

# INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION SYSTEM

**T**he International Police Cooperation System is an information system providing an efficient coordination and international police cooperation. Within the Schengen Area the system provides police cooperation by means of the National Bureau of SIRENE and Europol National Unit. International police cooperation with non-Schengen states is provided by the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL channel.

# GOALS

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION WITH NON-SCHENGEN STATES PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF **INTERPOL CHANNEL:**

- Support improving international police cooperation
- Combat and prevent transnational crime
- Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur
- Fulfill all European Union legal and technical requirements
- Facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and partnerships
- Automate, ease and accelerate the exchange of the information
- Fulfill EU policy of transparency and information sharing
- Reduce the threat, incidence and prevalence of violent crime
- Prevent, suppress and intervene in crimes against children
- Reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs
- Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime and cybercrime

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION WITHIN SCHENGEN AREA PROVIDED BY **THE EUROPOL NATIONAL UNIT:**

- Improves the effectiveness and co-operation between the competent authorities of the Member States primarily by sharing and pooling intelligence to prevent and combat serious international organized crime
- Provides technical co-operation or training
- Enables strategic co-operation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it and the exchange of threat assessments
- Allows the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfillment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION VIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF SIRENE:

- Provides an exchange of supplementary information and personal data to the entries processed in the Schengen Information System (each EU country using the Schengen Information System has its own National Bureau of SIRENE)
- Is a point of the first contact within international police co-operation, both for partner SIRENE offices abroad and for national authorities and individual end-users of the Schengen Information System
- Communicates with other National Bureaus of SIRENE in 24/7 by means of a specific e-information network in a determined form
- Allows obtaining the maximum amount of information available from the country which has created the entry in the Schengen Information System due to checking persons and objects

# FUNCTIONALITY

## THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION – THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INTERPOL:

- Receives, stores, searches (within the system) and exchanges criminal data to assist law enforcement authorities in preventing and combating international crime
- Provides the database of missing persons, stolen vehicles, firearms, industrial equipment, boats, banknotes, artworks, vehicle registration documents and travel documents (lost and stolen passports)
- The central database of Interpol system in Lyon is connected with the national Central Screening Console, which enables searching for information on persons, vehicles and documents

## THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EUROPOL

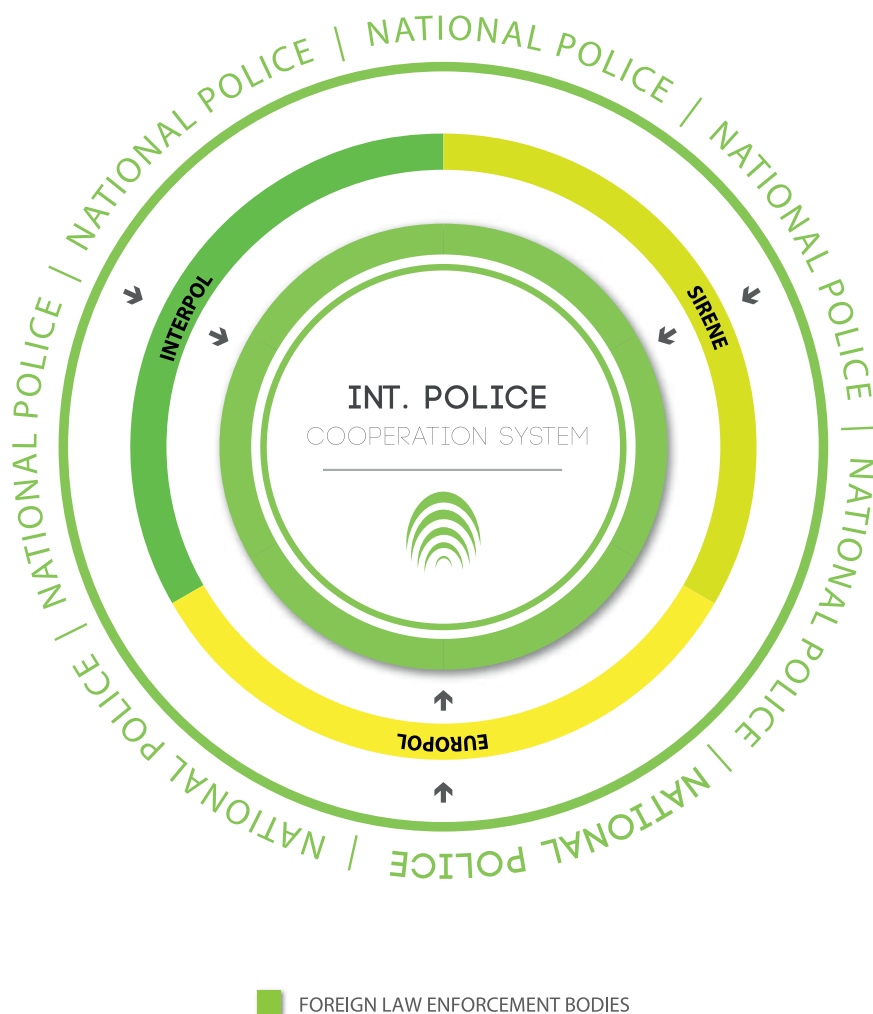
- Enables cooperation between competent authorities in the Member States and the EU law enforcement community to effectively prevent and fight serious international crime and terrorism
- Focuses on repressing the criminal activities and prevention in the field of: terrorism, illegal trade with radioactive and nuclear material, illegal firearms trade, illegal drug trade, human trafficking, child pornography, counterfeiting of banknotes and other payment methods, illegal vehicle trading, legalization of the income generated as a result of mentioned criminal activities, and other major crimes

## THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF SIRENE

- Allows searching for persons and objects on the basis of entry in the Schengen Information System (entering, updating, deleting an entry)
- Enables exchanging supplementary information and personal data to the entries (photos, biometric data, decisions of relevant bodies, etc.)
- Executes the European arrest warrants (providing hand-over and take-over of persons)
- Provides international police co-operation in terms of the provisions of the Schengen Convention (Articles 39, 40, 41, 46)
- Provides protection and quality of personal data processed in the Schengen Information System

- Keeps rights of data subjects exercised in terms of the Articles 109 and 110 of the Schengen Convention
- Allows participation in meeting of working groups of the EU bodies
- Provides education in the area of Schengen police co-operation and the Schengen Information System
- Enables operation of the national part of the Schengen Information System
- Allows implementing the development of the Schengen Information System in national conditions

## FIGURE: BASIC SCHEME



# BENEFITS

## THE INT. POLICE COOPERATION SYSTEM PROVIDES ITS USERS WITH THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS:

- Efficient coordination and police cooperation within as well as outside the Schengen Territory
- Preventing and combating all forms of serious international crime and terrorism
- Integration to national registration and police systems in order to:
  - *Data exchange (personal data, response to national or international requests);*
  - *Categorization and cataloging (shredding rules and registry administration);*
  - *Searching (local national data systems, integrated external data systems);*
  - *Various types of alert administration (creating and updating);*
  - *Issuing required notifications (information and error messages about activities inside or outside the system).*
- Integration with foreign national offices via SMTP
- Integration to external systems in others countries and government departments
- Advanced statistics and reports of registered data
- Pre-defined scheduled activities carried out in the system-defined intervals
- Uniform and consistent access to data