

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Name of the person responsible for the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
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Management and control system

The management and control system is based on the good practices and structure of the management and control system of the SOLID funds. The AMIF and ISF are managed by the competent authorities: Responsible Authority – Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic; and Audit Authority – Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic. The separation of functions within the Responsible Authority is ensured, as the Payment Unit is responsible for the financial part of the fund management and the Foreign Aid Department is responsible for the calls for proposals, concluding of grant agreements/administration decisions, monitoring and evaluation, communication with the European Commission etc. Responsible Authority strengthened the public procurement checks via specialised unit of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic that is not directly engaged in the process of public procurement.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Concerning the **ISF Borders**, the National Plan of Border Control Management 2015 – 2018 and the Schengen Action Plan of the SR are strategic documents which define activities ensuring further development and strengthening effectiveness of the border control system.

Aim of the national programme under ISF Borders is to secure efficient visa and border management as well as to focus on priorities set within SR that shall be complementary to the general objectives stipulated in the respective EU regulation.

The objectives and targets of the SR described in this national programme are:

- supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy and in the management of the external borders;
- ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on border control and visas;
- developing Eurosur;
- reinforcing integrated border management by testing and introducing new tools, interoperable systems and working methods.

By pursuing these objectives and targets, desired outcomes and results are:

- full implementation and operation of Visa information system (VIS)
- introduction of new and modern technology at the borders;
- well-prepared consular staff and border police officers;
- enforcement of information exchange and improvement of response capacity;
- full implementation and operation of Schengen information system (SIS).

Within the period 2014-2020, SR decided to continue in strategy implemented under the External Borders Fund 2007 – 2013 and use the funds for support of gradual development and enhancing the functioning of border management and visa policy in line with Union acquis in the SR. Findings and recommendations of the Schengen evaluation as purchase of helicopter and provision of language trainings of border guards and completion of detection system in the border with Ukraine will be supported. From the strategic point of view the outcome of the Schengen re-evaluations as well as National Plan and Schengen Action Plan will be primary sources of actions to be implemented and financed.

ISF Borders allocation is intended to be allocated as follows: SO 1 Support a common visa policy – 6,30 %, SO2 Borders – 87,48 % and technical assistance - 6,22 %.

As to the **ISF Police**, and with regard the current geopolitical situation and security threats the issue of prevention and fight against crime and risks is very dynamic. For SR it is very important that the tools and methods are flexible enough, to ensure prompt response to possible threats. The security policy of the SR is based on the Security Strategy of SR, defining the key elements of the security policy in order to adapt and apply adequate and necessary procedures, tools and measures if necessary. The Security Strategy of SR is designed so that it provides adequate response to constant changes within the global and regional security environment.

Under the ISF Police SR will continue and further develop methods and tools for prevention and fight against crime and risks occurring not only on national level but also within the cross-border scope. Slovakia will focus on fighting cybercrime, organised crime (terrorism, THB, pharmaceutical and drug crime, etc.), risks and crisis management and threats prevention, including CBRN.

Slovakia will use the ISF Police funds for the following objectives: ensure cyber security resilience and fight against cybercrime; improve information exchange between the LEA via newly setup and upgraded IT systems, including forensic issues; introduce tools to reinforce prevention and combating of serious and organised crime; fight against drug production and trafficking; fight against THB, assistance to victims of sexually motivated offenses, protection of child victims of crime and other vulnerable groups and measures to improve risk and crisis assessment and other security related threats.

In line with the EU Directive 2016/681 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) SR established national passenger information unit (PIU) to be responsible for the PNR system. In SR the set up and the core part of the PNR system will be financed by national budget. The ISF Police fund will be invested into technical equipment and infrastructure of the newly established PIU. By setting up the PNR system the SR will fight against terrorist offences and serious crime from a different perspective. The funds will also be used for ensuring interoperability of the system with existing infrastructure of national and international police IT system (e.g. iARMS, WISDM, etc.).

Selection and implementation of projects to be funded from the ISF Police will be in line with the national and EU strategies and the EU policy Cycle priorities.

Under the ISF Police 74,3 % of the total allocation is allocated to specific objective Crime and 19,4 % is allocated to specific objective Risk and Crisis. The rest 6,30% is allocated to the technical assistance.

2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund

Slovakia is considered as a transit country towards other EU states. **The situation at external land border** is stable, but still used by illegal immigrants. The external Border management system in SR is based on the EU Integrated Border Management concept and the 4-tier access control mode.

Slovakia built up an efficient system for surveillance of the green border consisting of a highly developed technical border surveillance system linked to and supplemented by necessary human resources. The current technical surveillance devices are of high quality (camera surveillance system, acoustical detection system, virtual fence, radiobarrier, perimetric cable, surveillance towers, mobile and portable optoelectronic systems, etc.) and together with the human resources they create proper surveillance within the border.

Usage of these devices enables to monitor and control movement of persons and to react promptly and more effective on attempts to cross illegally the Slovak-Ukrainian state border beyond the border crossing points which contributes to the efficiency of the land border protection.

The Directorate of Border Police Sobrance is responsible for the external land border with Ukraine at the regional level. It is under the command of Border and Aliens Police Bureau (BAPB), responsible for border management in SR. The Directorate directly manages ten Border Control Units of the Police Forces.

National Coordination Centre for the Slovak external border with Ukraine in Sobrance established in 2013 operates in a 24/7 mode. It provides information exchange and cooperation among all national authorities responsible for surveillance of external borders and with other national coordination centres, contributes to the efficient and effective management of resources and personnel, supports planning and implementation of national activities of border surveillance and contributes to the regular measurement of the effects of national border surveillance activities.

Concerning air support, airborne surveillance at the external land border is currently based mainly on 1 helicopter and one fixed-wing aircraft. SR is also active within FRONTEX (participating in FRONTEX Joint operations and also in hosting different activities).

SR is currently not using any system of automated border control, however after the amendment to the Schengen Borders Code's entry into force and consecutive substantial increase in the time of handling a passenger (until then, only the so-called minimum control of documents was applied to persons with Union right to free movement, which did not require mandatory control in the relevant databases), the acquisition of ABC gates has become a priority for the Slovak Republic.

Concerning **the visa agenda**, 50 diplomatic offices of the SR abroad and 7 offices of the BAPB operating at the external land border crossing points are linked to the N-VIS system (with approx. 450 users), operating as places for visa issuing. In 2013, 131 036 visas were issued (with number of consular staff of 162 persons). Granting of visas is the responsibility of Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the SR (MoFEA SR) with exception of issuing visas at border crossing points which is the competence of the MoI SR. The procedure of visa issue is in accordance with the Visa Code and national legislation.

Concerning **Schengen Information System II (SIS II)**, continuous functioning of the SIS II national interface allows the direct use of persons and things searching data by all affected departments of the Ministry of Interior of the SR and state administration of the Slovak Republic. The main objective and goal is to provide adequate technical support for the implementation of the new SIS II functionality as well as the integration of SIS II within the interoperability of the European Information Systems.

Concerning the **past national spending and measures implemented by Home Affairs's funds** in the period 2007 – 2013, SR actively used financial sources under External Borders Fund (EBF). Projects were co-financed from the national budget (25%) and were focused on building of SIS II, Visa Information System (VIS), consular co-operation, European Border Surveillance System and state-of-the-art technology. In 2013, total national expenditures (excluding staff costs) concerning border control management were approximately 4,3 million EUR. Visa policy costs (visa stickers) were approximately 47 850,00 EUR and expenditures on SIS approximately 1,7 million EUR.

As regards **needs and challenges** it is inevitable to ensure the continuous security of the external borders, to ensure that the IT and border management systems used in SR are compatible with the systems operating in other EU Member States. The border between SR and Ukraine is not fully covered by technical means yet due to the geographical conditions and based on risk analysis the technical systems in place complement each other in the areas with the highest threats (for example the northern stretch in length of 14,384 km is now monitored which still represents less than a quarter – 22,5% - of the total length of the northern section of the Slovak Ukrainian external border of 63,9 km). Slovak authorities have to regularly review the staffing-level the air and land borders, in order to be prepared in case of changes in the operational environment. The gaps are also in trainings, including language trainings, which are needed to enhance the level of linguistic skills and guarantee sustainability and continuity of the achieved high-level performance. Also an upgrade of SW and HW of the diplomatic missions in response to the operation of the N-VIS and a link to the C-VIS are required. There's also lack of sufficient air surveillance, as the helicopters (including equipment) in place are inappropriate for adequate operation especially in the northern part of the external land border. They are not equipped with fixed technical means such as thermal camera; TV/IR-camera, spotlight and their operational costs are very high. Plans to replace the existing helicopters and enforce air surveillance are pursued as a priority in order to be able to provide sufficient air support and immediate reaction capability at the external land border at all times.

Within **the Schengen evaluation** of the land borders which SR underwent in 2012 and 2013, the initiative of purchasing helicopter was strongly supported by Schengen Evaluation Committee as well as language trainings for border guards and completion of detection system in the border with Ukraine.

Based on above mentioned gaps and needs, **following key issues** were identified as the top priorities for implementation in the period 2014-2020:

- full implementation and operation of VIS
- introduction of new and modern technology at the borders;
- enforcement of information exchange and improvement of response capacity;
- full implementation and operation of SIS

SR intends to focus on following outcomes:

- continuation of investments into IT systems with emphasis on further upgrade and maintenance of VIS and SIS II;
- continuation of investments into technical and operational equipment;
- further development of EUROSUR.

SR in the period 2007-2013 (ISEC programme) implemented projects focused on the THB, forensic issues, CBRN threats and cybersecurity with aim to set up IT systems and measures on crime prevention in the respective areas. In the forensic field the central parts of AFIS and CODIS systems were set up. The systems are in 24/7 operation and since 2010 no upgrades have been made. The EVIDENCE system for cross border information exchange on securing the crime scene was put into operation in 2008 and since then no upgrade has taken place.

SR adopted measures and tools on raising public awareness and strengthening the national reference mechanism on THB, including mechanism for harmonized data collection. Moreover, measures aimed to prevention of forced labour and marriages were introduced, including those on detection of illegal migration and THB. Slovakia implemented a project on development of competencies of the Cyber Defence Policy is being implemented to ensure transfer of research know-how and various methodologies to identify and reduce availability of child abuse content online.

Although SR is engaged in improvement of cyber security resilience, there is no centralized unit focused on cybercrime issues, reporting and monitoring of illegal content on the internet. The cybercrime includes various types of crime, classified according to the national criminal law; e.g. cases on general fraud, cases on copyright fraud, and cases on general exploitation.

SR also has to focus on fight against production of new synthetic substances with narcotic effect. Production and trafficking in drugs is one of the most profitable criminal issues. Different forms of drug criminality require the involvement of not only police officers as a law enforcement agency but also other state institutions (such as the Financial Directorate, the Criminal Office of the Financial Directorate) who participate in the investigation process. Effective detection and combating of such crime requires coordination of all stakeholders, as well as cross-border cooperation and exchange of information. It is also inevitable to focus on analysis of various forms of drugs, anabolic and other substances that might be used as drugs.

In the field of fight against organized crime SR will focus on cross border issues, whereas the attention will be paid to the processes of monitoring, detection, investigation and prosecution. For this purpose, it is necessary to provide adequate means to strengthen the existing Police Force capacities (e. g. single-engine aircrafts, cars, equipment for forensic ballistic, chemistry and toxicology).

In the field of THB, radicalism, and violent extremism national plans have been elaborated to implement public campaigns and forums aimed to raising public awareness. In the field of providing assistance to victims of THB the assistance is provided within the Programme of protection and support of the victims of THB. However, in order to provide support and assistance to child victims of crime and other vulnerable groups of crime, including victims of trafficking of human beings, there are no appropriate tools and methods for support. For example, there are no adequate interrogation rooms with necessary technical equipment to meet the standard requirements set in the respective EU Directives. For this reason, the SR intends to use part of the funds to establish special interrogation rooms, including the specialized training for members of the Police Forces and other stakeholders participating in the mechanism of assistance to victims of crime.

Regarding the EIXM SPOC concept, the international police cooperation in SR is ensured by SPOC managed by the Office for International Police Cooperation (OIPC) and via the national units of SIRENE, EUROPOL and INTERPOL. Set up of SPOC was approved by a national Directive in 2007, according to which the cross-border information exchange is addressed to and processed by Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCC) operating on the borders with SR neighbouring countries (except Ukraine). There are 7 PCCCs in total. The OIPC and PCCCs operate in a common work-flow IT system. SR want to create an interconnection between this IT box and the SIENA IT system (extension of SIENA), in line with the EIXM recommendations. The PCCCs process approximately 60% of information, in line with the Schengen Treaty. However, within the PCCC on SR-PL border the cooperation is limited to border guards only, due to inadequate conditions of the premises. Based on the bilateral negotiations there is a strong will to broaden the cooperation also to police and customs forces so that a complex cross border supervision and information exchange is provided.

SR needs to focus on LEA know-how on prevention and combating crime. Workshops and seminars aimed to LEA shall be ensured to guarantee improved cross-border cooperation. This approach shall also ensure adequate joint LEA response, including EU Member States, to any risks and aspects of serious and organised crime. The training activities will also include education on EU policy context in line with LETS and will be part of the implemented projects. Serious crime related issues will be incorporated into the police education curricula.

In the field of risks management support and crisis planning SR will strengthen the capabilities of security forces in pyrotechnic interventions by providing and modernizing robotic manipulators, as well as detection and protection equipment, in order to increase the security not only of the population but also the pyrotechnic staff, in case of security threats. In the field of prevention and threat assessment SR wants further develop methodology for risk management and crisis planning, including fight against CBRN and explosives.

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy
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The main national strategic documents of the SR concerning common visa policy are the Schengen Action Plan and the National Plan of Border Control Management 2015 – 2018.

The purpose of the Schengen Action Plan is, in compliance with the national interests of the Slovak Republic, to respond to the recommendations of the Schengen evaluations, to identify existing gaps in the implementation of the Schengen acquis and to set targets and concrete actions to remove them. The main objective of the National Plan is, in compliance with the national interests of the Slovak Republic, to ensure continuity in the process of building an integrated border management of the SR.

In the light of both strategic documents and taking into account the needs identified in the baseline situation, the main issues connected with common visa policy are:

- upgrading and maintaining of the VIS to achieve full implementation of the system;
- effective implementation of common visa policy - issuing of biometric visas through the visa information system and strengthening of the cooperation among consular offices of the EU member states;
- processing of visa applications.

MoI SR cooperates with the MoFEA SR in the field related to the procedure for granting Schengen visa, procedure for granting national visa and procedure concerning verification of invitation. After connecting all regions to central VIS, it is necessary to establish so called VIS MAIL communication - mechanism, in which consultations will be processed. VIS MAIL will replace VISION communication network. The main objective of the establishment of the VIS MAIL communication is to facilitate the assessment process of applications. By concluding bilateral agreements with other member states on representation for the issue of visas should be achieved the widest possible dissemination of availability of visas for foreigners traveling to Slovakia. Until 2020, Slovak republic intends to use approximately 400 000,00 – 500 000,00 EUR on further visa stickers production.

In order to facilitate legitimate travel, provide a high quality of service to visa applicants, ensure equal treatment of third-country nationals and tackle illegal immigration, the main issues which are planned to be addressed in the period 2014 – 2020, are upgrading and maintenance of the VIS implemented under national objective 1 National Capacity and enhancement of effective implementation of common visa policy implemented under national objective 2 Union Acquis. Slovak republic will also participate as a non-cost project partner in 3 projects in countries where Slovakia is represented in visa issuing by the respective Member State.

By pursuing these objectives, Slovakia would like to achieve full implementation and operation of VIS and well-prepared consular staff.

National objective	1 - National capacity
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The national VIS (N-VIS) of the MoFEA SR is a centralised information system through which the issuance of visas is managed. N-VIS MoFEA SR was developed in 2006, put into regular operation in 2007 and connected to C-VIS in 2011. Development of N- VIS in Slovak Republic was covered from the Schengen Facility under Article 35 of the Accession Act funds, EBF as well as from state budget.

At present, all working places at the Slovak embassies, at all border crossing points in SR, at all Directorates of the BAPB and the N-VIS MoI SR (as the Central visa Authority in SR) are connected to the N-VIS MoFEA SR. N-VIS MoFEA SR served as access point for C-VIS for all users from SR. System currently has approx. 450 users.

At this stage, it is necessary to provide for further upgrading and maintaining of N-VIS, including software as well as hardware equipment, in order to ensure modernisation of information technology, N-VIS high availability and reliability, increase of effectivity of the centralised information system concerning the issuance of visas, strengthening of the consular and visa duties in foreign countries and increase of MoFEA SR capacity to supervise N-VIS in the Slovak Republic. This way, full implementation of VIS including VISMAIL will be available and in operation and VIS roll-out in consulates from the third and last set of regions.

It is necessary to ensure the upgrading and modernisation of technical equipment relating to N-VIS of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

There is a need to replace and complete the equipment under the National Information System - Central Vetting System through which the vetting of persons is carried out. The vetting of persons in the Central System - VIS is carried out by fingerprints recorded in the information system - Central Vetting System.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Borders:

Action 1: Update of software equipment (including maintenance and support) of national VIS and its networking with other relevant IT systems according to actual needs and technical specifications

Action 2: Hardware equipment for consular offices in relation to functioning of national VIS and its connection to Central VIS

Action 3: Hardware equipment for the units of Border and Foreign Police Office to perform the tasks relating to N-VIS and Central Vetting System.

Desired outcome: Full implementation and operation of VIS

National objective	2 - Union acquis
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Obligation of SR to ensure correct implementation of the Schengen acquis is a permanent task to be systematically developed with respect to legislative, political and technological developments in this area and to create favourable conditions to achieve the goals of visa policy. Tasks related to the implementation of the Schengen acquis were therefore a permanent part of the program and conceptual materials of all the Slovak governments.

Slovak Republic has to implement tasks related to the regular updating of common rules governing the visa practice, the conclusion of new agreements on visa exemption for holders of diplomatic and service passports, the mutual representation in visa procedures and other regulations governing the activities of diplomatic missions in the visa practice.

Continuous development in the areas of visa legislation, as well as technical equipment of visa departments, requires paying attention to the training programmes of consular officials, delegated to implement visa agenda at the diplomatic and consular missions as quality and trained staff is a guarantee of correct application of union aquis.

On diplomatic missions operating in Europe, the proportion of the visa agenda is minimal, that is why the powers to process visa agenda were left only on 7 missions which have territorial visa scope for all member states of Schengen. The most challenging is the performance of Schengen visa agenda at the missions established in Asian and African countries, problematic is also the agenda of visas at embassies in the countries of South, Central and North America.

The Slovak Republic does not plan a Union Acquis activities and projects within the scope of the National ISF Programme.

National objective	3 - Consular cooperation
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Consular cooperation is cooperation between Member States which leads to meaningful increase in Schengen visa processing coverage, reducing costs of Schengen States, increasing the visibility of the European Uion and improving the service offered to visa applicants. It can take the shape of representation arrangements, co-location, setting up and developing common application centres, placing document security advisors in third countries to work for several member states, renovating/refurbishing common visa sections and adapting premises to security requirements, purchasing equipment, software and security features for common visa sections, etc.

The Slovak Republic has its diplomatic offices only in a small part of third countries whose nationals must have a valid visa while joining the Schengen area. This category of applicants can ask for visa at the Slovak embassies, which have territorial jurisdiction also for other respective states of pre-accreditation. This option, however, is unsatisfactory for many citizens of third countries in terms of availability of visas. Therefore, the Schengen Visa Code encourages to improve the availability of visas for citizens of third countries by signing agreements on the mutual representation in visa procedures with other countries of the Schengen Treaty. Slovak Republic uses this possibility and has signed representation agreement yet with 12 (Belgium, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland).

The Slovak Republic does not plan a consular cooperation activities and projects within the scope of the ISF National Programme.

Specific action	1 - Consular cooperation
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With the aim to support the improvement of visa services offered to visa applicants, as well as increase of effectiveness of the visa procedure through enhancing a consular cooperation in terms of establishment of common visa centres, Slovakia as a non-cost project partner supported the following projects in countries where Slovakia is represented in visa issuing by the respective Member State.

- Belgium – “Establishment of Schengen House in Kigali and Bujumbura“

Belgium currently represents all Schengen MS present in Rwanda and Burundi and plan to upgrade the current infrastructure of its visa sections in Kigali (Rwanda) and Bujumbura (Burundi). The existing visa sections will be renovated to accommodate the increasing number of visa applicants and to meet European standards as to accessibility and security.

- Portugal – “Schengen Visa Centre in São Tomé e Príncipe”

Portugal is the only Schengen Member State issuing Schengen visas in STP, through the Portuguese Embassy’s consular section, namely in representation of 14 Schengen MS (incl. Slovakia). The establishment of an autonomous SVC in STP, with its own proper and adequate premises, would help establish and increase local perception of the EU as an important and interested partner in the country. These premises can also be conveniently used by EU delegation in Libreville, on any given action related to this specific area.

- Czech Republic – “Schengen House in Ulaanbaatar”

Currently, there are only three Member States issuing Schengen visas in Ulaanbaatar - the Czech Republic, France and Germany. Above this, the Czech Republic represents 4 Member States (incl. Slovakia). The objective of the establishment of the new Schengen House in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia is to contribute to better service for visa applicants.

Specific objective	2 - Borders
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The main national strategic documents of the SR concerning border management are the National Plan of Border Control Management 2015 – 2018 and the Schengen Action Plan.

In the light of both strategic documents and taking into account the needs identified in the baseline situation, the main issues connected with border management are:

- continuation in building and reconstruction of technical systems at the external border with Ukraine to ensure the higher efficiency in the implementation of surveillance;
- continuation in the modernisation and replacement of technical equipment, which is used at the border crossing points in the performance of border control;
- ensurance of continuous funding of activities related to control of external borders of the SR;
- implementation of the recommendations of the Schengen evaluation of the SR in the field of air and land borders;
- observation of the development in the deployment of new technologies in the performance of border control and in the case of necessity and effectiveness of their use for the SR to be ready to introduce them into the practice;
- provision of technical and language trainings for the members of border police, who provide control on the external borders of the SR.

External land border of SR with Ukraine is exposed to activities in the form of illegal migration and various forms of crime (e.g. smuggling, particularly of cigarettes) and therefore it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of its control by special detection and monitoring of technical means. Their use in practice to date has clearly shown that these special detection devices are appropriate and effective element of the system of technical control of external borders which allows to members of the border police convey a realistic view of controlled areas at the external

border, events recorded in these areas and in case of unauthorized border crossing (or smuggling goods over the border river), take measures to detain these people (or goods).

From 2016 to 2018, SR intends to use approximately 9,3 mil. EUR on border control management and approx. 4,8 EUR mil. on issues connected with SIS.

In order to support integrated border management and to ensure an uniform and high level of control of the external borders and the smooth crossing of the external borders in conformity with the Schengen acquis, the main issues which are planned to be addressed within ISF in the period 2014 – 2020, are further development of EUROSUR under national objective 1 EUROSUR, increase of the level of expert and language training for police officers implemented under national objective 4 Union Acquis and use of modern technologies at the border and upgrade of SIS II implemented under national objective 6 National capacity.

By pursuing these issues, SR would like to introduce latest technologies at the borders, well-prepared border police officers and enforcement of information exchange and improvement of response capacity.

National objective	1 - EUROSUR
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In accordance with the regulation (EU) no 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosir), Slovakia designated and established a national coordination centre which coordinates and exchanges information among all authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance at national level, as well as with the other national coordination centres.

In order to develop Eurosir in accordance with Union law and guidelines, it is necessary to continue in investments for setting up and upgrading border surveillance system of the SR.

Therefore, the Slovak Republic plans to continue in building of stationary and mobile technical means in the whole northern section of the Slovak-Ukrainian external border and in gradual replacement of hand technical means (night vision and thermal cameras). This way, it will be possible to detect cases of unauthorized crossing of the external borders in the so-called first tranche, immediately after the crossing. Early notice of the unauthorized crossing of the border by stationary technical means significantly increases the chance of illegal migrants' detections.

In order to improve reaction capability, it will be also necessary to provide for replacement of pick-up, off-road, passenger vehicles, off-road motorcycles, scooters, special vehicles for maintenance of stationary technical devices and monitoring vehicles.

Also, it will be necessary to ensure replacement of communication equipment used in the conduct of surveillance (particularly portable and automotive radios).

In the coming period it will be necessary to ensure the modernization of buildings, which are occupied by the departments carrying out surveillance at the Slovak-Ukrainian external border.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Borders:

Action 1: Mobile technical means (night vision and thermal cameras)

Action 2: Actions improving the reactions capability (vehicles)

Desired outcome: Improvement of the reaction capability of patrol units

National objective	2 - Information exchange
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In accordance with the EIXM, exchanging information between member states is an essential tool for law enforcement authorities. International and bilateral arrangements have been supplemented by EU instruments and systems, such as the Schengen Information System and the Europol Information System, with in-built safeguards to protect privacy and personal data in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Three main channels are used for cross-border information exchange:

- (1) SIRENE Bureaux can obtain supplementary information from the member state that issued the alert.
- (2) Europol National Units exchange information with Europol. They may also exchange information bilaterally on crime outside Europol's mandate and without involving Europol.
- (3) Interpol National Central Bureaux, operating 24/7, exchange information with Interpol as well as bilaterally without involving Interpol. National Central Bureau use the I-24/7 communication tool developed by Interpol.

Information Exchange can take a form of investments in communication systems to improve the communication of different agencies or entities in charge of border management, training courses, expert meetings, seminars between different agencies, entities in charge of border management to enhance information Exchange or improve cooperation, setting up of database, statistical tools relating to border management to be used by different agencies/entities in charge of border management, etc.

The Slovak Republic does not plan any information exchange activities and projects within the scope of the ISF National Programme under the national objective 2. SIS II and SIRENE investments are supported under national objective 6.

National objective	3 - Common Union standards
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On 7th April 2017, an amendment to the Schengen Borders Code (Regulation (EU) 2017/458) came into force and introduced 100% control of persons using Union law on free movement (EU, EEA, Swiss and their family members) when crossing external borders in all relevant databases.

With the introduction of this new measure into practice, there has been a substantial increase in the time to handle a passenger in average from 6 to 18 seconds (until then, only the so-called minimum control of documents was applied to persons with Union right to free movement, which did not require mandatory control in the relevant databases)

Under current legislation (European Union law), border control using ABC gates can be performed on EU, EEA and Swiss citizens if they are the holders of so-called biometric passports.

In 2016, the external border of the Slovak Republic at M. R. Štefánik Airport was crossed by 914 453 passengers (881 664 in 2015 and 779 359 in 2014). From 914 ,453 persons undergoing border control in 2016, 797 ,113 persons were EU, EEA or Swiss citizens by whom border control can be performed by ABC gates. Purchase of ABC gates will greatly facilitate the execution of border control at M. R. Štefánik Bratislava Airport.

Action 1: Implementation of an automatic border control system at M. R. Štefánik Bratislava Airport.

Desired outcome: Acceleration of the passengers cross-border movement and improvement of the external borders security.

National objective	4 - Union acquis
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SR has pledged to increase the level of expert and language training for members of the Police Force who ensure the protection of the external borders of the EU while aligning its national curricula to the Common Core Curriculum, Sectorial Qualifications Framework and Fundamental Rights courses. The preparation and implementation of educational activities is based on the current Schengen acquis. The emphasis is on education and training in all areas of the Schengen acquis. Preparation of training activities affects the results of the risk analysis, new trends in counterfeiting and forgery of travel documents and public documents. The trainings will also be focused on protection and respect of human rights and freedoms. There is very markedly realized cooperation with NGOs .

Accession to the EU for the Police Force opened up new opportunities for direct cooperation with other member states of the EU. Therefore, SR emphasizes the linguistic training of police officers in this area and has created the concept of systematic training.

Within the Schengen evaluation of the Slovak land borders which Slovak republic underwent in 2012 and 2013, the initiative of language trainings of border guards was strongly supported by Schengen Evaluation Committee.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Borders:

Action 1: Language trainings (English, Russian, Ukrainian language)

Desired outcome: Well-prepared border police officers

National objective	5 - Future challenges
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It is necessary to develop an integrated approach to issues arising from the pressure of migration and asylum applications and for the management of the external borders of the Union, and to provide a budget and adequate resources to cope with emergencies in a spirit of respect for human rights and solidarity between all member states, while remaining aware of national responsibilities and ensuring a clear division of tasks.

The Internal Security Strategy for the European Union, adopted by the Council in February 2010, constitutes a shared agenda for tackling these common security challenges. The Commission Communication of November 2010, entitled ‘The EU Internal Security Strategy in Action’, translates the strategy’s principles and guidelines into concrete actions by identifying five strategic objectives: to disrupt international crime networks, to prevent terrorism and address radicalisation and recruitment, to raise levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace, to strengthen security through border management and to increase Europe’s resilience in the face of crises and disasters.

Member States should pursue also national objective as regards building the capacity to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, taking into account in particular the analyses carried out by relevant Union agencies.

The Slovak Republic does not plan any activities and projects within the scope of the National Programme ISF under this national objective as it intends to use the financial resources of the ISF on other national objectives. At the moment, there are no plans to finance future challenges from other resources.

National objective	6 - National capacity
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Schengen evaluation report described the lack of sufficient air surveillance as a major shortage, as the aircrafts found in place were assessed as insufficient for adequate surveillance especially in the northern part of the external land border. Purchase of helicopter with adequate technical equipment is essential for immediate reaction capability at the external land border.

It will be necessary to gradually replace technical equipment which is used in the performance of border check. In particular IT, technical equipment for reading travel documents, for scanning of biometrics, detecting false or forged travel documents. It is also necessary to improve the ability of border guards to detect forged documents by restoration of training room and technical equipment.

Modernization and replacement of HW equipment of the SIS II national interface-N.SIS in order to achieve the required technical capabilities and performance of the N.SIS for the needs of fulfilling the tasks of the MoI SR and relevant state administration units as well as in accordance with the new functionality of SIS II, requirements for building of a new European information system and their mutual interoperability.

A1 Investments into implementation of new technologies aimed at the development of border control capacity–air surveillance–helicopter purchase

A2 Replacement of technical equipment(stationary and mobile devices for examination of documents)used in the performance of border control and restoration of training room and technical equipment for the second-line and third-line control of documents

A3 Modernization and replacement of hardware equipment of the SIS II national interface

A4 Development and implementation of the EU Entry-Exit System(EES).Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7

A5 Development and implementation of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System(ETIAS).Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7

A6 Support to the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1861.Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7

A7 Development and implementation of the EES in accordance with the Regulation(EU)2017/2226,purchase of technical equipment including software

A8 Modernisation and replacement of technical equipment of IS Migra used by units of the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police responsible for the border control. The system is used for the evidence of third-country nationals crossing or attempting to cross the external border illegally, third-country nationals refused entry at the external borders, illegally staying third- country nationals and applicants for international protection.

Specific objective	3 - Operating support
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Slovakia hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.

Slovakia hereby confirms its compliance with Union Standards and guidelines for good governance on borders and visa, in particular the Schengen catalogue for external border control, the Practical Handbook for borders guards and the Handbook on visa.

National objective	1 - Operating support for VISA
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Slovak republic does not plan to use operating support for VISA.

National objective	2 - Operating support for borders
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Slovak republic does not plan to use operating support for Borders.

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime
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Regarding the needs outlined in the baseline situation for SR is the main priority to ensure internal and EU security with focus on the following areas:

- to develop tools and methods on prevention and combating cross border serious and organised crime;
- to enforce and develop capacities and cooperation through information exchange at national and international level;
- Enhancing capacities in fight against THB, organised crime as well as to support the victims of crime.

The set priorities are based on current geopolitical issues affecting, the EU and national security, and are in compliance with the objectives set within the ISF Police fund.

Taking into account the needs and priorities SR will pay attention to the following objectives:

- **introduce tools and methodology for prevention and combating serious and organised crime**

SR will focus on introduction of unified and up-to date procedures and methodologies for detection of serious and organised crime, including the issue of **THB**, support of victims of crime (children and other vulnerable groups of victims), **cybercrime security** (capacity building and cooperation with NGOs), **drug production and trafficking**, as well as **forensic standard operating procedures in the field of DNA analysis, ballistic and toxicology**.

- **to ensure effective information exchange**

Slovakia will make investments into set-up, upgrade and further development of IT systems and network so that compatibility with other national and central EU IT systems is ensured. This is a prerequisite for developed crime related information exchange within cross-border scope.

- **to strengthen capacities to combat serious and organized crime and provide effective support for victims of crime and other vulnerable groups**

The SR will invest funds to strengthen capacities by purchasing the necessary material and technical equipment (e.g. single-engine light aircraft, cars, equipment for the purpose of forensic chemistry, ballistic and toxicology). In order to establish a functional system to support victims of crime, the SR will focus on law enforcement training activities as well as specific training activities, which will be incorporated into projects implemented within national objectives.

Actions to be funded under the ISF Police will be in compliance with the above set priorities as well as priorities included in the EU policy cycle.

The area of general security, crime prevention and the issue of radicalism and extremism will be financed from the state budget of the Slovak Republic, and from the financial sources of other financial instruments, under which relevant projects are already implemented.

National objective	1 - C - prevention and combating
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In the field of effective fight against cybercrime SR will establish an integrated national centre for monitoring and reporting of illegal content and use of Internet, with particular attention on sexual exploitation of children, including production and dissemination of child/ youth pornography, trafficking, endangering identity and other forms of crime in line with the respective national legislation (criminal law). Moreover, SR will introduce and implement tools and methods to ensure secure cyberspace.

In the area of forensic SR plans to introduce ISO standards (for working environment, trainings). The aim is to comply with the international standard STN EN ISO/IEC 17025. This process will require adequate human resources, ensured by relevant training activities, adequate laboratory facilities and technical equipment and standard operating procedures with focus on methods used in line with the latest scientific knowledge and research. The ISO standards will be supported by establishment of a laboratory for DNA analysis to ensure a high level of crime detection, and by modernization of technical equipment and establishment of methodology for the area of forensic ballistic, chemistry and toxicology.

SR will also focus on development of detection tools and methods in areas such as drug trafficking (including drug analysis, anabolic and other unknown substances that might be used as drugs), cybercrime, fight against trafficking firearms and other areas of organized crime, which are nowadays considered as one of the most profitable criminal areas among the organised crime groups.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 1: Set up of a national centre for monitoring and reporting in the field of cybersecurity. **Desired outcome is to improve resilience in cybersecurity by establishing a centralised unit for monitoring and reporting.**

Action 2: ISO standards introduced within the forensic institutions (in compliance with the international standards), upgrade of technical equipment for DNA analysis and development of tools and methods in the field of biology, DNA analysis and dactyloscopy. **Outcome is to ensure effective cross-border cooperation and crime detection by establishing a new instrument in the field of biology, DNA analysis and dactyloscopy.**

Action 3: Effective tools and methods in the field of serious and organised crime and measures to increase capacities (e.g. single-engine aircrafts, cars, technical equipment for forensic ballistic, chemistry and toxicology). **Outcome is to improve resilience in preventing and combating crime by introducing effective tools and methods and other adequate measures.**

National objective	2 - C - exchange of information
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The ISF Police fund will be used for reconstruction work of the PCCC Trstená – Chyžné, necessary for effective police and Customs cooperation between all 7 PCCCs operating within the SR and the central office.

Slovakia will also invest into the upgrade of IT systems on serious and organised crime, forensic issues to ensure cross-border and LEA information exchange (AFIS, CODIS, EVIDENCE, EURODAC) and compatibility with the central IT systems and the IT systems managed by the Police Forces SR. As for the EURODAC, Slovakia will invest into the upgrade of the national component of the system.

SR will create a link between SIENA and the existing IT system of the Police Forces and the MoI SR, including the interconnection with a common work-flow IT system of SIRENE, EUROPOL and INTERPOL (extension of SIENA), in line with the EIXM. Set up of external connections will enable easier information exchange between EUROPOL and EU Member States.

Regarding the automated information exchange through the IBIN Interpol network the Police Forces SR takes a restrained position. Since 2010 the ABIS is in operation in SR as a nationwide network.. It is a system of Russian

provenance POISC (Professional Optical and Scanning Identification Complex), which is incompatible with the IBIN system, operating on the base of a Canadian platform. Other EU countries operate different ballistic IT systems; e.g. BallScan, Evofinder, Papilon, incompatible with IBIN, or mutually incompatible.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 1: Investments into infrastructure and reconstruction of PCCCs premises to strengthen cross-border cooperation.

Action 2: Investments into IT systems and technical equipment on serious and organised crime and forensic issues, including upgrade.

Action 3: Extension and upgrade of infrastructure for collection and data exchange - extension of SIENA, including its implementation into a work-flow of SIRENE, INTERPOL and other competent authorities.

Action 4: Setting up of new and development of existing Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system, as referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 513/2014.

Action 5: Develop the necessary IT solutions to increase the exchange of information with other EU Member States and the interoperability with the IT systems and databases developed by the EU or other EU Member States

Desired outcome of the national objective is to improve cross border operation and capacity building by modernization of PCCC Trstená-Chyžné, through extension of the SIENA infrastructure, including upgrade of existing IT systems and development of existing national PIU to develop PNR.

National objective	3 - C - training
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The allocated financial sources will be spend on trainings, workshops, seminars and symposiums aimed to LEA cooperation, with particular focus on cross-border activities and topics. Covering particular areas and aspects of LEA activities will ensure improved cross border cooperation culture of LEA officers. LEA officers will be capable to adequate joint response with LEA from other EU Member States to any risks and different aspects of serious and organised crime.

SR plans to incorporate into the police education curricula (secondary vocational schools and the higher police education) topics related to serious crime issues.

As regards training in specific areas of law enforcement (such as cybercrime, drug issues, etc.), such types of activities will be incorporated into investment projects supported under other national objectives of NP ISF as complementary activity, or as an activity with added value to the project.

The following action will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 2: Workshops, seminars, symposiums aimed to LEA on sharing knowledge, experience and best practice in various areas of LEA activities.

Desired outcome of the actions is to contribute to a common law enforcement culture by trainings focused on knowledge and skills share on the EU LEA context.

National objective	4 - C - victim support
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SR will pay attention to development and support of up-to-date tools and methods related to child victim support and other vulnerable groups by establishment of special interrogation rooms. Currently in Slovakia there are no adequate rooms serving for interrogation of child victims of crime and other vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking in human beings. Also there is no up-to date technical equipment necessary for the interrogation process led by LEA.

Within the relevant national objective, the SR will ensure the implementation of Directive 2012/29 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. Implementation of this Directive will also include capacity building for the investigation of child victims of crime and other vulnerable groups. The objective is to reduce the risk of secondary victimization of crime victims in criminal proceedings. Regarding the capacity building the Slovakia will ensure the involvement of relevant institutions into the process of developing a mechanism for victims support.

The support will be also provided to victims of trafficking in human beings by providing relevant tools for effective monitoring, recording and investigation of crime committed in the respective area.

The following action will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 1: Establishment of special interrogation rooms for child victims of crime and particularly vulnerable victims of crime, including capacity building in investigations

The desired outcome is the protection of victims of crime and capacity building in the area of investigation.

National objective	5 - C - threat and risk assessment
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Question and issue of serious and organised crime threat and risk assessment is closely linked to prevention and combating crime related issues. The consequences of the economic crisis result into various types of crime that needs to be tackled both at national and EU level.

Risk assessment of any type of crime shall be considered as complex issue that have to be mitigated and solved in line with adequate prevention.

No actions are planned to be funded under the respective national objective.

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis
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Key strategic document of security policy in SR is the Security Strategy of SR, on which other national strategies and security concepts are based, including the National Action Plan to Combat terrorism or Strategy on management and development of civilians' protection. The Security Strategy outlines the key elements of the national security policy to ensure the safety and basic conditions of the country and civilians from violent threats or unforeseeable events. Taking into account the global political situation and the related threats, a secure and constant development of security strategies and concepts are desired. The security system must respond to constantly changing external factors.

To ensure security and efficient fight against risks and potential threats SR wants to focus on **strengthening administrative and operational capability** for effective management of security related risks and crisis.

In line with the security strategy SR will develop adequate operational tools and action plans, which will define risk assessment tools, unified procedures and processes for cooperation between the respective authorities in case of possible attacks. To strengthen capacities the SR will focus on development of tools and measures to streamline the exchange of information between LEA.

In the field of CBRN the priority of SR is to ensure adequate response in the event of threats and risks. SR will continue in the set module of educational activities aimed to “front office” staff of the MoI SR and Police Forces, as well as to other central government bodies (Ministry of Justice, judiciary, educational institutions). In order to strengthen the national capacities Slovakia will use the ISF Police fund for upgrade of IT systems focused on data collection and identification of incidents in the field of CBRN and explosives.

In order to assess possible threats and risks adequately, it is necessary to use adequate tools and procedures to ensure the safety of persons and to increase the efficiency of pyrotechnic professional activities. For this reason, the Slovak Republic will ensure adequate tools and strengthen the capacities for the operation of pyrotechnic activities by purchasing robotic manipulators.

The area of information and communication system related to risk security and crisis management will be financed from the state budget of the Slovak Republic, and from financial sources of other financial instruments implemented in Slovakia.

National objective	1 - R - prevention and combating
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Prevention and combating crime in the area of risk and crisis management is a subject of development of horizontal methods and tools, including complex strategies. Although SR, in comparison with other EU Member States, is not considered as a country with possible direct terrorist attacks, or similar threats, tools and measures with focus on prevention are being applied as a package with training activities, public awareness as well as within the area of early warning and assessment. Similar approach will be also applied in period 2014-2020.

No actions are planned to be funded under the respective national objective.

National objective	2 - R - exchange of information
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The central database system – Bomb Data Centre (BDC) was set up in 2009 and linked to the National Criminal Agency SR, to regional police offices as well as to Fire and Rescue Forces SR. The system serves for data collection and identification of incidents and used explosives and enables the respective LEA effective cooperation and information exchange. By investing into the system modernization, the greater system capacity will be achieved, including the greater efficiency of data exchange between security forces. At the same time more efficient data backup will be ensured, including the increased security of the stored data.

In 2013 IS ENVIRO was set up. The system serves for data collection, analysis and monitoring of any illegal activities related to CBRN issues and is linked to the IS ACHERON (system for complex criminal analysis). With limited access the data can be used by other public authorities; e.g. Public Health Authority SR, Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR. In order to achieve high standard of CBRN related police operations as well as operations in the field of explosives SR will make investments into the upgrade of the outlined IT systems.

The Action 1 on a unified information and communication system for risk security and crisis management will not be implemented and will be supported from the state budget and from other financial instruments implemented in Slovak Republic.

The following action will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 1: Unified information and communication system for risk security and crisis management. **Outcome is to improve response time and reactivity by establishing a unified information and communication system on risk and crisis management.**

Action 2: Investments into upgrade of information and communication systems on data collection, explosives analysis (BDC), dangerous materials and precursors and information regarding CBRN related buildings and areas.

Desired outcome is to increase staff preparedness and LEA cooperation for security and crisis operations through upgraded existing IT systems.

National objective	3 - R - training
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To ensure effective response to any security related risks and threats it is inevitable that the SR has well trained personal capacities, capable to apply their experience and knowledge in case risks occur and to mitigate the possible consequences.

SR will focus on development of a complex information and training scheme, particularly in the field of safe handling with dangerous materials, adequate response in case of other risk and crisis management related issues. SR will continue in training activities related to CBRN issues and to develop these activities into cross-border cooperation.

The following actions will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 2: Seminars and workshops, with practical exercises aimed to police officers, judiciary and prosecutors with focus on information exchange, documenting criminal acts related to CBRRN issues and pyrotechnics, and of respective international and national legal regulations and their application in practice.

Desired outcome is a high level of staff preparedness and their reaction to security related risks and threats.

National objective	4 - R - victim support
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In the field of victim support related to risk and crisis management and protection SR already developed several tools in order to improve coordination and enhancement of capacities for prevention, support and response to occurred risks and threats. In order to ensure appropriate crisis coordination, the attention shall be paid to public awareness as well as to provision of psychosocial assistance to victims. To provide such service it is essential to make initial investments into respective education and training, whereas the education shall be disseminated through information campaigns aimed to LEA, educational institutions and general public. The necessary training modules are outlined under the national objective No. 3.

No actions are planned to be funded under the respective national objective.

National objective	5 - R - infrastructure
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Issue of risk and crisis management in the field of critical infrastructure protection, including protection of people is in SR considered as a cross-cutting issue and is closely linked to the areas indicated in the respective national objectives of the ISF national programme. Issue of risk and crisis management, including critical infrastructure protection have to be mitigated through effective information exchange structure as well as early warning management and threat and risk assessment. These issues will be supported by priorities outlined under the national objectives No. 2.

No actions are planned to be funded under the respective national objective.

National objective	6 - R - early warning and crisis
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MoI SR manages its own communication infrastructure and also several other information systems used by other public authorities/ institutions and public. These systems and the communication infrastructure are part of the central operation monitoring focused on monitoring process of security components.

Upgrade of the communication infrastructure will be financed from the national budget.

No actions are planned to be funded under the respective national objective.

National objective	7 - R - threat and risk assessment
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In order to assess properly and address adequately the potential threats and risks necessary tools and procedures have to be applied to ensure the safety of persons and to enhance the effectiveness of the provision of explosive substances in the performance of pyrotechnic expertise activities. For the given reason, the Slovak Republic will

ensure adequate tools and will strengthen capacities for the operational activities of pyrotechnics by purchasing robotic manipulators.

By introduction of remotely controlled pyrotechnic robotic manipulators, the performance of pyrotechnic activities will extend to an area in which they could not be performed until now due to the threat of contamination by biological, chemical, radioactive and nuclear substances.

Effective and rapid intervention of pyrotechnic professionals against the threat, while minimizing the threat to the life and health of the affected pyrotechnics, will be ensured by means of detection and protection.

The following action will be funded from the ISF Police:

Action 2: Measures to prevent risks, establishment of new methods and technologies in the field of pyrotechnics (acquisition of the robotic manipulators to support the pyrotechnics staff, including respective equipment for detection and protection).

Desired outcome is to improve threat and risk assessment by establishing new operational tools and methodologies.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	1	Purchase of SW	2018	2019	2021
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Purchase of SW	2018	2019	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Mobile technical means	2016	2018	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	2	Actions improving the reactions capacity	2016	2019	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	ABC gates implementation	2018	2019	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Language trainings of border guards	2016	2016	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Purchase of helicopter	2016	2016	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Replacement of technical equipment and restoration of training room	2016	2017	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Maintaining and upgrade of national SIS II	2016	2018	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	1	set up of national centres for monitoring and reporting in the field of cybersecurity	2016	2018	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	2	ISO standards for forensic issues and DNA analysis laboratory	2016	2016	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	3	detection tools and methodology on serious and organised crime	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	1	Investments into infrastructure and reconstruction of PCCCs	2016	2016	2021
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	2	Investments into IT and technical equipment, including forensic, and upgrade	2016	2017	2021
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	3	Extension and upgrade of infrastructure for collection and data exchange	2017	2018	2021
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	2	Workshops, seminars and symposiums aimed to LEA	2016	2017	2021
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	1	Victim support	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO2 - R - exchange of information	1	Unified IT system for security and crisis management	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO2 - R - exchange of information	2	IT system on CBRN issue, precursors, explosives, related data collection	2016	2017	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	2	Activities on CBRN issues, pyrotechnics, awareness raising, prevention, protection	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	2	Methods and technologies in pyrotechnics	2017	2018	2021

5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	138.00	projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	8,832.00	projects
C3 - Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.1 - Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	0.00	Projects

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1.1 - Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	150.00	projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	72,000.00	projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	129.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	18,039,810.00	Projects
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	50.00	reports

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the	Number	0.00	800.00	Projects

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
Fund				
C2.2 - Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund	Person days	0.00	400.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of projects in the area of crime prevention	Number	0.00	6.00	Projects
C3.2 - Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention	EUR	0.00	2,930,500.00	Projects
C4 - Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects
C2 - Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	4.00	Projects
C3 - Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	16.00	Projects

6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme

In general, the partnership involvement is a key element in the preparation process of the ISF national programme. Active participation of all relevant authorities is inevitable at all stages of programme implementation – preparation, implementation and monitoring of programme applied at the EU level, regional and national level, if applicable.

When drafting the ISF national programme, the RA paid attention to cooperation with stakeholders, potential beneficiaries, institutions from public and private area and relevant NGOs in order to identify the needs and requirements, as well as measures for issues, later discussed over the Policy Dialogue (September 2013). All listed parties played an active role in the programme preparation.

Partners in the area of ISF include mainly the respective departments of the MoI SR, Police Forces, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR. These partners were consulted when preparing the final draft of the ISF national programme.

6.2 Monitoring committee

Responsible Authority will establish, on national level, a Monitoring Committee. The main role of the Committee will be to ensure complementarity of ISF to other funds implemented in SR as well as to review if the targets set at the level of individual programs (ISF Police and ISF Borders) are met, including monitoring of specific types of project support.

Moreover, the RA will annually report to the Monitoring Committee on progress on the implementation of the national programme, especially on the progress reached on indicators and financial consumption of the allocation. The Responsible Authority will provide the members of the Members of the Committee with information on planning calls for proposals as well as on the results of interim evaluation.

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework

The approach for monitoring and evaluation process will be based on the experience from the SOLID funds. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be adjusted to the new requirements and will be carried out on project and programme level.

Monitoring on the project level will be managed and carried out by RA through project reports on activities and fulfilment of indicators submitted by the beneficiaries as well as on the spot checks. Data will be collected electronically by RA and reported to the EU in line with the respective stipulations of the Horizontal regulation.

Monitoring executed on the programme level will be carried out by RA on the basis of evaluation of the common indicators; their achievement, results, impact, efficiency, in relation to the financial value of projects. The overall assessment of the programme will be further reported to the monitoring committee. Evaluation of the programme will be ensured according to the Horizontal regulation requirements. The interim evaluation report will be submitted by 31 December 2017 and the ex-post evaluation will be submitted by 31 December

2023.

6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme

Partnership principle is foreseen also during the programme implementation via a Monitoring committee, consultations prior to open calls for proposals; and monitoring and evaluation of the National programme. The partnership principle will be applied via regular information meetings on the progress made in programme implementation. Broad partnership principle applied in programming will be narrowed in the implementation period in order to avoid conflict of interest as most of the partners are interested in project implementation as well. At the time of programme completion the scope of partners will be broaden in order to ensure effective evaluation on achievement of objectives of the National programme.

RA will prior to the direct award and calls for proposals organize meetings with potential beneficiaries as well as meetings during the programme implementation.

6.5 Information and publicity

SR will ensure that the website of MoI SR is provided with information on and access to the national programme; inform potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the national programme; and publicise to Union citizens the role and achievements of the Specific Regulations through information and communication actions on the results and impact of the national programme.

SR will ensure transparency on the implementation of the national programme and maintain a list of actions supported by each national programme which will be accessible through the website or the website portal.

RA will prior to the launch of calls for proposals and direct awards organize information meetings aimed to potential beneficiaries and to public, if relevant, working seminars and will use available forms of communication for publicity (press, leaflets, brochures). Further information and publicity actions may also be carried out during the course of the programme.

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

Responsible authority will take into consideration the impact of Union policies at national and regional level, and on social, economic and territorial cohesion with a view to fostering synergies and effective coordination and to identifying and promoting the most suitable means of using Union funds to support local, regional and national investment.

RA will closely cooperate with relevant partners and other state administration authorities during the entire programme implementation, including its preparatory phase.

Complementarity of funding with other available EU funds has already been ensured during the national programmes planning and will also be a subject of the monitoring committee. RA identified and outlined the

synergy links between related strategies within the European Structural and Investment Funds.

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

State authorities , education and research organisations and universities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations.

6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

Due to the specificity of the ISF the direct award procedure (DA) will be applied under respective national objectives. Within the ISF Police, specialised departments of the MoI SR, division of crisis management and Presidium of Police Forces (PPF) are the only competent and eligible bodies, authorised to implement activities foreseen in the national programme.

Under the ISF Border the DA procedure will be applied towards the BAPB due to exclusive competences in control of persons crossing the border points as well as the overall border management. Regarding the implementation of the SIS and VIS the only eligible authorities are the MoFEA SR and the Bureau for International Police Cooperation of the PPF. Other tasks in the field of external border management are administered by the Financial Directorate SR.

RA will ensure that all the basic principles for grants are respected, including eligibility, capacity, exclusion, transparency, equal treatment and cost-effectiveness.

7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO1.NO1 National capacity	1,569,497.39
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	0.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy	1,569,497.39
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy	1,569,497.39
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	1,674,257.99
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	0.00
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	912,661.21
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	219,385.25
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	0.00
SO2.NO6 National capacity	17,028,912.28
TOTAL SO2 Borders	19,835,216.73
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	0.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	0.00
TOTAL SO3 Operating support	0.00
Technical assistance borders	1,419,002.50
TOTAL	22,823,716.62

(1) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 6 412 600 to be spent in accordance with Article 64(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2226. This specific allocation can support 100% of those costs (including costs of operating the system) and is provided exclusively for this purpose. It cannot be used to cover other needs/costs, including those referred to in subparagraphs a) to g) of article 64(2) and article 64 (3). This specific allocation shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation that determines the percentage of funding that may be used to finance operating support, according to Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.

(2) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 3 216 666,66 that shall be used to support exclusively the costs incurred by Member States in accordance with Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation. This extra allocation cannot be used to cover other costs, including those referred to in Article 85(2) points a) to d) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, as well as ETIAS' operating costs.

(3) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 1 227 000 that shall be used to support the costs incurred by Member States for the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation.

Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO5.NO1 C - prevention and combating	4,940,000.00
SO5.NO2 C - exchange of information	5,895,915.20
SO5.NO3 C - training	205,000.00
SO5.NO4 C - victim support	720,000.00
SO5.NO5 C - threat and risk assessment	0.00
TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime	11,760,915.20
SO6.NO1 R - prevention and combating	0.00
SO6.NO2 R - exchange of information	295,500.00
SO6.NO3 R - training	179,500.00
SO6.NO4 R - victim support	0.00
SO6.NO5 R - infrastructure	0.00
SO6.NO6 R - early warning and crisis	0.00
SO6.NO7 R - threat and risk assessment	2,595,000.00
TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis	3,070,000.00
Technical assistance police	991,099.80
TOTAL	15,822,015.00

Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (in €)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	2,356,607.00	2,203,702.00	1,632,465.00	5,959,740.33	6,425,845.62	4,245,356.67	22,823,716.62
ISF-Police	0.00	3,132,532.00	2,668,552.00	4,186,513.00	1,944,806.00	1,944,806.00	1,944,806.00	15,822,015.00

Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations

The minimum share of 5% of the Borders programme should be devoted to consular cooperation, information exchange and common Union standards. Slovak republic derogates from this share as according to its needs and challenges and in relation with limited financial resources, Slovakia would like to focus on other national objectives, particularly National capacity and Eurosur. By using the sum allocated to Slovakia for supporting funding priorities under above-mentioned national objectives, Slovak republic ensures continuity of the standards established in the previous programming period.

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
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LATEST VALIDATION RESULTS

Severity	Code	Message
Info		Programme version has been validated.
Warning	2.15	New EC decision is required for versions > 1. New EC decision is required when fields belonging to the EC decision are modified/added/removed. These fields are all fields except those used in the Authorities section and the Management and Control System field. For the Financial Plan, amounts within a Specific Objective can be modified without the need for a new EC Decision, as long as the total per Specific Objective stays the same.
Warning	2.24.2	SO2.NO1 (Eurosur) (1,674,257.99) should be minimum 10 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (2,282,371.66).
Warning	2.24.3	SO1.NO3 (Consular cooperation) + SO2.NO2 (Information exchange) + SO2.NO3 (Common Union standards) (912,661.21) should be minimum 5 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (1,141,185.83).