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NOTE

From: Slovenian delegation

To: Working Party on Frontiers / Mixed Committee (EU-Iceland/Norway and Switzerland/Liechtenstein)

No. prev. doc.: 15815/25

Subject: Prolongation of border controls at the Slovenian internal borders in accordance with Article 25a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)

Delegations will find attached a copy of the letter received by the General Secretariat of the Council on 22 May 2026 regarding the prolongation of border controls by Slovenia with Croatia and Hungary for a period of six months as from 22 June 2026.

E-MAIL

IM 3689 2026
27-05-2026REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA NOTRANJE ZADEVEBranko Zlobko
MINISTERReceived on
22. 05. 2026Štefanova ulica 2
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Ljubljana, 22. maj 2026

Spoštovana izvršna podpredsednica Evropske komisije,
spoštovan komisar za notranje zadeve in migracije,
spoštovana predsednica Evropskega parlamenta,
spoštovana generalna sekretarka Sveta EU in Evropskega sveta,
spoštovane ministrice in ministri,

obveščam vas o nameri, da Republika Slovenija na podlagi člena 25a(4) in (5) Uredbe (EU) 2016/399 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 9. marca 2016 o Zakoniku Unije o pravilih, ki urejajo gibanje oseb prek meja (Zakonik o schengenskih mejah), zadnjič spremenjene z Uredbo (EU) št. 2024/1717, z 22. junijem 2026 podaljša začasen nadzor na notranjih mejah z Republiko Hrvaško in Madžarsko za predvideno obdobje šestih mesecev.

Varnostne razmere v neposredni soseščini EU in širšem mednarodnem okolju ostajajo nestabilne ter še naprej pomembno vplivajo na odločitve za zagotavljanje notranje varnosti držav članic. Poleg nadaljevanja ruske agresije proti Ukrajini in zaskrbljujočega dogajanja na Bližnjem vzhodu so države članice EU in države kandidatke za članstvo še naprej izpostavljene različnim hibridnim grožnjam, dezinformacijskim kampanjam ter drugim varnostnim tveganjem.

Medresorska delovna skupina za protiterorizem (MDS-PTR) je 19. marca 2026 sprejela novo oceno teroristične ogroženosti Republike Slovenije, ki ostaja na predhodni opredeljeni stopnji SREDNJA (tretja od petih stopenj). Pristojni organi, ki sodelujejo pri delu MDS-PTR ocenjujejo, da je stopnja teroristične ogroženosti ustrežna zaradi trenutnih zaostrenih varnostnih razmer v Evropi in na Bližnjem vzhodu ter številnih pozivov terorističnih organizacij k izvajanju terorističnih in drugih nasilnih dejanj v zahodnih državah.

Dodatne izzive predstavljajo čezmejno delovanje kriminalnih mrež, nezakoniti migracijski tokovi ter zloraba transportnih in logističnih poti, kar povečuje zahtevnost spremljanja in obvladovanja varnostnih tveganj. V tem kontekstu varnostno tveganje predstavljajo migracijski tokovi, saj je v preteklosti več držav članic EU potrdilo, da so znotraj tokov po zahodnobalkanski migracijski poti potovali tudi posamezniki, državljani tretjih držav, povezovani s fenomenom tujih terorističnih borcev in radikalizirani posamezniki. Posebno tveganje torej še naprej predstavlja povezanost med mrežami tihotapcev in terorističnimi skupinami oziroma prepletenost kriminalnih ter terorističnih aktivnosti. V letošnjem letu je, glede na podatke Frontexa do vključno 30. aprila 2026, število nedovoljenih prehodov meje vzdolž zahodnobalkanske migracijske poti nižje kot v enakem obdobju leta 2025 (-19%, 2.829). Pa vendar odsek poti, ki vodi iz Republike Hrvaške v Republiko Slovenijo, kaže na izrazito povečanje nedovoljenih prehodov v primerjavi z enakim obdobjem leta 2025 (+63%, 8.138).

Meja Republike Slovenije ostaja zelo obremenjena in zahteva sprotno spremljanje, pri čemer je možnost izvajanja nadzora na notranjih mejah pomemben ukrep v boju proti tihotapljenju ljudi in proti

nenadzorovanemu gibanju oseb na ozemlju Republike Slovenije. Izvajanje mejne kontrole na notranjih mejah daje policiji možnost identifikacije oseb, ki vstopajo v državo, s tem pa predstavlja dodatno orodje za obravnavo prepoznane resne grožnje javnemu redu ali notranji varnosti, ki izhaja zlasti iz terorističnih groženj in tveganj, ki jih predstavljajo hude oblike organiziranega kriminala, vključno s tihotapljenjem ljudi in trgovino z orožjem. Podaljšanje nadzora na notranjih mejah z Republiko Hrvaško in Madžarsko zato predstavlja nujen ukrep, ki je sorazmeren glede na ugotovljeno grožnjo.

10. aprila 2026 se je na zunanjih mejah EU v celoti začel uporabljati sistem vstopa in izstopa, katerega namen je večja učinkovitosti mejnih kontrol, s tem pa omogočanje prepoznavanja varnostnih tveganj in nudenje podpore v boju proti hudim kaznivim dejanjem in terorizmu. Poleg tega se bodo junija 2026 začeli izvajati postopki, predvideni v Paktu o migracijah in azilu, med katerimi bo izjemno pomemben postopek preverjanja na zunanjih mejah. Ker bo vključeval identifikacijo in varnostno preverjanje oseb, ki nedovoljeno vstopajo v EU, ter njihovo registracijo v sistem Eurodac, Slovenija pričakuje, da bo pomembno prispeval k zagotavljanju varnejših meja EU. Jeseni 2026 je načrtovan še začetek delovanja sistema ETIAS, ki bo omogočil dodatne postopke preverjanja oseb že pred njihovim prihodom na mejni prehod. Nadejamo se, da bodo lahko z uveljavitvijo navedenih sprememb pristojni organi lažje in bolj učinkovito izvajali mejno kontrolo na zunanjih mejah, kar bi dodatno razbremenilo varnostne razmere znotraj EU.

Upošteva se omenjena nova orodja in trend migracijskih tokov se s tokratnim podaljšanjem uvaja prilagojen pristop izvajanja začasnega nadzora na notranjih mejah z Madžarsko in Republiko Hrvaško kot državah z zunanjo kopensko mejo EU. Nadzor na mejnih prehodih z obema državama se bo predvidoma izvajal le naključno, skladno z analizami tveganja in varnostnimi razmerami, v večji meri pa bo policija izvajala okrepljene izravnalne ukrepe na ozemlju celotne Slovenije, predvsem na najbolj pomembnih in varnostno izpostavljenih tranzitnih poteh. Ocenjujemo, da bi se s tovrstnim prožnim načinom izvajanja mejne kontrole razbremenilo delovanje policijskih postaj in zagotovilo večjo prisotnost patrolj na terenu, hkrati pa ne bo negativno vplivalo na življenje prebivalstva ob meji, na pretok potnikov, na gospodarsko sodelovanje in na okolje.

Nacionalni varnostni organi Republike Slovenije bodo še naprej pozorno spremljali morebitna tveganja in varnostne razmere v državi in širši regiji ter učinke zadevnega ukrepa – s ciljem vrnitve k območju brez nadzora na notranjih mejah, takoj ko bodo razmere to dopuščale.

Uradno obvestilo o podaljšanju nadzora na notranjih mejah, kot je bilo določeno z Izvedbenim sklepom Komisije (EU) 2025/315 z dne 14. februarja 2025, ter seznam mejnih prehodov, na katerih je v času trajanja začasnega ponovnega nadzora dovoljeno prehajati državno mejo, sta priložena.

S spoštovanjem,

Gospa Henna VIRKKUNEN
izvršna podpredsednica za tehnološko samozadostnost,
varnost in demokracijo Evropske komisije

Gospod Magnus BRUNNER
komisar za notranje zadeve in migracije



Gospa Roberta METSOLA
predsednica Evropskega parlamenta

Gospa Thérèse BLANCHET
generalna sekretarka Sveta EU in Evropskega sveta

Notranje ministrice in ministri držav članic EU
in pridruženih članic schengenskemu območju

E-MAIL

IM 3689 2026
27-05-2026

Received on
22. 05. 2026

[COURTESY TRANSLATION]

Ljubljana, 22 May 2026

Dear Executive Vice-President of the European Commission,
Dear Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Migration,
Dear President of the European Parliament,
Dear Secretary-General of the Council of the EU and the European Council,
Dear Ministers,

I would like to inform you that, on the basis of Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on the Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1717, the Republic of Slovenia intends to prolong control at internal land borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary for a period of six months as from 22 June 2026.

The security situation in the European Union's immediate neighbourhood and beyond remains unstable and continues to have a significant impact on decisions regarding the internal security of Member States. In addition to the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine and the concerning developments in the Middle East, EU Member States and candidate countries remain exposed to various hybrid threats, disinformation campaigns, and other security risks.

On 19 March 2026, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Counter-Terrorism adopted a new terrorist threat assessment for the Republic of Slovenia, which remains at the previously determined level of MEDIUM (level three of five). The competent authorities involved in the work of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group consider the terrorist threat level to be appropriate in view of the current heightened security situation in Europe and the Middle East and the numerous calls by terrorist organisations to carry out terrorist and other violent acts in Western countries.

Additional challenges are posed by the cross-border activities of criminal networks, illegal migratory movements, and the abuse of transport and logistics routes, making it more difficult to monitor and manage security risks. In this context, migratory flows represent a security risk, as several EU Member States have confirmed that the flows along the Western Balkan migration route included third-country nationals that were associated with the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and radicalised individuals. The link between smuggling networks and terrorist groups – or the overlap between criminal and terrorist activities – therefore continues to pose a particular risk. This year, according to Frontex data up to 30 April 2026, the number of irregular border crossings along the Western Balkan migration route is lower than in the same period of 2025 (-19%, 2,829). However, the section of the route leading from the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Slovenia shows a marked increase in irregular crossings compared to the same period in 2025 (+63%, 8,138).

The prolongation of control at the internal borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary therefore constitutes a necessary measure that is proportionate to the identified threat.

On 10 April 2026, the Entry/Exit System became fully operational at the EU's external borders. The system is designed to improve the efficiency of border controls, thereby enabling the identification of security risks and providing support in the fight against serious crime and terrorism. In addition, the procedures provided for in the Pact on Migration and Asylum will begin to be implemented in June 2026, among which the screening procedure at the external borders will be of particular importance. Since this will involve the identification and security screening of individuals entering the EU illegally, as well as their registration in the Eurodac system, Slovenia expects it to make a significant contribution to ensuring the security of the EU's borders. The launch of the ETIAS system is also planned for the autumn of 2026, which will enable additional screening procedures for individuals even before their arrival at a border crossing point. We are hopeful that the implementation of these changes will make control at the external borders easier and more effective, which would further alleviate the security situation within the EU.

Taking into account these new tools and trends in migratory flows, this latest prolongation introduces an adapted approach to the implementation of temporary border control at the internal borders with Hungary and the Republic of Croatia as countries with an external land border of the EU. Checks at border crossings with both countries are expected to be carried out only on a random basis, in accordance with risk analyses and security conditions, while the police will primarily carry out enhanced compensatory measures throughout the territory of Slovenia, particularly on the most important and security-sensitive transit routes. We estimate that this flexible approach to border control would reduce the burden on police stations and ensure a greater patrol presence in the field, without negatively impacting the lives of residents along the border, the flow of travellers, economic cooperation, or the environment.

The authorities of the Republic of Slovenia will continue to closely monitor potential risks and the security situation in the country and the wider region, as well as the effects of the measure in question – with the aim of reverting to an area free of internal border control as soon as the situation permits.

Enclosed to this letter are the notification of a temporary reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders, as required by the Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/315 of 14 February 2025, and the list of border crossing points where crossing the national border will be allowed for the duration of the temporary reintroduction of control.

Yours sincerely,

[signed]
Branko Zlobko
Minister of the Interior
Republic of Slovenia

Ms Henna VIRKKUNEN
Executive Vice-President responsible for
Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy

Mr Magnus BRUNNER
Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Migration

Ms Roberta METSOLA
President of the European Parliament

Ms Thérèse BLANCHET
Secretary-General of the Council of the EU

**Home Affairs Ministers of the EU Member States
and Schengen Associated Countries**

ANNEX

Notification of a temporary reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders

1. Notification submitted by:

Republic of Slovenia

2. Date of the notification:

22 May 2026

3. Date and duration of the planned reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders (Article 27(1), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

Prolongation of border control at internal borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary from 22 June 2026 through 21 December 2026.

4. Scope of the proposed reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders, specifying at which part or parts of the internal borders border control will be reintroduced or prolonged (Article 27(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

Border control will be prolonged at internal land borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary.

5. Notification for a:

first reintroduction of border control at internal borders (unforeseeable event): Article 25a(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

prolongation of border control at internal borders (unforeseeable event): Article 25a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

first reintroduction of border control at internal borders (foreseeable event): Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

prolongation of border control at internal borders (foreseeable event): Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

Reintroduction of border control at internal borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary for the period from 22 December 2024 through 21 June 2025, prolongation for the period from 22 June 2025 through 21 December 2025, prolongation for the period from 22 December 2025 through 21 June 2026.

prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years, for major exceptional situation: Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years and 6 months, for major exceptional situation: Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

Please indicate the dates of previous reintroductions of border control at internal borders.

reintroduction of border control at internal borders in accordance with a Council Implementing Decision: Article 28(1) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

NB: A continuation of a reintroduction of border control at the internal borders does not have to be considered a prolongation if the serious threat to public policy or internal security upon which it is based is different from the serious threat that motivated the preceding reintroduction of border control at the internal border. If this is the case, please notify for a first reintroduction and specify the new and distinct nature of the serious threat to public policy or internal security under 7.

6. If the notification for a foreseeable event is made less than four weeks before the planned reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders (Article 25a(4), (5) and (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

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7. Serious threat to public policy or internal security, consisting of:

terrorist incidents or threats, and threats posed by serious organised crime

The security situation in the European Union's immediate neighbourhood and beyond remains unstable and continues to have a significant impact on decisions regarding the internal security of Member States. In addition to the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine and the concerning developments in the Middle East, EU Member States and candidate countries remain exposed to various hybrid threats, disinformation campaigns, and other security risks.

The situation in Syria remains complex and unstable, with ongoing security, political, and humanitarian challenges that significantly impact the broader regional security environment. Such unstable situation enables the preservation of certain structures linked to violent extremism and creates conditions that may contribute to their re-consolidation or adjustment of their operations. Areas in the northeast of the country are particularly sensitive from a security perspective, as this is where prisons and detention camps are located, housing individuals linked to former terrorist organisations, including those identified as foreign terrorist fighters or their associates, including some from EU countries and Western Balkan states. The main risks include potential security incidents, escapes by individuals, and limited and selective repatriations to countries of origin. Such scenarios could, in the event of their escalation or uncontrolled development, contribute to an increase in security risks related to potential radicalisation or the reintegration of individuals into extremist networks. The situation regarding Iran and broader regional developments in the Middle East also require special attention. Current conflicts, heightened tensions, and the interplay of state and non-state actors contribute to the significant unpredictability of the security environment, with the effects of these conditions potentially extending beyond the immediate crisis area. There is a perceived increased risk of societal polarisation, the spread of radicalising narratives, and the strengthening of factors that may fuel violent extremism and various forms of politically motivated violence.

The level of terrorist threat in the EU remains high, which is why measures to prevent and combat terrorism must remain a priority. The assessment of the terrorist threat to the Republic of Slovenia, adopted by the Interministerial Working Group on Counterterrorism on 19 March 2026, remains at the MEDIUM level (the third of five levels). The competent authorities participating in the work of the Interministerial Working Group consider this threat level to be appropriate in view of the current security situation in Europe and the Middle East, and the calls by terrorist organisations for terrorist and other violent acts in Western countries.

Several other EU Member States continue to be subject to an elevated terrorist threat level. Taking into account the interconnected nature of the Schengen area, a threat in one Member State may pose a threat to the entire area, or an increased threat in our neighbouring countries may also have an impact on the security of the Republic of Slovenia.

- large-scale public health emergencies

- An exceptional situation characterised by sudden large-scale unauthorised movements of third country nationals, within the meaning of Article 25(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

- Large scale or high-profile international event

- Other

In the context of the aforementioned unstable situation, migration flows also pose a security risk, as several EU Member States have confirmed in the past that individuals, third-country nationals, and radicalised individuals have travelled within the Western Balkan migration route. The links between smuggling networks and terrorist groups, and the intertwining of criminal and terrorist activities, therefore continue to pose a particular risk.

This year, according to Frontex data up to 30 April 2026, the number of irregular border crossings along the Western Balkan migration route is lower than in the same period of 2025 (-19%, 2,829). However, the section of the route leading from the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Slovenia shows a marked increase in irregular crossings compared to the same period in 2025 (+63%, 8,138).

Given the quantity of abandoned weapons and other military equipment in crisis hotspots, both in the Middle East and in Ukraine, arms trafficking and the use of weapons for terrorist acts or other forms of organised crime on EU territory may also pose threat. The main source of illegal arms trafficking into the EU is the Western Balkans, with Ukraine being another source due to the war. The increasing availability of weapons through the use of new technologies, such as 3D-printed weapons, is also a cause for concern.

In addition to the need to step up the fight against various forms of organized crime, including the prevention of the proliferation of weapons and human trafficking, the continuation of Russian military aggression in Ukraine also highlights certain other challenges to security in the Schengen area. In this context, incidents at European airports and around other critical infrastructure involving unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) cannot be overlooked, as they represent a new form of malicious act.

The internal border of the Republic of Slovenia remains under heavy pressure and requires constant monitoring, and the possibility of carrying out control at internal borders is an important measure in the fight against people smuggling and the unauthorised movement of persons within the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The implementation of border control at internal borders enables the police to identify persons entering the country, thereby providing an additional tool for addressing identified serious threats to public order or internal security, stemming in particular from terrorist threats and risks posed by serious forms of organised crime, including people smuggling and arms trafficking.

8. Names of authorised border crossing points

The list of border crossing points where crossing the national border will be allowed for the duration of the temporary reintroduction of controls is enclosed to this notification.

9. Measures taken by other Member States (if applicable)

10. Assessment of necessity and proportionality under Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

10.1. Appropriateness: explanation how the reintroduction of border control at internal borders is likely to adequately remedy the threat

The temporary reintroduction of border control at the internal borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary is a necessary measure that is proportionate to the current security situation. Given the situation in the wider region, it can reasonably be concluded that the wider region will continue to face instability and conflicts, resulting in an increased level of terrorist threat, secondary migration, and trafficking in human beings, weapons, and illicit substances.

The implementation of border control at internal borders gives the police the possibility to identify persons entering the country and to check data in the relevant databases, in particular the Schengen Information System (SIS), other EU records and Interpol databases, thus constituting an important additional tool to deal with an identified serious threat to public order or internal security and the resulting risks in the form of organised crime, including people smuggling.

10.2. Explanation why the objectives pursued by the reintroduction cannot be obtained by:

the use of alternative measures, such as proportionate checks carried out in the context of checks within the territory as referred to in Article 23, point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;

Taking into account the current security situation, we consider that the sole use of alternative measures is not sufficient at this point to achieve the same objectives as the reintroduction of control at internal borders.

On 10 April 2026, the Entry/Exit System became fully operational at the EU's external borders. The system is designed to improve the efficiency of border controls, thereby enabling the identification of security risks and providing support in the fight against serious crime and terrorism. In addition, the procedures provided for in the Pact on Migration and Asylum will begin to be implemented in June 2026, among which the screening procedure at the external borders will be of particular importance. Since this will involve the identification and security screening of individuals entering the EU illegally, as well as their registration in the Eurodac system, Slovenia expects it to make a significant contribution to ensuring the security of the EU's borders. The launch of the ETIAS system is also planned for the autumn of 2026, which will enable additional screening procedures for individuals even before their arrival at a border crossing point. We are hopeful that the implementation of these changes will make control at the external borders easier and more effective, which would further alleviate the security situation within the EU.

Taking into account these new tools and trends in migratory flows, this latest prolongation introduces an adapted approach to the implementation of temporary border control at the internal borders with Hungary and the Republic of Croatia as countries with an external land border of the EU. Checks at border crossings with both countries are expected to be carried out only on a random basis, in accordance with risk analyses and security conditions, while the police will primarily carry out enhanced compensatory measures throughout the territory of Slovenia, particularly on the most important and security-sensitive transit routes. We estimate that this flexible approach to border control would reduce the burden on police stations and ensure a greater patrol presence in the field, without negatively impacting the lives of residents along the border, the flow of travellers, economic cooperation, or the environment.

the use of the procedure laid down in Article 23a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;

The use of the transfer procedure provided for in Article 23a of the Schengen Borders Code does not constitute an adequate alternative, as it depends on the relevant arrangements with neighbouring countries, which have not yet been adopted.

other forms of police cooperation provided for under Union law;

Police cooperation is based on bilateral agreements with all our neighbouring countries. The Slovenian Police closely cooperate with the police forces of the Republic of Croatia and Hungary, also within the framework of the Dolga vas Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Mixed patrols continue to be carried out and are aimed at preventing cross-border crime and detecting unauthorised border crossings, with an emphasis on detecting persons based on indicators of terrorism and extremism. We also continuously exchange operational and statistical data on the problems at the common border and carry out other forms of police cooperation.

The Republic of Slovenia will continue its efforts to implement the measures set out in Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/268 of 23 November 2023 on cooperation between Member States on serious threats to internal security and public policy in the area without internal border controls.

Since November 2023, initiatives to strengthen operational cooperation have been developed in the framework of the trilateral format between the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia and the Italian Republic, including the trilateral patrols at the external border, which were carried out between June and December 2025. Resumption of this activity always remains an option.

—common measures regarding temporary restrictions on travel to the Member States as referred to in Article 21a(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

10.3. Likely impact on the movement of persons within the area without internal border control and the functioning of cross-border regions

As noted, the implementation of border controls at the internal borders with Hungary and the Republic of Croatia will be adapted. Border checks at the internal borders with Hungary and the Republic of Croatia are expected to be carried out only on a random basis, in accordance with risk analyses and security conditions, while the police will primarily carry out enhanced compensatory measures throughout the territory of Slovenia, particularly on the most important and security-sensitive transit routes. We estimate that this flexible approach to border control would reduce the burden on police stations and ensure a greater patrol presence in the field, without negatively impacting the lives of residents along the border, the flow of travellers, economic cooperation, or the environment.

Please indicate which cross-border regions, as notified under Article 42b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, are affected by the reintroduction of control at the internal border.

Along the state border with the Republic of Croatia, this includes the following areas:

- Koper Police Directorate: area of the police stations Piran, Koper, Kozina, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna;
- Ljubljana Police Directorate: area of the police stations Cerknica, Ribnica, Kočevje;
- Novo mesto Police Directorate: area of the police stations Črnomelj, Metlika, Novo mesto, Šentjernej, Krško, Brežice;
- Celje Police Directorate: area of the police stations Šmarje pri Jelšah, Rogaška Slatina;
- Maribor Police Directorate: area of the police stations Podlehnik, Gorišnica, Ormož;
- Murska Sobota Police Directorate: area of the police stations Ljutomer, Lendava.

Along the state border with Hungary, this includes the following areas:

- Murska Sobota Police Directorate: area of the police stations Lendava, Murska Sobota, Gornji Petrovci.

10.4. If the serious threat consists of sudden large-scale unauthorised movements (Article 25(1), point (c), and 27(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

✓	
✓	

10.5. Opinion of the Commission and consultation process (if applicable)

11. If the notification concerns a prolongation of border control at internal borders after 6 months in accordance with Article 25a(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

11.1. Assessment of the necessity and proportionality based on the criteria laid down in Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

An explanation from the perspective of the existence and evolution of the serious threat since the reintroduction of border control at internal borders is provided in point 10. The prolongation of control at internal borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary is a necessary measure that is proportionate to the threat identified. As stated, the assessment of the terrorist threat to the Republic of Slovenia remains at the MEDIUM level (the third of five levels). The implementation of border control at internal borders enables the police to identify persons entering the country and to check them against relevant databases, thus providing an additional tool for addressing identified serious threats to public order or internal security. Police officers will carry out random and targeted border control at border crossing points, focusing on the prevention of terrorism, extremism, and cross-border crime, using data from risk analyses and established risk profiles.

Cooperation with the police forces of neighbouring countries is ongoing, and additional forms of enhanced cooperation between police forces are being implemented. However, given the current security situation, it is estimated that the use of existing alternative measures is not sufficient at this point to achieve the objectives of reintroducing control at internal border.

11.2. Scale and anticipated evolution of the serious threat

Please elaborate on the scale and anticipated evolution of the serious threat, in particular:

—how long the serious threat is expected to persist;

The development of the situation in the wider region cannot be assessed with any degree of certainty at this stage. Based on the information provided by the competent services, it can be concluded that the security situation will not improve over the next six months and that additional measures will continue to be necessary in the meantime.

—which sections of the internal borders may be affected;

Control at internal borders refers to land borders with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary.

—information regarding coordination measures with other Member States impacted or likely to be impacted by the border control at internal borders.

There is a regular exchange of operational and statistical data between the police forces on the problems at the common border as well as on the implementation of control.

12. If the notification concerns a prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years, for a major exceptional situation (Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399).

12.1. Assessment of the necessity and proportionality based on the criteria laid down in Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

12.2. Action taken in response to an opinion of the Commission issued in accordance with Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (if applicable)

12.3.	Action taken in response to a consultation process initiated in accordance with Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (if applicable)
12.4.	Substantiation of the continued threat to public policy or internal security
12.5.	Explanation why alternative measures are ineffective
12.6.	Presentation of mitigating measures
12.7.	Where appropriate: presentation of the means, actions, conditions and timeline with a view to lifting border control at internal borders
13.	Any further information (optional)
14.	Withholding of information on grounds of public security (Article 27(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)
15.	Confidentiality of information (Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

**LIST OF AUTHORIZED CROSSING-POINTS FOR THE DURATION OF THE REINTRODUCED
INTERNAL BORDER CONTROLS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND HUNGARY**

CROSSING THE BORDER WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The crossing of the internal land border with Croatia is allowed at the following **12 border crossing points for international road traffic** (passengers and cargo transport):

- Sečovlje (Sicciole) – checkpoint,
- Dragonja (Dragogna),
- Sočerga,
- Starod,
- Jelšane,
- Petrina,
- Metlika,
- Obrežje,
- Dobovec,
- Gruškovje,
- Zavrč, and
- Petišovci.

The crossing of the internal land border with Croatia is also possible at the following **7 border crossing points for international rail traffic**:

- Rakitovec,
- Ilirska Bistrica,
- Metlika,
- Dobova,
- Rogatec,
- Središče ob Dravi, and
- Lendava.

The persons enjoying the right to free movement under the EU law can cross the internal land border with Croatia at the following **12 border crossing points for international road traffic** (passengers and cargo transport):

- Podgorje,
- Babno polje,
- Vinica,
- Slovenska vas,
- Rigonce,
- Orešje,
- Bistrica ob Sotli,
- Imeno,
- Rogatec,
- Ormož,

- Središče ob Dravi, and
- Gibina.

The persons who enjoy the right to freedom of movement under the EU law are citizens of the European Union and nationals of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, and their family members, regardless of their nationality. The same right also applies to third-country nationals and their family members, regardless of their nationality, who, pursuant to agreements between the EU and its member states and relevant third countries, have a right to free movement equivalent to that enjoyed by EU citizens.

CROSSING THE BORDER WITH HUNGARY

Travellers are allowed to cross the internal land border with Hungary at the following **border crossing points for international road traffic** (passengers and cargo transport):

- Dolga vas – Hosszúfalu, and
- Pince (motorway) – Pince.

The crossing of the internal land border with Hungary is also possible at the following **border crossing point for international rail traffic**:

- Hodoš - Hodos.

The persons enjoying the right to free movement under the EU law can cross the internal land border with Hungary at the following **6 border crossing points for international road traffic** (passengers and cargo transport):

- Pince (local road) – Pince,
- Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,
- Hodoš – Hodos,
- Kobilje,
- Čepinci, and
- Martinje.

The persons who enjoy the right to freedom of movement under the EU law are citizens of the European Union and nationals of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, and their family members, regardless of their nationality. The same right also applies to third-country nationals and their family members, regardless of their nationality, who, pursuant to agreements between the EU and its member states and relevant third countries, have a right to free movement equivalent to that enjoyed by EU citizens.