

8TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY



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Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency

TRANS-BORDER CRIME

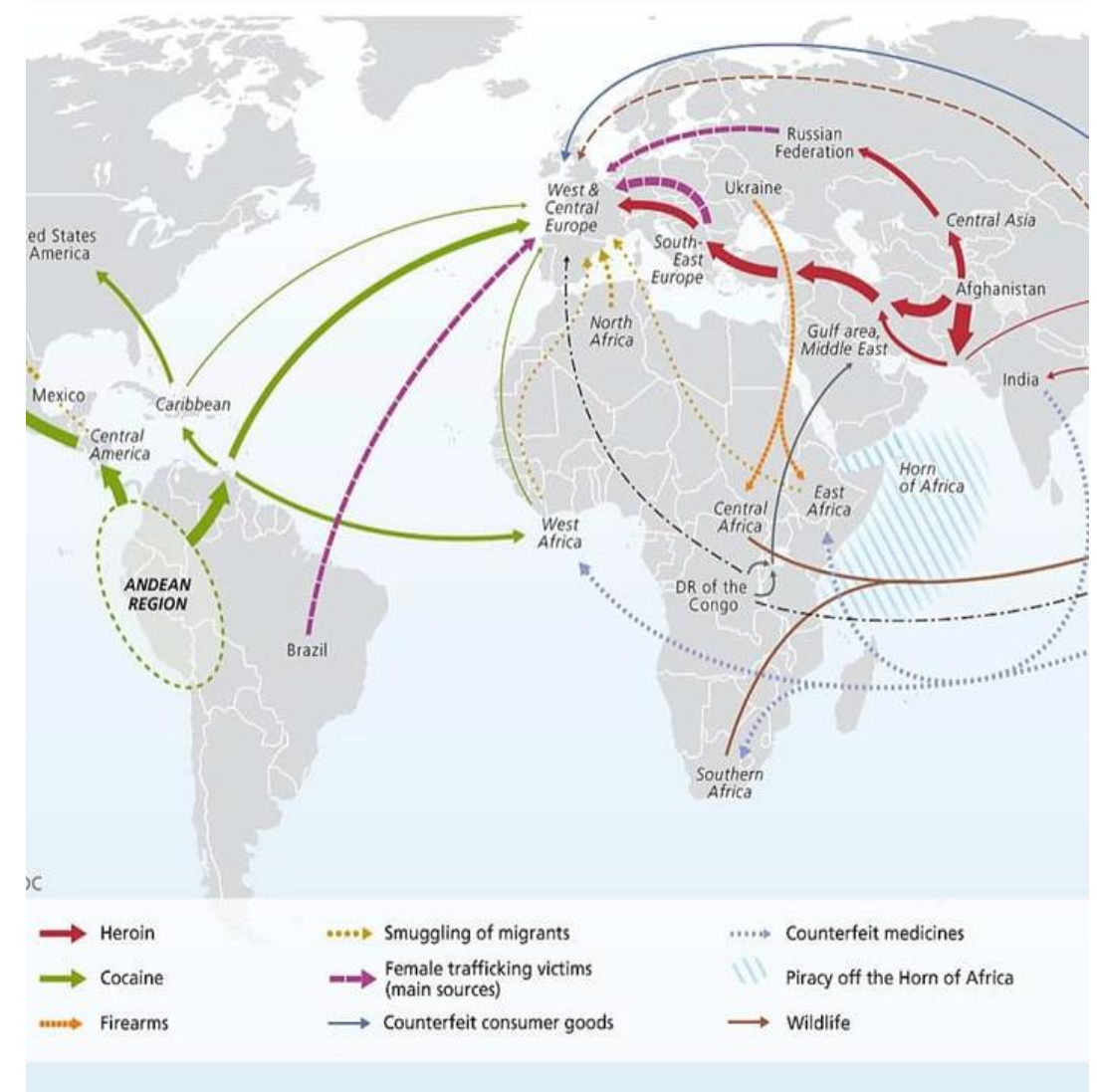
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DEFINING TRANS-BORDER CRIME

Also referred to as a transnational crime or cross-border crime;

Criminal activities that cross national borders;

Coordinated by organized crime networks.





CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING



CYBERCRIME

Child sexual exploitation
Cyber-dependent crimes
Payment card fraud



DRUG PRODUCTION TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION



FRAUD

Excise fraud
Investment fraud
Mass marketing fraud
Payment order fraud
Value Added Tax fraud



ILLICIT WASTE TRAFFICKING



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CRIME



MIGRANT SMUGGLING



ORGANISED PROPERTY CRIME



SPORTS CORRUPTION



TRAFFICKING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES



TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

According to the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**, transnational crimes are characterized by one or more of the following:

being committed in more than one country;

involving, planning or control from another country;

engaging an organized criminal group that operates across borders;

and/or having effects beyond national borders.

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF TRANS-BORDER CRIME

Drug Trafficking

Arms
Trafficking

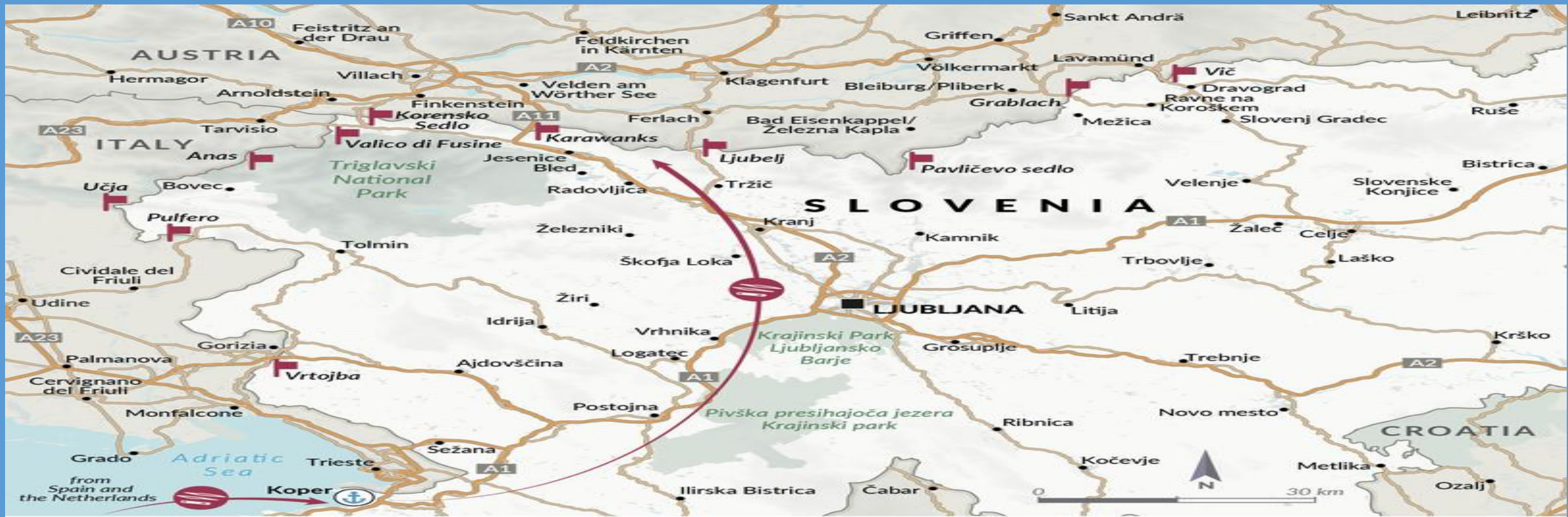
Human
Trafficking and
Smuggling

Terrorism and
Terrorist
Financing

Money
Laundering and
Financial Crime

Cybercrime

Environmental
crime etc.





EXAMPLES OF TRANS-BORDER CRIME ACTIVITIES IN SLOVENIA

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- In October 2024, Slovenian customs at the Port of Koper seized over three tonnes of banned kratom from Indonesia, hidden in 120 cartons and bound for another European country
 - Maltese authorities seized over 270kg of cocaine, worth up to €50 million, in a banana shipment from Ecuador bound for Slovenia's Port of Koper
 - Gorenjska, a northern Slovenian region known for tourism, is also a hub for organized crime. In 2020, police uncovered Slovenia's largest synthetic drug lab there, seizing 125kg of amphetamines and precursors for 300kg more. The members of criminal group made around €1.3 million. The Montenegrin Kavč clan also used the area to store cocaine trafficked through the Port of Koper

RESILIENCE AND SLOVENIA'S ROLE IN IT

- International cooperation is essential
- INTERPOL, EUROPOL
- The Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)
- Bilateral treaties and multilateral conventions
- Slovenia combats organized crime, focusing on drug and tobacco trafficking
- Slovenia is active in international efforts against human trafficking and smuggling, cooperating with INTERPOL and hosting international cyber defense exercises



RESILIENCE AND SLOVENIA'S ROLE IN IT

- Irregular migration and its position on the Balkan route complicate border security
- The Slovenian government supports human trafficking victims with services like psychological help, reintegration programs, and housing
- Due to Slovenia's location, witness protection for serious organized crime cases is difficult, highlighting the need for improved international cooperation to protect witnesses abroad
- The government collaborates well with NGOs, funding safe houses and coordinating victim identification efforts

CONCLUSION

- Persistent and evolving threat in today's interconnected world
- Undermines legal institutions, disrupts economies, and threatens human safety across borders
- Requires **comprehensive, coordinated, and international responses**
- Effective solutions depend on improved international cooperation, real-time intelligence sharing, stronger border controls, digital security measures, and harmonized legislation across countries



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

