



Council of the
European Union

023798/EU XXVI. GP
Eingelangt am 31/05/18

Brussels, 31 May 2018
(OR. en)

8396/1/06
REV 1 DCL 1

SCH-EVAL 62
ENFOPOL 70
COMIX 364

DECLASSIFICATION

of document:	ST 8396/06 REV 1 RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED
dated:	11 May 2006
new status:	Public

Subject:	Schengen evaluation of the new Member States
	- Report on the Schengen Police Cooperation evaluation of SLOVENIA
	(February 2006)

Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

The text of this document is identical to the previous version.

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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

from : the Schengen Evaluation Committee

to : the Schengen Evaluation Working Party

Subject : Schengen evaluation of the new Member States

- Report on the Schengen Police Cooperation evaluation of SLOVENIA (February 2006)

The current draft is based on the replies of Slovenia to the questionnaire and includes the result of the visit, following the evaluation and the drafting session of the Evaluation Committee during the visit. It also includes the comments from delegations and the Slovenian authorities to the first draft report.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Management summary	4
3.	Law enforcement and police organisation	5
3.1	National law enforcement structures	5
3.2	Structure for international cooperation	10
3.3	Training and promotion	11
4.	Operational cooperation	14
4.1	Mutual assistance (Article 39)	14
4.2	Exchange of information (Article 46)	16
4.3	Cross-border operations (Articles 40 and 41)	16
4.4	Additional cross-border provisions (Article 44)	19
4.5	Liaison officers	20
4.6	Statistics	20
5.	Reports on individual sites visited/case studies	22
6.	General conclusions including recommendations and follow up	30

REPORT ON POLICE COOPERATION

This report was made by the Evaluation Committee and is brought to the attention of the Sch-Eval Working Party which will ensure a report and the presentation of the follow-up thereto to the Council.

1. Introduction

Based on the mandate of the Schengen Evaluation Group (SCH/com-ex (98) 26 def) and the programme of evaluations adopted by the Council (15275/04 SCH-EVAL 70 COMIX 718, and 7638/2/05 SCH-EVAL 20 COMIX 200), expert teams have visited Ljubljana, Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern, Maribor and Murska Sobota, where experts of this country have presented the police cooperation in their country.

Participants:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| - Franz PRUTSCH | (A) - leading expert |
| - Ivo USSENKO | (LV) |
| - Staffan BROSKE | (S) |
| - Giuseppe IACULLI | (I) |
| - Kristin KVIGNE | (NO) |
| - Olli KOLSTELA | (FIN) |
| - Dominique SCHOENHER | (F) |
| - Juana Maria CUEZVA MARCOS | (ES) |
| - Elena PANAYIOTOU | (CY) |
| - Roger WESTERMANN | (D) |
| - Dariusz ZACH | (PL) |
| - Jacques VERRAES | (COM) |
| - Dimitrios GALATOULAS | (CS) |

The Evaluation Committee visited the following sites:

- General Police Directorate in Ljubljana
- Trilateral Police Cooperation Centre Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern in Austria
- Police Directorate in Maribor
- Police Directorate in Murska Sobota

2. Management summary

The evaluation took place on four sites (Ljubljana, Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern, Maribor and Murska Sobota) in order to show all various types of bi- and multilateral cooperation with the neighbouring countries. For Slovenia, the evaluation is therefore based on presentations by the General Police Directorate on police cooperation from a national management point of view, and on-site visits to the trilateral Centre for Police Cooperation in Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern (border between Austria, Italy and Slovenia), to the police district of Maribor on Slovenian-Austrian cooperation and to the police district of Murska Sobota regarding Slovenian-Hungarian cooperation.

Experts from the Slovenian General Police Directorate were present during the whole evaluation time and were able to provide any information requested.

The report is therefore based mainly on the replies to the questionnaire and includes information given during the presentation and during the visit. As the information given by the local authorities was very extensive, the Evaluation Committee did get a very good basis to make its assessment.

The evaluation committee rated it as very positive, that the preparation for the full application of the Schengen Convention was undertaken by a coordination group, established on a governmental level. The creation of the Schengen Action Plan which includes a detailed operational plan of all measures to be achieved in order to meet the Schengen requirements can be considered as a result of these efforts which were urged by this coordination group.

The Evaluation Committee has made a number of detailed recommendations throughout this report, but the main recommendations concern the exchange of information and the development of a common intelligence led policing approach.

3. Law enforcement and police organisation

3.1 National law enforcement structures

The Police perform tasks on three levels: the national, the regional and the local level. From an organisational point of view it is composed of the General Police Directorate, (11) regional Police Directorates and (106) Police Stations. The Police are headed by the Director General of the Police, who also manages the work of the General Police Directorate.

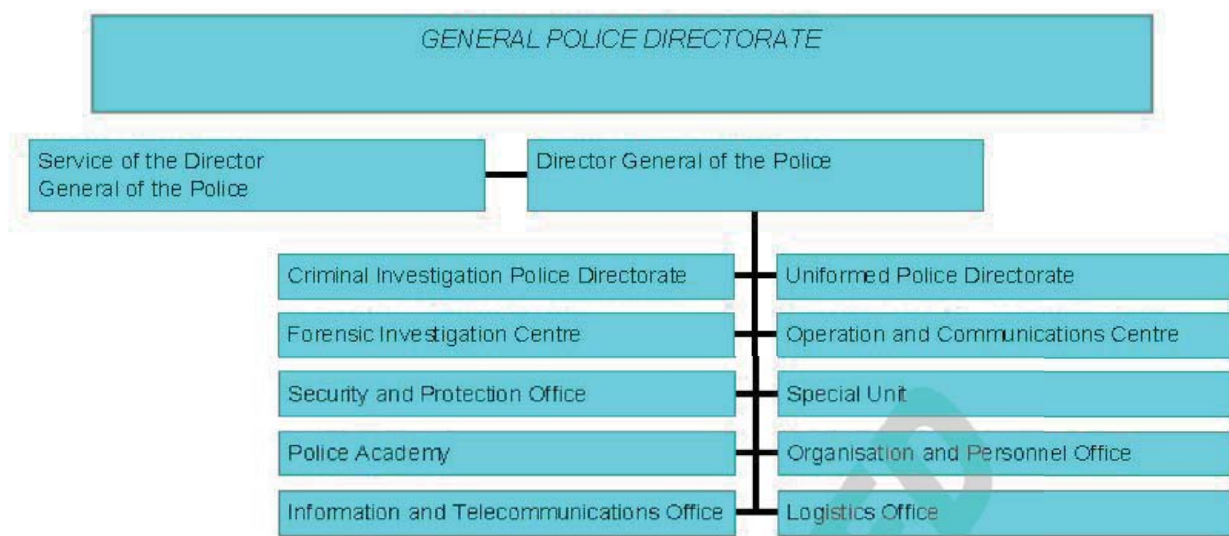


GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE

On the national level, police tasks are performed by the General Police Directorate and its subordinated organisational units. The heads of these internal units are directly accountable to the Director General of the Police for their work, the situation in their units and for the work of their subordinated units.

The structure of the General Police Directorate is as following:

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Among the tasks, performed by the General Police Directorate and its internal units, are:

- harmonised, efficient and lawful work of the uniform police on the national level by the **Uniformed Police Directorate**.

It is composed of the following sections:

- 1) General Policing
 - 2) Traffic Police
 - 3) Border Police
 - 4) Security Planning and Peacekeeping missions
 - 5) Uniformed Police Organisation and development
 - 6) Aliens Centre
 - 7) Air Support Unit, and
 - 8) Police Orchestra.
- analysis, monitoring, evaluation of the situation in the field of criminal offences including managing and coordination by the **Criminal Police Directorate**, where specialised sections for general crime, economic crime, organized crime, computer crime, special techniques and covert surveillance are allocated.

This directorate accommodates also the International Police Cooperation Section, with the sub-divisions Interpol, Sirene and Europol.

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- forensic tasks in the crime investigation procedure and the search for the perpetrators by the **Forensic Research Centre**.
- protection of certain persons, premises and districts by the **Security and Protection Office**.
- receiving and collecting of data on actions, events and appearances which are important for the police work and for the threat assessment in the national territory by the **Operation and Communication Centre**. This centre also monitors, directs, coordinates and evaluates measures carried out by the eleven Operation and Communication Centres of the regional Police Directorates.
- fight against terrorism, cooperating in the arrest of perpetrators of serious criminal offences, protection of highest ranking national and foreign state representatives, protection of certain premises by the **Special Unit**.
- planning and implementation of education, qualification and training programmes for the needs of the police by the **Police Academy**.
- data processing, information and communication technology and infrastructure pertaining to the field of the police work by the **Information and Telecommunications Service**.

The **Service of the Director General of the Police** fulfils supervision, internal investigation, analysis, international and public relation duties.

POLICE DIRECTORATES

Police directorates are the regional organisational units of the police, established by the government in certain territories of the State and perform police work on the regional level. They are directly linked to the General Police Directorate in all organisational and functional matters. The structure of the specialised services of the police directorates is similar to the corresponding services of the General Police Directorate.

There are 11 police directorates in Slovenia which are headed by directors. The director of a police directorate is accountable to the Director General of the Police for his/her performance and the performance of his/her police directorate.

POLICE STATIONS

Police Stations constitute the basic organisational cells of the police. A police station is established for the direct performance of police tasks either at a local level or for a certain scope of work of a police directorate. The station is headed by a commander, appointed by the Director General of the police upon the proposal of the Director of the Police Directorate. A police station can establish further police offices within their area of responsibility, which constitute the smallest organisational unit of the police.

There are two types of police stations: the so called general and the specialised police stations.

A general police station performs all police tasks in the field of law and order, road traffic, crime etc. in its territory. General police stations along the external border of the EU have established specialized groups for the state border surveillance and in a few exceptional cases also carries out border checks, due to the distance of the border crossing point from the nearest police unit or other specific circumstances. Police officers deployed to such specialised groups perform solely border control and surveillance tasks.

For other specialised fields of work specialised police stations are established like:

- 1) Border Police Stations: solely for performing border checks at border crossing points.
- 2) Maritime Police Station: only one, in Koper, having the main tasks of performing border checks at border crossing points for maritime traffic and protecting the sea border of the territorial waters.
- 3) Airport Police Station: only one, namely the Airport Police Station Brnik at the Ljubljana Airport, performing border checks at the airport border crossing point and certain tasks for civil aviation security.
- 4) Mounted Police Stations: only two of them, one in Ljubljana and the other in Maribor. Police officers who serve there perform mainly tasks in the field of public order and the protection of rallies and other public events. Having the advantage of using horses, they are often actively involved in the surveillance of the external borders, especially in areas with difficulties in access.

5) Service Dogs Handlers Station: of particular importance for the control of the state border, securing road and railway communications at the airports, for the protection of certain premises and persons, for detecting drugs and explosives, for the protection of public events, in pursuits etc.

6) Road Traffic Police Station: performing the task of control and regulation on the traffic to all public roads.

7) Police Station for Compensatory Measures: in the final stage, there will be seven specialised police units established on the local level at all police directorates along the internal Schengen borders and at the Ljubljana Police Directorate. Their tasks will include the implementation of classic compensatory measures and targeted and strengthened police controls at major road communications towards the internal Schengen borders and international railway connections.

POLICE DATA BASE

Based on the fact that there is only one police force in Slovenia, also a common general police data base (FIO) was created, which can be accessed by all police officers in every single police unit.

Main Police Applications

- **FIO** – centralised main police application
- **ISPP** – police station information system
- **AFIS**
- **EPP** – police electronic mail (digital certificates (CA), signatures and encryption mechanism)
- **SPIS** – document management system
- **IS UNZ** – administrative internal affairs IS
- **INTRANET** – centralised Police Portal

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FIO Application and Databases

Police:

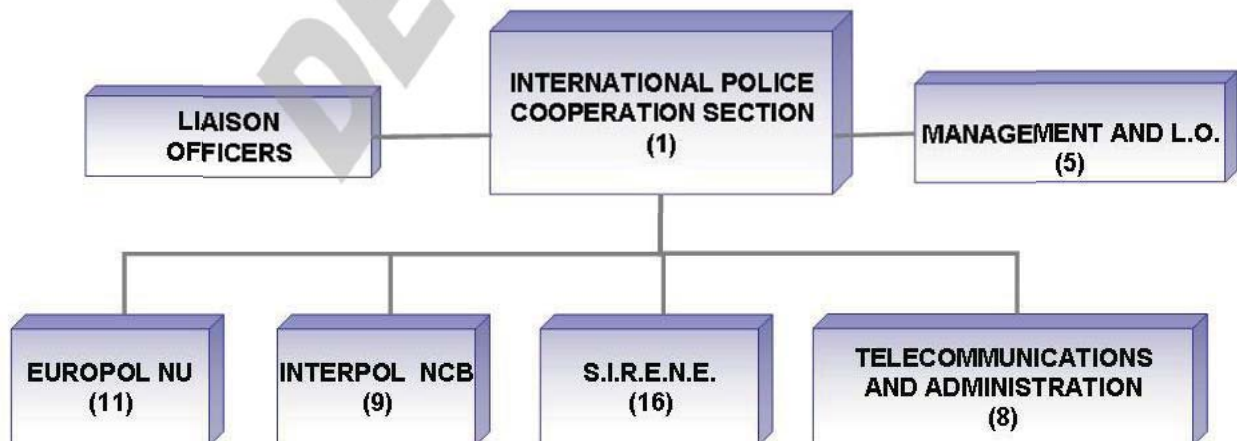
- indicted persons and criminal offences;
- offenders and offences;
- seeking, supervising and missing persons;
- identifications;
- detected criminal acts;
- operative information;
- persons again whom special measures have been taken
- fingerprinted and photographed persons;
- DNA tests;
- public safety events;
- detained persons;
- security clearances;
- complaints;
- use of restraints

Administrative Internal Affairs:

- register of citizenship;
- register of permanently and temporarily resident citizens;
- register of permanently and temporarily resident foreigners;
- register of vehicles;
- register of drivers licenses;
- register of owners of weapons;
- register of passports and identity cards

3.2 Structure for international cooperation (central authorities, decentralised structures, ad hoc arrangements)

The International Police Cooperation Section (IPCS) in the Criminal Police Directorate (CPD) under the General Police Directorate (GPD) is responsible for international cooperation.



Tasks

The IPCS has the main responsibility for providing mutual assistance to other police forces, judicial bodies or international organisations, and has been appointed as the central Schengen authority according to Article 39 and 46 of the Schengen Convention. Because of the fact, that there is only one police force in Slovenia covering the entire security area, the IPCS has full access to all police databases. Since 2004, the competences and tasks within the IPCS have been divided between the NCB Interpol (responsible for police cooperation outside the EU) and the Sirene division, with the responsibility for police cooperation within the EU MS. In addition, Sirene also carries out alerts and withdrawals at the national level.

Currently, the IPCS cannot provide 24/7 duty service due to the lack of personnel. Between 22.00 – 07.00 hrs, one officer of the IPCS is on “stand-by duty” for any request for mutual assistance. The full 24/7 service of the single point of contact is envisaged for being installed until mid 2006.

3.3 Training and promotion

(training at basic, advanced and management level; linguistic training; manuals)

General training

Training of candidates for police officers (new employees) is carried out on the basis of the curriculum for adults attaining a secondary education degree. The curriculum consists of 2180 hours (64 weeks) and is divided into a technical and theoretical part (1160 hours) and a practical training part (300 hours in school and 720 hours in the police units).

At the Police Academy, the contents regarding the application of Schengen acquis (Schengen Agreement and Schengen Convention, Schengen Catalogue, Common Consular Instructions, Schengen Common Manual) are delivered within the framework of technical and theoretical part under the thematic cluster *Border Matters and Aliens* (50 hours duration).

Candidates for police officers learn about the provisions of the Schengen acquis also from the national legislation, implementing certain recommendations for the control of the EU external borders, divided into the training module 1 (with 20 hours) and the module 2 (with 30 hours).

The Core Curriculum for the Border Guard training, the document of the Council of the EU 12006/04 FRONT 146 COMIX 510 of 6 September 2004 is being also implemented in Slovenia.

Training updating

The Police Academy regularly updates the training material and the contents of the lectures taking into account the amendments to the national legislation, the Schengen acquis and the related operative instructions at the national, regional and local levels.

The teachers or the representatives of the Police Academy regularly participate in operative consultations organised by the Border Police Section together with the regional level

Training on the Handbook on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

The Handbook on Cross-Border Police Cooperation was drawn up within the framework of the Twinning project in 2001. At the moment the handbook is under review with individual national instruction leaflets being updated (e.g. data on the ratified agreement on police cooperation with Austria). Upon the review, which is still ongoing although it was expected to be finished by the end of 2005, the handbook will be published on the Police Intranet, where it will be available for all police officers.

Within the framework of training, the contents of the Handbook were presented to the "multipliers" in the area of cross-border police cooperation, who will transfer it to all other police officers.

Criteria for choosing the multipliers include:

- comprehensive professional knowledge,
- capability to transfer knowledge to trainees,
- positive opinion from superior,
- voluntaries of participation on multipliers trainings.

Comments and recommendations of the Evaluation Committee:

A visit to the International Police Cooperation Section, where the experts could have direct contacts with the officers of such authorities in order to obtain first-hand experience in addition to the management overview that was given, was not included in the program. So the opinion of the Evaluation Committee regarding the central service of Slovenia for international police cooperation was limited to formal presentations by the Slovenian authorities and answers to questions asked by the experts at that occasion.

The current lack of a 24/7 service in the International Police Cooperation Section (Interpol, SIRENE) to cover requests for assistance and reply of other MS or national authorities, is not in line with the relevant recommendations and best practices of the Schengen Catalogue, and will not cope with the future increased amount of requests for exchange of information with other Member States and at national level.

Special emphasis should be given to a constantly recurring training regime of all officers, including those at management level, seconded to the International Police Cooperation Section and all police officers involved in police cooperation.

Comments of Slovenia:

At the time of drawing up the programme - together with the Troika and the SCH-EVAL working group - no visit to the International Police Cooperation Section was foreseen, neither did the evaluation group express their wish to pay a visit during their stay in Slovenia.

Slovenia will provide a 24/7 service in the International Police Cooperation Section in accordance with the Schengen implementation agreement – SIN 2 for period 2005 – 2007. In addition, an adequate number of properly trained staff will be posted to cope with the expected increased amount of requests referring to police cooperation (including translators).

In the second half of year 2006, Slovenia will begin with the Twinning light project by using the Transition facility in cooperation with a Member State SIS user (most likely Belgium) and will focus on training in line with the recommendations in your report.

4. Operational cooperation

4.1 Mutual assistance (Article 39)

(via central or other authorities; in ordinary and urgent situations; responsiveness, evaluation and redress mechanism)

Within the framework of cross-border cooperation pursuant to Article 39 (1-3) of the Schengen Convention, Slovenian national law authorises police services can undertake the measures listed in the document adopted by the Executive Committee of Schengen on 28 April 1999 (SCH/Com-ex (99) 18; SCH/I (98) 75 rev. 5) on principles for police cooperation in the prevention and detection of offences, without the involvement of the judicial authorities..

In addition the police authorities may also carry out:

- investigation on traces
- police gathering of information and police interrogation.

In cases where the police authorities are not competent to deal with a request, the request is forwarded to the Ministry of Justice or to a court with territorial jurisdiction, which sends the answer to the International Police Cooperation Section (IPCS) under the Criminal Police Directorate (CPD) of the General Police Directorate (GPD), from where it is forwarded to the requesting state.

The courts have exclusive competence to deal with such requests. They accept the requests and decide on the method of execution in accordance with the national legislation.

The IPCS/CPD/GPD regularly communicates with the sector for International Legal Assistance under the Ministry of Justice, which is competent for forwarding the requests between judicial authorities.

The judicial authorities also accept and execute requests for authorisation according to Article 39 (2) of the Schengen Convention sent by fax or e-mail as provided for in the Executive Committee's decision (SCH/Com-ex (99) 18). In this regards, relevant is Article 515 (3) of the chapter regarding international legal aid of the Criminal Procedure Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 96/2004 – official consolidated text) which provides that “*if there exists reciprocity or if so stipulated by an*

international agreement, legal aid may be provided directly between domestic and foreign bodies participating in the police and criminal procedure. In the procedure, modern technical means can be used, particularly the computer network and devices for the transmission of images, voice and electronic impulses”.

Police channels can also be used to pass on information to the judicial authorities (e.g. forwarding of extradition documentation). The transmitted information can be used as evidence in criminal proceedings (as provided by article 39 (2)), only after the explicit consent of the judicial authorities of the Member States where the information originated (‘data owner’).

In an urgent case where the exchange of information pursuant to Article 39 para (1) of the Schengen Convention is made through a channel other than the International Police Cooperation Section (i.e. the Trilateral Police Cooperation Centre in Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern), no legal obligation exists as to the relevant information of the central authority. However, this will be regulated through the entering into force of the Handbook on Cross-Border Police Cooperation which will form a part of national law, thus fulfilling the obligations deriving from Article 39 para (4) of the Schengen Convention.

In implementation of Article 39 of the Schengen Convention, the provisions of the national law on the protection of personal data must be respected. The Personal Data Protection Act contains both the provisions on the transfer of personal data to a European Union Member-State (or a European Economic Area Member State) and to third countries. In particular, Article 63 of the Act provides that personal data may only be transferred to third countries in cases where the National Supervisory Body issues a decision that the country to which the data are transferred ensures an adequate level of protection of personal data or if the third country is on the list of those countries from Article 66 of the Act that have been found to fully ensure an adequate level of protection of personal data. As regards the transmission of personal data to an EU Member-State, Article 62 of the Act provides that the restrictions set out in Article 63 do not apply, thus allowing free flow of such data.

4.2 Exchange of information (Article 46) *(via central or other authorities; between concerned authorities)*

The General Policing Section in the Uniformed Police Directorate exchanges information regarding public order with police forces from all EU Member States. The exchange of this information is based on:

- European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at football matches
- Council Resolution of 21 June 1999 (OJ c 196, 13.7.1999), concerning a handbook for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with international football matches and
- Council Decision 2002/348/JHA of 25 April 2002, concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension.

Practical exchange of information based on the above mentioned documents is made via the information system of the International Police Cooperation Section - Interpol Ljubljana in the CPD/GPD, as the central authority. In the year 2005 (until August 2005), 23 Slovene and 6 foreign requests for the exchange of information only regarding sports events have been processed by the IPCS.

4.3 Cross-border operations (Articles 40 and 41) *(conditions, constraints, procedures, practical regulations, bilateral arrangements, joint patrols, controlled deliveries)*

Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement are binding, but in the Republic of Slovenia still not applicable due to the arrangements of the Treaty on Accession. Therefore, the Evaluation Committee could only assess the capacity of the Slovenian authorities to implement these Articles in due time, based on existing legal provisions and practice on cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit undertaken pursuant to existing bilateral agreements.

The measures of surveillance and pursuit are defined in article 149a of the Criminal Procedure Act. This legal instrument entails the terms and conditions under which surveillance can be carried out by the Slovenian authorities. By virtue of paragraph 6 of article 154 of the Criminal Procedure Act, these measures, may also be carried out in accordance with bilateral or multilateral international agreements in the investigations, criminal proceedings or court procedures in one or more countries.

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This provision forms the legal basis for the implementation of these measures pursuant to bilateral agreements and will form the legal basis for the implementation of Articles 40 and 41 of the Schengen Convention in the Republic of Slovenia.

An attempt to commit a crime, stipulated as a condition to impose a measure in the Criminal Procedure Act, qualifies as sufficient ground to take measures pursuant to Article 40 (1) and (2) of the Schengen Convention. The concept of criminal attempts is defined in Article 22 of the general part of the Penal Code.

At the moment, cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit is only possible with Austria, pursuant to a relevant bilateral agreement on police cooperation. However, based on the statistical information presented during the visit, no cases of cross-border surveillance or hot pursuit have been reported so far.

Negotiations on a bilateral agreement based on similar terms to the one with Austria are in their final phase with Hungary. This agreement will also include provisions on closer cooperation at regional level in the border area, i.e. mixed patrols and common contact points. The existing cooperation Agreements with Italy will also be upgraded to include similar provisions on cross-border surveillance, hot pursuit, joint patrols and common contact points.

Police officials will be allowed to carry their service weapons during standard surveillance operations pursuant to article 40 (1) as provided for under article 40 (3) (d) of the Schengen Convention under the condition of reciprocity and pursuant to concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation. The general terms and conditions for the entry to the Republic of Slovenia of foreign security authorities (in uniforms, with weapons and vehicles equipped with their signs and emblems) can be found in article 36 of the State Border Control Act. In article 37 of the same Act there are provisions for cooperation with Foreign Security Authorities on the basis of international agreements and on the condition of reciprocity concerning their action.

The Slovenian Police carries out mixed patrols:

- at the state border with Italy (since 2000)
- at the state borders with Austria (since July 2005)
- at the state borders with Croatia (since July 2004)

In addition to the above mentioned, Slovenian Police will also in the future carry out mixed patrols pursuant to the Agreement between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Hungary on Cross-Border Police Cooperation and on Cooperation of other authorities to suppress crime, the draft of which is in the final phase and expected to be concluded in the first half of 2006.

Foreign officers having entered the territory of Slovenia are subject to the relevant national legislation in force, including existing bilateral agreements.

Whilst carrying out duties within mixed patrols, members of the Croatian border police on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia may check identity of persons and halt persons who have tried to avoid police control. All further police powers are within the competence of Slovenian police officers. While performing these duties, Croatian police officers may wear uniform and carry their personal short-barrelled service weapons, truncheons and handcuffing and tying devices. Service weapons can be used only in self-defence. In addition to this, Croatian police officers can cross the Slovenian-Croatian border without a passport, exceptionally outside the border crossings and also at border crossings outside their operating hours.

The basic knowledge of the language of the neighbouring country is taken into account by the Slovenian Police Unit Chief when choosing a police officer for duty in mixed patrols.

The Slovenian Police participate in a trilateral Austrian-Italian-Slovenian centre for police cooperation Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern in Austria. This centre has been operational since 3rd May 2005 pursuant to a relevant agreement of the governments of the three countries. The centre includes representatives of the Austrian Police, the Slovenian Police and the Italian State Police, Carabinieri and Financial Guard – further information is available in the report on the site visit.

The central body in the Republic of Slovenia for the application of the provisions of Schengen Convention on police cooperation will be the International Police Cooperation Section under CPD, GPD in the Ministry of the Interior. Joint centres, offices and services will have to forward to this for further consideration all matters requests, etc falling within the competence of the Schengen Central Body, according to articles 39, 40, 41 and 46 of the Convention.

The trilateral Police Cooperation Centre Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern is fully connected to the information and telecommunication system of the police (Lotus Notes, EP, FIO, INTRANET etc) and thus in direct contact with the International Police Cooperation Section.

There are two forms of cooperation in addition to cooperation on land:

- The Airport Police Station Brnik at the Ljubljana airport cooperates at the bilateral level with the Federal Police Inspection at the airport of Munich (Germany)
- The Maritime Police Station Koper cooperates at bilateral level with the Federal Police Inspection in Kiel (Germany).

Both police stations are also participating in the activities of the Air Border Centre in Rome as well as of the West Centre for Maritime Borders in Madrid – both initiatives will be continued in the future.

4.4 Additional cross-border provisions (Article 44) ***(current situation; planned communication structures)***

The Criminal Police Directorate has not yet taken any specific measures regarding the use of technical (communication) means in cross-border surveillance. However the Slovenian Police are carrying out a project called *Digitalisation of Radio Communications (TETRA)*, which will allow a different method of operation, including direct communications. For example Austria has a similar project underway for implementing such a digital radio system for their law enforcement agencies, which will allow direct communication and cooperation with all participants.

The Slovenian TETRA project is expected to be completed by 2010 - however communication with one of the neighbouring countries (Austria) is already possible through the use of the same frequencies. Although the other neighbouring countries (Hungary, Italy and Croatia) have not yet begun to implement similar projects on the digitalization of their radio system, the Slovenian Police has not taken any other initiative or plan to ensure cross-border interoperability of radio telecommunication systems.¹ Slovenia expects that the new digital radio system TETRA will become the future general standard for police radio communication systems and allow full cross-border interoperability.

¹ Comment by Slovenia :
Point 4.4 should indicate that according to the information available to Slovenia the neighbouring countries (Hungary, Italy and Croatia) already began to develop their TETRA projects (Digitalisation of Radio Communications).

4.5 Liaison officers

(in/from other Schengen States, cooperation in third countries)

The exchange of liaison officers has been envisaged with several Schengen states, the Slovenian Police has not deployed any liaison officer, except one officer to Europol in The Hague and SECI centre in Bucharest. Some Schengen countries have stationed their liaison officers directly in Slovenia, like Germany, Austria, Italy and France, or are stationed in neighbouring countries, as for Belgium, Slovakia, Spain, USA, Netherlands, Romania and Sweden.

The Ministry of the Interior follows currently an internal legal procedure for the secondment of liaison officers to:

- Croatia
- Serbia and Montenegro
- EUROPOL in The Hague (replacement for the seconded officer is still pending)

Seconded National Experts:

- FRONTEX Agency for the Management of Operative Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU Member States located in Warsaw

4.6 Statistics

(requests pursuant to Art. 39, operations pursuant to Art, 40 and 41, exchanges pursuant to Art.46)

Except from the numbers mentioned in 4.2 above concerning Article 46, no other relevant statistical information on cross border cooperation were presented during the visit.

Comments and recommendations of the Evaluation Committee:

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the deployment and use of liaison officers seconded to third States, the possibility of bi- or multilateral agreements, that liaison officers from other Member States shall also represent the interests of Slovenia in accordance with Article 47 (4) of the Schengen Convention and Article 1 of the Council Decision 2003/170/JHA on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States, should be promoted.

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The cooperation between police and customs appears to be rather problematic, as customs are not included in any bilateral cooperation agreement. The Evaluation Committee shares the opinion that the custom service should be invited to participate more in international cross-border cooperation, i.e. by seconding customs liaison officers to the cooperation centres and the Schengen central body (IPCS), which will attain higher priority through the Naples II initiative of the EC.

The Evaluation Committee is of the opinion, that the Slovenian authorities should develop reliable and comparable statistics, in order to be able to follow the evaluation of cross-border cooperation and compare these findings with other Member States. It is felt that the compiling of statistics would at a strategic level help determine the threat assessment and assist in the prioritisation of resources. Such lack of information at the central level can lead to overlaps and even conflicts between different operations and agencies. In the longer term this can influence the threat assessments and the solutions that are defined in response to them.

The introduction of mixed patrols based on bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries (Italy, Austria and Croatia) has to be mentioned as a very important and positive initiative to enhance security in border zones as it improves cross-border cooperation.

Comments of Slovenia:

With regard to the 1st comment:

Slovenia will consider the above recommendation and try to implement it.

For the time being it is not envisaged, either in the trilateral agreement or based on the assessment and analysis of the performance of the CPC (Centre for Police Cooperation) in 2005, for customs officers, Slovenian or Austrian, to participate in the CPC. Should the need for customs participation appear, we will consider amending the trilateral agreement.

With regard to the 3rd comment:

Slovenia agrees with the recommendation. It should also be noted that on 1 January 2006, the application »SPIS 4« was introduced, which enables the implementation of the above recommendation.

»Mixed patrols« are also laid down in the agreement with Hungary.

5. Reports on individual sites visited/case studies

Trilateral Police Cooperation Centre in Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern

The Evaluation Committee's visited the trilateral Police Cooperation Centre in Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern, where the Slovene Coordinator of the Centre was given the opportunity to present the day-to-day management of the international police cooperation activities.

The Centre for Police Cooperation (CPC) is located in a building built in 1981 on the territory of Austria. It became operational on the 3rd May 2005. Its legal base is the Decree on ratification of the agreement between the Italy, Austria and Slovenia on cooperation in the Police Cooperation Centre of Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern. The current working hours of the CPC is daily from 08.00 to 20.00 hrs, except weekends and the respective national holidays - the 24/7 service is expected to be introduced by the 1st April 2006, which will require an increase of the personnel by approx. 50%.

The main tasks of the CPC can be summarised as follows:

- stimulation and strengthening the cross-border cooperation and exchange of information in the field of police tasks
- harmonisation of joint border control, surveillance and other operations along the common state borders or in other individual border areas
- readmission of the citizens of the contracting parties between Austria and Italy
- exchange of information on preventing and repression of crime

Each contracting country has nominated one coordinator with responsibilities on the activities related to the services of his country and the cooperation with the other two coordinators.

The personnel of the CPC – in total 22 - is composed of:

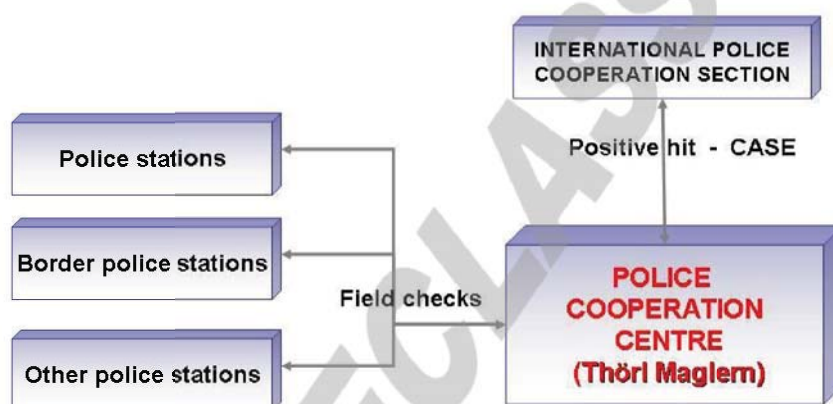
- 4 Police officers from Slovenia
- 5 Police officers from Austria
- 13 officers from Italy (Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza)

The Evaluation Committee had the possibility to visit the common operational room where all the officers on duty are situated in order to get an idea of the day to day activities of the centre. From the answers received and the subsequent detailed presentation of the Slovenian coordinator the Evaluation Committee received many useful information and clarifications on the every day operations of the Centre, especially concerning the exchange of information.

The day to day cooperation of the CPC can be described as follows: Request for inquiries are received from the national services of all three countries and are registered twice, electronically and in a book. They have to be submitted in a written form - duly signed and stamped by the requesting police authority - in order to comply with national data protection regulations. Requests issued by customs have to be channelled through police services, which will send them to the CPC. In urgent cases a request can be notified by phone but has to be followed by a written request as soon as possible. The standard inquiry form provides translation of the description in all three languages, and includes sufficient space for the standard volume of answers – if more space is required, attachments to the form can be added.

The personnel of the CPC has full access to their respective national police data bases, which allows to provide a very quick reply to most of the inquiries. In case of a hit the IPCS will be informed.

Police exchange data flow



The exchange of information is based on the hit/no-hit system, although further information on no-hits can also be shared if needed, i.e. information on residence of national citizens, telephone numbers, and vehicle registration data. As a principle, no information on intelligence is being exchanged on this level, but requests for further information will be passed on to the IPCS.

Statistical data on the inquiries at the CPC (May - December 2005)

The Slovenian side has submitted 6% of the total number of 15.557 requests. The reason for the low representation of Slovenian requests is the fact that this tool is a “novelty” for the police services in Slovenia. It also has to be taken into consideration the small size of the country with only 2 million inhabitants and that before June 2005, requests had to be submitted via the Regional Police Directorates. Since this “filter” has been eliminated, the flow of police data has been much more facilitated.

The requests addressed to the Slovenian authorities at the same period were 891, which represents 38% of the total number. The hit-ratio on Slovenian requests is at the moment on a rather low level (1/90), which might be related to the fact, that most of the requests are based on simple routine controls. In order to increase the quality and quantity of the inquiries, the presentation of the CPC is now included in the training curriculum of the Police Academy and also presented in the Police Intranet and circulars.

PD MARIBOR Presentation of regional cooperation.

The Evaluation Committee had the opportunity to visit the Police Directorate in Maribor where the regional police cooperation was presented by the Slovene authorities.

Maribor region has a population of 310.743 citizens who live in an area of 2.167,78 km². The main characteristic of the region is that it has two common borders - with Austria (54 km border length, 11 border crossing points) and with Croatia (90 km border length, 8 crossing points).

The Police Directorate of Maribor has 1.216 employees, of which 187 are civil servants. Its organizational structure is like all the other Regional Police Directorates, comprising (11) Police Stations, (4) Border Police Station, (1) Traffic Police Station, (1) Service Dogs Handlers and Mounted Police Station, and (11) police offices.

Cooperation with neighbouring countries

Austria

On a regional level, periodical working meetings between the PD Maribor and the Directorate for Security of the Federal Region of Styria/Austria are held. At least two times a year, the elaboration of a common threat assessment is part of these mentioned working meetings on the strategic level, where information and intelligence on criminality on both sides of the border are exchanged and included in operational countermeasures.

Joint goal orientated operations have been carried out since January 2004 twice a year on the State level, four times a year on the regional level, and monthly on local level. Since the enforcement of the bilateral agreement on police cooperation, the cooperation in oppressing of international organized crime, drugs trafficking and terrorism has been set on a new basis. Both criminal police services carry out regular yearly meetings as well as ad-hoc meetings for the coordination of concrete operative cases.

On local level, joint border controls at the border crossing points Sentilj/Spielfeld, Jurij/Langegg and Maribor (railway) according to the “on stop control system” has been implemented. Regarding other (local) border crossing points with very limited amount of traffic, mobile border controls are performed by the Border Police Station Sentilj.

In order to ensure a gapless surveillance of the green border, coordinated patrolling is carried out under the “chessboard” system, which means, that the entire border is under constantly surveillance at least at one side of the border.

Mixed patrols along the state border with Austria are being implemented since July 2005 with an average number of 4 per month, but in the meantime increased up to 6 per month because of an evident problem with illegal immigration in this area.

Croatia

On regional level, meetings between the PD Maribor and its Croatian counterparts take place every three months. Further meetings – periodically or ad-hoc - are also carried out on the level of various services or police stations in order to facilitate direct cooperation between both police authorities and to exchange information on how to deal with concrete operative cases.

Since July 2004, joint mixed patrols are usually performed by two local and one foreign police officer. At the moment, approx. 20 mixed patrols are performed on a monthly base, equally divided to both sides. During these mixed patrols the police officers carry their weapons and wear uniform, or they use plain clothes and civilian vehicles, if this has been agreed beforehand. According to the bilateral agreement, the host officers only have the right to stop and verify the identity of a person.

Other operational forms of cooperation

Focal Point Offices (FPO): One of the two Slovenian Focal Point Offices is located at the BCP Gruskovje, where police officers from various EU MS are working close together with the Slovenian Border Police on border control (the second FPO is located at the BCP Obrezje/PD Krsko). The activities of the FPO are coordinated by the FRONTEX Agency in Warsaw.

Cooperation with Customs

The Head of the regional Customs Service was present and explained the frame of their cooperation with the police. It was mentioned that at regional level the cooperation of police and customs is regulated by the inter-service directives. Apart from the regular day-to-day exchange of information directly at the BCPs, meetings between police and customs are also held on strategic level at least twice a year, in order to elaborate a common safety analysis. Every month the Police Directorate receives the monthly action plan of the Customs Mobile Units, on which joint activities are planned - at least one Customs Mobile Unit is circulating in the area of the PD Maribor every day.

PD Murska Sobota Presentation of regional cooperation

The last site the Evaluation Committee visited in Slovenia was the Police Directorate of Murska Sobota, presenting all different forms of the existing police cooperation with the neighbouring countries (Austria, Hungary and Croatia) and followed by a short presentation of the activities of the Border Police Station of Dolga Vas/Redics, the most important BCP with Hungary.

In the region of Murska Sobota Slovenia has common borders with Austria (64,2 km), Hungary (102 km) and Croatia (61,1 km). According to the presentation, police cooperation with all three countries seems to be on a very good level and the problems are only of a minor nature. Joint mixed patrols are performed only with Croatia (approx. 4 per month) and with Austria (2 per month).

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Due to the fact that the relevant agreement with Hungary has not been implemented yet, no mixed patrols are carried out along the Hungarian border. The mixed patrols are planned by the heads of the participating Police Units of each country, who decide together on the time and location of patrolling, based on operative intelligence. Regular meeting on the regional level with Hungary and Croatia are held on a three monthly base by exchanging statistics and operative information in the field of state border protection, as well as ad-hoc meetings between the different unit commanders and their counterparts, in order to coordinate joint activities.

Interoperability of the communication systems between Slovenia and Hungary is still a substantial problem, because of the use of different radio frequencies. In case of cross-border activities, direct communication between the participating police forces will be ensured by direct exchange of mobile radio devices or via GSM mobile phones.

In order to enhance cross-border police cooperation, Slovenia and Hungary are considering the possibility of creating a Police Cooperation Centre, similar to the one in Thörl Maglern. The negotiations about the exact locations are still ongoing, but both sides are ready to become operational as soon as the bilateral agreement has been ratified.

Dolga Vas/Redics Border Police Station

Since the 1st May 2004 Joint Border Checks together with the Hungarian Frontier Guard are taking place at all BCP with Hungary. The most evident type of criminality at these BCPs is the smuggling of stolen luxury cars. The number of such vehicles discovered by the Border Police on both sides is constantly on a high level.

Comments and recommendations of the Evaluation Committee

A) Tri-lateral Police Cooperation Centre in Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern

In the face of the already high number of request for exchange of information, the introduction of the 24/7 shift service at the CPC should be implemented as soon as possible, in order to cover all possible urgent cases coming up outside the current opening hours. Taking into account that the future workload and the demands will increase in the near future, especially after the abolishment of the internal Schengen borders, further manpower will be needed in order to comply with the higher demands.

The fact, that Slovenia has readjusted its internal communication channels between the CPC and the Police Units right after an obstacle in the flow of information has been identified, gives a good indication for the well functioning of the management system in the General Police Directorate. The procedure of registering all the activities in written and also in electronic form allows a permanent control and follow up of each inquiry proceeded by the CPC. The existence of such a log file, enables an anytime control visit by their own data control units in order to monitor the correct proceedings according to the national data protection law.

Finally it has to be mentioned, that the participation of the Slovenian Customs in the cooperation centre would allow all three national customs services in the CPC to cooperate in a permanent cooperation structure. The presence of the Slovenian customs could enhance the inter-agency cooperation and would be in compliance with the recommendations and best practices of the Schengen Catalogue on Police Cooperation.

B) PD Maribor and PD Murska Sobota

The level of the regional police cooperation demonstrated in both Police Directorates can be considered as well established. Although the relevant agreement with Hungary is still pending, joint operations and exchange of information is already a day-to-day routine. This agreement should be ratified as soon as possible, in order to allow mixed patrols, cross border surveillance and hot pursuit and furthermore to establish a bi- or even trilateral Police Cooperation Centre in this area.

RESTREINT UE

Regarding the lack of interoperability of the communications systems of Slovenia and Hungary, Slovenia should try to find together with the Hungarian Police Authorities a technical solution for this problem, either by a change of the respective frequencies or with technical adoptions of the currently used devices. Slovenia is invited to examine operational and technical interoperability issues together with its EU partners in the context of the PCWG, in order to meet the Schengen technical, operational and tactical requirements.

The presence of the custom officers in the presentation at the PD Maribor has shown that the Customs Service is cooperating well with the police on a regional level, mainly because they know each other. It is obvious that the presence of the Customs Services on the more strategic level could enhance their role according to the Naples II convention and extend the performance of the Police Cooperation Centres with the aspect concerning infringements of national and Community Customs Provisions.

Comments of Slovenia:

With regard to point A:

As of 1 April 2006, full 24/7 service will be introduced in the CPC Vrata Megvarje/Thörl Maglern. Slovenia has increased the number of personnel at the CPC accordingly.

With regard to 3rd comment:

See our 2nd comment on chapter 4

With regard to point B:

There is already an in-principle agreement in place between Slovenia, Hungary and Croatia that the trilateral centre for police cooperation will be located on the Slovenian side on the premises of the Border Police Station Dolga vas.

Slovenia is developing the system TETRA, although the implementation of the recommendation is not only dependent on our national project.

With regard to the 3rd comment:

See our 2nd comment on chapter 4

6. General conclusions including recommendations and follow up

The Evaluation Committee has gained a comprehensive picture of the current situation in Slovenia regarding international police cooperation. It has been shown, that the main part of the tasks indicated in the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Schengen Standards has already been achieved. It is obvious, that international police cooperation is not only performed on regional and local level, but also within the central authorities, based on the recommendations and best practices of the Schengen Catalogue on Police Cooperation.

There are a few areas that require further improvement:

In order to ensure that comprehensive analysis and relevant threat assessments are produced from the intelligence and information gathered, the Slovenian authorities may consider the introduction of European Criminal Intelligence Model (ECIM).

Slovenia should accelerate the conclusion of outstanding bilateral agreements and these should, where possible, correspond to the Schengen Convention. This will enable the law enforcement authorities of neighboring countries to perform cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit at the common borders..

The Slovenian authorities should provide full 24/7 service in the central authority with the appropriate number of personnel and professional background for proceeding with the increasing amount of requests for exchange of information both with other Member States and at a national level. Whilst there is good foreign language capacity in the central services responsible for police cooperation, the expected increase of the work load and more complex legal issues they will have to deal with (e.g. European Arrest Warrant) the absence of professional translators might create problems in the future and cause delays in the response capability of these services.

The establishment of further Police Cooperation Centres should be considered, for which the trilateral CPC Vrata-Megvarje/Thörl Maglern can be seen as best practice for enhancing and encouraging the exchange of information of police forces from three countries. In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of this cooperation centre, their working hours should be extended to a full 24/7 service.

RESTREINT UE

The national Customs Service should be fully represented in the permanent cooperation structures at the borders and the Schengen central authority to allow the emergence of a permanent cooperation with customs services of the neighbouring Member States.

The Evaluation Committee is of the opinion, that the Slovenian authorities should develop reliable and comparable statistics, in order to be able to follow the evaluation of cross-border cooperation and compare these findings with other Member States. It is felt that the compiling of statistics would at a strategic level help determine the threat assessment and assist in the prioritisation of resources. Such lack of information at the central level can lead to overlaps and even conflicts between different operations and agencies. In the longer term this can influence the threat assessments and the solutions that are defined in response to them.

Slovenia should continue with the strategy to implement cross-border telecommunication structures, especially in the design and deployment of a Digital Trunked Radio Systems (TETRA) with neighbouring countries.

Comments of Slovenia:

Slovenia has concluded an agreement with Austria and Croatia. As regards the agreement with Hungary, we are in the final negotiation phase. Furthermore, we have transferred a draft agreement to Italy and are now waiting for their response.

Pursuant to the Schengen Implementation Plan - SIN 2 for the period 2005 - 2007, Slovenia will ensure full 24/7 service in the International Police Cooperation Section, as well as the corresponding number of qualified personnel with regard to the anticipated increase of activities in the field of police cooperation (including the translation service).

As of 1 April 2006, full 24/7 service will be introduced in the CPC Vrata Megvarje/Thörl Maglern.

RESTREINT UE

Slovenia is fully aware of the importance of customs cooperation and has already been implementing such cooperation in accordance with the legal competences of both the customs and the police.

The introduction of the new application »SPIS 4« (1 January 2006) has enabled us to keep comparable statistics in the field of cross border police cooperation.

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ANNEX: list of bilateral agreements

AGREEMENTS ON READMISSION		Ratification, notification, effective	Available in
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA			
1	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	26.02.1993, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 4/1993, valid after 01.09.1993	German
THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM, GRAND DUCALE OF LUXEMBURG AND THE KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS			
2 (Three states)	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM , GRAND DUCALE OF LUXEMBURG AND THE KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	26.02.1993, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 4/1993, the agreement is being in temporary use after the date of the signature.	French
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA			
3	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA ON READMISSION OF PERSONS	15.02.2000, OJ RS Nr. 19/2000 - MP Nr. 4/2000, valid after 14.04.2000	English
CZECH REPUBLIC			
4	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC OF REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	23.03.1999, OJ RS Nr. 27/1999 - MP Nr. 9/1999, valid after 16.12.2004	English
4.1	PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC OF REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	30.10.2003, OJ RS Nr. 111/2003 - MP Nr. 25/2003, valid after 16.12.2004	English
KINGDOM OF DENMARK			
5	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK REGARDING READMISSION OF CITIZENS OF ONE OF THE TWO STATES AND ALIENS, WHO ARE STAYING ILLEGALLY IN THE TERRITORY OF THE OTHER STATE	29.07.1997, OJ RS Nr. 50/1997 - MP Nr. 15/1997, valid after 01.09.1997	English
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA			
6	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA ON READMISSION OF PERSONS	28.10.1997, OJ RS Nr. 68/1997 - MP Nr. 20/1997, valid after 07.11.1997	English
REPUBLIC OF FRANCE			
7	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND REPUBLIC OF FRANCE REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	27.07.1993, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 15/1993, valid after 14.11.1993	French
THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC			
8	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	23.03.1995, OJ RS Nr. 21/1995 - MP Nr. 6/1995, valid after 13.01.1996	French

RESTREINT UE

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA			
9	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND REPUBLIC OF CROATIA REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	25.01.1994, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 3/1994, valid after 14.05.1995	English
ITALIAN REPUBLIC			
10	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	27.05.1997, OJ RS Nr. 35/1997 - MP Nr. 10/1997 valid after 01.09.1997	Italian
CANADA			
11	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND CANADA REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	26.01.1996, OJ RS Nr. 8/1996 - MP Nr. 2/1996, no data on enforcement	English
REPUBLIC OF LATVIA			
12	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON READMISSION OF PERSONS	24.09.1998, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 16/1998, valid after 16.10.1998	English
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA			
13	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	19.02.1997, OJ RS Nr. 16/1997 - MP Nr. 3/1997, valid after 15.06.1997	English
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY			
14	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	07.04.1999, OJ RS Nr. 28/1998 - MP Nr. 10/1999, valid after 29.07.1999	Slovenian Hungarian
14.1	AGREEMENT OF THE EXECUTING OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY REFERRING ON READMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO OR RESIDENCE IN A COUNTRY ARE CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	17.06.1999, OJ RS Nr. 51/1999 - MP Nr. 15/1999, valid after 29.07.1999	Slovenian Hungarian
FYROM			
15	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA ON READMISSION OF PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO AND/OR RESIDENCE IS CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	24.09.1998, OJ RS Nr. 70/1998 - MP Nr. 17/1998, valid after 01.02. 1999	English
REPUBLIC OF POLAND			
16	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND ON READMISSION OF PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY INTO AND/OR RESIDENCE IS CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL LAW	19.02.1997, OJ RS Nr. 16/1997 - MP Nr. 3/1997, valid after 06.04.1998	Slovenian Polish
REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA			
17	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA ON THE READMISSION OF PERSONS WHO ILLEGALLY ENTERED AND/OR ARE ILLEGALLY STAYING ON THE TERRITORIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES	02.03.2001, OJ RS Nr. 19/2001 - MP Nr. 6/2001, valid after 05.12.2001	English

RESTREINT UE

SLOVAK REPUBLIC			
18	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC OF REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	23.03.1995, OJ RS Nr. 21/1995 - MP Nr. 6/1995, valid after 24.05.95	English
18.1	PROTOCOL OF THE EXECUTING OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC OF REFERRING TO READMISSION OF PERSONS	03.02.2000, OJ RS Nr. 14/2000 - MP Nr. 2/2000, valid after 25.07.2000	English
SWISS CONFEDERATION (ALSO FOR LIECHTENSTEIN)			
19	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE READMISSION OF PERSONS WITH UNAUTHORISED STAYS	23.03.2005, OJ RS Nr. 36/2005 - MP, Nr. 5/2005, valid after 11.04.2005	English
19.1	PROTOCOL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE READMISSION OF PERSONS WITH UNAUTHORISED STAYS	23.03.2005, OJ RS Nr. 36/2005 - MP, Nr. 5/2005 valid after 11.04.2005	English
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)			
20	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON RETURN AND READMISSION OF PERSONS WHO DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY OR STAY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE OTHER STATE	28.06.2001, OJ RS Nr. 58/2001 - MP Nr. 17/2001, valid after 21.12.2001	English
20.1	PROTOCOL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON RETURN AND READMISSION OF PERSONS THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE CONDITIONS FOR THE ENTRY OR STAY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE OTHER STATE	08.11.2001, OJ RS Nr. 90/2001 - MP, Nr. 26/2001, valid after 21.12.2001	English

AGREEMENTS ON CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING CRIME, TERRORISM, AND DRUGS TRAFFICKING		Ratification, notification, effective	Available in
REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA			
1	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME	27.09.1994, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 18/1994, valid after 28.11.1998	English
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA			
2	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING, TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	28.02.2002, OJ RS Nr. 25/2002 - MP Nr. 7/2002, valid after 19.06.2002	English
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS			
3	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME	28.11.2003, OJ RS Nr. 126/2003 - MP Nr. 29/2003, valid after 11.02.2004	English

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC			
4	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUG AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME	23.03.1999, OJ RS Nr. 27/1999 - MP Nr. 9/1999, valid after 23.05.1999	Slovenian Czech
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA			
5	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING AND TERRORISM	19.12.2003, OJ RS Nr. 2/2004 - MP Nr. 1/2004, valid after 23.01.2004	English
THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC			
6	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC ON COOPERATION IN FIGHTING CRIME, ESPECIALLY TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME	28.11.2003, OJ RS Nr. 126/2003 - MP Nr. 29/2003, valid after 26.05.2005	English
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA			
7	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME	25.01.1994, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 3/1994, valid after 29.05.1994	Slovenian Croatian
REPUBLIC OF ITALY			
8	AGREEMENT ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING ILLICIT DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND ORGANISED CRIME AND THE MINUTES BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY OF EXCHANGE OF COMPUTER DATA, REGARDING ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING ILLICIT DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES THROUGH THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AND THE MEDITERRANEAN	20.02.1995, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 2/1994, 4/1995, valid after 27.03.1995 – Minutes signed the same day as the Agreement. Ratified in the National Assembly on 17.12.1993, valid after 27.03.1995.	Slovenian Italian
CANADA			
9	ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA ON THE MUTUAL COOPERATION ON COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION	26.01.1996, OJ RS Nr. 8/1996 - MP OJ. 2/1996, no data on enforcement	English
REPUBLIC OF LATVIA			
10	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ORGANISED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING SEVERE CRIMINAL OFFENCES	Signed on 13.09.2005	English
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY			
11	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUGS TRAFFICKING AND ORGANISED CRIME	17.12.1993, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 1/1994, valid after 19.02.1994	Slovenian Hungarian

RESTREINT UE

11.1	PROTKOL ON CO-OPERATION IN FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME BETWEEN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY AND THE GENERAL POLICE DIREKTORAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	Not ratified, archived on the Ministry of Foreign affairs, valid after 17.11.1999	Slovenian Hungarian
FYROM			
12	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ILLICIT DRUGS TRAFFICKING AND ORGANISED CRIME	27.09.1994, OJ RS-MP, Nr. 18/1994, valid after 18.05.1995	English
MALTA			
13	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS, TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	28.11.2003, OJ RS Nr. 126/2003 - MP Nr. 29/2003 valid after 21.01.2004	English
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY			
14	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ON CO-OPERATION IN SUPPRESSION SEVERE CRIMINAL OFFENCES	28.06.2001, OJ RS Nr. 58/2001 - MP Nr. 17/2001, valid after 29.03.2003	Slovenian German
REPUBLIC OF POLAND			
15	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, ORGANISED CRIME AND TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS	19.02.1997, OJ RS Nr. 16/1997 - MP Nr. 3/1997, valid after 06.04.1998	Slovenian Polish
REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA			
16	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA ON COOPERATION IN FIGHTING AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING, TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	02.03.2001, OJ RS Nr. 19/2001 - MP Nr. 6/2001, valid after 22.08.2001	English
RUSSIA			
17	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, TERRORISM AND OTHER FORMS OF CRIME	25.10.2001, OJ RS Nr. 90/2001 - MP Nr. 26/2001, valid after 12.12.2001	English
SLOVAK REPUBLIC			
18	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS, AND ORGANISED CRIME	23.03.1995, OJ RS Nr. 21/1995 - MP Nr. 6/1995, valid after 24.05.95	English
KINGDOM OF SEWEDEN			
19	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SEWEDEN ON COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS AND PRECURSORS, TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	Signed on the 08.05.2004	English
SWISS CONFEREDATION			
20	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEREDATION CONCERNING THE CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME	23.03.2005, OJ RS Nr. 36/2005 - MP, Nr. 5/2005, not yet in force	English

RESTREINT UE

20.1	PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION ON THE REFERRAL OF LIAISON OFFICERS	23.03.2005, OJ RS Nr. 36/2005 - MP, Nr. 5/2005, not yet in force	English
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY			
21	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY ON COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	20.04.2005, OJ RS Nr. 49/2005 - MP Nr. 21/2005	English
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGERO)			
22	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, ILLICIT DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING, TERRORISM AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	28.06.2001, OJ RS Nr. 58/2001 - MP Nr. 17/2001, valid after 10.08.2001	English

The Agreements bases on standard form and regulates: operation of the joint commission; measures and activities to combat organised crime, illicit drugs and some other criminal offences; data exchange and protection.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

AGREEMENTS ON CROSS-BORDER POLICE CO-OPERATION		Ratification, notification, effective	Available in
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA			
1	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA ON POLICE COOPERATION	21.04.2003, OJ RS Nr. 48/2004 - MP Nr. 15/2004, valid after 01.05.2005	Slovenian German
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA			
2	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON CROSS-BORDER POLICE COOPERATION	26.02.2003, OJ RS Nr. 26/2003 - MP Nr. 6/2003, valid after 16.04.2003	English
2.1	PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA, THE POLICE, AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, THE GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE ON THE REFERRAL OF LIAISON OFFICERS	The agreement is being in temporary use from the signing on the 13.8.2004.	English
2.2	PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA, THE POLICE, AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, THE GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE, ON CROSSING THE STATE TERRITORY OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY WITH THE AIM OF TAKING ACTION ON ONE'S OWN STATE TERRITORY	The agreement is being in temporary use from the signing on the 13.8.2004.	English
2.3	PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA, THE POLICE, AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, THE GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE, ON MIXED PATROLLING ALONG THE STATE BORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	The agreement is being in temporary use from the signing on the 13.8.2004.	English
REPUBLIC OF ITALY			
3	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY REFERRING ON COOPERATION OF THE POLICE	25.11.1999, OJ RS Nr. 102/1999 - MP Nr. 30/1999, valid after 01.02.2000	Slovenian Italian

ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS ON CROSS-BORDER POLICE CO-OPERATION IN PREPARATION		Ratification, notification, effective	Available in
REPUBLIC OF ITALY			
1	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY ON POLICE COOPERATION	In the process of reconciliation	/
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY			
2	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY ON CROSS-BORDER POLICE COOPERATION	Negotiations closed, Ratification and implementation expected in 2006	Slovenian

RESTREINT UE

OTHER AGREEMENTS ON POLICE CO-OPERATION (BORDER, ETC.)		Ratification, notification, effective	Available in
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA			
1	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA ON COOPERATION IN THE POLICE CENTRE IN THÖRL MAGLERN	(OJ RS Nr. 27/2005 – MP Nr. 4/2005, valid after 1st May 2005)	Slovenian German
REPUBLIC OF ITALY			
2	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA ON COOPERATION IN THE POLICE CENTRE IN THÖRL MAGLERN	(OJ RS Nr. 27/2005 – MP Nr. 4/2005, valid after 1st May 2005)	Slovenian German
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM			
3	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM ON POLICE COOPERATION	28.06.2001, OJ RS Nr. 58/2001 - MP Nr. 17/2001, valid after 01.07.2004	Slovenian French
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA			
4	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON CROSS-BORDER POLICE COOPERATION	26.02.2003, OJ RS Nr. 26/2003 - MP Nr. 6/2003, valid after 16.04.2003	English
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY			
5	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY ON THE BORDER CONTROL OF THE ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT	OJ RS Nr. 59/2004 - MP Nr. 16/2004, temporarily valid after 1st May 2005	Slovenian Hungarian
And other			