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ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE

From :	Presidency
To :	Police Co-operation Working Party / Customs Cooperation Working Party
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Subject :	Evaluation of the implementation of the Council Recommendation of 27 April 2006 on the drawing up of agreements between police, customs and other specialised law enforcement services in relation to the prevention and combating of crime (OJ C 124, 25.5.2006, p. 1)

Delegations will find in annex the Member States' answers to questionnaire 6259/07 ADD 1 regarding the implementation of the Council Recommendation of 27 April 2006 on the drawing up of agreements between police, customs and other specialised law enforcement services in relation to the prevention and combating of crime (OJ C 124, 25.5.2006, p. 1).

0. <u>Introductory statements</u>	
DK	With reference to the questionnaire contained in document 6259/07 ADD 1, please be advised that in Denmark only the police – and not the customs authorities – have investigative authority with a view to pursuing criminal prosecution.
CY	In the Republic of Cyprus there are three (3) law enforcement authorities: • Cyprus Police, which operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. • Customs & Excise Department, which operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance. • Unit for Combating Money Laundering (F.I.U.), which operates under the auspices of the Attorney General's Office. All three law enforcement authorities, mentioned above, cooperate for the purposes of prevention and suppression of organized crime, and other serious forms of crime. The Customs & Excise Department and the Police have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in order to formalize cooperation procedures and practices between them. It should be mentioned that money laundering cases are investigated by the Unit of Combating Money Laundering (F.I.U.), and according to the "Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering Activities Law of 2007", members of the Police and the Customs & Excise Department are seconded from their service to the F.I.U., and they are responsible for the gathering, classification, evaluation and analysis of information relevant to laundering offences & financing of terrorism, and to conduct investigations whenever there are reasonable grounds for believing that a laundering offence has been committed. Therefore there is no need to have any formal agreements between the F.I.U., the Police, and the Department of Customs & Excise, since this is regulated by Law. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that currently there are four (4) members of the Police and the Customs & Excise Department seconded at the F.I.U.
AT	It should be pointed out that the German language version of the Council Recommendation refers to other arrangements as " <i>sonstige Abmachungen</i> ", rather than " <i>sonstige Regelungen</i> ".
RO	In Romania, the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform (MoIAR)¹ and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (POHCCJ) – the Directorate for the Investigation of Organised Crime and Terrorism Offences (DIOCTO) are the main institutions with responsibilities in what concerns the prevention and combating of organised crime. The prevention and combating of crime is performed within the penal investigation phase, when a cooperation relation is established between the prosecutor and the judicial police- in the sense that the prosecutor conducts and supervises the criminal investigations of the judicial police- without there being any need of a protocol or a formal agreement. The National Customs Authority (NCA)² has no competences in criminal investigations. If NCA ascertains that there are suspect activities pertaining to qualify as crimes, it notifies the criminal prosecution bodies. Concluding cooperation protocols/agreements is a practice, and it adds to or gives details about concrete aspects when the latter are not specified by the law.

¹ Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform (MoIAR– current name)= Ministry of Administration and Interior (MoAI)= Ministry of Interior (MoI), the last two being former names of MoIAR.

² National Customs Authority (NCA) = the General Directorate of Customs (GDC) is subordinated to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) = Ministry of Public Finances (MPF).

	Protocols are concluded: - between MoIAR units: the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police (GIRP), the General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP), the National Anti-Drug Agency (NAA), the National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (NAFTP); the Romanian Immigration Office (RIO)¹; the General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Protection (GDIIP); the General Directorate for the Computerised Record of Persons (GDCRP); the General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie (GIRG), the International Police Cooperation Centre (IPCC). - between MoIAR units and another authority: NCA within the Ministry of Public Finances (MPF), the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (POHCCJ) and, within this, the Directorate for the Investigation of Organised Crime and Terrorism Offences (DIOCTO); the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering (NOPCML); the Romanian Office for Copyrights (ROC); the Romanian Naval Authority (RNA); the Romanian Vehicle Registry (RVR); the Financial Guard; the Romanian Road Registry; the Romanian Environmental Guard (REG), the Romanian State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (RSOIT).
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¹ Romanian Immigration Office (RIO) - a body established through the reorganisation of the Authority for Aliens (AA) and the National Office for Refugees (NOR).

I. <u>Formal agreements</u>	
I.1.	<i>Do you have any formal agreements or other arrangements at national level between police forces and customs authorities or other competent authorities for the prevention and combating of crime?</i>
I.2.	<i>If you answered yes to question I.1 as regards agreements, please specify the areas in which they apply and the authorities involved.</i>
I.3.	<i>If you answered yes to question I.1 as regards other arrangements, please specify the areas in which they apply and the authorities involved.</i>
BE	No – all the following questions are not applicable
BG	Yes – Instruction Nr. I₃ – 1191/04.08.2006 for interaction between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance. In accordance with the instruction the cooperation is performed between the services of the Customs Agency and the Police with the aim of prevention and disclosure of violations of the customs, currency and excise legislation and of the border regime. - Instruction Nr. I₃ – 1707/07.11.2007 for interaction between the Ministry of Interior and the National Forest Agency in safeguarding of forest, game and fish on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Agreement for cooperation and joint actions between the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and the Customs Agency. The cooperation between the services of the Prosecutor's Office and the Customs Agency is performed with regard to combating crimes against the customs and currency regime, as well as with regard to the conclusion of agreements for termination of administrative-penal proceedings, storage and management of evidence, conduct of controlled deliveries, fight against corruption, fight against corruption. An instruction is the process of elaboration for cooperation between the Customs Agency and the newly established State Agency National Security with main focus on the prevention and disclosure of violations and crimes of the customs, currency and excise legislation and the border regime, as well as on activities posing a threat to the national security. Involved authorities: Customs Agency within the Ministry of Finance; Chief Directorate Criminal Police Chief Directorate Border Police; Chief Directorate Public safety and Safety, within the Ministry of Interior; National Forest Agency within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. ! Note: The information hereinafter in the answers to the questions is based mainly on the scope and contents of the instruction for interaction between the customs services and the police, while other instruments relevant for the practical realization of the cooperation are also taken in consideration.
CZ	Yes The Police and Customs co-operates namely in criminal proceedings, exchange of information, professional training and use of equipment, development and support of approved methods, providing of joint press statements for public about joint actions.

	The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Finance has concluded an agreement on cooperation. This agreement has been further amended by a protocol on cooperation between General Directorate of Customs and Police Presidium of the Czech Republic which applies to the general matters listed in the answer I.2. In addition, protocols on information exchange and information systems' accessibility have been concluded as well as the protocol on cooperation in the training area.
DK	Yes N/A The Danish National Police and the Danish Central Customs Authorities (SKAT) are in the process of formalizing their long standing cooperation in a framework agreement. Cooperation between the police and the customs authorities includes cooperation on combating trafficking in human beings and drugs, counterfeit products, contraband, serious tax evasion and other economic crimes etc. Furthermore, the Danish Central Customs Authorities have stationed two employees at the National Centre of Investigation under the Danish National Police and temporarily posted two employees at the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime. In an international scope, both the Danish police and Danish customs authorities participate in the Nordic Police and Customs Cooperation (PTN) which was established in 1984.
DE	Yes, there are both formal agreements and other arrangements. I.2:

	Area	Authorities involved	Explanation
(a)	Combating crime involving narcotic drugs	<i>Länder</i> police forces and customs offices	– Police regulation (PDV) 386 (exchange of information on crime involving narcotic drugs, "reporting service") – October 1992 Directive on cooperation between police and customs authorities in combating crime involving narcotic drugs – 28 Joint Investigative Groups on Narcotic Drugs (GER) – Recording in the police crime statistics of offences relating to narcotic drugs dealt with by the customs authorities (decision of the police crime statistics commission)
(b)	Precursor monitoring	Federal Criminal Police Office and Customs Criminal Investigation Office	Law on precursor monitoring; multi-departmental agreement establishing a Joint Precursor Monitoring Authority (GÜS) within the Federal Criminal Police Office
(c)	Combating money laundering	Federal Criminal Police Office and Customs Criminal Investigation Office; <i>Land</i> Criminal Police Offices and customs offices	15 joint financial investigation units (GFG)
(d)	Secondment of liaison officers abroad	Federal Criminal Police Office, Federal Police, Customs Criminal Investigation Office	Agreement on cooperation between the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), the Customs Criminal Investigation Office (ZKA) and the Federal Police as regards the secondment of liaison officers
(e)	Law enforcement and prevention	Federal and <i>Land</i> Police, Customs Criminal Investigation Office	BKA Law (BKAG, e.g. section 10(2)); Law on the Federal Police (PolG, e.g. section 32); Law on the customs investigation service (ZFdG, e.g. section 33)
(f)	Joint initiatives and operations	Federal and <i>Land</i> Police, Customs Criminal Investigation Office	Police regulation (PDV) 100
(g)	Combating terrorism	Federal Criminal Police Office, <i>Länder</i> Police, Federal Police, Customs Criminal Investigation Office, Federal and <i>Land</i> intelligence services, other authorities responsible for security	Already regulated by laws
(h)	Joint counter-terrorism centre (GTAZ)		The GTAZ was established as a platform for the exchange of knowledge between the counter-terrorism authorities.

	(i)	Combating proliferation	Federal Criminal Police Office, Customs Criminal Investigation Office	Cooperation agreement of August 2008 (exchange of information, training and further training, joint investigation groups possible)
	(j)	Security cooperation and security partnerships	Federal Police, <i>Land</i> Police, Customs Administration	Cooperation and coordination between neighbouring <i>Länder</i> with regard to security, combating crime and road safety. Based on security and cooperation agreements between the Federal and <i>Land</i> Ministries of the Interior to which the Customs Administration is a signatory and which apply correspondingly to the latter.
	(k)	Combating clandestine employment	"Clandestine employment" financial control department of the Customs Administration, working on the basis of bilateral or multilateral cooperation with <i>Land</i> financial authorities, trade associations, the German pension insurance fund, labour inspectorates, <i>Land</i> authorities responsible for combating clandestine employment in the area of manual trade and industrial law, Federal Labour Agency, Aliens Authorities	Cooperation agreements and guidelines based on the Law on combating clandestine employment (SchwarzArbG)
	(l)	Combating illegal immigration	Federal Police, Federal Criminal Police Office, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Federal Customs Administration ("Clandestine employment" financial control department); Federal Intelligence Service; Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Foreign Office	Decree of the Federal Ministry of the Interior establishing a Joint Analysis and Strategy Centre on Illegal Immigration (GASIM)
	(m)	Cross-border police and customs cooperation in "joint centres" with neighbouring countries	Federal Police, <i>Land</i> Police, customs authorities, Federal Criminal Police Office (where applicable) (in cooperation with police and (where applicable) customs authorities of the neighbouring country)	Administrative agreements on mutual relations between the relevant authorities on the German side.

Further details:

General	– In the case of serious criminal offences which fall within the sphere of responsibility of more than one law enforcement authority, any necessary cooperation will take place within the framework of a temporary investigating commission/special commission bringing together police and/or customs investigation officials and, where appropriate, officials from other investigating authorities. – In Germany, there are various legal obligations on authorities to provide other authorities with information for the purposes of preventing and combating criminal offences.
(a)	There are currently a total of 28 "Joint Customs/Police Investigation Units" (GER) involved in combating crime involving narcotic drugs, in particular in the form of serious and organised crime. Their tasks and responsibilities are laid down in agreements between the relevant <i>Land</i> police authority and the Customs Criminal Investigation Office/formerly competent regional finance offices.
(b)	Precursor monitoring in the Federal Republic of Germany takes place on the basis of legal control by the "Joint Precursor Monitoring Authority of the Customs Criminal Investigation Office and the Federal Criminal Police Office (GÜS)", which carries out the tasks of the ZKA and BKA in that area. Its tasks and responsibilities are laid down in an agreement between the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) and the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI).
(c)	There are currently a total of 15 "Police/Customs Joint Financial Investigation Units" (GFG) involved in combating money laundering. Their tasks and responsibilities are laid down in agreements between the relevant <i>Land</i> police authority and the Customs Criminal Investigation Office/formerly competent regional finance offices. In one case, the Federal Police also takes part in the GFG.
(i)	Combating proliferation: Bilateral ZKA – BKA agreement on early exchange of information concerning suspect cases, technical support, training of joint investigation units and joint further training measures.
(l)	GASIM is an inter-authority information, coordination and cooperation platform providing integrated information and analysis opportunities for all authorities involved in combating illegal immigration/immigrant smuggling. In particular, GASIM provides an early-warning function based on fast, tailor-made reporting, carries out conceptual groundwork and advises on policy.

I.3:

	Area	Authorities involved	Explanation
	(n) Secondment of liaison officers within the framework of cooperation with Europol	Customs Criminal Investigation Office, Federal Criminal Police Office, Federal Police	Informal arrangements between the BMF and the BMI relating to: – secondment of a ZKA liaison officer to the national Europol central unit in the BKA, – secondment of a ZKA liaison officer to the German Europol liaison office via BKA to represent national customs interests in EU police cooperation, and – secondment of a liaison officer from the Federal Police to the German Europol liaison office via BKA to represent national border guard interests in EU police cooperation.
	(o) Combating crime (AG Kripo)	Federal Criminal Police Office, <i>Land</i> Criminal Police Offices, Customs Criminal Investigation Office, Federal Police	The "criminal investigation working party" brings together the heads of the BKA and the <i>Land</i> Criminal Investigation Offices. In organisational terms, it comes under the Conference of Federal and <i>Land</i> Ministries of the Interior. Its primary focus is on operational issues relating to the combating of specific forms of crime. Representatives of the ZKA and the Federal Police are entitled to sit in on meetings.
	(p) Combating crime, in particular as regards organised crime (ALEB)	Federal Criminal Investigation Office, Federal Police Headquarters, Customs Criminal Investigation Office, other authorities as appropriate	The conference of heads of office of the Federal law enforcement authorities brings together all Federal authorities with criminal investigation powers. The aim is to ensure structured and specialism-based coordination between the authorities concerned and to improve resource bundling and use.
EL	The Hellenic Police acts as an independent persecuting authority and it has not concluded official co-operation agreements with Customs and other competent authorities; however, the Hellenic Police co-operate with them at staff and operational levels in order to fight against several types of criminal activity.		

The co-operation between the Hellenic Police and other competent authorities concerns the fields of the fight against legalization of proceeds coming from criminal activities, the copyright and the drug trafficking.

Under the provisions of the 2331/1995/ Act, as it was amended and completed by the 3424/2004 Act and 3691/2008 Act, a committee was established under the title “ Committee for the fight against legalization of proceeds coming from criminal activities and financing of terrorism”, whose the duty is to select, process and evaluate information sent to it by obliged persons and other public and private agencies and by alien authorities regarding suspect or unusual transactions or activities, or operational, professional or exchanging relations which eventually relate to legalization of proceeds coming from criminal activities or financing of terrorism.

The committee consists of a chairman and eight members whose the term lasts two years and it can be-renewed once more.

Chairman of the committee is, and his deputy, a high rank public prosecutors on active service, who is appointed after a decision made by the supreme Judicial Council and he is of full time employment.

The members of the committee are appointed after a common decision made by the of economy and Finance and justice, as follows:

- One (1) member from the General Division of Financial Policy and one (1) member from the special control Service.
- One (1) member from the ministry of justice, who is proposed by the Minister of justice.
- One (1) member from the Hellenic Police Headquarters
- One (1) member from the Bank of Greece who is proposed by its Governor.
- One (1) member from the Capital – Market who is proposed by the Management Board of the Committee
- One (1) member from the Logistic Standardization and Control Committee.

The 2nd Section for Economic Crimes / Public Security. Division helps the investigations of the above Committee which are conveyed to it via the representative of our Ministry.

Therefore, the co-operation of the law enforcement agencies, at national level, for matters concerning fight against legalization of proceeds coming from criminal activities is achieved via the above committee.

In the copyright field, the Hellenic Police keep up a goal co-operation with the copyright organization participating, with its officers, in meetings held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the copyright Organization; these meeting are also attended by representatives from the competent Ministries – Agencies. Also, it develops necessary co-operations with the C.O. and representatives from copyright collective Management Organizations aiming to the improvement of the protective measures for the copyright.

Recently, in the context of our country’s initiative in the field of the copyright protection, under the No. Π48-7542/ΑΣ 3540/22-03-2008 Decision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a non- remunerated coordinating committee was established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs aiming to the best possible co-ordination and to suggest to the government the necessary actions and the taken measures in the copyright field, including the suppression of phenomena such as piracy, forgery and imitation of products.

In the field of enforcement against drugs, under the provisions of the 1729/1987 Act on “ Fight against spread of drugs” the first institutional measure was taken for fortification of co-operation between the drug enforcement agencies. According to them, the enforcement of drugs is performed by the Hellenic Police, the Customs authorities and the Port Police coming under the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Mercantile Marine, respectively.

	Under the P.D. 139/1989, the Drug enforcement coordinating Body was established and its competences were determined. It is a joint inter – ministerial body consisting of personnel from the above three Ministries. Its establishment brought more closely the three co-responsible Agencies and put in action the need for a close co-operation in order to deal with the problem of drugs more effectively. The duties of the above coordinating Body are the following: • Exchange of information between the Agencies involved in specific drug enforcement cases, both at national and international levels . • Development of the co-operation spirit between the competent agencies for a better facing of the drug problem • Co-ordination of actions of agencies involved in cases of Multiple competence or with international extensions, for which special handling and direct co-operation are requested. • Settlement of any arising differences, regarding function and action of the competent agencies . • Provision of direct help, according to the competence, during the stages of investigation and preliminary examination as well as provision to the responsible authority any possible means at evidence which can facilitate the solution of the case. • Mutual information of the competent agencies on the methods or modus operandi of the drug traffickers in order to facilitate the more effective prevention and suppression of drug offences . • Also, under the 2331/95 Act, article 15, which replaced the 2145/93 Act, the coordinating Body has the control and responsibility of the controlled drug transports during the whole duration, from the entry of the drugs in the country to their exit from the country.
ES	Yes - Prevention and fighting smuggling illegal drug trafficking, fraud and other offences with trans-border implications. - Smuggling repression, preferably but not exclusively it has to do to with narcotics drugs by seaway. - According to the Naples II Convention the Civil Guard has customs authority status, however under the Spanish legislation the Civil Guard is a fiscal and financial law enforcement body that when performs that remit is answerable to the Customs Service. - Operational Action Coordination Protocol among the Customs and Special Taxes Service of the State Agency for Taxes Administration and the Deputy Operational Directorate of National Police and Civil Guard Directorate General for the area of the Civil Guard Body. It was signed on July 3rt 2007 between the Customs Department Director and the Deputy Operational Director for the area of the Civil Guard Body - The joint presence of officials and material resources of both the Civil Guard and the Deputy Directorate for Customs Surveillance (DAVA), according to its acronym in Spanish) by the Spanish seashore, for activities aiming at encountering smuggling and substances trafficking makes advisable to adopt measures for guarantying their performance coordination for optimising both the available material and human resources, as well as to ensure both the successful conclusion of the operations and the security of officials and persons involved.

	They are applied to those actions aiming at preventing and fighting smuggling, by surveillance and customs control of goods, passengers, luggage and transportation means in Customs Premises all along the national territory. The involved authorities are: - Civil Guard Fiscal Service - Deputy Directorate for Customs Surveillance (DAVA) - Law Enforcement Organic Act 2/1986, dated 13 de March, under its articles 11 and especially the 12 B, entrust the Civil Guard among other commitments with the responsibility of performing the necessary actions to prevent and pursue smuggling - In the Order in Council dated 17th October 1947 on the “Ordenanzas generales de la Renta de Aduanas”, (General Bylaw on the Customs Duties) in its article 18, entrusts the performance of surveillance and customs control to the Civil Guard Units, established as the State Fiscal Control Units “<i>Resguardo Fiscal del Estado</i>” in the Customs Premises. In order to do so the Head of the Fiscal control Unit “<i>Jefe del Resguardo</i>” who distribute the Civil Guard contingent receives instructions from the Customs Administrator. - Smuggling Repression Organic Act 12/95, dated 12th December, entrusts the Civil Guard with the pursuit and disclosure of smuggling under the functional dependence of the Customs Administration. Likewise, the First Additional Disposition mandates coordination and cooperation between the State Fiscal Administration and the State Law Enforcement Bodies for prosecuting inquiring and repressing smuggling crimes. - The <i>Instrucción</i> 22/99 (Guidelines Order) dated 2 October 1999 and issued by the Department of Customs and Special Taxes Director on Civil Guard Fiscal Control Units (<i>Resguardo Fiscal de la Guardia Civil</i>) Tasks in the Customs Premises, under the direction of the Customs Administrator, entrusts them, among other tasks for customs control, with the entry visit to boats, to prevent unauthorised unloads, to control the goods entries and the exits duly cleared in the Customs Premises and their surveillance for preventing fraudulent actions, passengers, luggage and transport means control and with the input of the data in the computer system. Likewise, the functions of the Civil Guard Fiscal Control Officials who will be integrated in the Customs Risk Assessment Units (UAR) are established. Via the Administrator of these Units they will follow specific instructions - The “<i>Instrucción</i>” (Order) on the Regulation of Risk Assessment Units and Performance in Customs Premises regarding Smuggling 2/03 dated 24th June 2003, issued by the Customs and Special Taxes Department of the State Agency for Taxes Administration, in its FOURTH instruction: on Local (Customs Premises), Risk Assessment Units Composition determines that in the same will be integrated Civil Guard Official, belonging to the <i>Resguardo</i> (Fiscal Control Units), according to the “<i>Instrucción</i>” (Order) Nr 22/99 of the Customs Department. The UARs exploit with risk Assessment the goods clearance information; propose the Administrator the physical examination and input, in the information system (Bata Base), the results.
FR	Yes, law enforcement agencies have reciprocal agreements to prevent and fight against crime. In addition, central offices have been created by inter-ministerial decrees to carry out the missions of centralising information, coordinating combat actions, preventing and cracking down of different types of crime. Their remit is nationwide. Most of them come under the central directorate of criminal investigation. The offices are as follows: The central office for combating counterfeit money (Office Central de Répression du Faux Monnayage = OCRFM) was set up by the order of 11 September 1929. The decree of 21 November 1933, modified by decree No. 53-726 of 3 August

	1953, set up at the Ministry of the Interior a central department of police to ease the combat against unlawful trafficking in drugs (Office Central de Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants = OCRTIS). The decree No. 58-1039 of 31 October 1958 set up at the Ministry of the Interior a central office to ease the combat against procurement (Office Central de Répression du Trafic d'Etres Humains = OCRTEH). The decree of 2 June 1975, modified by the decree No. 97-285 of 25 March 1997, set up the central office to combat the trafficking of cultural goods (Office Central de lutte contre le trafic de Biens Culturels = OCBC). The central office to combat serious financial crime (Office central pour la répression de la grande délinquance financière = OCRGDF) was set up by decree No. 90-382 of 9 May 1990. Decree No. 2000-405 of 15 May 2000 instituted the central office to combat cybercrime (Office central de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et de la communication = OCLCTIC). The central office to combat organised crime (Office central de lutte contre le crime organisé = OCLCO) was created by decree No. 2006-518 of 6 May 2006. The central office for the repression of violence against individuals (Office central pour la répression des violences aux personnes = OCRVP) was set up by decree No. 2006-519 of 6 May 2006. The Central Directorate of the Border Police also has the central office for the repression of irregular immigration and the employment of unauthorised foreigners (Office central pour la répression de l'immigration irrégulière et de l'emploi d'étrangers sans titre = OCRIEST), set up by the decree of 6 August 1996. Three other offices come under the sub-directorate of criminal investigation of the central directorate of the national gendarmerie: Central office to combat damage to the environment and public health (Office central de lutte contre les atteintes à l'environnement et à la santé publique = OCLAESP) – decree of 24 June 2004. Central office to combat crime by itinerants (Office central de lutte contre la délinquance itinérante = OCLDI) – decree 24 June 2004. Central office to combat illegal employment (Office central de lutte contre le travail illégal = OCLTI) - decree of 12 May 2005. These central offices are staffed by police, gendarmes and sometimes customs personnel. See previous answer. There are some protocol agreements or exchanges of letters between director generals of police, gendarmerie and customs in several fields, particularly for: - drugs; - recovery of the proceeds of crime; - setting up police and customs cooperation centres (PCCCs) on internal frontiers and frontiers with Switzerland; - setting up regional action groups: inter-ministerial groups formed to combat the underground economy and the different forms of related crime; - and others...
IE	Yes, both a formal agreement and other arrangements have been put in place between Customs and Police for the prevention and combating of crime.

	There is A MOU between An Garda Siochana (Police) and Customs on drug law enforcement, which is a shared competence between the two agencies. The MOU is underpinned by the existence of a Joint Task Force and Operational Protocol. The Naval Service is also a partner where the specific operation has a maritime dimension which may require the expertise and resources of that organisation. There are also informal arrangements in place for liaison between the above bodies for cooperation / investigation outside the parameters of Drug Trafficking. Other informal arrangements are in place in areas such as mineral oil fraud, tobacco smuggling and other fiscal offences. While preventing and combating crime in these areas is the responsibility of Revenue's Customs Service, a multi-agency approach is adopted in operations that involve organised crime gangs. Depending on the nature of the operation, these operations can involve Police and Customs Services from other jurisdictions. Co-operation can include exchanging/ sharing of intelligence, surveillance and the deployment of tracking equipment etc. Police and Customs also participate in groups, established from time to time, to deal with particular problems that require a multi- agency approach. A recent example is the establishment of a Cross- Border Fuel Fraud Enforcement Group.
IT	Yes 1 - Memorandum of Understanding with Carabinieri finalized to the monitoring and the control of illicit cross-border waste traffic. 2 - Agreement with Carabinieri finalized to the fight against illicit traffic of artworks. 3 - Agreement with the State Forest Police on the subjects disciplined by the Washington Convention - CITES. 4 - Police/Customs Cooperation Centers finalized to realize cross-border cooperation on police and customs matters. 5 - Integrated risk analysis Offices with Guardia di Finanza in those ports Customs where the C.S.I. (Container Security Initiative) has been launched. 6 - Occasional Cooperation with other Police Forces in the framework of the organization and during the participation to Joint Customs Operation in the 3rd pillar matters. 7 - Operational Plan in the framework of Comunitary PON for the videosurveillance in real time of some main ports. 1 - The involved authorities are Customs and Carabinieri Environmental Care Command; the interested sectors are in particular the monitoring and the control of all the shipments of chemicals, nuclear material, radioactive substances, genetically modified organisms. 2 - The involved authorities are Customs and Carabinieri National Heritage Command. 3 - The involved authorities are Customs and the Forest Police; at the scope, a handbook of procedures has been prepared for the activities regarding the safeguard of endangered species of wild Fauna and Flora. 4 - Within the Police/Customs Cooperation Centers, control patrols have been created, made up by personnel of Customs, Police, Carabinieri and Financial Police. 5 - The Integrated Risk Analysis Office are made up by personnel from Customs, Financial Police and US Customs. They carry on joint risk analysis finalized to the security of the shipments destined to US, on the basis of the concerning accompanying documents. 7 - All police forces plus Dogana are involved to improve the automation of controls by a centralized system of videosurveillance of the port areas.
CY	Yes, a formal agreement exists in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Customs & Excise Department and the Police.

	More specifically a Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.), has been signed between the Customs & Excise Department and the Police, in November 2007, which substituted a previous one, which was signed between the two authorities in September of 2001. The above mentioned M.O.U. covers areas related to the prevention and combating of organized crime and serious forms of crime, where both authorities have authority to act upon, according to national legislation. The M.O.U. covers the following types of offences: • The illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and other controlled medicine • The illicit trafficking of precursor chemicals / toxic substances • The illicit trafficking of fire arms, ammunition and explosives • The illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction like nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological weapons and materials and dual-use goods. • Money laundering • Human trafficking and human organs • The illicit trafficking of obscene material and pornographic material including material related to paedophilia. • The smuggling of stolen cars • The smuggling of antiquities and cultural goods • Organised crime • The protection of consumers with emphasis to health and safety • Intellectual property rights • The protection of wild fauna and flora and the protection of the environment from dangerous materials • The smuggling of goods subject to duties and taxes • International terrorism In addition to the M.O.U., other arrangements between Customs & Excise Department and the Police exist in the fight against drug related offences. Regular meetings take place between liaison officers of the Customs and the Police, on drug related issues.
LV	Yes Agreement between State Police, State Border Guard, State Revenue Service and Sanitary Border inspection on information exchange (concluded by the chiefs of mentioned institutions on December 28, 2006, hereinafter – Agreement). Agreement foresees to exchange information in the field of state border security issues. Authorities involved are: State Police, State Revenue Service, State Border Guard and Sanitary Border Inspection. Agreement has been elaborated on the basis of Instruction on the cooperation of the State Border Guard, State Police, Customs and Sanitary Border Inspection in the field of state border security issues. The Instruction - on the cooperation of the State Border Guard, State Police, Customs and Sanitary Border Inspection in the field of state border security issues (adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 1st of June 2004, hereinafter – Instruction) states that State Border Guard, State Police, Customs and Sanitary Border Inspection cooperate to combat cross border crime. Authorities involved are: Police, Customs, State Border Guard and Sanitary

	Border Inspection. Governmental Programme on the Prevention, Enforcement and Elimination of Organized Crime years 2006-2010 (adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 31st of May 2006, hereinafter – Strategy), which intends to enhance mutual cooperation between national competent authorities to combat crime. The involved authorities are: police (State police, Finance police), Customs, State Border Guard, ministries, prosecutor offices and other agencies). The Strategy define main tasks, timetable, responsible institutions and necessary funds to achieve result foreseen in the Strategy.
LT	Yes 1. Agreement on the Cooperation between Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and Police Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, 20/05/2002. The objective of the Agreement is to focus forces and measures in combating crime in these areas: illegal circulation of narcotic substances, firearms and explosives, human trading, thefts of the means of transport, illegal migration, terrorism, smuggling, trespass of the state border and other. The agreement was amended on 19/12/2005 by including the provisions, which gave background for establishment of the interagency Criminal Information Analysis Centre. 2. Agreement on the Cooperation and the Coordination of Operational Measures between Subjects of Operational Activity, 28/11/2003, signed by heads of Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania, State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania, Police Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania, Financial Crime Investigation Service under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, VIP Security Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, The Second Department of Operational Services under the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Lithuania and Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania. The objective of the Agreement is to organize and to conduct operational measures in preventing and combating crimes and activities of special services of foreign countries, disclosing criminal units and organised groups, searching for persons going into hiding from pre-trial investigations and criminal court or unaccounted persons, ensuring the security of witnesses and victims of the crimes and other. 3. Agreement on the Cooperation of Customs mobile groups and Police units, signed on 04/08/2004 by the heads of Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and Police Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The objective of the agreement is the coordination of activities of Customs mobile groups and Police units and arrangement of joint operations. 4. Agreement on the Cooperation of Customs mobile groups and units of State Border Guard Service, signed on 07/10/2005 by the heads of Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The objective of the agreement is the coordination of activities of Customs mobile groups and units of State Border Guard Service and arrangement of joint operations. 5. Agreement on the exchange of information on investigations of terrorist activities, signed on 30/11/2006 by the heads of State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania, Prosecution Service of the Republic of Lithuania, Police Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, Financial Crime Investigation Service under the Ministry of Interior of the

Republic of Lithuania, **VIP Security Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, **State Border Guard Service** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and **Customs Department** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.

6. Agreement on the Cooperation in Protection of Intellectual Property Rights between **Customs Department** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and **Police Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, 06/12/2005. The objective of the Agreement is to focus forces and measures in the protection of intellectual property rights.
7. Agreement on the Cooperation in fight against tax violations between **Customs Department** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and **State Tax Inspectorate** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, signed on 20/07/2001.
8. Agreement on the Cooperation in fight against corruption between **Customs Department** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and **Special Investigation Service** of the Republic of Lithuania, signed on 26/04/2001.
9. Agreement on Cooperation in control of migration processes, fight against illegal migration, prevention of crime at the internal borders of the EU and training of the personnel signed on 16/11/2006 by the heads of **Police Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, **Migration Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and **State Border Guard Service** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania.
10. Agreement on Cooperation in prevention and control of illegal residence of foreigners signed on 01/01/2008 by the heads of **State Labour Inspectorate** of the Republic of Lithuania, **Migration Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and **State Border Guard Service** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania.

Other legal acts for coordination of the activities of the law enforcement institutions:

- The rules on provision of information by **Financial Crime Investigation Service** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and by **State Security Department** of the Republic of Lithuania for other law enforcement institutions on financial transactions and prevention of financial support for terrorists approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 527 of 01/06/2006;
- The rules of the activities of border crossing points approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 126 of 02/02/2001 provides for coordination of activities of the officials of **Customs** and **State Border Guard Service** and performing joint controls at the border crossing points.
- The rules of the register of suspect accused and convicted persons approved by the order of the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1V-291 of 13/09/2005. According to the rules all the law enforcement and custodial institutions provides data of suspect accused and convicted persons to the register.
- The rules of the register of criminal acts approved by the order of the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1V-36 of 26/01/2006. According to the rules all the law enforcement and custodial institutions provides data on criminal acts to the register.

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania a member of the CEPOL network cooperates with **Police Department** under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and **Customs Department** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania in organizing CEPOL trainings on „Criminal Intelligence and Risk Assessment“ and „Human Trafficking“. There are no formal agreements concerning CEPOL trainings.

HU	Yes - Prevention and detection of criminal offences. - Exchange of data and information. - Training - Communication for the publicity. - Police, customs authorities. -----
NL	Yes – (One) : “The COVENANT on cooperation between the CUSTOMS INFORMATION CENTRE of the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration – and – the NATIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE of the National Police Services Agency of 2 APRIL 2002 <u>Secondment of a Customs officer</u> with the National Criminal Intelligence Service in order to share, exchange and analyse relevant data and information. There are no other national arrangements
AT	We do not have any formal agreements, but we do indeed have other arrangements. (It should be pointed out that the German language version of the Council Recommendation refers to other arrangements as "<i>sonstige Abmachungen</i>", rather than "<i>sonstige Regelungen</i>". ----- Combating economic and financial crime, uncontrolled cash movements/money laundering, drug trafficking and cigarette smuggling. Cooperation (including coordination in international bodies) between the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Ministry of the Interior (including their respective subordinate authorities).
PL	Yes 1. The Agreement between the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Poland and the Police Commander in Chief on cooperation between the Customs Service and the Police signed on 6 of November 2003. 2. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. 3. The Agreement between the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Culture, Police Commander in Chief, the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation in combating an illegal transport of antiques into and out of the country signed on 3 of November 2004. 4. The Agreement No 2 between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Poland on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard of 28 January 2004. 5. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the General Inspector for Fiscal Control on cooperation between the Police and the bodies of fiscal control signed on 11 of January 2005. 6. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Head of Customs Service on cooperation and common usage of liaison officers of the Police and of the Border Guard by the Police, the Border Guard and the Customs Service signed on 11 of October 2007 7. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Chairman of the Commission of Financial Supervision on cooperation in the scope of detecting,

combating and preventing crimes 9 of October 2007.

8. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Head of the Central Anticorruption Bureau on rules of participation of the Central Anticorruption Bureau in cooperation conducted in the framework of international Police organizations by the General Headquarters of the Police signed on 19 of September 2008
9. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on rules and conditions of participation of the Border Guard in cooperation conducted by the General Headquarters of the Police in the framework of the International Criminal Police Organization – the Interpol and in the framework of the European Police Office – the Europol signed on 20 of October 2008.

It refers to point 1

The Agreement between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland and the Police Commander in Chief on cooperation between the Customs Service and the Police signed on 6 of November 2003. The cooperation includes:

The Police tasks aimed at preventing crimes and petty offences as well as the criminogenic phenomena that can be supported by the Customs Service in the scope of their competence. The Customs Service tasks aimed at preventing crimes and petty offences regarding import and export of goods or against foreign currency circulation, as well as executing duties determined in separate provisions, in particular the exercise tax that can be supported by the Police in the scope of their competence.

It refers to point 2

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004.

The detailed scope of the cooperation includes in particular:

1. combating and preventing crimes, in particular recognizing terrorists threats;
2. protection of the state border;
3. preventive protection of the security and the public order;
4. enhancing methodology of carrying out tasks and duties;
5. logistic support.

It refers to point 3

The Agreement between the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Culture, the Police Commander in Chief, the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation in combating an illegal transport of antiques into and out of the country signed on 3 of November 2004. The agreement is aimed at cooperation and mutual assistance on compliance with the regulations concerning import and export of antiques.

It refers to the point 4

The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Poland on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard of 28 January 2004

The scope of the cooperation includes especially the following actions:

- a) preventing criminality and offences within the scope of the Border Guard's and Customs Service's competence,
- b) detecting persons attempting to cross the state border of Poland against the legal provisions, as well as facilitations of such practices,
- c) assisting in ensuring public order in border crossing points and immediate neighborhood and security in international traffic,
- d) joint organization and carrying out activities aiming at improving the border traffic flow,

- e) providing mutual assistance in combating offences and crimes relating to financial fraud, smuggling intoxicants and psychotropic substances, weapon and ammunitions, explosives and culture goods and also preventing illegal transport of waste, harmful chemical substances and nuclear and radioactive materials,
- f) organizing and carrying out joint actions with a view to combating infringements of intellectual property,
- g) organizing and carrying out joint controls of stay legality,
- h) organizing and carrying out joint controls of good an persons in the state territory,
- i) conducting joint trainings related to combating financial crime and offences, smuggling intoxicants, weapons and ammunitions, explosives and culture goods,
- j) exchange of intelligence and evidence information,
- k) cooperation in training

It refers to point 5

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the General Inspector for Fiscal Control on cooperation between the Police and fiscal control authorities signed on 11 of January 2005.

The cooperation includes:

1. The Police tasks aiming at preventing crimes and petty offences and criminogenic phenomena that can be supported by the fiscal control in the scope of their competence.
2. Tasks of fiscal control bodies that can be supported by the Police within their competence.

It refers to point 6

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Head of Customs Service on cooperation and common usage of liaison officers of the Police and of the Border Guard by the Police, the Border Guard and the Customs Service signed on 11 of October 2007

The aim of the agreement is to accomplish a high level of cooperation in carrying out police, border guard and customs service's tasks with the use of liaison officers.

It refers to point 8

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Head of the Central Anticorruption Bureau on rules of participation of the Central Anticorruption Bureau in cooperation conducted in the framework of international police organizations by the General Headquarters of the Police signed on 19 of September 2008

The Agreement provides the Central Anticorruption Bureau with the ability to conduct cooperation within the framework of the Interpol and the Europol's activity. The cooperation is conducted in the scope of the statutory competences of the Central Anticorruption Bureau to which duties belongs combating corruption. The Police ensures connection the Central Anticorruption Bureau to the System of Global Communication 1-24/7 as well as supervises and co-ordinates the cooperation realized by the Central Anticorruption Bureau. The main scope of the cooperation is focused on the possibility of using by the Central Anticorruption Bureau means of communication (set of data) and exchange of information that are used by the Interpol and the Europol. The cooperation is conducted in the scope of the statutory competences of the Central Anticorruption Bureau and in accordance with the rules of law and guidelines that constitute the essence of Interpol and the Europol 's activity. Furthermore, the Central Anticorruption Bureau conducts the cooperation with local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States through the General Headquarters of the Police.

	<u>It refers to point 9</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on rules and conditions of participation of the Border Guard in cooperation conducted by the General Headquarters of the Police in the framework of the International Criminal Police Organisation – the Interpol and in the framework of the European Police Office – the Europol signed on 20 of October 2008. The Agreement provides the Border Guard with the ability to conduct cooperation within the framework of the Interpol and the Europol's activity in the scope of the Border Guard's statutory competences. The Border Guard is a second, next to the Police, legal entity that must have an access to set of data that are used by the Interpol and the Europol in order to execute the Border Guard's statutory competences. The Police ensures connection of the Border Guard to the System of Global Communication 1-24/7 as well as supervises and coordinates the cooperation realized by the Border Guard. The cooperation is focused on the possibility of using by the Border Guard means of communication (set of data) and exchange of information that are used by the Interpol and the Europol. The cooperation is conducted in the scope of the statutory competences of the Border Guard and in accordance with the rules of law and guidelines that constitute the essence of Interpol and the Europol's activity. Furthermore, the Border Guard conducts cooperation with local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States through the General Headquarters of the Police. It doesn't concern.
PT	Yes, we have formal agreement that involve customs, police and other law enforcement authorities. Formal agreements in force: A - Illicit Drug Trafficking (1995): Criminal Police (CP), Public Security Police (PSP), National Republic Guard (NRG), Aliens Frontiers Service (AFS) and General Directorate for Customs and Excises (GDCE) B - Economic and financial offences (1997): CP and GDCE C - Tax and customs offences (1998): GDCE and Directorate General for Taxation (DGT) D - Customs and tax fraud; control of goods subject to restrictions and prohibitions (2000) GDCE and NRG E – All kinds of criminality except drugs (2001) CP, NRG and PSP F - Tax, customs and economic infringements (2002): DGT, GDCE, Authority for Food and Economy Security (AFES) and NRG G - Tax and customs offences, and money laundering (2005): CP, GDCE and DGT. -----
RO	I.1. Yes, there are in force both formal agreements and other arrangements.

I.2.

At national level cooperation/collaboration protocols have been concluded between the law enforcement agencies, having as regulating domains:

- Exchanging information and intelligence on anti-drug operations and operations characteristic to combating organised crime;
- Enhancing the fight against illicit drug taking and drug trafficking;
- Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings;
- Preventing and combating customs fraud;
- Preventing and combating transborder crime;
- Preventing and combating money laundering;
- Exchanging intelligence in the field of preventing and combating forgery of identity papers and legal status documents;
- Preventing and combating antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony, protecting the national cultural patrimony;
- Timely solving cases of missing minors;
- Combating illegal trafficking in stolen vehicles, granting mutual access to the specific IT databases on vehicles;
- Preventing and combating crimes, ensuring order and public safety in the area of river and maritime harbours, on passenger and goods ships navigating on the Romanian sector of the Danube River and the Black Sea;
- Granting access to the signatory institutions' databases;
- Preventing and combating crimes which infringe upon intellectual property rights;
- Jointly performing missions and responsibilities.

Please find below a list of protocols and agreements signed between the Romanian authorities, as stipulated by the *Council Recommendation of 27 April 2006 on the drawing up of agreements between police, customs and other specialised law enforcement services in relation to the prevention and combating of crime*.

List of protocols and agreements signed between the Romanian authorities, as stipulated by the

Council Recommendation of 27 April 2006 on the drawing up of agreements between police, customs and other specialised law enforcement services in relation to the prevention and combating of crime

1. Cooperation protocol between the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime (the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police) and the Inspectorate of Border Police on the exchange of data and information on anti-drug operations and operations characteristic to organised crime (2001);
2. Collaboration Protocol between General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime and Anti-drug (the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police) and the National Office for Refugees in order to perform their tasks in the field of preventing and countering transborder crime (2001);
3. Cooperation protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the General Directorate of Customs on the exchange of data and information on anti-drug operations and operations characteristic to organised crime (2001);
4. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Inspection and the General Directorate for the Computerised Record of Persons on the exchange of information in the field of preventing and countering the activity of counterfeiting ID and marital status documents (2002);

5. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Romanian Road Registry on mutual access to the IT data bases on vehicles (2003);
6. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Customs Authority on preventing and combating of antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony (2003);
7. Collaboration Protocol between the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime (the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police) and the General Directorate of Customs – Directorate for Customs Surveillance and Fight against Customs Frauds on the exchange of data and information on initiating, preparing and performing anti-drug operations and operations characteristic to organised crime (2003);
8. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Anti-Drug Agency towards enhancing the fight against illicit drug taking and drug trafficking (2004);
9. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Romanian Road Registry on countering vehicle crimes (2004);
10. Cooperation protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering on preventing and countering money laundering (2004);
11. Cooperation protocol between the National Anti-Drug Agency and the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering on organising the cooperation between the two institutions (2004);
12. Cooperation protocol between the Cooperation protocol between the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering and the Authority for Aliens (MoAI) (2004);
13. Cooperation protocol on information exchange concluded between MoAI - General Inspectorate of Border Police and the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering (2004);
14. Cooperation Protocol between the Authority for Aliens and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police on enforcing the legislation in the field of aliens regime (2004);
15. Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior on the organisation and functioning of the National Firearms Registry (2004);
16. Protocol on the exchange of data and information between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering (2004), as well as the Methodology for applying the Protocol (2005);
17. Protocol between the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice – the Directorate for the Investigation of Organised Crime and Terrorism Offences and the Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Inspection on cooperation in the field of exchange of data/information on tackling organised crime (2005) ;
18. Plan of Measures for combating illegal migration of Romanian citizens to EU Member States by means of disguised tourism, as well as combating illegalities in the field of passenger transportation - signing authorities: the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the Financial Guard, the Romanian Road Authority (2005);
19. Cooperation Protocol between the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime within the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Directorate for the Investigation of Organised Crime and Terrorism Offences within the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice for jointly performing some activities in their own field of activity or the activities of their subordinated units (2005);

20. Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of customs frauds (2005);
21. Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of transborder crime (2005);
22. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Romanian Environmental Guard for jointly performing some missions and attributions (2005);
23. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the General Inspectorate of Border Police on protecting the national cultural patrimony (2005);
24. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the General Inspectorate of Border Police on the files regarding missing children (2005);
25. Protocol on establishing the Anti-drug Working Group between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Anti-Drug Agency, the National Customs Authority and the General Inspectorate of Border Police (2005);
26. Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior for border security and combating of transborder crime (2005);
27. The Project TRIDENT ROMANIA – inter-ministerial cooperation between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Inspection and the National Customs Authority, in order to strengthen the response capacity of organised crime units against transborder organised crime activities (2005);
28. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Romanian Office for Copyrights in the field of preventing and countering crimes against intellectual property rights (2005);
29. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Customs Authority on the prevention and combating of antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony (2006);
30. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons in the field of preventing and countering trafficking in human beings (2006);
31. Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police and the National Customs Authority on the establishment of the cooperation centre „POLVAM” Iași (2006);
32. Collaboration Protocol between the Transportation Police Directorate within GIRP and the Romanian Naval Authority on the prevention and combating of crimes, ensuring public safety and order in the river and maritime harbours, on passenger and goods ships navigation on the Romanian sector of the Danube River and the Black Sea (2006);
33. Collaboration Protocol on ensuring the access of the Prosecutor’s Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice to the Ministry’s of Administration and Interior data bases (2006);
34. Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the National Bureau Interpol and the Romanian Road Registry for countering trafficking in stolen vehicles and ensuring mutual access to their own data bases on vehicles (2007);
35. Joint Provisions establishing the rules and procedures by means of which access is granted to the General Inspectorate of Border Police and its territorial structures to the database of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police administered through the National Firearms Registry (2008).

I.3.

- Combating illegal migration of Romanian citizens to EU Member States by means of disguised tourism, as well as combating illegalities in the field of passenger transportation (Plan of Measures with signing authorities: the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the Financial Guard, the Romanian Road Authority);
- Combating organised crime by means of intelligence analysis (through specific activities performed by the organised crime officers, the data obtained are linked and put to good use through analytical packages by various beneficiaries). On 24th June 2005 the Project TRIDENT ROMANIA was initiated. It represents an inter-ministerial working group for the fight against transborder crime, consisting of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform (the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Inspection) and the Ministry of Public Finances (the National Customs Authority). Following the results obtained by the use of analytical packages offered by TRIDENT Offices (Otopeni, Constanța and Giurgiu), in January 2008, by an Act Additional to the Standard Operational Procedures, it was approved that the Project TRIDENT should be extended to two new offices - Iași and Satu Mare. In order to endow these offices, the UK Embassy donated IT network equipment and stationery in total worth of EUR 52,520. By the same Additional Act the personnel of TRIDENT was approved to attend training sessions held by experts from the UK (National Policing Improvement Agency);
- Cooperation between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Border Police and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police for border security and fight against transborder crime (*Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior from 02.09.2005*);
- Computerised access, for consultation purposes, to the data of the National Firearms Registry, granted to the General Inspectorate of Border Police (*Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior from 19.10.2004 on the organisation and functioning of the National Firearms Registry*, as well as the *Joint Provisions from 7 March 2008 establishing the rules and procedures by means of which access is granted to the General Inspectorate of Border Police and its territorial structures to the database of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police administered through the National Firearms Registry*);
- In order to establish an operational cooperation between the Romanian law enforcement institutions and the relevant European bodies (EUROPOL, OLAF, EUROJUST etc), to counteract the criminal phenomenon perceived in the economic and financial sector, with transborder implications, more specifically, in what concerns smuggling and tobacco products counterfeiting and intra community frauds, an initiative of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police was put into practice in December 2007. Thus, at national level, an INTERINSTITUTIONAL WORKING GROUP AWF Smoke was set up, composed of specialists within the Ministry of Economy and Finance (the National Agency for Tax Administration, the Financial Guard, the National Customs Authority), Border Police and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police. The activity of the group focuses on the requirements of the Analytical Work Files (AWF MTIC, AWF Smoke, AWF Copy etc) opened by Europol and consists of an exchange of data and information, of specialists, as well as attendance to national and international seminars and conferences. The first

	reunion of this working group took place in June 2008.
SI	Yes, Slovenian Police and Customs Administration signed a new cooperation agreement on 12 March 2008. The agreement applies on the national level and also on the level of regional and local organisational units. The authorities cooperate in the areas of their competences, especially in fighting crime. ---
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes <u>PCWP</u>: Yes <u>CCWP</u>: Agreement between the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic represented by the General Director of the Economic Division and the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic represented by the General Director of the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic on mutual cooperation (hereinafter as "Agreement"). <u>PCWP</u>: These are agreements on cooperation between various law enforcement agencies (police, custom authorities, railway police, military police, ministry of justice), which are in general named as cooperation agreements between ministries, in field of which are mentioned law enforcement agencies. They generally provide for cooperation in all areas (including education, health, social services and others), but for the purposes of this questionnaire, they apply in area of fight against crime, terrorism, other types of organized crime but as well other crimes, further more planning, preparing and realization of joint actions, detection of crimes and their offenders, exchange of information and provision of them from databases, search for persons and things, training and education, joint patrols in the field of public order and more areas depending on type of agreement (defence questions, crisis management,...). Besides agreements mentioned in questionnaire filled in by Slovak custom authorities (annexed), Slovakia has agreements between these law enforcement authorities: - <i>Agreement on cooperation between Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and Ministry of Defence of the Slovak republic (2007),</i> - <i>Agreement on cooperation between Ministry of Interior of the SR and the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of the SR (field of Railway Police) (1996),</i> - <i>Agreement on cooperation between Ministry of Interior of the SR and the Ministry of Justice of the SR (regarding mutual assistance and cooperation of Police force belonging to Ministry of Interior and the Prison guard belonging to Ministry of Justice, 2004),</i> - <i>Agreement on constitution of Expert coordinating body for fight against crime (2001, very important coordination of more law enforcement agencies in the field of fight against crime, particularly its organised forms, includes Police, Railway police, Prosecution, custom authorities, Military police, Ministry of Justice of the SR and Slovak Intelligence Service).</i> All the Agreements provide for the possibility to conclude further implementing protocols on specific questions. According to cooperation agreement with Ministry of Finance of the SR (custom authorities), all the protocols are mentioned in questionnaire from custom authorities (annexed as well). <u>CCWP</u>: Executive Protocol on access to information and data from the information systems concluded between Police Headquarters of the Slovak Republic, Public Administration

	Division of the Ministry of Interior, Informatics and Telecommunication Office of the Ministry of Interior and Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic (done in Bratislava, September 2007) Executive Protocol on establishment of permanent performance of customs officer of the Customs Criminal Office in the office of the Europol National Unit of the International Police Cooperation Office of the Police Headquarter concluded between the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic and Police Headquarter (done in Bratislava, April 2007) Executive Protocol on the interest representation of the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic in the international institution of SECI Centre in Bucharest per representative of the Police Headquarter concluded between the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic and the Police Headquarter (done in Bratislava, September 2007) Executive Protocol on cooperation by providing of conditions to the implementation of the Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations "Naples II Convention" concluded between the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic and Police Headquarter (Bratislava, November 2007) <u>PCWP:</u> Slovakia concludes agreements and implementing protocols to them. These are sometimes implemented as well by internal regulations as orders of competent authorities (ministers, President of Police Force, directors of other authorities). Arrangements are not so usual.
FI	Yes. The Finnish Government has made a legislative proposal concerning cooperation between the Police, Customs and the Border Guard. The proposal is being discussed at Parliament. The proposal covers law enforcement cooperation in the fields of information and intelligence gathering and investigation. At the moment, provisions on law enforcement cooperation between police, customs and border guard authorities are laid down in the Government Decree on Cooperation between Police, Customs and Border Guard Authorities. The Decree covers cooperation in all fields of these authorities. In addition, these three authorities have concluded bilateral agreements laying down more specific provisions on cooperation. Please see above.
SE	Regional § Regional Intelligence Centres in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. National § Police and Customs co-operation in the Nordic Countries, which includes shared Liaison Officers all over the world (e.g. at Europol). § NUC – The National Intelligence Centre, where Swedish Police, Customs, Coast Guard, Swedish Prison and Probation Service and Tax authorities co-operate in order to combat crime. See I.1 above See I.1 above

II.	<u>Involvement</u>						
II.1.	<i>Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements referred to in section I include any provisions on precise delineation of the spheres of competence of the individual authorities involved.</i>						
BG	Yes						
CZ	Yes						
DK	According to the Danish Administration of Justice Act the police initiate, upon report or by own virtue, investigation, when there is reasonable supposition that a criminal offence, which is prosecuted by the State, has been committed.						
DE	Note: The comments contained in section II relate mainly to (formal) agreements (see section I.2), and not to "other arrangements", which frequently lack a formal text. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a) – (c)</td><td>Yes. The provisions relate to the attribution of tasks and powers and</td></tr> <tr> <td>(e) – (l)</td><td>jurisdiction rules as laid down by law.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td><td> The BKA liaison officers abroad are competent for all types of offences other than those which fall within the exclusive competence of the Customs Administration or Federal Police. The ZKA liaison officers are competent for offences which fall within the area of responsibility of the Customs Administration, and – along with the police – for combating crime involving narcotic drugs. The Federal Police border guard liaison officers have a specific responsibility for areas relevant to the border guard (e.g. preventing and combating illegal immigration by land, sea and air and immigrant smuggling, including other related cross-border crime). </td></tr> </table>	(a) – (c)	Yes. The provisions relate to the attribution of tasks and powers and	(e) – (l)	jurisdiction rules as laid down by law.	(d)	The BKA liaison officers abroad are competent for all types of offences other than those which fall within the exclusive competence of the Customs Administration or Federal Police. The ZKA liaison officers are competent for offences which fall within the area of responsibility of the Customs Administration, and – along with the police – for combating crime involving narcotic drugs. The Federal Police border guard liaison officers have a specific responsibility for areas relevant to the border guard (e.g. preventing and combating illegal immigration by land, sea and air and immigrant smuggling, including other related cross-border crime).
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EL	No						
ES	Yes						
FR	Yes						
IE	Yes. Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), An Garda Síochána has primary responsibility for the apprehension and arrest of persons suspected of the smuggling of controlled drugs and the investigation of any offences in connection with the smuggling of controlled drugs. Customs and Excise has primary responsibility for the prevention,						

	detection, interception and seizure of controlled drugs intended to be smuggled into the State. In the case of informal arrangements, the role and responsibility of each agency is agreed at the planning stage of each multi-agency operation.
IT	Yes
CY	Yes
LV	No. Precise delineation of the spheres of competence of involved authorities is defined in Criminal Procedure Law.
LT	Yes
HU	Yes
NL	Yes - Since NL Customs Officers do not have competence for criminal investigation and prosecution there is a strict division with the Police and Judicial authorities.
AT	No (as they are already clear from the spheres of competence laid down by law).
PL	Yes
PT	No
RO	Yes, such provisions are included mainly in the national legislation, but also in agreements/arrangements regulating the cooperation between these authorities. In point of example, we cite: <i>Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of customs frauds, signed March 2005,</i> <i>Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of transborder crime, dated April 2005,</i> <i>Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior from 02.09.2005 for border security and combating of transborder crime,</i> <i>the Collaboration Protocol concluded in June 2005 between POHCCJ - DIOCTO and the Romanian Gendarmerie - stipulates precise obligations for each party;</i> <i>the Protocol concluded in June 2005 between POHCCJ – DIOCTO and GDIIP - establishes the concrete manner in which the information is put to good use and the individual is offered support in cases of combating organised crimes.</i>
SI	No, the competences of each Authority are defined in the national legislation.
SK	Yes
FI	No. Provisions on the competence of each authority are laid down in legislation concerning these authorities.
SE	The provisions are not formalized but limited by the jurisdiction for each authority.

II.2.1.	<i>Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include any provisions on exchange and sharing of relevant information and strategic, tactical and operational intelligence between police, customs and other competent authorities for the prevention and combating of crime.</i> <i>Please give details of such provisions.</i>
II.2.2.	<i>Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include any provisions on exchange and sharing of personal data between police, customs and other law enforcement authorities.</i> <i>Please give details of such provisions.</i>
II.2.3.	<i>Please state whether you have facilitated mutual direct or indirect access to databases.</i> <i>Please specify the databases to which direct or indirect access has been facilitated.</i>
BG	Yes. The services of the Customs Agency and the Police exchange in time information about established violations of the customs, currency, excise and border regime or in the case of information about committed crime related to them; they exchange operational information about persons, companies, transport vehicles and goods who are suspected in committing or of the object of activities in violation of the customs or border regime and currency legislation; they exchange information about the operational situation and risk analysis in the field of customs, currency, excise and border violations and crimes. On the basis of the regular exchange of information, the operational coordination center for cooperation between the two institutions prepares a joint evaluation of the operational situation and risk analysis on national level for the needs of the cooperation. The instruction on interaction with the National Revenue Agency envisages ongoing exchange of information between the Customs Agency and the National Revenue Agency through provision of access to the information systems of the two agencies for making checks in specific registers and data bases. Statistical and individual information is also exchanged. The customs administration and the services of the Prosecutor's Office exchange information about the course of initiated penal proceedings. The Customs Agency provides to the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation all required information in connection with the conduct of controlled deliveries. Information is also exchanged with regard to initiated penal proceedings connection with corruption activities, as well as summarized reports in connection with corruption practices. Section IX of the Instruction for interaction between the authorities of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance includes provisions on the exchange of information and the joint risk analysis, articles no. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45. Both authorities exchange in due time information on violations of the customs-, currency and excise duty legislation, breach of border regulations or data on crime acts, connected to the mentioned crimes. Information exchange on the operational situation and risk analysis is carried out. The exchange of information between the Ministry of Interior and the National Forest Agency is regulated by article 19 of Instruction Nr. I₃ – 1707/07.11.2007. The authorities of the Customs Agency within the Ministry of Finance and the Police exchange operational information concerning persons, companies, vehicles and etc., for which there is data that they are violating or are an object of violation of the customs and border rules as well as currency legislation. Yes: <u>indirectly</u>

	Indirect access to the specialized databases of the customs service and the Police and the information is provided when needed and following a particular request. The specific instruction for interaction provides for the objectives of the joint control of the transport vehicles, freight and persons in the border zone, the two institutions to be able to establish common local information networks.
CZ	Yes. The Police and Customs co-operate in mutual sharing of up-to-date information which requires necessity to implement measures from both authorities and in development and supporting of established procedures. For this purpose both authorities exchange methodologies, send bulletins or other expert literature. It is allowed to use information gained that way to fulfil the service duties only. They jointly make assessments of information important for the fight against crime and they exchange statistic figures. Yes. The Data protection is regulated by one general legal act (Data Protection Act) and several specialised legal acts i.e. Police Act, Act on Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. The Agreement between Police and Customs contains only a reference to the above-mentioned legal acts. Nevertheless, there is a provision related to the data protection rules in the specialised protocol focused on information exchange. The text of this provision is as follows: (1) In accordance with a special legal regulation¹⁾, the obligations connected with personal data processing pass on the contracting party which has received the data or on their processor. Yes: indirect The exchange and mutual use of important information through direct or indirect access to databases of the agencies is specified in implementing protocol. C-ENO (Decisions prohibiting entry and staying in the Czech Republic concerning foreign nationals) C-SEUD (Stolen works of art) C-SPPO (Persons suspected of crime or prosecuted persons) C-TUDU (Information concerning foreign nationals – residence permits, issuing visa, etc.) DAF (Drug analytical fund) DDT (National identity cards database) DDT – DPT (National identity cards – residence permits) D-FIREARMS (Database of firearms certificate holders, firearms possessory titles and registered firearms) ECLC (Europol Cocaine Logo Catalogue/System) EELC (Europol Ecstasy Logo Catalogue/System) ESDPE (Europol Synthetic Drug Production Equipment Catalogue/System) EuVID (European Vehicle Identification Database) KSU (Register of activities criminally pursued) NTC (Reports on crimes committed) PATRMV (Stolen vehicles) PATRMV-SIS (Stolen vehicles – Schengen Information System) PATROS (Missing/Wanted persons) PATROS (Missing/Wanted persons – Schengen Information System) P-FIREARMS (Stolen, lost and found firearms) P-FIREARMS-SIS (Stolen, lost and found firearms – Schengen Information System) ROMT (Register of stolen cell-phones) ZOP (Persons in special police interest)

¹ Amended Act No. 101/2000 Coll. on data protection

DK	Yes Yes There is no direct access to databases and indirect access is governed by law.		
DE	<table border="1" data-bbox="240 376 1254 1205"> <tr> <td data-bbox="240 376 368 1205">(a) – (d) (f) – (l)</td><td data-bbox="368 376 1254 1205"> Yes, in order to ensure proper coordination between the authorities, regular or one-off exchanges of information on specific cases and procedures of fundamental importance take place in all cases which fall within the sphere of competence of the partner authority or authorities. The agreements specify the cases in which information must be forwarded and how the exchange of information is to be organised. Examples include the "reporting service on narcotic drugs" and the GTAZ, as referred to above. In principle, the exchange of non-personal data is not subject to any legal regulation. However, account is taken of relevant prohibitive rules (tax secrecy, section 30 of the Fiscal Code, customs secrecy, Article 15 of the Customs Code). Owing to the large number of such provisions, a full account of them is not provided here. </td></tr> </table> II.2.2: Preliminary remark: Yes. For the collection, processing and use of personal data legal provisions are usually required. The provisions in the agreements concerned therefore often reflect the legal situation regarding data protection and do not fall short of the legal level of protection required.	(a) – (d) (f) – (l)	Yes, in order to ensure proper coordination between the authorities, regular or one-off exchanges of information on specific cases and procedures of fundamental importance take place in all cases which fall within the sphere of competence of the partner authority or authorities. The agreements specify the cases in which information must be forwarded and how the exchange of information is to be organised. Examples include the "reporting service on narcotic drugs" and the GTAZ, as referred to above. In principle, the exchange of non-personal data is not subject to any legal regulation. However, account is taken of relevant prohibitive rules (tax secrecy, section 30 of the Fiscal Code, customs secrecy, Article 15 of the Customs Code). Owing to the large number of such provisions, a full account of them is not provided here.
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(a)	Exchange of information, including personal data, between customs and police authorities is governed e.g. by the law on the customs service (ZFdG – e.g. section 33 transmission of personal data to police and other authorities), the law on the BKA (e.g. section 10 – to customs and other authorities) and regional police laws. In the case of precursor monitoring, section 6(2) and (3) of the law on precursor monitoring (GÜG) applies <i>inter alia</i> . Owing to the multiplicity of sub-legal agreements, these provisions will not be detailed.
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	Access to data files and exchange of personal data between liaison officers is subject to the relevant legal provisions, in particular on data protection.
(h)	The GTAZ has created an organisational framework for information exchange which complies with the legal provisions.

II.2.3:

(a) –	Yes. Under the German constitution (mutual) access to databases is subject to legal requirements. Mutual direct or indirect access to databases can therefore be governed by agreement only where legally permissible. Mutual direct or indirect access to a large number of federal and regional data files, e.g. the main files on drugs crime and money laundering, has been facilitated.
(c)	
(d)	See II.2.2 above

	(e)(g) Yes. Via INPOL and the links it has installed, customs authorities* have access, pursuant to § 11 BKAG, to - the criminal records system - DNA analysis files - the Schengen Information System SIS - special INPOL case files (e.g. assessment files on narcotics, weapons and explosives crime) - the traffic information system (ZEVIS) - the central aliens register (AZR) - in future to the automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS) and to EU Member States' vehicle registers (Council Decision on the Prüm Treaty). BKA in turn has extensive access to the customs criminal investigation information system (INZOLL) (§ 11 ZFdG). Under the law on the counter-terrorism data file various authorities have access to a <i>joint</i> counter-terrorism data file.	
	(i) No.	
	(j) No.	
	(k) Public prosecutors' offices and regional police and financial authorities have access pursuant to section 17 of the law on undeclared unemployment to the central database on the customs administration's undeclared employment audit. In addition, data exchange with the federal and regional police forces is legally permissible.	
	(l) Under the legal provisions applying to them, authorities represented on the GASIM have direct access to data from their dispatching authorities and data transmitted to members of other authorities only where the legal transmission requirements are fulfilled.	
	(m) Yes, indirectly: the dispatching authorities of German officials at the Joint Centre guarantee this need-related online access to their databases. Where the requirements for a (usually international) information exchange are fulfilled, such exchange is in practice facilitated by cooperation of the authorities involved in the Joint Centre.	
	* Customs criminal investigation office and customs authorities carrying out border control tasks	
EL	It has been covered by the question I.3. No. Exchange of personal data between the enforcement agencies is provided by the general legal frame of the country.	

ES	Yes - “<i>Instrucción</i>” (Guidelines Order) on Regulation of Risk Assessment Units and Performance in Customs Premises regarding Smuggling 2/2003 dated 24th June, issued by the Customs and Special Taxes Department where contemplated : • Risk Assessment Strategies • Joint Intelligence Units • Documents and Products of Common Intelligence • Access to the Customs Documents • Police Access to the Customs Data Bases - The Operational Action Coordination Protocol dated 03rd July de 2007 above mentioned, that mainly provides for: • Joint Maritime Operations against Drug Trafficking • Custom Liaison Officers exchange at central and regional level • Intelligence Sharing • Training • Joint Premises and its exchange. Yes. The provision 2/2003 above mentioned Yes: direct/indirect Full indirect access and direct access at average level. Insofar as Customs restrict and facilitate the Civil Guard no direct access to its databases, only those integrated into RAPU (UAR) make use of certain accesses exclusively to fulfil their task of an accurate risk assessment. Please specify the databases to which direct or indirect access has been facilitated. Those aforementioned in the Risk Assessment Policy Units.
FR	Yes. To give an example, the obligation of confidentiality has been waived between law enforcement officers working in the regional intervention groupings, structures specially created to combat the underground economy by allowing exchanges and pooling of information held by law enforcement agencies. In the PCCC, the information gathered by the gendarmerie, police and customs units can be shared so as to make a joint analysis of a given crime phenomenon. Yes. Customs officers’ access to personal data contained in databases managed by the police is possible only for administrative databases: databases of stolen vehicles, databases of wanted persons, SIS databases. In the PCCC, the officers seconded from customs have personal authorisations to consult the databases of stolen vehicles, the database of wanted persons and the national database of foreigners. Yes. Direct access is provided for some administrative databases (see above). For reasons to do with the protection of personal data, criminal investigation databases cannot be consulted directly by the customs administration: they can be accessed indirectly by means of a substantiated request.
IE	Yes The MOU between An Garda Síochána (Police) and Customs on drug law enforcement provides for the full exchange of information and intelligence between police and customs and each agency is obliged to facilitate the other in exchanging information (including

	information obtained in the course of investigations). A statutory basis also exists for the disclosure of information between Revenue & Customs and the Police (Sec 63A of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994 as amended). Yes. The arrangements referred to above include provisions allowing for the exchange of personal data. Requests for information [access to databases] are channelled through a nominated liaison officer or officers nominated under Section 63A of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994 – see above. Revenue Customs & Excise database through National Liaison Officer.
IT	Yes. A joint intelligence and risk analysis activity, is carried on to improve the action of illicit fight through the sharing of information. Yes. The data shared is that concerning both the suspect commercial flows and persons or companies involved or suspect to be involved in those illicit traffics. No
CY	Yes. According to the M.O.U. which has already been signed between Customs and Police, the two parties cooperate in the field of gathering, exchange and mutual notification of relevant information and strategies, tactics and operational data taking into consideration the provisions of the legislation on the protection personal data. Yes. Please refer to answer above. Yes: direct/indirect • Interacting database between Police, Customs and the Unit of Combating Money Laundering has been established • C.I.S. • Temporary importation database of vehicles, yachts etc It should be noted that currently the Police is building an “Interactive Information Database for law enforcement agencies”, which is anticipated to become fully operational in the year 2009, where the Police, Customs and the Unit for Combating Money Laundering, will have direct and indirect access, according to the nature of the information, to intelligence information and other relevant information, and always in accordance with the provisions of the protection personal data law.
LV	Yes. The Agreement states that authorities exchange information in following fields: operational, statistical and information stored in data bases of the Parties. The Instruction states that authorities perform cooperation by exchanging of information in following fields: operational, statistical and in the field of other urgent/important information. The Strategy states that officials of law enforcement authorities should improve information exchange and cooperation mechanism between other competent authorities, as well as make more efficient fight against organized crime by improving operational intelligence actions and investigation. Yes Yes – indirect. The Instruction defines that the authorities are carrying out cooperation by providing necessary access to electronic data bases as well. The Agreement states that authorities

	could receive information from data basis of other authority, but the exchange of information have been carried out via contact points, nominated by each authority. In general State Police has direct access to several different data bases, but concerning Customs data bases - State Police has direct access to Customs authorities' information on import and export of goods and to data base - Registered debts such as taxes, maintenance, fines, etc. But access to mentioned data bases has been provided on the basis of laws, not agreement or other arrangements.
LT	Yes. The authorities involved are cooperating by exchanging and sharing operational intelligence information according to the competence of each institution. Yes. Sharing of personal data is performed according to the provisions of laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania and in line with the requirements of laws on data protection. Yes. <u>Information/databases directly accessible by law enforcement authorities but managed by other authorities</u> - Register of residents of Lithuania (personal data, place of residence, previous place of residence, photographs, issued passports and identity cards); - Register of motor vehicles (vehicle data and vehicle owner); - Register of driving licenses; - Register of weapons existing in civil circulation; - Social insurance database; - Register of immovable property; - Register of juridical person's. <u>Information/databases accessible by law enforcement authorities but managed by private entities</u> - Database of telephone subscribers; - Transport companies' passenger and freight lists; - Holders, ex-directory and listed respectively, of telephone, cell-phone, fax or telex, e-mail or website subscriptions or addresses; - Unusual or suspicious (money) transactions. <u>Information/databases that always require a judicial authorisation to be accessed by law enforcement authorities</u> - Storage and production of telecom traffic (communication data) generated by various information technology systems and handled by telecom operators and Internet Service Providers; - Information held by banks, financial institutions and insurance companies on balances, transactions, holding of credit cards or insurance policies. - Modus operandi if the requested information is data of the pre-trial investigation or criminal case; - Documented questioning of suspects, witnesses, plaintiffs, experts, etc.; - Documentation of search of premises including search for communication data, seizures, forfeited property or frozen assets; - Documentation of telephone tapping; - Documentation of room bugging; - Documentation of crime scene investigations; - Documentation of medico-legal investigations.
HU	Yes. In compliance with the provisions of the national Act on data protection the data which are necessary for the proceedings of competent authorities can be shared.

	Yes. It is based on the provisions of the national Act on the protection of personal data. Yes: direct. Database of personal data, vehicles, criminal record; database of criminal proceedings.
NL	CUSTOMS: - enrichment of investigation data for the purpose of risk profiling - analyses of data, trends and patterns concerning the illegal flows of goods - evaluation of these information for tactical and operational purpose - functioning as a liaison and contact between Customs and Police POLICE: - enhancing knowledge about logistic processes and flows for the benefit of criminal investigation activities - evaluation of these information for tactical and operational purpose - functioning as a liaison and contact between Police and Customs No - There are no other national arrangements Yes: Incumbent officers have – after proper screening and authorization – direct access to all relevant police and customs registers and databases Via the police-network access to all relevant databases e.g. Basic Enforcement Database persons suspect of criminal offence/punishable act persons regarded as public order violators (location bans) missing persons (incl. dental records) reports on crime committed Basic Investigation Database fugitive convicted persons fugitive suspected and accused persons stolen goods - vehicles
AT	No, there is no special provision for this. No, there is no special provision for this. Yes, for criminal justice purposes, the revenue authorities have direct access to some parts of the electronic criminal investigation information system (EKIS), including the Schengen Information System.
PL	Yes <u>It refers to point 1</u> The Agreement between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland and the Police Commander in Chief on cooperation between the Customs Service and the Police signed on 6 of November 2003. The agreement determines in details the principles, the procedure, the entitled parties and sort of information subject to exchange. With reference to the Police the exchange concerns information gathered both as a result of a criminal investigation and police intelligence activities. <u>It refers to point 2</u> The agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. The cooperation on the exchange of information gathered in the conduct of

police intelligence activities takes place in a manner regulated in the Act on the Police, the Act on the Border Guard, as well as in the executive provisions issued on the grounds of these acts. The exchange of information gathered as a result of a criminal investigation takes place in accordance with principles and procedures determined in the Code of Criminal Proceedings. Besides, the attachments to the agreement concerned, determine events which are subject to the mutual notification as well as the procedure of notification.

It refers to point 3

The Agreement between the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Culture, the Police Commander in Chief, the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation in combating an illegal transport of antiques into and out of the country signed on 3 of November 2004

The cooperation in the scope of exchanging information, is particularly related to:

1. detected cases of import and export of antiques without permission or not importing antiques during the period of the permission validity.
2. irregularities in documents related to import and export of the antiques.
3. antiques included in the State Register of Antiques Stolen or Illegally Transported Abroad,
4. negative phenomena in the scope of the agreement.

It refers to point 4

The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 January 2004 on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard

The Agreement describes the rules, mode, authorized entities as well as the type of information to be exchanged. Data exchange consists in mutual transmitting of intelligence or evidence information which may be helpful in combating prohibited actions, including these ones committed by the officers of the Custom Service and the Border Guard.

It refers to point 5

The agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the General Inspector for Fiscal Control on cooperation between the Police and bodies of the fiscal control signed on 11 of January 2005. Transmitted information concern events that constitute or may generate a danger to the safety, security and public order. The agreement determines the scope of information in details. The exchange concerns both information gathered as a result of police intelligence activities as well as those acquired during a criminal investigation.

It refers to point 6

The agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Head of the Customs Service on cooperation and common usage of liaison officers of the Police and the Border Guard by the Police, the Border Guard and the Customs Service signed on 11 of October 2007. Common activities are taken particularly, to assure a systematic and solid exchange of information gathered in the course of duties by liaison officers.

It refers to point 8

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Head of the Central Anticorruption Bureau on rules of participation of the Central Anticorruption Bureau in

cooperation conducted in the framework of international police organizations by the General Headquarters of the Police signed on 19 of September 2008

The Central Anticorruption Bureau sends to the General Headquarters of the Police, that acts as the Local Bureau of the Interpol and the Polish Liaison Office of the Europol, the requests on providing with information that are available in the set of data of the local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States. The Police sends to the Central Anticorruption Bureau the requests on providing with information related to corruption that come from data bases local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States.

It refers to point 9

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on rules and conditions of participation of the Border Guard in cooperation conducted by the General Headquarters of the Police in the framework of the International Criminal Police Organisation – the Interpol and in the framework of the European Police Office – the Europol signed on 20 of October 2008.

The Border Guard sends to the General Headquarters of the Police the requests on providing information that are available in the set of data of the local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States. The Police sends to the Border Guard the requests on providing with information that fall under the scope of the statutory competences of the Border Guard and which come from data bases other Member States of the Interpol and the Europol.

Yes. The exchange and availability of personal data between parties involved in the cooperation takes into account principles and restrictions resulting from regulations on protection of personal data and protection of classified information.

Yes: direct/indirect

Direct access

It refers to point 8

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Head of the Central Anticorruption Bureau on rules of participation of the Central Anticorruption Bureau in cooperation conducted in the framework of international police organizations by the General Headquarters of the Police signed on 19 of September 2008.

The Police ensures the Central Anticorruption Bureau a direct access to the System of Global Communication I –24/7 and the set of data of the Europol. The Central Anticorruption Bureau has an indirect access, through the Police, to information available in local bureaus of the Interpol and liaison offices of the Europol other Member States.

It refers to point 9

The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on rules and conditions of participation of the Border Guard in cooperation conducted by the General Headquarters of the Police in the framework of the International Criminal Police Organisation – the Interpol and in the framework of the European Police Office – the Europol signed on 20 of October 2008. The Police ensures the Border Guard a direct access to the System of Global Communication I-24/7 and the set of data of the Europol. The Border Guard has an indirect access, through the Police, to information available in local bureaus of the Interpol and liason offices of the Europol other

	Member States. <u>Indirect access</u> <u>It refers to point 1</u> The Agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Police Commander in Chief on cooperation between the Customs Service and the Police signed on 6 of November 2003. The exchange of data processed in the electronic data bases is possible, in an indirect manner through the General Headquarters of the Police, in accordance with the principles and restrictions resulting from the regulations on protection of personal data and on protection of classified information, and according to some technical conditions. The Police gives access for Customs Service to data from the Police data bases, excluding information stored in the National Center of Criminal Information. <u>It refers to point 2</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. The Border Guard give access for the Police to data from the Central Registry of Check-in, the Central Data Base of the Border Guard and the Record of Orders, excluding orders brought in by the Intelligence Service. The Police gives access for the Border Guard to data from the Police data bases, excluding information stored in the National Center of Criminal Information. <u>It refers to point 4</u> The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 January 2004 on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard. Indirect access to data base being at disposal of the Border Guard is carried out at the motion of proper custom authorities (throughout an indirect access), respecting the provisions on protection of classified information and on protection of personal data. The Polish Border Guard receives information form the National Crime Information Centre indirectly. <u>It refers to point 5</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the General Inspector of the Fiscal Control on cooperation between the Police and fiscal control authorities signed on 11 of January 2005. The access to information in Police database is done only through the appropriate Bureau of the General Headquarters of the Police. Furthermore, it is worth to mention that two new agreements have being prepared: one of them between the Police Commander in Chief and the Chief of Central Anti-Corruption Bureau and second between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard. Both of them refer to an indirect access to Interpol data bases for Central Anti-Corruption Bureau and Border Guard through General Police Headquarters.
PT	Yes. All the agreements have provisions to allow exchanging any relevant information available to prevent and to combat crime, including tactical and operational information. Yes. Yes. The agreement between GDCE and DGT (I.2 - C) allows the mutual direct access to the follow databases: GDCE have the access to VAT, VIES and registration of fiscal coercive

	proceedings; GDT have access to data related to importations, exportations and transactions of vehicles. Another agreement between Criminal Police and Tax Administration (I.2 - F) facilitate the mutual indirect access to all the relevant databases of each part.
RO	Yes. The parties are bound to inform each other on the information and intelligence held regarding cases which constitute infringement upon the provisions of the laws in force, in order to prevent and combat criminal and minor offences. The exchange of information can also be performed upon request. Also, we need to state that the three TRIDENT working groups (offices located in the main points of entry to the country: Otopeni Airport, Giurgiu Border crossing point -road and railway, and Constanța Harbour) aim at obtaining joint analytical products, which are forwarded to the prosecutor, as well as at operationally informing specialised units. The intelligence is obtained and dealt with in joint teams, the case workers having access to the databases of the institutions from which they were deployed, and to the databases of the public and private institutions acting in the three areas where the TRIDENT offices function (Constanța Harbour Authority, Constanța Harbour Master's Office, the Romanian Road Authority, the Romanian Trade Registry Office, air operators etc.). Within the International Police Cooperation Centre, customs personnel are employed, for the exchange and dissemination of strategic, tactical and operational relevant information to prevent and combat crime. NCA transmits to the General Directorate for Combating Organised Crime (GDCOC) within GIRP data and information it encounters during its activities, which point to activities of the international organised crime networks (according to Art. 2 para. 2 of the Protocol from 2001). The exchange of information is done through a direct correspondence between the signatory parties or through working meetings between the personnel specifically designated by order/provisions of the leadership of the units they belong to, taking into account the operational necessities in the field of action (according to Art. 2, letter h of the Protocol from 2005). The Unit for the protection of the national cultural patrimony, within GIRP, and the territorial units transmit to the specialised directorate within NCA "data and information on suspect transports of movable cultural goods and on persons who were involved in or are going to be involved in illegal export operations dealing with movable cultural goods". They also transmit the "identification characteristics and the photographs of the movable cultural goods under hot pursuit or internationally pursued" (according to Art. 6. letters g) and h) of the Collaboration Protocol between GIRP and NCA for the prevention and combating of antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony, signed in 2006). NCA and its subordinated territorial units "communicate to the county police inspectorates under the territory of competence the data referring to packages or objects suspect from the point of trafficking with movable cultural goods classified or likely to be classified in the national cultural patrimony" (according to Art. 7 letter g) of the Collaboration Protocol between GIRP and NCA for the prevention and combating of antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony (2006). Yes. Personal data are transmitted upon request, on compliance with the provisions of <i>Law 677/2001 on the protection of persons as regards processing personal data and the free circulation of such data</i>. In general, within the protocols/ arrangements regarding the cooperation between these authorities there are also specific provisions, in this respect. In point of example, we mention: the Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and

Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of transborder crime dated April 2005, which stipulates that *“cooperation aims at an exchange of information and information derived from their own specific activities or from other sources, **with observance of the legal provisions regarding data protection**”*,

the Joint Provisions for GIRP – GIBP from 7 March 2008 which stipulates that *“accessing databases or revealing information shall be made **with the strict observance of all legal provisions and orders in force on protecting classified information, as well as of processing personal data**, for which purpose the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the General Inspectorate of Border Police, through their subordinate structures, shall take all technical and organisational measures, hardware and software to ensure the protection and security of the calculation systems and of the data.*

Yes, both direct and indirect access.

The Cooperation Protocol on the prevention and combating of customs frauds, signed March 2005, stipulates that on-line access is granted to the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police to the database of the National Customs Authority which contains information regarding economic units, import-export customs statements, import fees, exemptions from import fees, goods transit, and means of transport, legislation and customs regulations. There is no reciprocity, in the sense that NCA does not have direct access to GIRP databases.

The General Inspectorate of Border Police has direct access to the database of the National Firearms Registry, under the administration of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, while the latter has access to the databases belonging to GIBP, to ENTRIES- EXITS for ROMANIANS and REMOVED, respectively. Access to NFR is granted on the basis of the *Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior from 19 October 2004 on the organisation and functioning of the National Firearms Registry*, as well as the *Joint Provisions for GIRP –GIBP from 7 March 2008*.

As mentioned under item II.2.1., within the Project TRIDENT, each worker has access to the databases of the institutions they come from: the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Protection, and the National Customs Authority, respectively. Thus, within TRIDENT, access to the databases belonging to the institutions involved occurs directly through their representatives, deployed within the project, the information accessed by one worker being later jointly capitalised on.

There is direct access to the IT databases granted between the International Police Cooperation Centre and the National Customs Authority, through the two customs specialists deployed within the Centre.

The Phare Convention 2005 – *Strengthening Romania’s institutional capacity in the field of protecting intellectual and industrial property rights and its Implementing Agreement* signed on 27th April 2007 between the beneficiary institutions, which aim at creating a database common to the beneficiary institutions in the field of intellectual and industrial property rights (the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the National Customs Authority, the Romanian State Office for Inventions and Trademarks, the Romanian Office for Copyrights, the Public Ministry).

This database is not yet functional, but about to be completed. It will be accessed by prosecutors (the Public Ministry), police officers (GIRP, GIBP) and personnel from the other units (NCA, RSOIT and ROC), entrusted with responsibilities in combating crimes committed in the field of intellectual and industrial property rights.

SI	Yes the agreement has provisions on exchange of information aiming at : ○ enhancing operational effectiveness ○ exchanging information on investigation techniques ○ exchanging statistical data on criminal offences and other irregularities The agreement does not prevent exchanging personal data. However, such data need to be exchanged in accordance with national personal data provisions. Following the agreement a Customs Liaison Officer has been placed at the Police, that has access to national and international police databases (Interpol, Europol). Through this Liaison Officer, the Police can access Customs data bases and search for the relevant information.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes. Relevant provisions of the Article 3 of the Agreement Mutual use of the information system and evidences, mutual assistance by operative - investigation activity, providing of information and data about new kind of vehicles and travel documents and about the manners of their falsification and fraudulent modification, exchange of information and data about measures taken with the national scope, exchange of information and data about new forms of cross-border crime. <u>PCWP</u>: Yes. All agreements include exchange of information and provision of them through databases, as well as provision of information relevant to detection of crime (depending on the field they are needed – for the work and competences of the Railway police in the criminal procedure, investigation of specific accidents, operational activities, etc.; defence, military field – terrorism, joint actions, eliminating of threats, special training, investigation of offences; justice – cooperation in connection with convicted and accused persons,...). <u>CCWP</u>: Yes. Executive Protocol on access to information and data from the information systems concluded between Police Headquarters of the Slovak Republic, Public Administration Division of the Ministry of Interior, Informatics and Telecommunication Office of the Ministry of Interior and Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic governs the manner of the information and data providing following the Article 3 sec. 1 of the Agreement. There is stated the following scope of data which are provided reciprocally: register of inhabitants, identification card, passports, foreigners with permission for residence in the Slovak Republic, searching for persons and identification of corpses, searching for cars, register of weapons and ammunition, private security guards, persona non grata, etc. <u>PCWP</u>: Yes. Besides what is mentioned by custom cooperation (annexed questionnaire), aforementioned agreements include as well exchange of information (no specific provisions only for personal data), which includes as well exchange of personal data, in compliance with law and as far as a person (offender, convicted, accused person, etc.) is concerned. Yes: direct/indirect Direct access (External databases available by the IS): General Prosecutor's Office - Rap sheet Registers (databases) of Ministry Interior: - Register of inhabitants, register of vehicles, + - Register of foreigners, driver's licenses, ID cards, etc - Register of passports - Registration of foreigners with permission for residence in Slovak Republic - Register of cars - Registration of search for the persons and for identification of corpses

	- Registration of search for vehicles Indirect access (via the request or phone call) Registers available to Customs Criminal Office on the basis of the written request (Social insurance Company) Ministry of Interior - registers available by phone call request - registers of the Mobile Network Operators Register of imprisoned persons
FI	Yes. Police, customs and border guard authorities exchange and share relevant information and strategic, tactical and operational intelligence. Yes. Law enforcement authorities in Finland are allowed by law to share personal data necessary for the performance of each other's duties. Yes, direct or indirect, depending on data. Law enforcement authorities have either direct or indirect access to each other's databases.
SE	Yes. Police and Customs started to produce the report on Organized Crimes together 10 years ago. The procedure concerning OCTA is the same. Operational intelligence information is exchanged on a daily basis. Yes. Yes, direct access to some databases. The Customs and the Coast Guard have direct access to some of the police databases and indirect access to Schengen- Europol- and Interpol databases.

II.3.	Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I also include the development and promotion of best practice.									
BG	Yes. Section X of the a.m. Instruction regulates other interaction forms, including qualification increase. This is carried out also by exchange of best practice during risk analysis of crime detection with regard to customs rules violation.									
CZ	Yes. Both agencies co-operate in, develop and promote established procedures.									
DK	Where appropriate, best practice is developed as a result of the close cooperation between the authorities in concern.									
DE	<table><tr><td>(a) – (c)</td><td>In some cases agreements also include rules on the development and promotion of best practice. However, in the context of institutionalised cooperation in GER, GÜS or GFG, for instance, new practice is constantly being developed in order to prevent and combat criminal offences as effectively as possible.</td></tr><tr><td>(j)</td><td>No - the development of best practice occurs informally, e.g.in the evaluation of joint action.</td></tr><tr><td>(k)</td><td>Yes, regular evaluation of cooperation is provided for.</td></tr><tr><td>(m)</td><td>Cooperation under the administrative agreement is regularly evaluated.</td></tr></table>		(a) – (c)	In some cases agreements also include rules on the development and promotion of best practice. However, in the context of institutionalised cooperation in GER, GÜS or GFG, for instance, new practice is constantly being developed in order to prevent and combat criminal offences as effectively as possible.	(j)	No - the development of best practice occurs informally, e.g.in the evaluation of joint action.	(k)	Yes, regular evaluation of cooperation is provided for.	(m)	Cooperation under the administrative agreement is regularly evaluated.
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(j)	No - the development of best practice occurs informally, e.g.in the evaluation of joint action.									
(k)	Yes, regular evaluation of cooperation is provided for.									
(m)	Cooperation under the administrative agreement is regularly evaluated.									
EL	It has been covered by the question I.3.									
ES	Yes. Customs’ staff is regularly invited to attend Training Courses, as students and trainers.									
FR	Yes. For example, the central office to combat unlawful trafficking in drugs (OCRTIS) and the national directorate of intelligence and customs investigations (DNRED) exchange best practices, especially in the combat against drug trafficking (modus operandi, risk analysis, use of special equipment for investigations ...)									
IE	Yes. The operational arrangements between police and customs include a debrief procedure from which best practice emanates.									
IT	Yes. One of the scopes is that of finding the best operational procedures in the framework of the foreseen cooperation forms.									
CY	Yes. The M.O.U. that has been signed between the Customs & Excise Department and the Police provides for the development and the implementation of best practices. Best Practice textbooks have been prepared for drug cases and particularly for controlled delivery as well									

	as for the handling of informants and they are annexed to the M.O.U.
LV	No
LT	Yes. Provisions of the agreement between Customs Department, State Border Guard Service and Police Department provides for sharing the experience and the best practice and cooperation on the issues of the professional qualifying and arranging common trainings.
HU	No
NL	Yes – evaluation of activities and development of best practices is an aspect of the organisation and working environment of police and customs officers and therefore is implied in the agreement.
AT	Yes
PL	Yes. The Agreements assume the exchange of conceptual elaborations, analyses, forecasts, training materials, as well as organization of common trainings.
PT	No
RO	Yes. According to the provisions of the Cooperation Protocol concluded between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on the prevention and combating of customs frauds- Ch. C, item 5, regular meetings are organised, for exchanges of experience, joint professional trainings for the personnel, analyses regarding ascertained customs crimes or minor offences, in order to establish common action strategies, or the impact of certain laws upon the customs activity, while identifying possible frauds. Pursuant to the provisions of the Protocol concluded between the Prosecutor's Office – POHCCJ and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie in 2005 – including the concrete plan of cooperation between the two institutions- the framework necessary for operational teamwork, as well as for the professional and specialised training of the non-commissioned officers/inspectors within the Romanian Gendarmerie is ensured.
SI	Yes, Police and Customs have agreed to share best practice, develop and organise joint training programmes and share technical equipment when required.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes. According to Article 3 section 1 of the Agreement, the contracting parties cooperates by mutual exchange of theirs experts in education-training processes. <u>PCWP</u>: Yes. Aforementioned agreements contain also joint trainings and education, professional training and development of designated officers in connection with concrete fields of crime or public safety, crisis management, etc. Also exchange of technical information, experiences and organizing scientific and technological conferences and

	seminars (in the field of development).
FI	Yes. Common instructions on controlled deliveries and joint investigation teams.
SE	Yes. Exchange on both operational and strategic levels guarantees development and promotion of best practice.

<i>II.4. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include procedures for operational matters.</i>																			
BG	Yes. While executing the main tasks the police and customs authorities carry out operational tracing of suspected persons or persons for which data exists that they perform crime activities. The police authorities inform the customs administration about persons suspected in smuggling and customs fraud so that scrutiny checks of the used vehicles or the companies can be carried out.																		
CZ	Yes																		
DK	Yes																		
DE	II.4 and II.5.1: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a)</td><td rowspan="3">Yes. The agreements include arrangements for operational matters. Joint action as such is not covered in the agreements; nor is it excluded, however.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td><td>No.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(e), (g)</td><td>The legal rules do also include operational content, but generally do not deal with this in detail.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(h)</td><td>The rules on the GTAZ also deal with the structure of operational information exchange.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(f)</td><td>Yes. The PDV 100 rules cover operational content in detail, also joint action in general. Joint action as such is not dealt with in those rules.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>Yes. Rules on the formation of joint investigation units are included, but not joint action as such.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(j)</td><td>No procedures on operational matters, but situation-based decision-making as part of regular coordination; joint action is also carried out.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(k)</td><td>The agreements lay down the <i>modus operandi</i> for joint action by authorities concerned on the basis of the law on combating undeclared unemployment. Joint inspections (e.g. of building sites) are regularly carried out.</td></tr> </table>	(a)	Yes. The agreements include arrangements for operational matters. Joint action as such is not covered in the agreements; nor is it excluded, however.	(b)	(c)	(d)	No.	(e), (g)	The legal rules do also include operational content, but generally do not deal with this in detail.	(h)	The rules on the GTAZ also deal with the structure of operational information exchange.	(f)	Yes. The PDV 100 rules cover operational content in detail, also joint action in general. Joint action as such is not dealt with in those rules.	(i)	Yes. Rules on the formation of joint investigation units are included, but not joint action as such.	(j)	No procedures on operational matters, but situation-based decision-making as part of regular coordination; joint action is also carried out.	(k)	The agreements lay down the <i>modus operandi</i> for joint action by authorities concerned on the basis of the law on combating undeclared unemployment. Joint inspections (e.g. of building sites) are regularly carried out.
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EL	Yes																		
ES	Yes																		
FR	Yes. For example, when the customs seize large quantities of drugs, the OCRTIS customs unit sets up procedures for information and intervention.																		

IE	Yes
IT	Yes
CY	Yes, operational matters are included in the M.O.U. and standard procedures to be followed have also been included.
LV	No
LT	Yes
HU	Yes
NL	Yes - Operations being confined to matters of information sharing and exchange.
AT	Yes
PL	Yes
PT	Yes
RO	Not on a regular basis. However, the activity of the Project TRIDENT Romania is regulated by Standard Operational Procedures. In this context, mention should be made that a new ruling framework for the activity of the joint teams is envisaged, by applying a new standardisation of these procedures, for better results. There are IT programmes regarding the procedure in case of operational aspects to which customs specialists deployed within the IPCC have access. The Protocols concluded between POHCCJ and the units belonging to MoIAR, from a procedural point of view, as operational procedure, come to detail on aspects of the law, with observance of the general framework established by the penal procedure.
SI	Yes, the agreement foresees establishment of joint investigation teams, special mobile teams, cooperation in international join operations and coordination of border operations.
SK	Yes
FI	Yes. Provisions on joint operations are laid down in the Government Decree on Cooperation between Police, Customs and Border Guard Authorities and in the new legislative proposal.
SE	No, no formal procedures are included.

<i>II.5.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint action.</i>									
<i>II.5.2. Please explain what joint operations have been carried out or are planned for what types of crime.</i>									
BG	- Yes, joint operations have been carried out. - There are plans to carry out joint operations. Joint checks are performed through the establishment of joint mobile groups which are used for the prevention of smuggling of goods and countering illegal immigration, as well as for the detention of persons who have committed violations against the customs, currency, excise and border regime and the crimes connected with them. Regular joint operations are conducted in the field of the fight against smuggling, commercial fraud and drug trafficking, including also controlled deliveries in the fight against drug trafficking. Joint checks are performed in the lien of international cooperation when this is envisaged in an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party. The cooperation with the National Revenue Agency includes inter alia the conduct of joint controlling activities on site and by documents. The interaction between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food concerning the preservation of the forests of the Republic of Bulgaria foresees mutually agreed actions between both Ministries upon written request.								
CZ	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Smuggling of drugs, cigarettes.								
DK	Yes Cooperation between the police and the customs authorities includes cooperation on combating trafficking in human beings and drugs, counterfeit products, contraband, serious tax evasion and other economic crimes etc. Joint actions are carried out within the framework of this ongoing cooperation. The authorities in concern have, within the framework of the Baltic Sea Task Force, participated in several joint control actions regarding arms trafficking.								
DE	II.4 and II.5.1: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a)</td><td rowspan="3">Yes. The agreements include arrangements for operational matters. Joint action as such is not covered in the agreements; nor is it excluded, however.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td><td>No.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(e), (g)</td><td>The legal rules do also include operational content, but generally do not deal with this in detail.</td></tr> </table>	(a)	Yes. The agreements include arrangements for operational matters. Joint action as such is not covered in the agreements; nor is it excluded, however.	(b)	(c)	(d)	No.	(e), (g)	The legal rules do also include operational content, but generally do not deal with this in detail.
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EL	Joint operations have been carried out among the competent enforcement agencies, but not within the frameworks of a previous agreement. Smuggling, drugs, etc.										
ES	– Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Yes – No joint operations have been carried out. – There are plans to carry out joint operations. Yes Joint operations have been carried out in the field of smuggling, drug trafficking and fraud activities. Let's quote the Operation Gades in the second half of 2007, as an example of the fight against the smuggling of tobacco from the border with Gibraltar. In such operation took part Civil Guard Units and the Customs and Special Tax Services. In general, under the Regulation quoted in this document, joint operations between Civil Guard and Customs can be undertaken.										
FR	Yes, joint operations are organised between customs, police and gendarmerie. Joint operations by customs/police/gendarmerie are carried out regularly and on a long-standing basis, mainly for drugs, counterfeit goods and the unlawful sale of cigarettes.										
IE	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Joint operations and controlled deliveries are regularly carried out in both drugs and fiscal operations. The Police also participate in some CCWP joint operations. (Red Nose)										

IT	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Joint controls have been planned and carried out, following a joint activity of risk analysis in specific matters related to: - illicit traffic of waste and archaeological heritages - illicit traffic of goods effected by radioactivity - joint operations within PSI programs - fight against smuggling, counterfeit, drugs, and so on.
CY	Yes, joint actions are included, and up-to-date numerous operations have been carried out. • Local IPR operations • International Operations on drugs (COSPOL, JCO etc)
LV	No ---
LT	Yes The agreements provide for carrying out joint operations and conducting other operational measures for combating criminal activities. Joint operations are planed for the future and were carried out in the past in cooperation with Customs, Police, Border Guard Service and State Security Department for combating smuggling, trespass of the state border, illegal circulation of narcotic substances and other crimes.
HU	– Yes, joint operations have been carried out. – There are plans to carry out joint operations. Smuggling of cigarettes, drug trafficking.
NL	Yes - joint operations are sometimes carried out in the framework of this agreement Smuggle of drugs, cigarettes and weapons and exchange of information regarding crime and terrorism.
AT	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Combating drug trafficking, cigarette smuggling, undeclared employment and illegal immigration.
PL	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. On the whole territory of the country there have been common actions by the Police, Customs Service and the Border Guard (ia. called „STAY”) aimed at combating illegal immigration as well as crimes and petty offences connected with an import and export of goods (ie. operations PALLAS, MATTTHEW) or against an illegal circulation of the foreign currency. Special teams that have been operating at regional (voivodship) level work together mainly with the Customs Service and the Border Guard to prevent and combat crimes against antiques.
PT	Yes, many joint operations have been carried out during the last years. The joint operations carried out were focused on illicit drug trafficking, customs offences and infringements related to the circulation of goods (VAT and vehicles).

RO	Yes The joint operations carried out between MoIAR units, or between one or more MoIAR units and other law enforcement authorities apply to the following domains: - preventing and combating illicit drug taking and drug trafficking; - cases of missing minors: search actions in the area close to the border; - preventing and combating financial fraud; - protecting intellectual property rights; - protecting the EU financial interests; - protecting the national movable and immovable cultural patrimony: identifications/checks; Main ascertained crimes: - drug trafficking; - trafficking in strategic materials, weaponry, ammunition, and other forbidden substances; - trafficking in excised goods; - trafficking in goods that infringe upon intellectual property rights; - internet theft; - tax evasion; - money laundering; - bank cards forgery / skimming. The procedures for joint actions have been agreed upon, function of the checks concerned.
SI	Yes, the agreement provides for joint actions. There have been no joint police - customs operations organised, however, both authorities participate in some customs or police led operations to contribute to the overall success of operations and better operational results.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes, joint operations have been carried out, but not on the basis of agreement or arrangements mentioned in section I. <u>PCWP</u>: – Yes, joint operations have been carried out and – There are plans to carry out joint operations. <u>CCWP</u>: Ad hoc (smuggling of drugs, weapons, high-taxed goods, IPR, agricultural products, tax and duty frauds,..) <u>PCWP</u>: For example cooperation of Police and Railway police regarding Transpol Express joint European operation. Other joint actions and activities with custom authorities and with prosecution in the field of organised crime.
FI	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Joint operations have been carried out in the fields of crime where law enforcement authorities' mandates coincid, i.e. in combating narcotics and financial crime at national and international level.
SE	Yes, joint operations have been carried out. Organized crime connected to drugs, weapons, tobacco and alcohol.

<i>II.6.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint mobile patrols¹.</i>					
<i>II.6.2. Please explain the types of crime for which mobile patrols are envisaged.</i>					
BG	Yes, they include joint mobile patrols. The joint mobile groups between the Customs Agency and the Police services are used for the prevention of smuggling of goods and for combating illegal immigration, as well as for the detention of persons who have committed violations against the customs, currency, excise and border regime and the crimes connected with them.				
CZ	Yes Smuggling, trafficking of human beings, evading of paying taxes and duties, counterfeiting, objects of cultural heritage etc.				
DK	No N/A				
DE	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(j)</td><td>Yes – Joint patrols by customs and federal police and/or regional police forces take place in some regions where needed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(k)</td><td>Yes, non-suspicious checks, in particular, are also carried out in the context of joint action.</td></tr> </table> Joint mobile patrols cover all types of offence which come within the purview of the officers involved. However, emphasis is often placed on a particular area of crime (e.g. cigarette smuggling, prevention of illegal entry or surveillance of commercial passenger and goods traffic in the case of (j)).	(j)	Yes – Joint patrols by customs and federal police and/or regional police forces take place in some regions where needed.	(k)	Yes, non-suspicious checks, in particular, are also carried out in the context of joint action.
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(k)	Yes, non-suspicious checks, in particular, are also carried out in the context of joint action.				
EL	No, joint patrols are not provided. ----				
ES	Yes PLAN FOR MONITORING DIESEL OIL, Operations carried out during the years 2007 and 2008, coordinated in time throughout the whole country, in which the Civil Guard and Customs officials from DAVA (Assistance Direction for Customs Surveillance) took part jointly in search controls to detect the MISUSE OF DUTY EXEMPT DIESEL OIL in vehicles, using reactive tests which, according to such controls were successful in a percentage of 3,82 in the last stage.				

¹ The German language version of the Council Recommendation has "*gemeinsame mobile Sondereinheiten*" [joint mobile special units] for the English "joint mobile patrol squads". The term "*gemeinsame mobile Streifen*" [joint mobile patrols] has been opted for in the questionnaire.

FR	No There is no standing agreement on the implementation of joint mobile patrols; however such patrols can be carried out in the framework of joint operations.
IE	No. Joint mobile patrols are not conducted. However, Officers regularly operate together during controlled deliveries. In addition, joint Customs/Garda checkpoints are set up periodically under a Multi-Agency Checkpoint Programme to tackle haulage industry irregularities. . N/A
IT	Yes, for the protocol sub 4 The scope, for protocol sub 4, and only for the Cooperation Center of Ventimiglia, is that of the fight against illicit traffics, in particular counterfeiting, drugs, mineral oils and smuggling in the nearby of the border point of Ventimiglia.
CY	Yes According to the provisions of the M.O.U. joint mobile patrols can be realised for the implementation of the objectives in the fields of cooperation as described in answer I. 2.
LV	No ----
LT	Yes. There are two agreements on joint mobile patrols: - Agreement on the Cooperation between Customs Department and Police Department in the Area of the Activities of Customs Mobile Groups and Police Units. - Agreement on the Cooperation between Customs Department and State Border Guard Service in the Area of the Activities of Customs Mobile Groups and units of State Border Guard Service. Joint mobile patrols are used only in cases of carrying out joint actions on the inspection and examination of the means of transport on land roads. Joint mobile patrols are envisaged for prevention and fight against all types of crimes within the competence of Customs, Police and Border Guard Service.
HU	Yes Smuggling of persons and goods.
NL	No Not applicable
AT	Yes. They are not confined to any particular types of crime.
PL	Yes <u>It refers to point 4</u> The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 January 2004 in cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard. The cooperation scope includes carrying out tasks by the Border Guard and the Custom Service and depends inter alia on organizing joint patrols

	with a view to controlling of goods and persons in the territory of Poland The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of Republic of Poland of 28 January 2004 on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard. The type of crimes were indicated in point I.2 of this questionnaire.
PT	No -----
RO	Yes On 18.12.2006, the Transport Police Directorate within the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police concluded with the Romanian Naval Authority a collaboration protocol aimed at preventing and combating of crimes, ensuring order and public safety in the river and maritime harbours, on passenger and goods ships navigating on the Romanian sector of the Danube River and the Black Sea. On the basis of the provisions stipulated in this collaboration instrument, through the subordinated units, joint patrolling on the Danube can be performed, according to a joint schedule agreed upon, in order to check, on the basis of competences, upon the activities developed with naval transportation means by the authorised economic units, as well as upon the observance of the legislation in force. Also, according to the principle of decentralisation, plans have been set up on areas, for the collaboration between the territorial units of the Naval Transportation Police and the territorial units of the Border Police, aiming at ensuring order and public safety in the river and maritime harbours on the Romanian sector of the Danube River and the Black Sea and on the passenger and goods ships navigating on the Romanian territorial waters, as well as at preventing and combating the specific criminality. According to these plans, joint actions are established, which comprise also mobile patrols for specific actions in the common areas of interest. The mobile teams belonging to NCA are employed to ascertain crimes in the customs, fiscal domains of the goods to be excised and in the domain of tax evasion.
SI	Yes, joint mobile patrols are foreseen. The agreement does not limit joint mobile patrols to particular sort of crime.
SK	No N/A
FI	Yes. This kind of actions are carried out between the Customs and the Border Guard at the border-crossing points and between the three authorities in traffic control, whose aim is to intervene primarily in smuggling, illegal immigration and traffic offences.
SE	No ----

II.7.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint investigation teams.									
II.7.2. Please explain the types of crime for which joint investigation teams are envisaged.									
BG	No, the customs administration has no investigation functions. -----								
CZ	Yes Both agencies can set up joint working teams operating in criminal offences of smuggling, evading taxes and duties, infringements of intellectual property rights etc.								
DK	See II.1 N/A								
DE		<table><tr><td>(a),(c)</td><td>28 joint investigation teams on drugs have been set up. These are permanent investigation and intervention units comprising customs and police officers for combating serious and organised narcotics crime. In the area of money laundering, 15 joint financial investigation units have been set up.</td></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Yes, the formation of joint investigation teams is envisaged for combating proliferation.</td></tr><tr><td>(k)</td><td>Under the law on combating undeclared employment the customs, police and regional financial authorities can set up joint investigation units to combat undeclared and illegal employment, in agreement with the public prosecutor's office. The agreements organise this activity in particular by prescribing the <i>modus operandi</i>.</td></tr></table>	(a),(c)	28 joint investigation teams on drugs have been set up. These are permanent investigation and intervention units comprising customs and police officers for combating serious and organised narcotics crime. In the area of money laundering, 15 joint financial investigation units have been set up.	(i)	Yes, the formation of joint investigation teams is envisaged for combating proliferation.	(k)	Under the law on combating undeclared employment the customs, police and regional financial authorities can set up joint investigation units to combat undeclared and illegal employment, in agreement with the public prosecutor's office. The agreements organise this activity in particular by prescribing the <i>modus operandi</i> .	
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EL	No, joint investigating squalls are not provided. ----								
ES	Yes Smuggling, Drug Trafficking and Fraud.								
FR	Yes, in the context of a joint referral activated by a rogatory letter. Joint investigation teams (joint referrals) made up of personnel from police criminal investigation, gendarmes and the national customs investigation department (Service National des Douanes Judiciaire = SNDJ) can be set up for cases of drugs and money								

	laundering. Joint referrals to customs and police investigation units are provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code (article 28-1 II).
IE	Yes. Police can operate JITs under Article 13 of the 2000 Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [Criminal Justice legislation]. Customs operate JITs under the Naples 11 Convention . There is provision for police involvement in Customs JITs and vice versa. In respect of Customs, the type of crime that JITs might be appropriate for would include drug/precursor smuggling, fiscal smuggling, IPR and smuggling of other prohibited goods.
IT	No -----
CY	Yes According to the provisions of the M.O.U. joint investigation teams can be realised for the implementation of the objectives in the fields of cooperation as described in answer I. 2.
LV	No. The terms for establishment of joint investigation teams are defined in Criminal Procedure Law. Joint investigation teams can be established by a decision of Prosecutor's Office for investigation of any type of crime.
LT	Yes Joint investigation teams are established in cases when several law enforcement institutions are carrying out investigations or operational measures against the same person or the same organized group. According to the provisions of the article 171 of the Criminal Proceedings Code of the Republic of Lithuania the prosecutor has the right to establish a joint investigation team consisting of the officials of several different pre-trial institutions.
HU	Yes Offences related to organized criminal groups.
NL	No Smuggle of drugs, cigarettes and weapons.
AT	Yes, in specific cases, at the request of the public prosecutor's office. Cigarette smuggling as organised crime and tax evasion or tax fraud.
PL	Yes. Agreements enable establishing common coordination teams for planning of process of cooperation, direct management or supervision of actions within the framework of cooperation or for analysis and assessment of results of these actions. Common coordination teams may be appointed to all types of crime for which support of appropriate services can be provided.
PT	Yes The types of crimes envisaged by JIT are: customs and tax crimes, and money laundering.
RO	Yes Main types of crimes for which joint investigation teams are envisaged are: - customs fraud crimes; - drug trafficking;

	- trafficking in strategic materials, weaponry, ammunition, and other forbidden substances; - trafficking in excised goods; - trafficking in goods that infringe upon intellectual property rights; - tax evasion; - money laundering; - smuggling.
SI	Yes, joint investigation teams can be established. Joint investigation teams are not limited to particular sort of crime.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes <u>PCWP</u>: Yes – partially, depends on the agreement, cooperation in investigation of criminal offences (agreement with Ministry of defence), ad hoc teams according to specific case/investigation. For example ad hoc joint investigation teams with custom authorities. <u>CCWP</u>: Ad hoc (smuggling of drugs, weapons, high-taxed goods, tax and duty frauds,...) <u>PCWP</u>: According to aforementioned point, for example terrorism, but as well other not specified criminal offences. (For example drugs, cigarettes, illegal trafficking in them,...)
FI	Yes. Joint investigations are carried out when mandates coincide, particularly in narcotics offences.
SE	Yes Drug offences including precursors, weapon offences and IPR offences.

II.8.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint intelligence teams.											
II.8.2. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include sharing of equipment by different agencies. If so, please explain what types of equipment are shared by what agencies.											
II.8.3. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include cooperation on the development, purchasing, deployment and use of technology.											
BG	No The instruction for interaction between the customs services and the police provides the joint use of infrastructure and technical means (including special technical equipment for observation and control, radio-means for direct communication etc.) No										
CZ	No Yes Both agencies can share technical equipment and mutually use software products which have been realised by their own sources (in-house solution). Yes Both agencies can co-ordinate process in areas of purchasing of the special information technology and the special software for the support of their own units.										
DK	Yes No No										
DE	The agreements do not usually provide specifically for such teams. However, exchange of intelligence among the officers involved is an intrinsic part of cooperation under these agreements. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a)</td><td rowspan="3">Yes. All technical equipment, means of communication, service vehicles and other apparatus are generally used jointly by police and customs investigation services in the context of joint investigation teams.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>Yes. This is determined if required.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(j)</td><td>No – but mutual technical support is possible if required.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(m)</td><td>Yes. Joint use of office and IT equipment and service vehicles.</td></tr> </table> No	(a)	Yes. All technical equipment, means of communication, service vehicles and other apparatus are generally used jointly by police and customs investigation services in the context of joint investigation teams.	(b)	(c)	(i)	Yes. This is determined if required.	(j)	No – but mutual technical support is possible if required.	(m)	Yes. Joint use of office and IT equipment and service vehicles.
(a)	Yes. All technical equipment, means of communication, service vehicles and other apparatus are generally used jointly by police and customs investigation services in the context of joint investigation teams.										
(b)											
(c)											
(i)	Yes. This is determined if required.										
(j)	No – but mutual technical support is possible if required.										
(m)	Yes. Joint use of office and IT equipment and service vehicles.										

EL	No, joint information teams are not provided. No, exchange of tools, between competent agencies, is not provided. No, co-operation in the field of technology is not provided.
ES	Yes. Nowadays, there are some joint intelligence teams operating, focussed mainly on Risk Assessment. Yes. - Technological Equipment (Computers) - Radiological Detection Equipment. -----
FR	There is no standing agreement on the implementation of joint intelligence teams. However, operational information is exchanged daily, especially in the fight against drugs. For example, a customs officer is seconded to the central information control unit of the anti-drugs office (OCRTIS) in Nanterre. In addition, customs officers also work jointly with police personnel and gendarmes in inter-ministerial units which are anti-drugs branches located in Fort-de-France (Martinique) and (in the near future) in Saint-Martin. Yes. Joint purchases are made by customs, police and gendarmes for marked vehicles and motorcycles, spare parts and tyres. The introduction of semi-automatic hand-guns led the customs service to purchase new arms in the framework of joint purchases police/gendarmerie/customs. Munitions purchasing is currently being prepared under the aegis of the gendarmerie. Yes. In the context of the implementation of the government policy to fight against irregular immigration, the customs service has since 2005 been involved in the “VISABIO” national database of visa applicants. This database stocks alphanumeric data of the applicants’ civil status, the specifications of the visa sticker and the biometric elements. All authorities in charge of internal security - the police, the gendarmerie and the customs will be able to consult this system for the management of the border crossing points in the context of checking individual’s status with regard to immigration. The customs also takes part in the inter-ministerial programme (customs / police / gendarmerie) set up to implement the equipment for automatic licence plate recognition created in 2007.
IE	No Yes. There is no formal agreement in place for the sharing of equipment. Customs make detector dog teams, CCTV and X-ray scanning equipment available for police operations on request. Tracking equipment has also been shared in Controlled Deliveries involving tobacco. Yes. A national secure radio network, which includes both police and customs is being developed.
IT	Yes Yes. Considering that the control activities are carried out in Customs areas, the use of the scanners owned by Customs Agency is foreseen by the cooperation and in case even the possible use of the Customs Laboratories. Other equipment, like those for radiation detection are shared with Fireworks Corp.

	No
CY	Yes. The M.O.U. provides for the establishment of a joint intelligence team before a joint action takes place, aiming at the collection, exchange, evaluation and analysis of information. Yes. Drug detection dogs, x-ray machines, etc. Yes. According to the provisions of the M.O.U. the Police and the Customs & Excise Department cooperate to prepare an annual joint plan for the purchase of equipments to be used from both Services.
LV	No. The terms for establishment of joint intelligence teams are defined in Investigatory Operations Law. Yes. The Instruction states that authorities perform cooperation by supporting each other with special technical means and equipment (types of equipment are not specified). Yes. The Strategy foresees the development of operational work in the organized crime field by establishing more efficient systems of information exchange and analysis, as well by ensuring analytic departments with necessary technical means and software systems, with access to data bases and by improving information systems for exchange with intelligence information. The Instruction defines the necessity to perform cooperation of authorities by informing on institution's plans on the development of technical basis.
LT	No Yes. Agreement between Customs Department, State Border Guard Service and Police Department provides for the common use and sharing of all types of special equipment for combating criminal activities.
HU	Yes. Established to combat illegal cigarette trafficking more effectively. Yes. Vehicles and other devices can be shared by police and customs. No.
NL	No No No
AT	Yes, in specific cases. For intelligence gathering and analysis. Yes. The Federal Ministry of Finance/customs administration has two mobile X-ray scanners which can inspect vehicles up to the size of a lorry and reveal their contents (in part). The Federal Ministry of the Interior is allowed to participate in such checks. The Federal Ministry of Finance may, in financial investigations, make use of the phone-tapping facilities available to the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Yes. See section II.8.2.
PL	No

	Yes. In General, the Agreement, refers to lending possessed devices and other equipment and secondment of experts in order to operate the devices and equipment <u>It refers to point 2</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. <u>It refers to point 4</u> The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 January 2004 on cooperation between the Custom Service and the Border Guard. Yes <u>It refers to point 2</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. The Agreement enables specialized technical support during official duties in the following fields: - technical and technological consultations, - forensic expertise and other specialist researches. <u>It refers to point 4</u> The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 of January 2004 on cooperation between the Custom Sreivice and the Border Guard. The Agreement refers inter alia to cooperation between communication and IT services and carrying out joint telecommunication investments improving performing the duty tasks in border crossing points.
PT	No Yes. The agreement between CP and GDCE (I.2 - B) stipulates the mutual sharing of PC's and communication equipments. Yes, the same agreement mentioned in II.8.2.
RO	Yes. Every TRIDENT Office has 2 analysts from each institution participating in the project. The three TRIDENT groups aim at obtaining joint analytical products, which are forwarded to the prosecutor and at operationally informing the specialised units. The information is dealt with in joint teams, the case workers having access to the databases of the institutions from which they were deployed, as well as to the databases of the public and the private institutions acting in the three areas in which the TRIDENT Offices (groups) function (Constanța Harbour Authority, Constanța Harbour Master's Office, the Romanian Road Authority, the Trade Registry's Office, air operators etc.).

	Yes. Such a case is represented by Project TRIDENT Romania, where the logistics necessary to the good functioning of the TRIDENT offices is used jointly by all the members of the group (e.g.: vehicles, IT equipment). Also, upon the request of GIBP, GIRP participates with personnel and technique in operational and informative actions in the border area, so as to counteract the actions of the criminal groups. Several IT terminals belonging to IPCC are jointly used by the deployed customs personnel. Yes. Within the Project TRIDENT, software for intelligence analysis is used. The General Inspectorate of Romanian Police checks upon the suspect means of transport at border points, using special devices to detect strategic materials or Chemical, Bacteriological, Radiological and Nuclear agents (according to the Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior from 2 September 2005). CNA ensures the logistics and the financial resources necessary to perform the tasks under its competences, with application of the principles of transparency and coordination of task distribution function of priorities. (Protocol from 2005, Art. 1 letter h).
SI	No joint intelligence teams are envisaged. Yes, sharing of equipment is possible by the agreement. Details of equipment to be shared should be defined on a case by case basis. No such provisions can be found in the agreement.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: No <u>PCWP</u>: No – only cooperation in the field of intelligence services (with Ministry of Defence and Slovak Intelligence Service). <u>CCWP</u>: Yes. The liaison customs officer uses the computer equipment, data network and telecommunication facility at the Europol National Unit. <u>PCWP</u>: Yes. For example ENU and custom authorities – room, working place, IT facility is provided by Police Force for custom officer. As well sharing the equipment – police and custom authorities – liaison custom officer in National Antidrug Unit at Police forces. <u>CCWP</u>: Yes. The contracting parties cooperate by supply of technical equipment including new technology, information systems and evidences. <u>PCWP</u>: No. There are no specific provisions, but generally this kind of cooperation could be included in exchange of information and in technological development.
FI	Yes. <i>Yes. The technical units of the Police and Customs are located in the same place, and compatible or even the same technology is developed for police and customs authorities. Equipment for surveillance and tracing, x-ray equipment and transport equipment.</i> Yes. <i>The Police and Customs have agreed on joint development and purchasing of technology provided that the equipment is used by both the Police and Customs.</i>

SE	Yes. Joint intelligence cooperation is carried out when appropriate in projects and ad hoc operational matters often related to organized crime. Yes. Technical equipment mainly in the field of communication and surveillance. Yes. General equipment
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<i>II.9.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include, where necessary and in accordance with national law, exchange of liaison officers at national headquarters level for police, customs and other competent authorities.</i>	
<i>II.9.2. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include exchange of liaison officers at the Europol national unit and at national desks in Europol.</i>	
BG	The activity of the mobile custom & police groups is managed by a mutual operational center where there is a police liaison officer. The Customs Agency has seconded an officer to the National informational and analytical unit on drug substances. The exchange of the stated liaison officers is regulated by mutual orders, issued by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Interior. No
CZ	Yes Yes
DK	Yes. See I.3. No
DE	Yes, a number of authorities, including the Customs Criminal Investigation Office, delegate liaison officers to the Joint Anti-terrorism Centre (GTAZ) (see (h) above). In addition, there is a joint agreement on the deployment abroad of liaison personnel (see (d) above). Yes, see (n) above.
EL	No Yes
ES	N/A
FR	Yes. The customs service has a liaison officer at the OCRTIS (central anti-drugs office) in Nanterre and some customs officers work jointly with police and gendarmes in the branch offices in Fort-de-France and shortly in Saint-Martin (see point II 8. 1.). The customs service will also play a part, side by side with the gendarmerie and the navy in the Coordination Centre to combat drugs trafficking in the Mediterranean (CeCLAD-M), located in Toulon. This centre, which should be operational by the end of 2008, will work to centralise maritime intelligence on drug trafficking in the Mediterranean. The customs service is involved at the MAOC-N (Maritime Analysis and Operations Center – Narcotics in Lisbon), alternating with the police and the gendarmerie. The customs service works actively together with the French assets recovery agency (Plate-forme d'identification des avoirs criminels = PIAC): - cooperation between the national directorate of customs intelligence and investigations (Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières (DNRED) and the representatives of the assets recovery agency (PIAC) in the context of the Camden Asset Recovery inter-agency network(=CARIN) to recover the proceeds of crime; - designation of the national customs investigations department(= SNDJ) as contact point for the customs service inside the PIAC. Yes, some customs officers are seconded to EUROPOL headquarters and in the French EUROPOL national unit (ENU).

IE	Yes. There are national and local liaison arrangements between police and customs in place in respect of drugs law enforcement. A Customs officer is a member of the Europol National Unit and a Customs Officer has recently been assigned as Europol Liaison Officer in Den Haag. Yes. See above.
IT	No, where needed contact points. Yes, in the framework of the participation to Joint Customs Operations (sub I.2. 6).
CY	Yes Yes
LV	Yes No
LT	Yes. Criminal Information Analysis Centre is established for close cooperation of liaison officers at national headquarters level for Police, Customs and Border Guard Service. No, the agreements have no provisions concerning the Europol. State Border Guard Service has appointed contact persons for cooperation with the Europol Lithuanian national unit.
HU	Yes Yes
NL	Yes - See answer II.2.1 No
AT	Yes Yes
PL	Yes. The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Head of the Customs Service on cooperation and common usage of the liaison officers of the Police and the Border Guard by the Police, the Border Guard and the Customs Service signed on 11 of October 2007. No
PT	Yes No
RO	No Romania has a representative appointed for EUROPOL (the Hague).
SI	Exchange of liaison officers is provided by the agreement. A Customs officer is positioned at the Police Headquarters to have access to various Police databases and to provide data from Customs databases. Also a customs officer is serving as a liaison officer for both Customs and Police at the SECI center in Bucharest.

	No, however, the Customs liaison officer is positioned at the Police Headquarters, in the Department for International Police Cooperation, where also the Europol National Unit is situated. This allows close cooperation and direct communication between the ENU (staffed by the Police) and Customs officers.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: No <u>PCWP</u>: Yes – in ENU, in National Antidrug Unit at Police Force, for aforementioned agreements no. <u>CCWP</u>: Yes <u>PCWP</u>: Yes – in ENU
FI	Yes. Yes, Finnish Customs has a liaison officer at Europol together with the Finnish Police. All law enforcement authorities have liaison officers at the joint police, customs and border guard intelligence centre, which is situated in the same organisation with ENU Finland.
SE	Yes Yes, liaison officers from both the Customs and the Police.

<i>II.10.1 Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint training schemes by the competent authorities, where appropriate with CEPOL support.</i>		
BG	Yes, article 53 of the Instruction for interaction between the authorities of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance includes provisions for mutual qualification aimed at improving cooperation between the staffs of both parties.	
CZ	No	
DK	Yes. Courses on serious economic crime etc. arranged by the Police Academy of the Danish National Police are available for both police and customs authorities among other relevant authorities.	
DE	(a)	Yes. Police and customs administration personnel may take part in training events organised by the other administration, if this is possible and useful. In the joint <i>Grundstoffüberwachungsstelle</i> – <i>GÜS</i> (Precursor Monitoring Authority) and in the Joint Financial Investigative Teams, new members are initiated into the activities through jointly organised training schemes. Employees of both these agencies frequently hold joint training events for third parties. The agreements do not refer explicitly to assistance from the CEPOL; however, the training provided by the CEPOL is in principle also open to employees of the Customs Criminal Investigation Office.
	(b)	
	(c)	
	(i)	Yes, possibility of cross-participation in specialist courses and of participation as guests.
	(j)	Yes, possibility of cross-participation in specialist courses held by partner administrations.
	(k)	The agreements provide for general encouragement of cooperation, e.g. through joint training events with the <i>Land</i> tax authorities.
	(l)	No, but possibility of cross-participation in specialist courses and of participation as guests.
EL	No	
ES	N/A	
FR	Despite the fact that CEPOL courses are still not open to French Custom officers via the French CEPOL National Contact Point, some common training schemes are planned. They are related to functioning of the PCCCs: the joint police-customs offices at internal Schengen borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Italy and Spain plus Switzerland. One training day is proposed to each new Police/Custom officer posted in a PCCC, in order to present to them general information about Police/Customs Forces, the main rules governing them, joint work, etc.	

	The Customs Service works together with the gendarmerie for initial and in-service training of the national customs investigations department, for the training of divers and the security trainers of the national directorate of customs intelligence and investigations (Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières =DNRED).
IE	Yes. Some limited joint training exercises have taken place between police and customs. These would cover such areas as operating at crime scenes, search of premises/person, legal procedures, case law.
IT	No
CY	Yes. The M.O.U. provides for the establishment of a joint committee for the development of a common training strategy. Common training seminars and workshops are organized in order to: • share experiences, • receive training in subjects of common interest, • receive training in specialized or technical matters, • exchange specialized documents. Furthermore, a provision has been included in the M.O.U. for seeking support of CEPOL, for the purposes of joint training for the members of the Customs and the Police, when this is deemed appropriate.
LV	Yes. The Strategy foresees to train officials of analytic departments by attracting foreign experts (agencies are not specified).
LT	Yes. The agreement between Customs Department, Police department and State Border Guard Service provides for exchange of experience in organizing professional trainings and arrangement of joint trainings. Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania a member of the CEPOL network cooperates with Police Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania in organizing CEPOL trainings on „Criminal Intelligence and Risk Assessment“ and „Human Trafficking“. There are no formal agreements concerning CEPOL trainings.
HU	Yes
NL	No
AT	On the whole, no. They do not include joint training schemes, but do include practical investigation courses (with police instructors). Joint training schemes for internet training and EU database use in combating fraud.
PL	Yes
PT	Yes, all the agreements specify training programs, except agreement in I.2 – E, however the CEPOL support it's not included.
RO	Yes. The training activities were performed at national level, up to now not involving the cooperation with CEPOL. There is a series of protocols concluded at inter-institutional level, which comprise articles and provisions establishing plans and joint actions in point of training, for the prevention and combating of crime. Of these, we mention below: <i>the Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Customs Authority on preventing and combating of antisocial activities infringing upon the national cultural patrimony, signed December 2003,</i>

	<i>the Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Anti-Drug Agency towards enhancing the fight against illicit drug taking and drug trafficking, concluded March 2004,</i> <i>the Collaboration Protocol between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances on preventing and combating of customs frauds, signed March 2005,</i> <i>the Cooperation Protocol between the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Ministry of Public Finances for the prevention and combating of transborder crime, from April 2005,</i> <i>the Collaboration Protocol in the field of preventing and combating of trafficking in human beings concluded in December 2006 between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons.</i>
SI	Yes, joint training schemes are provided for in the agreement. CEPOL is not specifically mentioned.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: No <u>PCWP</u>: Yes. Joint trainings of experts or officers are included in all agreements.
FI	Yes. The police, customs and border guard authorities have a joint training group which plans and organises joint training.
SE	There is some coordination between by the police and customs training centres.

<i>II.11.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include exchange of information on and, where applicable, common evaluation of the application of analytical and investigative techniques.</i> <i>II.11.2. Please explain the types of crime for which exchange of information on and, where applicable, common evaluation of the application of analytical and investigative techniques are envisaged.</i>	
BG	Yes, an Operative Coordination Center has been created. Based on regular information exchange this Center prepares a joint evaluation of the operational situation and risk analysis on national level for the purposes of interaction. - smuggling and trafficking in human beings prevention and detection, - illegal migration counteraction; - prevention and detection of customs, currency and excise duty legislation; - prevention and detection of cross-border trafficking in monuments of culture, precious historical findings and art objects; - counteraction of illegal trafficking in hazardous materials and goods with possible double-use; - counteraction of trafficking in counterfeit money , payment means and official Documents; - prevention and counteraction of illicit trafficking in drug substances, their analogues and precursors; - prevention of forest, game and fish in the national fishing preserves on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.
CZ	Yes The types of crime are not specified in the agreement itself, but it results from the criminal procedure code. The exchange of information is envisaged in areas of joint competences such as drugs, weapons, taxes, smuggling and others which concern the protection of society.
DK	No N/A
DE	The agreements do not generally define in detail the exchange of information on analytical and investigative techniques. However, specialist information in this field is exchanged as part of the cooperation in good faith between the authorities concerned, in accordance with the purpose of the respective agreement.
EL	Yes Drugs
ES	N/A
FR	Yes. A customs officer is seconded to the inter-ministerial (customs/police/gendarmerie) service for technical assistance (Service Interministériel d'Assistance Technique = SIAT). In the framework of the SIAT, police and customs exchange information on techniques specific to investigations. This can be used for the fight against drugs, counterfeit goods, cigarette smuggling and money-laundering – the customs service being competent for controlled deliveries and undercover activities in these areas (Customs code, article 67 bis).

IE	No N/A
IT	No
CY	Yes According to the provisions of the M.O.U., the exchange of information and common evaluation of the application of analytical and investigative techniques is foreseen in the fields of cooperation as described in answer I. 2.
LV	Yes The Instruction foresees exchange of information on state border security issues, inter alia, on - trafficking in human beings; - crimes related to drugs, weapons, munitions, explosives; - to prevent and detect illegal movement of vehicles across the state border; - to prevent and detect illegal movement of persons across the state border; - violation of Customs regulations; - detention of wanted persons. Concerning the common evaluation of the application of analytical and investigative techniques, the Strategy envisages providing evaluation of information and appropriate application. As well as to introduce within law enforcement authorities information evaluation system based on the reliability of 4 grades information sources and on the credibility of 4 grades information criteria.
LT	Yes Illegal circulation of narcotic substances, firearms and explosives, human trading, thefts of the vehicles, illegal migration, terrorism, smuggling, trespass of the state border and others.
HU	Yes Organized Crime.
NL	Yes - part of the activities is evaluating the effectiveness of the techniques that are being used All types of custom related crime, in particular the smuggling of goods.
AT	No -----
PL	Yes. The Agreements refer to an improvement of methodology and exchange of experience concerning tasks and official duties. It refers to all types of crime for which support of appropriate services can be provided.
PT	No -----
RO	Yes, such provisions are stipulated within the current cooperation framework at domestic level. As an example, we can mention here the <i>Protocol on establishing the Anti-drug Working Group between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Anti-Drug Agency, the National Customs Authority and the General Inspectorate of Border</i>

	<i>Police (2005).</i> Joint assessments of the application of investigation and analytical techniques are also performed between the International Police Cooperation Centre and the National Customs Authority. The protocols concluded between the POHCCJ and GDIIP, and between POHCCJ and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie, respectively, concluded in 2005, include provisions on the exchange of data and information related to the organised crime phenomenon. The Protocol between POHCCJ and GDCOC (2005) stipulates, apart from the exchange of data and information, also the joint assessment of the application of analytical and investigative techniques. The main crimes for which an exchange of information and the application of analytical and investigative techniques are envisaged are: - trafficking in drugs and precursors - customs frauds - money laundering - financing terrorist groups - illegal migration - trafficking in persons, organs and human tissues - trafficking in ammunition, weaponry, explosive material, toxic, nuclear, chemical and bacteriologic substances - trafficking with stolen cars - currency counterfeiting, traveller's cheques forgery and forgery of other means of payment - illicit trafficking of objects belonging to the national cultural patrimony.
SI	Yes, exchange of information is part of the agreement. Common evaluation of analytical and investigative techniques are not foreseen. Types of crime for which exchange of information would be provided are not defined.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: No <u>PCWP</u>: Yes <u>CCWP</u>: N/A <u>PCWP</u>: For example custom crimes for the agreements mentioned in customs questionnaire and for aforementioned agreements for various types of crimes (terrorism, crimes connected to special competences of authorities according to aforementioned agreements).
FI	Yes. All types of crime.
SE	Yes, in the framework of investigations, intelligence, surveillance etc. Organised and serious crime.

<i>II.12.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include exchange of crime statistics.</i>			
<i>II.12.2. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include development of a common system for the collection of crime statistics.</i>			
BG	Yes. With a view of improving the effectiveness of the joint activities, the customs services and the police exchange in time information about established violations of the customs and excise legislation, of the border and currency regime and in case of presence of information about committed crimes connected with them.		
	No		
CZ	Yes. Police and customs can mutually exchange statistical results. As far as drugs are concerned, the exchange of crime statistics is done every month in details, others annually.		
	No		
DK	Crime statistics are available on the official police website and as such available to customs officers. Furthermore, statistics are exchanged on an ad hoc basis.		
	No		
DE	(a)	Yes, the police crime statistics (PKS) have since 1976 also included drug offences handled by customs. In addition, joint evaluations and situation reports are drawn up.	
	(b)	Yes. According to the legislative requirements in the Law on Precursor Monitoring, reports are made to the Federal Institute for Medicines and to the European Commission.	
	(c),(l)	An exchange of crime statistics takes place, but is not expressly laid down in the agreement.	
	No. However, the police crime statistics (PKS) do exist in Germany, administered centrally at the Federal Criminal Police Office, to which all German police authorities supply data.		
EL	No		
	No		
ES	Yes. Each body sends its crime statistics to CICO (Intelligence Centre for Organized Crime), from the Secretary of State's Office for the Security, Ministry of Interior.		

FR	Yes. There are some exchanges of statistical information on drugs between the national anti-drugs office (OCRTIS) and the Customs national intelligence office (DNRED). Yes. The national statistics of drug hauls made by all law enforcement agencies including the customs service, are prepared by the national anti-drug office (OCRTIS) from the national database on drug-linked crimes (OSIRIS), a database which includes all persons arrested in France for drugs cases.
IE	No No. Under a Government decision, a national agency i.e. the Central Statistics Office has μ responsibility for the collation of national crime statistics.
IT	No No
CY	Yes. The M.O.U. provides for the exchange of statistical data related to criminal offences, that have been committed, every six months. Yes. The M.O.U. provides for the creation of a common database which will be used from both Services, in order to retrieve and upload relevant statistical information.
LV	Yes. The Instruction foresees to perform cooperation in the field of statistical information. The Strategy foresees to establish statistical information on fight against organized crime (crimes number, results of work against organized crime, victims etc.). The Agreement foresees the exchange of information on statistics. No
LT	Yes. At the national level crime statistics is gathered by the IT and Communications Department under the Ministry of Interior. According to the rules of the register of criminal acts approved by the order of the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1V-36 of 26/01/2006 all the law enforcement and custodial institutions provides data on criminal acts to the register. Law enforcement institutions also have the access to the crime statistics. Yes. At the national level crime statistics is gathered by the IT and Communications Department under the Ministry of Interior. According to the rules of the register of criminal acts approved by the order of the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1V-36 of 26/01/2006 all the law enforcement and custodial institutions provides data on criminal acts to the register. Law enforcement institutions also have the access to the crime statistics.
HU	No No
NL	Yes. Several analytical reports on the smuggling of goods No
AT	No No

PL	Yes <u>It refers to point 4</u> The Agreement between the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland of 28 of January 2004 on cooperation between the Customs Service and Border Guard. The cooperation scope includes inter alia mutual transferring statistical data elaborated in the Polish Border Guard Headquarters and the Ministry of Finance in the custom department concerning inter alia fiscal criminal cases. No
PT	Yes, concerning seizures of drugs (I.2 - A) and declarations of cash at the borders (I.2 - F). No
RO	Yes. <i>The Collaboration Protocol between the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the National Anti-Drug Agency towards enhancing the fight against illicit drug taking and drug trafficking</i>, concluded in March 2004 contains provisions on GIRP supplying to ANA statistical data about the criminality in the domain of drugs. Statistical analyses are conducted regularly on the amount and the structure of the exchange of data and information between ANA and IPCC (e.g. Analyses/Reports for the assessment of the activity performed by IPCC every three months, every semester or annually). Also, joint analyses are performed for the police and customs on the evolution in the typology of transborder crimes, in order to facilitate the access to the statistical data on types of criminal activities, their perpetrators, prejudices caused (Cooperation Protocol between MoAI and MoPF for the prevention and combating of transborder crime, signed April 2005); No. At the level of IPCC there is a joint IT database for the collection and criminal statistics.
SI	Yes, exchange of crime statistics is foreseen. Yes, joint systems for collection of statistical data can be developed by the two authorities.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes. Customs Criminal Office provides data to police database "Evidence Statistic System of Crime". <u>PCWP</u>: Not specifically, but as long as the exchange of information that is inevitable for work of both authorities (sides of agreements) is stipulated, it could be as well crime statistic that is needed. Information provided from databases could also be added to this point. <u>CCWP</u>: Yes <u>PCWP</u>: No
FI	Yes. Yes. The statistics of the Police, Customs and the Border Guard are collected in the same information system (PATJA), which ensures their equivalence.
SE	Yes No. The Swedish Crime Prevention Council is the responsible authority for collection of crime statistics.

<i>II.13.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include promotion of the idea of a multi-agency platform at national level, consisting of officers from police, customs and other competent authorities, in particular for international exchange of information.</i>	
<i>II.13.2. Please explain the types of crime for which a multi-agency platform is envisaged.</i>	
BG	No
CZ	Yes The types of crime are not specified in the agreement itself, but it results from the Code of Criminal Proceedings and it is envisaged in areas of joint competences such as drugs, weapons, taxes, smuggling and others which concern the protection of society.
DK	No N/A
DE	Yes. Common platforms exist for the exchange of <i>national</i> information, see question I.2., under (b) (GÜS), (h) (GTAZ) and (l) (GASIM – Joint Illegal Migration Analysis and Strategy Centre). For cooperation with foreign partner authorities, see the reply to II.14. Not applicable.
EL	No No
ES	N/A
FR	Yes, see above, items II. 8. 1. and II. 9. 1. The objective of these platforms is combating drug-trafficking.
IE	No. Each agency currently has its own international exchange gateways. While a multi-agency platform has been set up to tackle drug trafficking, each agency exchanges information independent of the other. ---
IT	No
CY	No N/A
LV	No -----
LT	Yes The agreement between Customs Department, State Border Guard Service and Police Department provides for establishment of Criminal Information Analysis Centre. The Centre is envisaged for all types of crime within the competence of institutions involved.
HU	Yes Criminal offences threatened with imprisonment.
NL	No

	Not applicable
AT	No ----
PL	No <u>It refers to point 2</u> The Agreement between the Police Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard on cooperation between the Police and the Border Guard signed on 17 of June 2004. The agreement assumes that the Border Guard duties will be performed within the SIRENE Bureau of the General Police Headquarters (SIRENE duty service). It refers to all types of crime for which support of appropriate services can be provided.
PT	Yes (I.2 - A, I.2 - F). Types of crimes: illicit drug trafficking (I.2 – A); customs and tax infringements, and money laundering (I.2 – F).
RO	Yes. The operational activity of the TRIDENT offices is organised function of the tactical and strategic targets. Strategies targets can be split into two categories: common to the three offices (e.g. drug trafficking) and specific to each office (e.g. for the offices from Giurgiu and Constanța- economic macrocriminality, and for the office from Henry Coandă Airport- cybercrime). Tactical targets are established for a period of 6 to 9 months and are subordinated to the strategic targets. They refer to places, criminal enterprises, the criminal environment, organised crime groups, suspects etc. Within IPCC representatives from GIBP, GIRP and NCA are deployed. The main types of crime are mentioned above. IPCC represents a unique platform specialised in the exchange of data and information at international level in the field of combating transborder criminality. Starting from the European principle “ <i>one way in, one way out</i> ”, IPCC unites 5 cooperation channels: § <i>Interpol</i> through Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB); § <i>Europol</i> through Europol National Unit; § <i>The Regional Centre S.E.C.I.</i> through the Operational Unit (N.F.P.); § <i>Romanian internal attaches/foreign liaison officers</i> through the Operational Unit (N.F.P.); § <i>Schengen Member States</i> through S.I.Re.N.E. Office (starting with the moment Romania becomes a Schengen member state); The types of crimes which are subject to the exchange of data and information are specific to each police cooperation channel used, thus: crimes specific to customs, border, police and other specific domains.
SI	No N/A
SK	<u>CCWP</u> : Yes <u>PCWP</u> : Yes. Expert coordinating body for fight against crime is responsible for coordination of work of all law enforcement agencies, as well as for coordinating the fight against crime, particularly organised forms. Joint cooperation, meetings and evaluations make part of work of this body. <u>CCWP</u> : Smuggling of drugs, narcotics, high taxed goods, tax and duty frauds,...

	<u>PCWP</u> : Fight against crime in general, but mainly organised forms, but the willingness to eliminate all types of crime is stipulated.
FI	Yes. We have joint Police, Customs and Border Guard intelligence centres both at national and regional level. The national joint centre is located with the police (NBI), and it houses liaison officers from the Customs and the Border Guard. However each authority deals with its own international exchange, when the agreed central contact point is not the police (NBI). See II.11.2.
SE	Yes Organised and serious crime.

<i>II.14.1. Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include participation in multilateral permanent structures for cooperation between police, customs and other law enforcement authorities in regions at Member States' internal borders.</i>	
<i>II.14.2. Please explain the types of crime for which participation in multilateral permanent cooperation structures is envisaged.</i>	
BG	Yes. There is a Contact Bureau in the Romanian town of Gyurgyu which is a established structure between the Bulgarian Border police and the Romanian Border Police. All types of cross-border crime including trafficking in human beings and smuggling.
CZ	Yes The types of crime are not specified in the agreement itself. It results from the joint competences such as drugs, weapons, taxes, smuggling and others which concern the protection of society.
DK	In the Danish/German border regions permanent police and customs groups are set up to combat cross border crime. Trafficking in human beings and drugs, counterfeit products, contraband etc.
DE	Yes. The inter-governmental rules on common centres for police and customs cooperation at Germany's external borders (see above, I.2, (m)) are supplemented internally by administrative agreements between the authorities concerned. Such agreements deal with e.g. uniform standards for analysis, information management and situation reports. Cooperation in the common centres regularly refers to crime of regional significance in the border region.
EL	No No
ES	Yes. Police and Customs Coordination Centres (CCPA) consisting of personnel from the National Police Service, Civil Guard and Customs. • Bilateral Agreement on Cross-Border Police Cooperation and Customs Matters between Spain and France, on July 7th, 1998, prior to the present location of four existing Centres for Police and Customs Cooperation next to the Spanish-French border. • Agreement of Cross-Border Cooperation between Spain and Portugal, signed “ad referendum” in Evora, that establishes four centres at the Spanish-Portuguese border. Combat irregular immigration, cross-border crime, illegal trafficking, document forgery, so as prevent from threatening the public order, and another crimes laid down in the Penal Code.
FR	Yes. Customs are present in the ten French PCCC. For one PCCC, customs coordinates the French side. The PCCCs are used by customs officers for all requests of information with a link to partner countries bordering France: requests that require a short quick answer (individuals' criminal records, identification of vehicle registration plates...). The PCCCs are competent for all forms of petty and middle-range crime. When a PCCC receives a piece of information linked to organised crime, it informs the central section for police operational cooperation (SCCOPOL) immediately.

IE	No -----
IT	No
CY	No N/A
LV	Yes The Instruction foresees to establish cooperation groups in 2 levels – management cooperation group and regional cooperation group. Management cooperation group consists of chiefs from State Border Guard, State Police, Customs and Sanitary Border Inspection. This group are dealing with coordination and planning of cooperation authorities mentioned above in the field of state border security issues. Regional cooperation groups with participants from regional departments of State Border Guard, State Police, Customs and Sanitary Border Inspection are planning and performing cooperation at the local level (in border regions) in the field of state border security issues (trafficking of human beings; crimes related to drugs, weapons, munitions, explosives; to prevent and detect of illegal movement of vehicles across the state border; to prevent and detect of illegal movement of persons across the state border; to prevent violation of Customs regulations; detention of wanted persons).
LT	No
HU	No ----
NL	No Not applicable
AT	No ----
PL	Yes. The issues are regulated in the framework of the bilateral agreements signed with the neighbouring EU Member States. It refers to all types of crime for which support of appropriate services can be provided.
PT	Yes Illicit drug trafficking (I.2 – A)
RO	Yes. As mentioned under item I.3., in June 2005 PROJECT TRIDENT ROMANIA was launched. It represents an interministerial working group for the fight against transborder criminality, and it comprises MoIAR (GIRP, GIBP, GDIIP) and MPF (NCA). One of the 5 offices is located in Giurgiu, a town bordering Bulgaria. The same as under II.11.2.
SI	No ----

SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes <u>PCWP</u>: Yes – but only bilateral permanent structures (joint centres) with neighbouring countries. <u>CCWP</u>: Ad hoc (smuggling of drugs, narcotics, high taxed goods, tax and duty frauds...) <u>PCWP</u>: For all types of crime.
FI	No. ----
SE	We have the The Nordic Police-Customs Cooperation as stated in I.1. We do not have any formal PCC-Centres but have set up a similar kind of cooperation next to the Norwegian and Finnish borders. Organized crime connected to cross-border activities.

	as a liaison operational centre at the disposal of concerned services.
FR	Yes For example, the exchange of information and operational coordination in the combat against drug trafficking at national and local level have been reinforced by the holding of regular inter-ministerial meetings attended by the customs (DNRED) in liaison offices run by criminal investigators.
IE	Yes (via national liaison officer). Drug trafficking and certain types of fiscal fraud such as cigarette smuggling and mineral oil fraud that involves Organised Crime.
IT	No
CY	Yes In all the fields of cooperation as described in answer I. 2.
LV	Yes The Instruction foresees close liaison at local level (at border crossing points), but exact types of crime for close liaison at local level are not defined.
LT	Yes. According to the rules of the activities of border crossing points approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 126 of 02/02/2001 the officials of Customs and State Border Guard Service perform joint controls at the border crossing points. Close liaison at local level is envisaged for prevention and fight against smuggling, illegal migration and other types of crime within the competence of Customs and Border Guard Service.
HU	Yes Crime areas falling within the competence of the authorities (police and customs).
NL	No Not applicable
AT	No (they already exist in any case). -----
PL	Yes. Parties entitled to conclude local level agreements are representatives of appropriate local services. It refers to all types of crime for which support of appropriate services can be provided.
PT	Yes Types of crimes: tax and customs offences (I.2 – C and D); illicit drug trafficking (I.2 – A).
RO	Yes. In this context, mention should be made of the <i>Protocol between GIRP, GIBP and NCA on the establishment of the cooperation centre „POLVAM” Iași</i> signed 2006, with the purpose of enhancing the activities specific to combating transborder criminality at the border with the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

	The types of crime are: smuggling, customs frauds, counterfeit goods, robberies, illegal trade, IT piracy, counterfeiting, destruction.
SI	Yes, the agreement asks for close cooperation at the local level on the border. All sort of crime as well as any organisational, administrative and operational activities at the border.
SK	<u>CCWP</u> : No <u>PCWP</u> : Yes, but not specifically in agreements <u>CCWP</u> : N/A <u>PCWP</u> : For organised crimes in the field of customs
FI	Yes. All types of crime.
SE	No ----

II.16	Please state whether the agreements or other arrangements in section I include joint press statements in the event of joint action.		
BG	Yes. The Customs authorities within the Ministry of Finance and the Police structures within Ministry of Interior issue a joint press statement in the event of joint action.		
CZ	Yes. Police and Customs will after mutual consultation jointly inform about joint actions and their results.		
DK	The Danish National Police and the Danish Central Customs Authorities have agreed that joint press statements should be issued to a relevant extent, and that the importance of the close cooperation between the authorities in concern should be emphasised when addressing the press.		
DE	(a)(c)	Yes.	
	(j)	Yes, during joint operations, press activities by the parties concerned are coordinated.	
	(k)	Yes, the cooperation agreements stipulate that the authorities involved in joint operations should coordinate with the other cooperating authorities with regard to press work.	
EL	No		
ES	Yes. Protocol of July, 2007 and Provision of Organic Law 2/86 make it feasible.		
FR	No. The partnership between the customs and police concerning press and media coverage of a joint discovery, in drug trafficking for example, is put into action on a case by case basis, and under judicial authority.		
IE	Yes. The agreement of joint press releases in respect of joint drugs enforcement operations is covered under the Operational Protocol – see above.		
IT	No		
CY	Yes. The M.O.U. provides for common press statements in relation to joint actions. The aim of common statements, is to inform the public in general and more particularly offenders that the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Cyprus, cooperate for the prevention and the suppression of crime.		
LV	No		
LT	No		
HU	Yes		
NL	No		
AT	No		
PL	No		
PT	No		
RO	Yes. At GIRP level, the Unit for Communication and Public Relations disseminate information about the actions jointly performed by GIRP and the customs authorities/other law enforcement authorities, according to the <i>Cooperation protocol on the exchange of data and information on anti-drug operations and operations characteristic to organised crime; the Collaboration Protocol on the prevention and combating of antisocial activities</i>		

	<i>infringing upon the national cultural patrimony, as well as on the basis of the Collaboration Protocol on the prevention and combating of crimes, ensuring public safety and order in the river and maritime harbours, on passenger and goods ships navigation on the Romanian sector of the Danube River and the Black Sea.</i> The disseminations occur under the form of a press release with the seal of both institutions, in which the contribution of both institutions involved is mentioned. It is worth noticing here that, in most of the situations, the press statements occurred within the TRIDENT Project and, sometimes, within the joint actions performed by the Transportation Police Directorate (GIRP) and NCA in Constanța harbour, on anti-smuggling activities or other activities referring to ensuring public safety and order.
SI	Both authorities will agree on any information to the press/public on joint activities.
SK	<u>CCWP</u>: Yes. Both of contracting parties provide information for public about activities and actions under the conditions stated in the Agreement. <u>PCWP</u>: No. There is no specific provision for that kind of cooperation, but it is realised without any specific provisions in aforementioned agreements.
FI	Yes. It has been agreed that a joint press conference will be organised after joint operations.
SE	Yes. The authorities concerned arrange joint press conferences and press statements when needed.
