescans, flatbed scanners, printers, software) will be installed at 2 remote locations connected with the central site and from there to EURODAC. The reserve location for CPU back-up location will be fully operational. The staff will be trained to use the equipment properly.

Component 2:
The level of the technical equipment for border control and border surveillance will be improved and the subsequent part of the investment plan determined by the Schengen Action Plan will be realised.

Supply of devices for detecting authenticity of documents, equipment for detecting radioactive materials and explosives, system for vehicle surveillance, will enable advanced control at border crossings, detecting criminal activities and assure appropriate safety of police officers. The passive infra-red detector will enable control of the green border near to the border crossings.

Police patrols beyond the border crossings will be equipped with vehicles enabling an efficient surveillance of the green border. Vehicles with special equipment will enable special mobile units to detect illegal trafficking and to check authenticity of documents. Hand held thermal imagers will enable efficient border surveillance at night. Police officers will be trained and skilled for proper using the purchased equipment.

3.4 Activities

Component 1
Preparing project documentation for technical protection system.

Preparing detailed tender documentation and other activities for tendering procedures. Setting up adequate working group to carry out the tender procedure. Installing technical protection equipment at the 30 police units. Setting up basic infrastructure for digital radio
communication system. Installing AFIS installation and establishing telecommunication connections between remote locations, national central point and EURODAC. Setting up the reserve location for CPU back-up. Testing the equipment and providing professional support to train the users. Exchanging experience on information technology by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States.

Component 2
Preparing detailed technical specifications and setting up the working group to carry out the tendering procedure. Defining police units where the purchased equipment will be located in order to make best of it; adjusting legal acts on systemisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance. Adjusting police tactics on border protection to the new technology and equipment.

Providing professional support on training the police staff to use the equipment properly.

3.5. Lessons learned

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 for further improvement the performance of border control and border surveillance."

In its conclusions referring to management, the OMAS Assessment Report of the JHA sector (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 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 and to bring into force the Schengen Convention for Slovenia.

The proposal for Phare 2003 is part of the continuous process of police modernisation and equipping that is going on in the context of the previous Phare programmes (1999, 2000, 2001, 2002). The projects within programmes 1999, 2000 and 2001 have fulfilled the stated objectives so far. In the Interim Evaluation Report No. R/SI/JHA/02001 (February 2002) no deficiencies in the implementation of those programmes were reported.

4. Institutional Framework

The project will have to operate within Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, responsible for both components. Participating departments within the Ministry: General Police Directorate (Uniformed Police Directorate, Informatics and Telecommunications Service), Service for Financial Supervision.
5. Detailed Budget
See Annex 8

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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Value Added Tax is not included in the Phare contribution or in the national co-financing

National funds:
**Component 1**: supply of equipment to the amount of 404,000 €
**Component 2**: supply of equipment for border control to the amount of 1,276,800 € (video system for vehicle control at 16 border crossings, 30 passive red-infra detectors, 2 portable explosive detectors, 800 special stamps to affix entry/exit stamp on the documents, 7 vehicles with special equipment).

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. Implementing Agency

Ministry of Finance – CFCU
Beethovenova 11,
1000 Ljubljana
Responsible person: Mr. Peter Škofic, PAO
tel.: +386 1 478 63 05
fax.: +386 1 478 62 04
E-mail: peter.skofic@mf-rs.si

Implementing Authority:

Ministry of the Interior
Štefanova 2
1001 Ljubljana
Responsible person: Mr. Peter Jeglic, State Under-secretary
tel.: +386 1 472 47 68
fax.: +386 1 472 49 55
E-mail: peter.skofic@mf-rs.si

Contracting Authority:

Ministry of Finance – CFCU
6.2. Beneficiary:

Directorate General of the Police
Contact person will be:
Mr. Marko Pogorevc, Director General of the Police
tel. +386 1 472 42 69
fax. +386 1 472 49 12

6.3 Twinning

Not applicable.

6.4 Non standard aspects

Practical Guide to Phare, ISPA and SAPARD Procedures will be strictly applied and followed, no other non-standard aspect is foreseen.

6.4 Contracts

**Six supply contracts** are estimated for both components:

**Component 1: Information and telecommunication equipment**

1. Technical protection at 30 police units in the green and blue border area in total amount of **801,000 €**
   (Item 1.1 of the Technical Specifications)
2. Digital terminal radio equipment (1000 pieces) in total amount of **1,000,000 €**
   (Item 1.2 of the Technical Specifications)
3. Remote AFIS (2 locations) in total amount of **200,000 €**
   (Item 1.3 of the Technical Specifications)

Items of the Component 1 under article 1.4 of the Technical Specification, in total amount of **404,000 €** will be financed by national funds only.

**Component 2: Technical equipment for border control system**

4. Border control at the border crossing points - equipment in the amount of **793,000 €**
   (Items 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and item 2.2.1 of the Technical Specifications)
5. Border surveillance beyond the border crossing points (green and blue border area) –
   equipment - all-terrain vehicles in total **2,120,000 €**
   (Item 2.2.2 of the Technical Specifications)
6. Border surveillance beyond the border crossing points (green and blue border area)-
Enduro motor-bicycles in total **126,000 €**

(Item 2.2.3 of the Technical Specifications)

Items of the Component 2 to be financed by national funds are specified in Technical specifications (see Annex 7) under articles: 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6 and 2.2.4. Total amount **1,276,800 €**.

7. Implementation Schedule

See Annex 2

8. Equal Opportunity

It will be fully respected in the selection of the experts and tenders. The equal participation of women in the project will be assured as well. (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

There will be no negative impact on the environment. Screenings and impact reports will not be necessary due to the subject matter of the project.

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 surveillance is one of the most demanding projects in the field of JHA, which would, without Phare support, require much more time.

11.2 Co-financing

Phare funds will be co-financed by national funds.

11.3 Additionality

Not applicable.
11.4 Project readiness and size:
See annex 7 Technical specifications.

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

The results of the 1997 twinning project as well as the Expert Mission Reports (1998,2001) are the basis for the preparation of the Schengen Action Plan adopted by Government in My 2001. The Action Plan is also the basis for the Phare programming and contributes to dynamics of the national budget (budget of the MoI) from 2002 onwards and possible Phare contribution in order to achieve the wider objective of the project.

The project will depend on the corresponding purchase and implementation of technical equipment funded by Government sources to complement Phare funded purchase and installation. 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 the Title IV of the Treaty on EC), the plan for investment in IT and other technical equipment has been prepared by the Ministry, incorporated in the national budget plan. National funds for Phare 2003 project will be assured on the 25% basis.

IT infrastructure will be developed and upgraded according to the Development strategy of the IT system of the police 2000-2003 (adopted in mid-2000) and the Schengen Action Plan prepared in 2001, and will depend on the allocation of the Phare funds and complementary national funds. Some projects are long-term projects - to complete digital radio system will take approximately 10 years.

To complete technical equipment for border control and border surveillance tasks as it is foreseen by the Schengen Action Plan, the project will depend on realisation of previous FMs, adequate financing from the national budget in the next years and on the realisation of personnel projection and training plans.

The project 2003 will also depend on the progress of the adoption of the acquis according to the NPAA by the end of 2002.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework
2. Implementation time chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme
4. Reference to feasibility/pre-feasibility
5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations
6. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (not included)
7. Technical Specifications
8. Detailed Cost breakdown
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<th>Disbursement period expires:</th>
<th>Total budget:</th>
<th>Phare budget:</th>
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<td>30 November 2005</td>
<td>30 November 2006</td>
<td>6,720,800 €</td>
<td>5,040,000 €</td>
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#### Overall objective

- 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
- · EU Working Party Joint Evaluation
- · Regular reports on Slovenia’s progress towards accession
- · Possible missions 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 equipped for carrying out border control at border crossings and for border surveillance of the green and blue border, according to the EU standards and procedures
- Enabled efficient communication and co-operation between police units both at the national level and internationally (EURODAC)
- · Technical equipment in use and IT system established according to the Schengen Action Plan by end 2006
- · Communication with EURODAC established by end 2006
- · Keeping high 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
- · FM 99, 2000 and 2001 realised, FM 2002 in implementation phase and FM 2003 to be signed
- · 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
- Technical protection of police units in the green and blue border area along the border with Croatia assured by technical protection systems (video surveillance, fire protection, burglary protection)
- Further quantity increase of the radio terminal equipment (hand-portable radios, vehicle radios, fixed radios and dispatching equipment) as part of a long term project (5 – 10 years) of setting up a complete digital radio system
- Equipment for collecting and transferring fingerprints from remote locations to the central site and from there to EURODAC system (workstations, server, livescans, flatbed scanners, printers, software)
- Reserve location for CPU back-up set up
- Staff trained for using the equipment

#### Component 2
- The level of technical equipment improved according to the investment plan determined by the Schengen Action Plan realised
- Police officers trained and skilled for the use of purchased equipment
- Police patrols beyond border crossing points (green border and blue border) equipped for an efficient border surveillance; assured better mobility of police patrols and advanced detecting of illegal crossings
- Advanced document control (devices for detecting authenticity of documents)
- Detection of trafficking radioactive materials and explosives assured appropriate safety of police officers carrying out border protection tasks
- Vehicles for surveillance at border crossings
- Equipment in operation at police units according to the plan and real needs
- marking the documents at border crossings

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators

#### Component 1
- 30 units along the border with Croatia equipped with technical protection systems - video surveillance and against fire and burglary by end 2005
- 1000 different radio terminal equipment supplied to fulfil systematisation (the foreseen systemisation of approx. 4.500 terminals) for the needs of police communications within regional police directorates in the border area by end 2006
- 2 remote locations equipped for collecting and transferring fingerprints by mid 2006
- reserve location for CPU back-up fully operating by 2006

#### Component 2
- Additional 2 hand held thermal imagers in the future EU external border (with 6 pieces from Phare programmes 1999, 2000 and 2002) would make further progress towards the systemisation of 14 by mid 2006
- 53 terrain vehicles at police units in the green border (100% realisation of systemisation) by end 2006
- 21 motor bicycles at police units in the green border (100% realisation of systemisation) by end 2006
- 20 devices for detecting authenticity of documents for control at border crossings; with 15 devices from Phare 1999 and 2002 there would be all together 35 pieces (in systemisation 59 devices are foreseen) by mid 2006

### Sources of Verification

#### Component 1
- Possible missions of the EU evaluation groups in Slovenia
- General Police Directorate reports on technical systematisation, 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 systematisation, usage and maintenance of technical equipment
- Report on the realisation of the investment part of the Schengen Action Plan
- Possible missions of the EU evaluation groups in Slovenia

### 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
- Legal solution for Slovenia to join the EURODAC system

#### Component 2
- Realisation of the Schengen Action Plan according to the time schedule
- Support of the EU Member States’ police forces in the preparation of guidelines for tactical usage of the equipment (on bilateral basis)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Means</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumptions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Component 1** | · Preparing project documentation for technical protection systems at 30 police units  
· Preparing detailed tender documentation and other activities for tendering procedures  
· Purchasing and installing technical protection equipment, testing and providing basic training for the end users  
· Setting up the basic infrastructure for digital radio communications (system units, base stations, network management system, dispatching units, terminals; Phare 2000, 2001, 2002)  
· Preparing detailed technical specifications and tender documentation for remote AFIS equipment  
· Definition of the exact location for remote AFIS installation and training of the operators  
· Establishing telecommunication connections between remote locations and national central point and between national central point and EURODAC. | · 12 detectors of radioactive radiation for detecting radioactive materials at border crossings by mid 2006  
· 16 video systems for vehicle control at border crossings by mid 2006  
· Equipment at police units installed, properly maintained and fully operational immediately after its supply  
· 30 passive infra-red detectors at border crossings by mid 2006  
· 2 portable explosive detectors at border crossings by mid 2006  
· 800 special stamps to mark documents at border crossings by mid 2006  
· Guidelines for proper use of the equipment prepared and staff trained for using new equipment before equipment is operative  
· 7 vehicles with special equipment | · 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 by bilateral co-operation with the EU Member States. |
| **Component 1** | · Realisation of FM99, FM 2000 FM 2001 (in particular setting up system equipment for digital radio network) and FM 2002  
· Sufficient financial resources in Mol budget  
· Successful installation of system equipment for digital radio network  
· Limited capacities of human resources in Information and Telecommunications Service |
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<th>Connecting of primary and back-up CPU centres</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Preparing detailed technical specifications and other conditions for tendering</td>
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<td>· Realising tender procedures and purchase</td>
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<td>· Adjusting legal acts on systemisation of technical equipment at police units and its appropriate maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Training police staff for using this equipment properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Adjusting police tactics on border control and surveillance to new technology and equipment</td>
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<td>· Supervising usage of supplied equipment</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· Working group for preparing tender dossier, carrying out tender procedure and supply contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Professional support on training police staff for using the equipment before equipment is operative</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<td>· Realisation of FM99, 2000, 2001 and 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Allocation of financial means from FM2001 according to the plan</td>
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<td>· Sufficient financial resources in the MoI budget for the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· Implementation of the JHA strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan according to the time table</td>
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<tr>
<td>· To ensure additional police staff for border control planned by the Schengen Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>· To ensure the necessary infrastructure for making SIS inquiries (determination of a new C.SIS and connections to N.SIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Permission for Slovenia to join the EURODAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Setting up digital radio system according to previous Phare programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Police force and other professional staff properly equipped and trained</td>
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### Implementation time chart

#### Annex 2 to the Project Fiche

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<td>1.2 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment</td>
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<td>1.3 Implementation of remote AFIS (2 locations)</td>
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<td>1.4 Channel Extenders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2: Technical equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Border control on border crossings - equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Border surveillance beyond border crossings (green and blue border) – equipment</td>
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## CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING SCHEDULE

### (€ million)

#### Home Affairs 2003/004-938-11

<table>
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<th>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</th>
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<td>2.366</td>
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## Annex 3 to the Project Fiche (sheet 2)

Name and number of programme
Home Affairs 2003/004-938-11

### CUMULATIVE DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(€ million)

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>12/31/03</th>
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<td><strong>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Setting up technical protection equipment at 30 police units</td>
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<td>2.001</td>
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Annex 3 to the Project Fiche  
(sheet 3)

Name and number of programme
Home Affairs 2003/004-938-11

**CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING and DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**  
(€ million)

<table>
<thead>
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<td>3.825</td>
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</table>

**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 control equipment  
**NB 3:** assumption: disbursement of 90% (provisional acceptance) and 10% (final acceptance) for IT equipment  
**NB 4:** all contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of FM  
**NB 5:** all disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of FM  
**NB 6:** delivery time for IT equipment is usually 3 months  
**NB 7:** delivery time for technical equipment is usually 6
Annex 4

References to feasibility/pre-feasibility studies

In preparing the 2003 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


SL9908.01 Supply of Equipment for State Border Control under the 1999 Phare national programme


Rules on systemisation and typification of material-technical means, issued on the basis of Police Act, MoI, 3 July 2001

Annex 5

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 one hand, it defines developmental and strategic objectives, on the other hand, it defines the policies, reforms and measures needed for the realisation of these objectives in the period before 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.

Slovenian legislation 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 institutions or reorganise the existing ones.

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

Considering legislation in the sphere of migration and alien problems, the National Assembly adopted in the first half of the 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 adopted the Resolution on Immigration Policy of the Republic of Slovenia;
- On the session in July 1999 the National Assembly 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 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 seeking a job (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:**
· Courts Act (OJ of the RS, No 19/94, 45/95, 38/99, 28/2000)
· Judicial Service Act (OJ of the RS, No 19/94, 8/96, 24/98, 48/2001)
· 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)
· Criminal Procedure Act (OJ of the RS, No 63/94, 72/98, 66/2000)
· 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 Psychotropie 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 the International Effects of Deprivation of the Right to Drive a Motor Vehicle of 3.6.1976,
· 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
· Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of 27.1.1999.
· 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
· Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of 27.1.1999.

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 6

Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies

Not included
Annex 7

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

The investment proposal for PHARE National Programme 2003 is prepared to continue the process of police modernisation approved and financed by EU (Phare) and national funds started in 1999:

- The 1999 Phare programme was focused on preparation of technical specifications and budget planning for the equipment needed for border control to fulfil the requirements of the Schengen Acquis. The investment under FM 99 has been realised, both public tenders (international and national) for the purchase of equipment carried out, equipment supplied and installed;

- The 2000 FM was signed in December 2000; following the approval of corrective measures in April 2001 the revised PF was approved in July. Tender procedure was carried out, signing of contracts are in progress, tender delivery will start presumably in last quarter of 2002; the second tender procedure (Supply of Digital radio system) is still in progress (Tender Dossier was sent for confirmation to the EC Delegation, first remarks are already received);

- The 2001 FM was signed in July 2001, technical specifications for IT and technical equipment will be prepared by October 2002 and the Tender Dossier by the end of 2002.

- The 2002 FM was signed in July 2002, the programme includes IT and technical equipment investments and Twinning light.

Some activities have already been executed, the 1999 Phare funds are being drawn, the funds will be received from the confirmed 2000, 2001 and 2002 Phare programmes. The VAT (20%) is covered by national funds.

The programme 2003 consists of two components: IT equipment and technical equipment for border control and border surveillance.

Component 1: Information and telecommunication equipment


As part of the Phare 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 Programmes some of the subprojects have been finished, some have been started, some are planned and will be carried out in accordance with the Schengen Action Plan and Development strategy of the MoI.

Those sub-projects are:

- Establishing modern and capable access network at international border crossings on the south border, in the green and blue area and within the majority of inland area;
• Building-up LAN networks at all locations mentioned above as well as building up the universal wiring connections and the installation and putting into operation the appropriate information equipment (servers, personal computers, printers, OCR-B readers);
• Setting up the AFIS at the central site and some remote locations;
• Starting the project of radio network digitalisation, which will facilitate international police co-operation and replace the relatively out-of-date analogue radio system, which is prone to interference and tapping;
• Building-up the information starting points and documentation centre for migrations;
• Assuring back-up of central information system of the MoI;
• Installing back-up facilities for information systems at 5 Police Directorates (UPS);
• Setting up technical protection at police units at border crossings and in the green and blue area.

All subprojects are continuous and will last presumably up to year 2005/06. Some of them (Vision, SIRENE, N.SIS, etc.) will be completed after the accession. Sub-projects for Phare 1999 will be finished by end of 2002, all others are still in progress.

Sub-projects of Component 1 in Phare 2003 National Programme are:

1.1 Setting up technical protection at 30 police units in the green and blue border area

Within the 2002 Phare programme technical protection equipment for early fire detection, and video surveillance is foreseen at border crossings on the border with Croatia. The next step planned in the Phare 2003 is to install this kind of equipment at police units in the green and blue border area. Using such protective systems can 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 €</th>
<th>Total in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Complete systems for technical protections (central units, connections, sensors, other terminals, etc.)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26,700</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

The total costs for setting up technical protection at all 30 police stations will reach approximately 801,000 €. Phare funds only. 1 LOT, 1 contract foreseen.

1.2 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment

After setting up the basic digital radio infrastructure and some terminal equipment (Phare 2000, 2001) the 2002 Phare was focused on equipping end-users with terminal radio equipment.
The supply of terminal equipment under Phare 2003 would partly fulfil the systemisation foreseen (including supply under the programme 2003 there will be 2000 terminals operating, out of 4,500 systematised).

Specification of terminal equipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of equipment</th>
<th>Number of pieces</th>
<th>Estimated costs in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hand-portable radios</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehicle radios</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed radios</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispatching equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total cost evaluation amounts 1 MEUR, Phare funds. 1 LOT, 1 contract foreseen.

### 1.3 Implementation of remote AFIS

Using Phare and national funds (FM 1999) AFIS was installed at the central location. The second phase of this sub-project (in Phare 2002 only national funds are foreseen for this purpose) is installing adequate equipment at several remote locations. The number of locations depends on the costs of upgrading the system at the central site and on the costs for proper terminal equipment at the chosen remote locations. Presumably, 2 locations will be equipped.

Thus, Phare 2003 is aiming at further upgrading of the system as an entirety to assure equipment for collecting and interchange of fingerprints with EURODAC (potential locations so far are: Asylum Home and Alien’s Centre).

Specification and costs estimation for necessary equipment is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no.</th>
<th>Type of equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price estimation in €</th>
<th>Total in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Scanner for taking of fingerprints (livescan)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Foto-scanner for ten-fingerprints cards</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Workstation with software for capturing and transferring of fingerprints</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Server with software for national access point</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Workstation with software for national access point</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>200,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chosen supplier must install and check together with the end user all equipment to be delivered. Successful site acceptance test is precondition for purchase of the equipment. In case of lower price another remote location can be equipped.

The total costs for the equipment under 1.3 amount to 0.2 M€. Phare funds only. 1 LOT, 1 contract foreseen.
1.4 Supply of Channel extenders for CPU back-up

Channel extenders are needed to connect separate data centres (primary and back-up) via WAN. They provide connection and necessary compression for data propagation over long distance between primary and remote data centre.

Two units to the amount of 404,000€, national funds only.

The total cost estimation for Component 1 is 2,405,000 €, Phare funds 2,001,000 € and national funds 404,000 €.

Component 2 – Technical equipment for border control system

Police units carry out controls of the state border 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 border crossings), 3 international airports and 3 maritime border. The future EU external border (so-called blue and green border) is 670km long.

In the year 2000, 71 million passengers crossed the border with Croatia, 1,1 million passengers at the airport border crossings and 166,000 passengers at the maritime border crossings. In 2000, traffic on the border with Croatia increased for 10.4 % and didn't change significantly in 2001 (only 0.2% increase). Due to geographical conditions the Croatian-Slovenian border is relatively easy to cross and considering the number of persons, treated for their illegal border crossings, it is the most problematic one.

In the year 2000 there were 874 cases of forged documents detected, the vast majority (716 cases) were detected at the border with Croatia. In 2001 the total number of detected forged documents increased for 6% while in the border with Croatia for 9%.

The number of foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing is of serious concern. Between years 1996 and 2000 the number of illegal crossings had been increasing constantly. In 2000, there were 35,892 foreigners treated for their illegal border crossing (91% more than in 1999), at the Slovenian-Croatian border were 72% or 25,809 illegal border crossings. After five years in 2001 the total number decreased for the first time-there were 20,781 people treated for the illegal border crossing, on the border with Croatia 12,687 (61% of the total number).

Since 1991 police work and the equipment in the field of state border control has been developed systematically on the basis of bilateral co-operation with border police forces of EU countries. A lot of present equipment for border control was purchased by Slovenian funds, the vehicle with thermal vision camera was partly financed by Germany on the basis of the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of Slovenia and the Ministry of the Interior of Germany signed in November 1999.

In Phare programmes FM99, FM 2000, FM 2001 and FM 2002 the purchase of equipment for border control was specified according to the results (systematisation) of the Twinning project “The establishment of an efficient system of state border control” (SL99/IB/JHA/02); all projects funded by Phare and national funds.
In order to enable the Slovenian police to achieve the required level of technical equipment as soon as possible to ensure state border control in accordance with the requirements of the EU acquis communautaire, for Phare programme 2003, two subprojects of technical equipment are proposed:

2.1 Border control at the border crossing points - equipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1. 20 devices for detecting authenticity of documents</td>
<td>523,000 € (Phare funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2. 12 detectors of radioactive radiation</td>
<td>150,000 € (Phare funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3. 16 video system for vehicle control at border crossings</td>
<td>302,800 € (national funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4. 30 passive infra-red detector devices</td>
<td>210,000 € (national funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5. 2 portable explosive detector</td>
<td>110,000 € (national funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.6. 800 special stamps to mark documents</td>
<td>24,000 € (national funds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,319,800 €

With this equipment the Slovenian police would improve border control at the border crossing points, in particular in detecting criminal activities related to the border crossing: forged documents, trafficking radioactive materials and explosives, stolen cars, illegal crossings close to border crossing points.

Passive infra-red detector is a special device for detection intruders using either radio or GSM mobile phone technology to transmit voice messages to the user. It will be used close to border crossings - 1-2 km off border crossings where illegal crossings are the most frequent.

Portable explosive detector detects most of military and commercially available explosives. It has autonomous power supply.

Special stamps for marking documents - according to the Schengen acquis the entry and exit stamp shall be placed on documents of aliens (third country nationals) crossing the external EU border. The Schengen Common Manual defines the shape of stamps (different shape for entry and exit), colour (they have to be in two colours) and the needed data. On the external EU border there will be 66 borders crossing points where a stamp shall be affixed to certify entry and exit.

Items under articles 2.1.3., 2.1.4, 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 will be financed by national funds exclusively (646,800€).

One LOT and one contract is foreseen:

1 LOT for equipment under 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 plus equipment under 2.2.1 (hand held thermal imagers, 120,000 €). The estimated contract value in total is 793,000 € (673,000€ plus 120,000€), Phare funds.
2.2 Border surveillance beyond border crossings (green and blue border area - equipment):

2.2.1  2 hand held thermal imagers  120,000 € (Phare funds)
2.2.2  53 all-terrain vehicles (40,000 EUR each)  2,120,000 € (Phare funds)
2.2.3  21 motor-bicycles  126,000 € (Phare funds)
2.2.4  7 vehicles with special equipment  630,000€  (national funds)

Total:  2,996,000€ (Phare+ national funds)

The hand held thermal imager is a special camera used for surveillance and detecting objects at night. Since the vast majority (95%) of illegal border crossings is taking place at night this kind of equipment is of great importance for carrying out efficient surveillance.

The vehicles will enable police force to carry out surveillance of the state border (illegal crossings of the state border), especially on the "green border", where illegal border crossings are more frequent, the mobility of police officers is crucial for detecting illegal crossings. All-terrain vehicles and motor- bicycles Enduro made for country and forest roads would enable more efficient observation of the green border in less favourable conditions. Vehicles with special equipment (with computer, special telescopic camera, equipment for detecting illegal trafficking, equipment for checking authenticity of documents) will make mobile police units more effective.

Two LOTs for the equipment under 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 and two contracts are foreseen, one in the amount of 2,120,000 € (cars) and the second one of 126,000€ (motor-bikes).

Items under 2.2.4 will be financed by national funds only (630,000 €).

For Component 2 total amount estimated is 4,315,800 €; 3,039,000 € Phare funds and 1,276,800 € national funds

Special LOT arrangement: due to similarity of the equipment the equipment under 2.2.1 (hand held thermal imagers) will be incorporated into the LOT specification for the equipment under 2.1.
## Annex 8

### Detailed Cost-breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Number</th>
<th>Document Strategic Plan</th>
<th>Section Home Affairs</th>
<th>Version February 2003</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget - detailed cost breakdown</th>
<th>PHARE</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Projects - Sub projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Information and telecommunication system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Setting up technical protection at 30 police units</td>
<td>801,000</td>
<td>801,000</td>
<td>801,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Further supply of digital terminal radio equipment</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Implementation of remote AFIS (2 locations)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Channel extenders (2 pieces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>404,000</td>
<td>404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,001,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,004,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>404,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Technical equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Border control on border crossings - equipment</td>
<td>673,000</td>
<td>673,000</td>
<td>646,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Border protection beyond border crossings (green and blue border) - equipment</td>
<td>2,366,000</td>
<td>2,366,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,039,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,039,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,276,800</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,040,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,040,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,680,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumption: FM 2003 signed in June 2003
- Co-financing from the national budget in the amount of 1,680,800 € will be guaranteed in the period from 2004 to 2006.
- Slovenia contribution is calculated on 25% basis. Phare contribution in total investment is 75%.