



# Ten Years of Europol

1999-2009









The logo features the word "EUROPOL" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic consisting of a central blue circle with several yellow lightning bolts radiating outwards.

EUROPOL

# Ten Years of Europol

1999-2009



## TEN YEARS OF EUROPOL, 1999-2009

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A night sky with white fireworks exploding against a dark blue background with scattered clouds. The fireworks are large and starburst-shaped, with many fine lines radiating from a central point. The clouds are light blue and white, scattered across the sky.

# INTRODUCTION



# Introduction



*Photo: Max Schmits, Europol*

Europol celebrates its tenth anniversary on 1 July 2009. In marking this important milestone in the development of the agency as a key EU institution in the fight against terrorism and international crime I am pleased to introduce this publication. It charts the growth of the organisation from its founding roots in the early 1990s through to its planned emergence as a fully fledged EU Agency in 2010. It has been quite a journey and one that is far from over yet.

Today Europol is a modern agency occupying a central place in the field of law enforcement cooperation in the European Union. It has unique crime-fighting capabilities, including a pan-European criminal informa-

tion regime, with powerful data sets, some of the best analysts in Europe, and robust data protection and security safeguards. Furthermore Europol is home to experts drawn from every major law enforcement agency in Europe, giving it a truly exceptional breadth of expertise and diversity of experience. And it also houses a network of over 100 liaison officers from all EU member states and eight other countries, which provides the secure means by which Europol's capabilities can be delivered to the operational front-line. Taken together this overall framework for combating terrorism and international crime delivers an impact in almost 15 thousand cases per year against some of the most significant criminal networks active in Europe.

Reaching this level of functionality and performance in the organisation has required the dedication of hundreds of staff members and the active support of the member states. The work is far from done with many new challenges standing before Europol as it enters a new phase in its development, as an EU Agency from 1 January 2010. The organisation will grow yet stronger and more capable by building on the foundations of its first ten years and by relying on the core values that characterise its work – a dedication to serve, a commitment to work with others, and an ambition to succeed.

**Rob Wainwright**  
**Director of Europol**



A night sky with white fireworks exploding against a dark blue background with light clouds. The fireworks are large and starburst-shaped, with many fine lines radiating from a central point. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, and the overall lighting is a mix of the deep blue of the night and the bright white of the fireworks and clouds.

**BIRTH OF AN IDEA, 1991-1998**



# I. Birth of an Idea, 1991-1998

## 1. Ideas behind Europol: Tackling International Crime

The idea of establishing some form of cooperation between European police forces to tackle transnational crime is as old as the notion of European unity itself. The first move towards informal cooperation was taken in the 1970s, with the setting up of the Trevi group by European Communities' interior and justice ministers. Trevi's initial concern was to address international terrorism, but it soon extended its focus of attention to cover other areas of cross-border crime within the European Community.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there were frequent calls from within and outside the Trevi group to formalise police cooperation within the Community. The first concrete reference to a European police force is usually attributed to Helmut Kohl. In 1991, at the European Summit in Luxembourg, the German chancellor called for a European police agency to be set up along the lines of the American FBI. The proposal generated a discussion among Community members about how best to tackle crime and guarantee security, sowing the seeds of Europe-wide police cooperation.



Photo: European Council



## 2. Maastricht Treaty: the 'Founding Article'

The idea was given more substance in the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on the European Union, which made Justice and Home Affairs one of the three pillars of the new EU. Article K1 (9) of the Treaty provided for police cooperation between member states to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and other international crime, and made explicit reference to a European Police Office (Europol).

**Article K1 of the Treaty on European Union established 'matters of common interest', including:**

*(9) 'police cooperation for the purposes of preventing and combating terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and other serious forms of international crime, including if necessary certain aspects of customs cooperation, in connection with the organization of a Union-wide system for exchanging information within a European Police Office (Europol).'*



Photo: European Commission  
Signing of the Maastricht Treaty, 7 February 1992

## 3. First Step: the Europol Drugs Unit

The European Council took the first step towards formalising European police cooperation in 1993 with the formation of the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU). The EDU, which started operating in January 1994, had no powers of arrest, but was mandated to assist national police forces in criminal investigations. With a small staff and one or two liaison officers from each member state, the EDU supported a growing number of member states' operations. Its mandate expanded to include other areas of transnational crime, including terrorism, motor vehicle crime and organised crime, paving the way for the creation of a full-fledged European police office.



## 4. The Hague: a Fitting Location

On 29 October 1993, the European Council decided that Europol should be established in The Hague. The city had a long tradition of involvement in international law and order, and was home to the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Today, Europol is one of a wide range of international law and justice organisations located in the 'legal capital of the world', in-

cluding Eurojust, the EU agency dealing with judicial cooperation, and the International Criminal Court.

Europol was housed in a former Catholic boys' school dating from the 1920s. The building had been used in the Second World War by the police and intelligence services, and was occupied by the Dutch State Intelligence Service after the war. The intelligence service remained in the building until a few months before Europol took it over in 1994.



*Photo: Europol*  
Official opening of the Europol headquarters, The Hague, 1994

## 5. Formal Status: the Europol Convention

The Convention establishing Europol under Article K3 of the Maastricht Treaty was agreed in 1995 and, after ratification by the member states, came into force on 1 October 1998. The Convention specified what Europol is, what it should do, and how it should do it.

Under the Convention each member state was required to designate a national unit to liaise between its own competent authorities and Europol. The national units would second at least one liaison officer to Europol headquarters to represent the interests of their national authorities at Europol and to facilitate the flow of information in both directions.



### *The Hague, 1<sup>st</sup> October 1998* **Official Opening of Europol**

*By June 1998 all Member States of the European Union had ratified the Europol Convention, which will enter into force on 1 October 1998 in accordance with Article 45, point 3, of the Convention. The Convention provides Europol with the legal basis to carry out its tasks efficiently and effectively.*

*The mission of Europol is:*

***To make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement action in preventing and combating terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and other serious forms of international crime within its competencies, with a particular emphasis on the criminal organisations involved.***

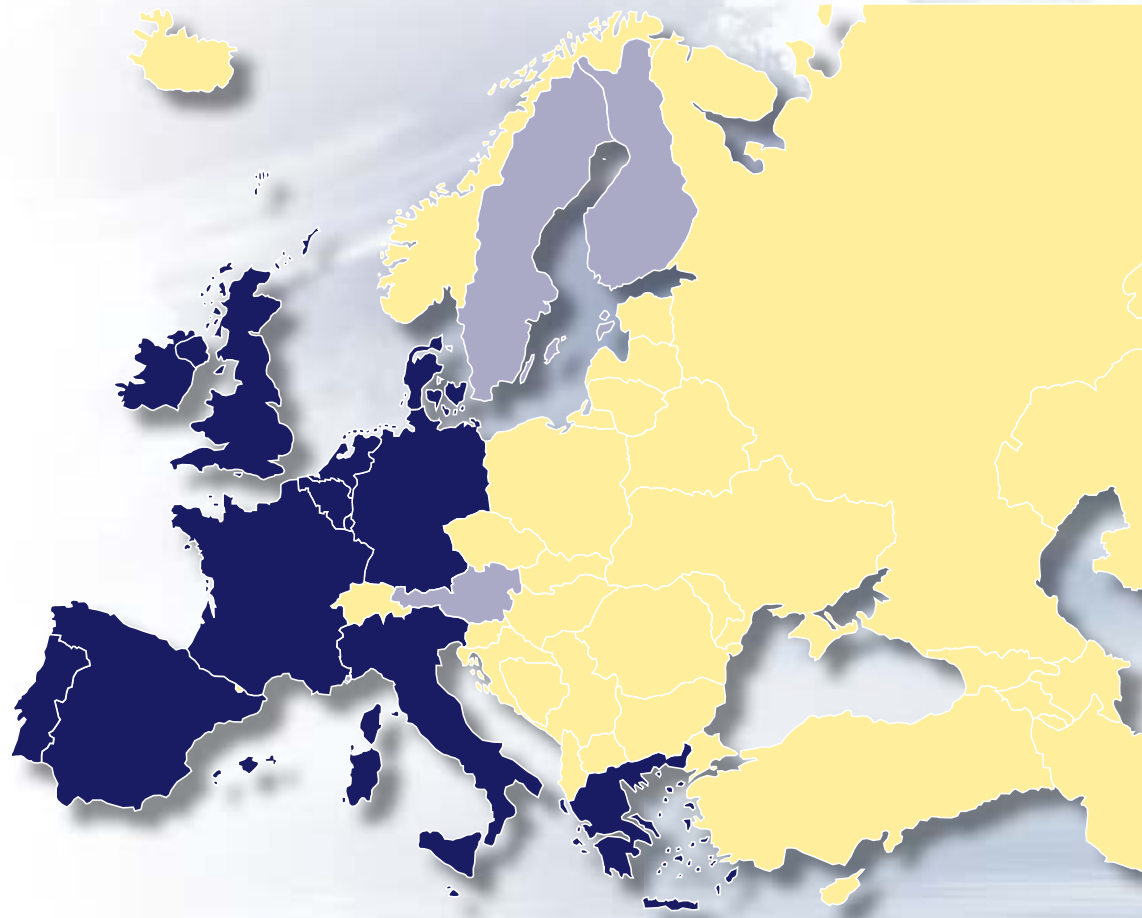
...

*Europol aims to become the European centre of excellence for intelligence exchange, crime analysis, cooperation and support in relation to the fight against international crime.*

## 6. European Union: New Members and a New Treaty

In the second half of the 1990s, the European Union underwent a series of changes, which also affected Europol. In 1995, the number of EU member states increased from 12 to 15, with the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

In 1997, the Treaty of Amsterdam was signed, amending the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on European Union. In the new Treaty the EU's 'third pillar', Justice and Home Affairs, was trimmed down to focus on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Its overall aim was to create 'an area of freedom, security and justice'.



Austria, Finland and Sweden join the European Union in 1995



Photo: European Commission  
 Signing of the Amsterdam Treaty, 2 October 1997

The Treaty of Amsterdam incorporated the Schengen Agreements into EU law. The two Schengen Agreements, originally dating from 1985 and 1990, essentially abolished internal borders between the signatory states. When the Agreements became part of the EU *Acquis Communautaire*, they had been signed by all EU member states except the UK and Ireland, and by two non-EU states, Iceland and Norway.

The Schengen Agreements made it easier for criminals and criminal organisations to operate internationally and move from one European state to another. They therefore included provisions on cross-border police and judicial cooperation to ensure that criminals could not 'disappear' by moving from one country to another. The amended text of the Treaty of Amsterdam, incorporating these provisions, gave Europol a central role in coordinating police cooperation within the Union.

The Amsterdam Treaty made the first mention of what were later to become Joint Investigation Teams (JITs). The idea was picked up and further elaborated at the European Council in Tampere, Finland, in

**Article K.2 (2) of the Treaty of Amsterdam stipulating new provisions on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters designating a central role to Europol:**

*The Council shall promote cooperation through Europol and shall in particular, within a period of five years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam:*

- (a) enable Europol to facilitate and support the preparation, and to encourage the coordination and carrying out, of specific investigative actions by the competent authorities of the Member States, including operational actions of joint teams comprising representatives of Europol in a support capacity;*
- (b) adopt measures allowing Europol to ask the competent authorities of the Member States to conduct and co-ordinate their investigations in specific cases and to develop specific expertise which may be put at the disposal of Member States to assist them in investigating cases of organised crime;*
- (c) promote liaison arrangements between prosecuting/investigating officials specialising in the fight against organised crime in close co-operation with Europol;*
  - (d) establish a research, documentation and statistical network on cross-border crime.*

October 1999. The Council's conclusions called for 'joint investigative teams to be set up without delay, as a first step, to combat trafficking in drugs and human beings as well as terrorism.' JITs were later to become pivotal in Europol's activities.

At Tampere, the EU moved closer to an institutional approach to internal security matters. In addition to strengthening the role of Europol, it also decided to set up Eurojust to improve judicial cooperation and a European Police Chiefs Task Force to coordinate policing at operational level.





A night sky with white fireworks exploding against a dark blue background with light clouds. The fireworks are large and starburst-shaped, with many thin lines radiating from a central point. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, and the overall lighting is dim, typical of a night firework display.

**THE FIRST YEARS, 1999-2004**





## II. The First Years, 1999-2004

### 1. Facing the Challenges: Stabilisation and Consolidation

Europol became fully operational on 1 July 1999, after the finalisation of a number of legal acts relating to the Convention. With an expanded mandate now including child abuse, terrorism and forgery of money, and the authority to enter into cooperation agreements with third states and international organisations, Europol was equipped to become a full-fledged partner in fighting crime within Europe's borders and beyond.

From the start, Europol was faced with a number of challenges, including the unstable situation in the Balkans and the related spread of drugs trafficking, illegal immigration and other forms of organised crime. The rapid evolution of information and communication technology presented threats and opportunities. There were preparations to be made for the further enlargement of the EU, and the organisation had to implement the changes in police cooperation in Europe heralded by the Amsterdam Treaty and consolidated later that year by the Tampere Council.

*The Hague, 1 July 1999*

#### ***Europol takes up its full activities!***

*Europol (The European Police Office) becomes fully operational today following the ratification and adoption by all Member States of the legal acts provided for in Article 45, point 4, of the Europol Convention. This provides European Union Member States and their law enforcement agencies with a valuable additional weapon in their fight against organised crime in a Europe without frontiers.*

...

*Having its own personnel, experts and analysts and in close cooperation with the liaison officers, Europol is able to coordinate and support international investigations effectively and to provide expertise, knowledge and valuable advice to the governments of the Member States in creating their strategies to fight organised crime. Aiming at improving the fight against organised crime, Europol is also entitled to officially enter into discussions and establish bilateral cooperation agreements with third states and international organisations.*

...

In November 1999, Europol and the European Commission held a joint forum to launch a 'new approach in fighting organised crime'. The forum, based on the realisation that repression alone was not enough to prevent or reduce organised crime, brought together officials and experts from the law enforcement sector, the criminal justice system, the academic world, public administration and the private sector. It was seen as the first step towards a crime prevention strategy in Europe, as called for at the European Council in Tampere. The forum concluded that a comprehensive crime prevention policy should be based on a multidisciplinary approach and should encompass coherent and complementary measures at local, national and international level.



*Photos: Europol*

In the years that followed, under the leadership of former EDU director Jürgen Storbeck, Europol focused on promoting this comprehensive approach to international crime prevention and establishing a niche for itself as an organisation. This process of first stabilisation and then consolidation was expressed in two key texts, the Paris Vision of December 2000 and the Rhodes Vision of April 2003.

*'For the staff members and others working closely with Europol, this has been a very demanding year, which required a high level of commitment. We have many objectives ahead of us and it is of utmost importance that the level of motivation remains as high as it is now among the individuals working for this common goal.'*

**Jürgen Storbeck, Europol Director**  
**Foreword to Europol Special Annual Report 1999**

## Stabilisation

The Paris Vision aimed 'to define the perspectives of the action of Europol in terms of planning and strategy, to allow it, in the framework of the Europol Convention, to perform its mission of providing assistance to national law enforcement agencies ... and ... to set the framework of Europol in terms of priorities and to define its tasks and objectives.'

## Consolidation

The Rhodes Vision foresaw that 'Europol has to support the Member States and EU bodies and to act as a centre of European excellence for information exchange and analysis, in combating serious international organised crime.'



Photo: Bo Pallavicini, Europol

## 2. Changing Priorities, Flexible Organisation

Europol's legal status and organisation were laid out in Title V of the Convention. This established its system of governance and accountability, ensuring that the member states had an equal say in how the organisation is run and the strategies it pursues.

*Europol is accountable to the EU Council of Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs and governed by a Management Board composed of one representative of each member state. The operational head of Europol is the Director, who is appointed by the Council for a four-year period which may be extended once for a further period of four years. The Director is assisted by three Deputy Directors, who are appointed by the Council for a four-year period which may be extended once.*

### *Joint Supervisory Body*

*The Joint Supervisory Body is composed of two representatives of each of the national Supervisory Bodies who are appointed for a period of five years by each member state. It reviews Europol's activities to ensure that the rights of the individual are not violated by the storage, processing and utilisation of the data held by Europol. Any individual has the right to request the Joint Supervisory Body to ensure that the manner in which his personal data have been collected, stored, processed and utilised by Europol is lawful and accurate.*

### *Financial Controller*

*The Financial Controller is appointed by the Management Board and is responsible for monitoring Europol's income and expenditure. A Financial Committee composed of one representative from each member state is responsible for preparing and discussing all budgetary and financial matters.*

**Europol Convention, Title V**

### *Internal Organisation*

In the years between 1999 and 2004, Europol's internal organisation evolved in response to external developments and shifting priorities in the various crime areas. Each year the member states drew up a Work Programme for the organisation, establishing its priority crime areas for the coming period.

### **Evolving priorities**

2001:

- Counterfeit currency, in particular the euro
- Drugs
- Crimes against persons
- Terrorism

2002:

- Terrorism (highest priority post 9/11)
- Drugs
- Money laundering
- Illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings
- Counterfeiting of money and forgery of other means of payment

2003:

- Terrorism
- Drugs trafficking
- Illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings
- Financial crimes

2004:

- Drugs trafficking
- Illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings
- Counter terrorism
- Forgery of money (euro)
- Financial and property crimes, including money laundering

In the first year, the Europol made the transition from strategic to operational activities. New departments were set up for intelligence and specialist knowledge, activities were initiated in the newly mandated areas of crime, and preparations were made for cooperation with third countries and organisations. Europol provided its first services in counter-terrorism and the forgery of money by seconding and recruiting experts, and provided training, mainly in support of EU programmes.

2001 brought a quite radical internal reorganisation in anticipation of a further extension of Europol's mandate. The three operational departments – Investigation Support, Intelligence Analysis and Organised Crime – were combined into a single Serious Crime Department, bringing information exchange, analysis and expertise under one 'roof'.

#### *Counter Terrorism*

The terrorist attacks on America on 11 September 2001 put counter-terrorism at the top of the EU's agenda. Together with the member states, Europol set up a Counter Terrorism Task Force, which became fully operational on 15 November. The CT Task Force comprised experts and liaison officers from the member state police and intelligence services. Working closely together and with external authorities, the Task Force and Europol's own staff proved effective, providing useful analysis work and intelligence. The Task Force was discontinued after the immediate terrorist threat was considered to have subsided, but reactivated after the Madrid train attacks in March 2004.



Photo: Pawel Ostaszewski

### *A New European Currency*

The introduction of the euro in 2002 brought a new focus to Europol's activities to combat forgery of money. Europol was already established as the central contact point for combating currency counterfeiting in Europe and it took on this role for the new currency, playing an important part in the preparations for its introduction.

### *Information Technology*

With electronic communications playing an increasingly crucial role in international criminal activities and in efforts to combat them, Europol's IT capabilities developed quickly to keep abreast with the rapid developments in this area. In 2003, the Information Management, Open Sources and Information Technology units merged to become the Information Management Department, again concentrating all these capabilities under one roof.

### *Comprehensive Approach*

These organisational changes reflected Europol's efforts to move closer towards the comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach to international crime prevention announced at the forum in November 1999. In this period, with organised crime groups becoming increasingly active in more than one area of international crime, Europol moved increasingly towards an approach that targeted the groups themselves, rather than on the individual crime areas. This approach targeted crime groups according to region (e.g. East and Southeast Europe) or the nature of their activities (e.g. outlaw motor-cycle groups).



*Photo: European Commission*

### 3. Information Exchange and Intelligence Analysis: Core Business

The tasks entrusted to Europol are specified in Article 3 of the Convention.

**Article 3 of the Europol Convention describes Europol's principal tasks:**

- to facilitate the exchange of information between the member states
- to obtain, collate and analyse information and intelligence
- to notify the competent authorities of the member states without delay of information concerning them and of any connections identified between criminal offences
- to aid investigations in the member states by forwarding all relevant information to the national units
- to maintain a computerised system of collected information allowing data to be input, accessed and analysed.

The keyword here is information. In December 2000 the member states, through the Management Board, identified information exchange and operational analysis as Europol's core activities and developmental priorities. This was reiterated in 2003 in the Rhodes Vision, which stated that 'the core business of Europol is receiving, exchanging and analysing information and intelligence.' In this first period, Europol set about developing a range of tools and products to enable it to become the 'European centre for intelligence exchange, development, analysis, cooperation and support in relation to the fight against international organised crime'.



Europol photo by Zoran Lesic

### *Data Protection*

The first Director of Europol, Jürgen Storbeck, once described Europol as “an intelligence broker”. The information processed by Europol also includes personal data. For Europol, data protection is not only a necessary element of complying with human rights. It is also an indispensable element in the handling of criminal intelligence and personal data entrusted to Europol by the member states. Europol thus applies high data protection standards under the control of the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB).

### *Information and Communication Technology*

From the very beginning, Europol made maximum use of rapidly developing applications in information and communications technology (ICT) to ensure that information could be gathered, analysed and exchanged effectively and in a secure environment. In the first two years it set up encrypted telecommunication links with the member states, a secure voice network and a Virtual Private Network (VPN). In-house it concentrated on setting up analysis and index systems for the information databases.



*Photo: Max Schmits, Europol*

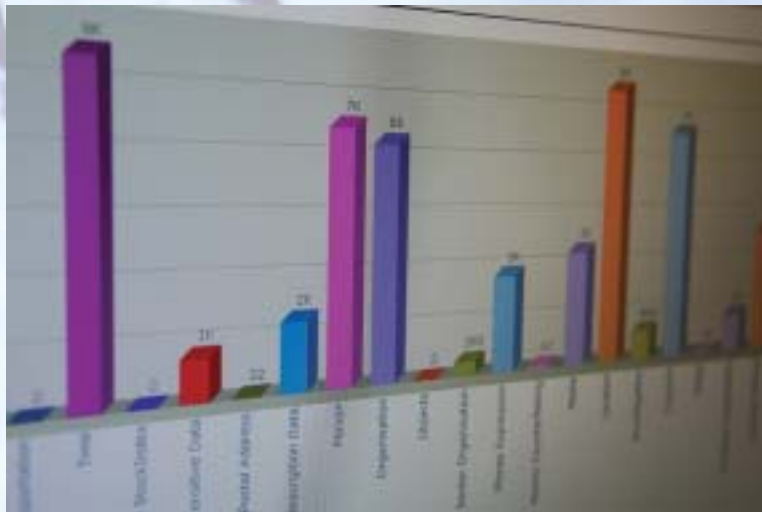


### *Analysis Work Files*

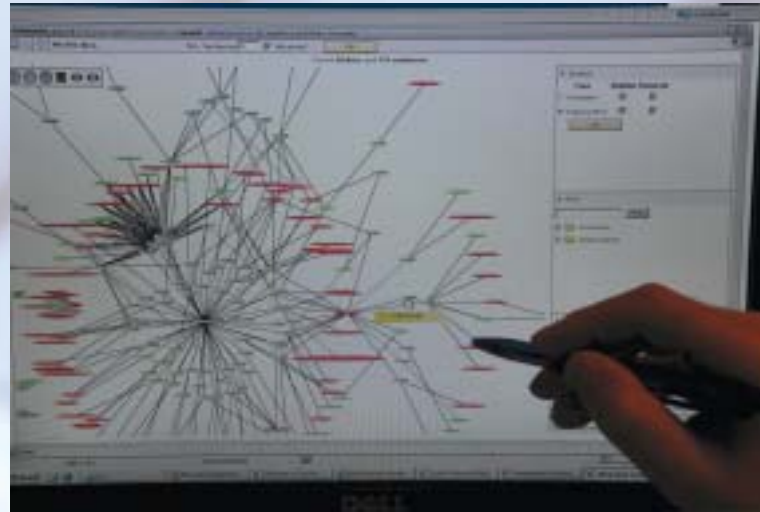
One of Europol's earliest tools for gathering, exchanging and processing information and intelligence was the analysis work files (AWFs). AWFs were introduced in September 1999 and, by the end of the year, seven had been opened in areas such as Eastern European organised crime and Islamist terrorism. An analysis work file is opened on a specific area of crime when at least two member states are involved. It contains clearly specified categories of individuals (criminals, suspects, contacts, victims, witnesses, etc.) and data relevant to those individuals. Other member states can join and contribute to the files. AWFs immediately proved a valuable tool for Europol and the member states and, by the end of 2004, there were 19 files up and running.

### *Information Exchange System*

In 1999, Europol introduced an Information Exchange (Info-Ex) system for the secure exchange of information and intelligence. Info-Ex enables the bilateral exchange of data between member states, without necessarily involving Europol. As the flow of information between the members states themselves and with Europol increased, the system was updated and refined. In 2003, the Info-Ex dealt with 94,723 exchanges of information between Europol and the Liaison Bureaux of the member states, an increase of 43% on 2002. By the end of 2004, this had increased again by a further 32%.



*Europol photo by Zoran Lesic*



*Europol photo by Zoran Lesic*

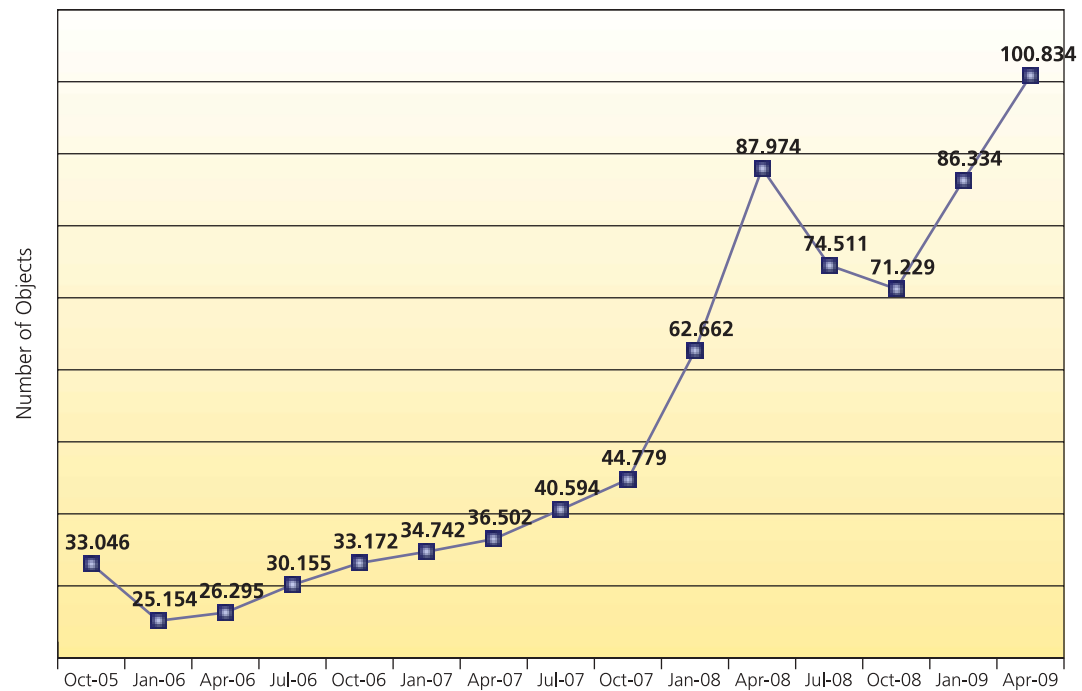
### Information System

In 2000, the decision was taken to set up a Europol Information System (IS). The system became operational in 2002, but was limited to information and intelligence on counterfeiting of the euro. The second generation, covering all mandated crime areas, was implemented and made accessible to all member states in October 2005. The IS was the first move towards the establishment of a single crime information database for the whole of the EU, with the possibility of automatic uploading of data from national criminal databases.

### Other ICT Initiatives

In this period, Europol set up a number of other databases containing information on various aspects of international crime. These include trade in stolen cars (European Vehicle Identification Database - EuVID), child abuse, counterfeiting, informants, and explosives.

Quarterly progression of IS content, October 2005-April 2009



### *Publications*

From the beginning Europol began publishing a wide range of one-off, periodical and cyclical reports, bulletins, and other law enforcement publications. Some of these were accessible to the public, others were restricted to the member states. An early example is the annual Organised Crime Report, published for the first time in 1999 (on 1998), made accessible to the public in 2000, and superseded by the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) from 2006.



Other publications included regular intelligence bulletins, general situation reports, operational and technical support manuals, operational analysis reports, monthly update reports, catalogues, directories and glossaries.

### *Analytical Guidelines*

In 2000, in response to a perceived need 'to broaden the awareness of intelligence analysis techniques and capabilities throughout all the law enforcement agencies in the European Union', Europol produced a set of Analytical Guidelines. The guidelines provided a comprehensive insight into analysis techniques employed at Europol and how they could benefit operational work. The Analytical Guidelines received an award from the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) for excellence in law enforcement publications.

*'These guidelines are just one part of the Intelligence Awareness programme to be undertaken by Europol, in an effort to ensure that each analyst, no matter what nationality, 'speaks with the same voice', and that all law enforcement are at least aware of the techniques, within the unique and specific Europol framework.'*

**Jürgen Storbeck, Europol Director  
Introduction to Analytical Guidelines 2000**

### *Information and Knowledge Centres*

As Europol built up databases of information on specific areas of crime and expertise on how to process it, it launched a series of information and knowledge centres as platforms for the exchange of data and intelligence. Centres were set up on child abuse, counter-terrorism and financial crime (all in 2001), high tech crime (2002), and assets and asset seizure (2004).

### **Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN)**

CARIN is an informal network of contacts in the area of criminal asset identification and recovery, set up after a conference in Dublin in October 2002, co-hosted by the Criminal Assets Bureau Ireland and Europol. The name derives from the Camden Court Hotel, where the conference was held. CARIN started operating in 2004. Its permanent secretariat is at Europol headquarters.

The seizure of criminal assets had been a priority for Europol since 2000, when it launched an initiative to fight money laundering by tracing, seizing and confiscating assets derived from crime. At a meeting to launch the initiative, member states emphasised the importance of Europol in efforts to deprive criminals of their illicit profits.

CARIN's objective to establish itself as a centre of expertise on all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime, by exchanging information and good practices, advising the European Commission, the Council and other authorities, and facilitating training on tackling the proceeds of crime.

### *Knowledge Management Centre*

Knowledge management is a key concept in efficient cross-border cooperation in the fight against international organised crime. In 2000, as part of its effort to improve knowledge management in crime-fighting within the European Union, Europol set up a Knowledge Management Centre. The KMC is an international search facility that stores uncommon and rarely used investigative expertise and makes it available to law enforcement agencies in the member states.

The Knowledge Management Centre gathers and provides information on persons and organisations with unique skills or experience, and helps colleagues in one member state identify expertise in other member states. This enables them to learn from each other and avoid duplication, promoting the integration and exchange of best practices.

### *Open Source Documentation*

Documentation from open sources – information that is available freely from the media, libraries and other public sources – is an important part of the pool of data gathered and processed by Europol. From the early years, Europol staff have been provided with daily updates on their specific area of responsibility on the basis of a custom-made package of information.

### *Training*

Training has always played an important role in Europol's ambition to become 'the European centre for intelligence exchange, development, analysis, cooperation and support in relation to the fight against international organised crime'.

Europol's internal training reflects its status as a multicultural organisation and external developments, such as the rapid advance of ICT. Recurring topics in this period included data protection, new ICT technologies, computer skills, project management, intercultural management, languages, media relations, and administrative specialisation.

Providing training for member states, non-EU states and international organisations is an integral part of the support that Europol gave to the member states. In its first five years, Europol organised or facilitated training courses, workshops and seminars in all of its priority crime areas on its own initiative or on request. It provided regular courses in operational and strategic intelligence analysis, which were well-received and for which demand increased every year.



Photo: Bo Pallavicini, Europol.

*The Hague, 18 October 2002*

### **Training on combating child abuse on the Internet**

*There is no doubt that incidents of child abuse occur every day, every hour, every minute across the globe. In fact it has been estimated that about half a million children worldwide have been depicted whilst they are being sexually abused - a major reason for Europol to organise its third training course on how to combat child pornography on the internet.*

*The five-day seminar which was held at the Police Training Centre in Selm/Germany with its full support brought together law enforcement officers from almost every EU Member State and - for the first time - from the United States of America, Switzerland and Poland.*

*'Europol's objectives include not only information exchange and intelligence analysis, but also expertise and training,' Europol Deputy Director Gilles Leclair remarked. 'The fight against trafficking in human beings and child pornography is one of our top priorities,' he added. 'The abuse of the weakest members of our societies and the misuse of the internet clearly indicate how necessary it is to fight against this evil internationally.'*

...

## 4. The Hague Programme: Positioning Europol at the Centre of EU Law Enforcement Cooperation

In 2004, five years after the Tampere Council, the European Council adopted a multi-annual programme to further the aim, encapsulated in the Amsterdam Treaty, of creating a common area of freedom, security and justice in the European Union. The objectives of the programme included a more effective joint approach to cross-border problems like illegal migration, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, terrorism and organised crime. The programme urged the member states to allow Europol to play a key role in the fight against serious cross-border organised crime and terrorism by ratifying and implementing a series of legal instruments that had been in the pipeline since 2000, providing Europol with high quality information and encouraging their law enforcement authorities to cooperate closely with the organisation.

### **Section 2.3, The Hague Programme:**

*'Police cooperation between Member States is made more efficient and effective in a number of cases by facilitating cooperation on specified themes between the Member States concerned, where appropriate by establishing joint investigation teams and, where necessary, supported by Europol and Eurojust.'*

The Hague Programme specified a number of ways in which Europol could fulfil its role at the centre of this new approach to intelligence-led law enforcement at EU level. It introduced a new Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) as a first step. Europol was also instructed to assist the Council and the member states in improving the quality of their law enforcement data and to get the Europol Information System up and running 'without delay'.

### *Intensified Practical Cooperation*

The core message of The Hague Programme was for the law enforcement agencies in the member states to work closely together with Europol, Eurojust and other European law enforcement bodies like the Police Chiefs Task Force to combat international organised crime. This included explicit reference to joint investigation teams (JITs).

The wording in the Hague Programme reflects the caution that continued to accompany member states' commitment to JITs and the potential involvement of Europol (and Eurojust) in them. The legal basis for Europol's participation in joint investigation teams would not finally be laid until later in the decade.

## Eurojust

Eurojust was established in 2002. Its mission is to enhance the development of Europe-wide cooperation on criminal justice cases by enhancing the effectiveness of the competent authorities in EU member states in investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of serious cross-border and organised crime.

Eurojust is the first permanent network of judicial authorities to be established anywhere in the world. It facilitates the provision of international legal assistance and the implementation of extradition requests. It also hosts meetings between investigators and prosecutors from different states dealing with individual cases and at a strategic level.

On 9 June 2004, Europol and Eurojust signed an operational cooperation agreement which came into force on the same day.

Under the Hague Programme, the role of the European Police Chiefs Task Force was reviewed. It was invited to intensify practical cooperation between police, customs and Europol. This led to the development of COSPOL (Comprehensive, Operational, Strategic Planning for the Police).

## European Police Chiefs Task Force

The European Police Chiefs Task Force (EPCTF) was set up following the Tampere conclusions in 1999 to exchange, in cooperation with Europol, experience, best practices and information on cross-border crime and contribute to the planning of operative actions. It met for the first time in April 2000.

The Police Chiefs, for example, set up enforcement strategies in priority areas set up by the OCTA. They also discuss ensuing appropriate EU and national actions aimed at fighting organised crime.

## COSPOL

COSPOL can be seen as the practical, operational arm of the EPCTF, working on a small number of projects that match the priorities identified by the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) and that are agreed by the Council.

COSPOL is a multilateral law enforcement instrument, under the guidance, support and direction of the EPCTF. It is intended to achieve tangible operational results in terms of arrests of top level criminals and the dismantling of criminal and terrorist organisations or networks, whilst ensuring that the member states' competent authorities make use of Europol's analytical support, in particular the analysis work files (AWFs).

## 5. Casting the Net Wider: Cooperation Agreements with Third States and Organisations

Under the provisions of the Convention, Europol was entitled to enter into discussions with non-EU states and international organisations in preparation for bilateral cooperation agreements.

In March 2000 the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council authorised the Director of Europol to enter into negotiations on these agreements with 23 non-EU states and three international organisations. The JHA Council had instructed Europol to give priority to accession candidate states to the European Union, the Schengen cooperation partners (Iceland and Norway), Switzerland and Interpol. The Director wasted little time: on 26 and 27 April Europol hosted a seminar for representatives of these non-EU states and international organisations.

### Invitees to the seminar at Europol

**Non-EU states:** Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.

**Non-EU international bodies:** ICPO-Interpol, the United Nations Drugs Control Programme (UNDCP) and the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

Opening the seminar, Europol Director Jürgen Storbeck said that it would definitely contribute to the aim of creating an area of freedom, security and justice in Europe. 'The start of negotiations will constitute a new impetus in the efforts of our newly born European law enforcement agency to prevent and combat organised crime,' he added.

The seminar was clearly a success, though it took some time for the agreements to be agreed, signed and ratified. By the end of 2004, seven operational agreements and ten strategic agreements had come into force. Strategic agreements make it possible for the two parties involved to exchange all information with the exception of personal data, while operational agreements also allow the exchange of personal data.

Europol signed operational and strategic agreements with the following states and organisations in the 1999-2004 period:

Operational agreements	Signature / Ratification	Entry into force
Iceland	28.06.01 / 06.09.2001	06.09.2001
Interpol	05.11.01 / 05.11.2001	05.12.2001
Norway	28.06.01 / 24.12.2001	24.12.2001
USA	20.12.02 / 20.12.2002	21.12.2002
Bulgaria	17.06.03 / 12.08.2003	25.08.2003
Eurojust	09.06.04 / 09.06.2004	09.06.2004
Romania	26.11.03 / 16.07.2004	08.07.2004

Strategic agreements	Signature / Ratification	Entry into force
EMCDDA*	19.11.2001	20.11.2001
USA	06.12.20.2001	07.12.2001
ECB*	13.12.2001	14.12.2001
WCO*	23.09.2002	23.09.2002
European Commission	18.02.2003	19.02.2003
Russia	06.11.2003	06.11.2003
UNODC*	16.03.2004	16.03.2004
OLAF*	08.04.2004	08.04.2004
Turkey	18.05.2004 / 28.07.2004	28.07.2004
Colombia	09.02.2004 / 10.02.2004	10.12.2004

\* EMCDDA: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction  
 ECB: European Central Bank  
 WCO: World Customs Organisation  
 UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
 OLAF: European Anti-Fraud Office



## 6. Europol's Most Important Asset: the Staff and the ELO Network

Europol is aware that, as in any knowledge-based organisation, its personnel are its most important asset. Recruiting, selecting and training qualified personnel therefore take priority.

This priority was especially urgent when Europol first starting operating on 1 January 1999. To be able to fulfil its extended mandate, it needed a large number of new staff without delay. There was a short transition period when the existing personnel seconded to the Europol Drugs Unit became official Europol employees, subject to the new Europol Staff Regulations. In addition, new staff members were hired from some thirty services within the fifteen member states. This was a considerable challenge for the young organisation, and one that had to be met quickly, as Europol Director Jürgen Storbeck explained in the introduction to the Special Annual Report for that year:

*'Originating from different cultures and working environments, they had to be integrated into a common institutional and legal framework. The work involved in this exercise cannot be underestimated, bearing in mind that new working methods had to be introduced together with administrative support. [...] Whereas at national level these matters have been developed and implemented over many years, Europol was expected to be ready within a matter of months.'*

At the end of 2004, Europol personnel totalled 493, compared to 144 in 1999. This included Europol Liaison Officers (ELOs) and assistants to the liaison bureaux from the 15 member states. In the years that followed, Europol's staff complement continued to increase steadily. Europol's permanent staff is recruited from all the member states.



The Europol Liaison Officers play a pivotal role in the work of the organisation. Under the provisions of the Europol Convention, the designated national unit of each member state was to second at least one liaison officer to Europol headquarters. These would provide Europol with information from their national unit and forward information from Europol to the national unit. The same provisions were applied to the non-EU states and organisations that later signed cooperation agreements with Europol. The first ELO from a non-EU state to take up his post at Europol was Stein Arnesen from Norway, in May 2002. He was soon to be followed by many more.



Photo: Belgian Police

*The Hague, 08 May 2002*

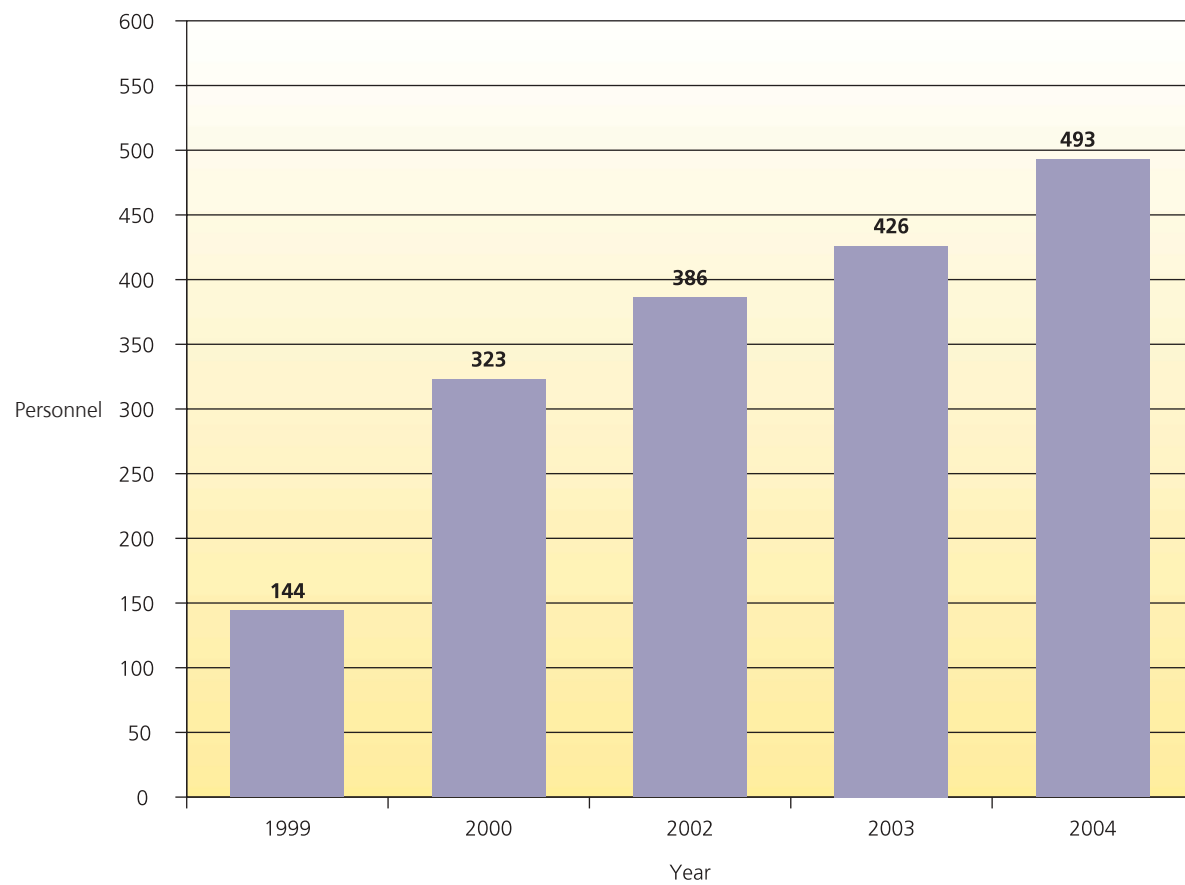
### **Europol strengthens cooperation Stein Arnesen (Norway) first liaison officer from a third state**

*The Hague - The Netherlands. A new step in the development of Europol has been done: Stein Arnesen, Detective Superintendent of the National Police of Norway took up his function as Norwegian Liaison Officer at Europol. Norway is the first third state country to install a liaison officer whose responsibilities will cover the full mandate of Europol.*

*'I am very happy to represent my country at Europol in order to improve the fight against organised crime,' Arnesen said. The 47 year old police officer had previously worked as the Norwegian contact point within the German border police (Bundes-grenzschutz, BGS).*

*The cooperation agreement with Norway was signed on 28.06.01. It includes the exchange of personal data as well as strategic analysis, expertise and training. Such cooperation agreements were also signed with Iceland, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and the Czech Republic. Europol expects the arrival of liaison officers from other non European Union states and international organisations in the coming months.*

Number of personnel working at Europol 1999-2004







**THE GROWTH TO MATURITY, 2005-2008**



# III. The Growth to Maturity, 2005-2008

## 1. New Director, New Member States

2005 was in many ways a key year for Europol. It had a new director and a large influx of new member states, and there were clear signs that the ground-breaking efforts of the first period were starting to bear fruit.

Europol's first Director, Jürgen Storbeck, stepped down in 2004 and, after an interim period during which Deputy Director Mariano Simancas took over the helm, Max-Peter Ratzel was appointed new Director in the spring of 2005.



Former Director of Europol Mr Storbeck and New Director of Europol Mr Ratzel.  
Photo: Europol

*The Hague, 24 May 2005*

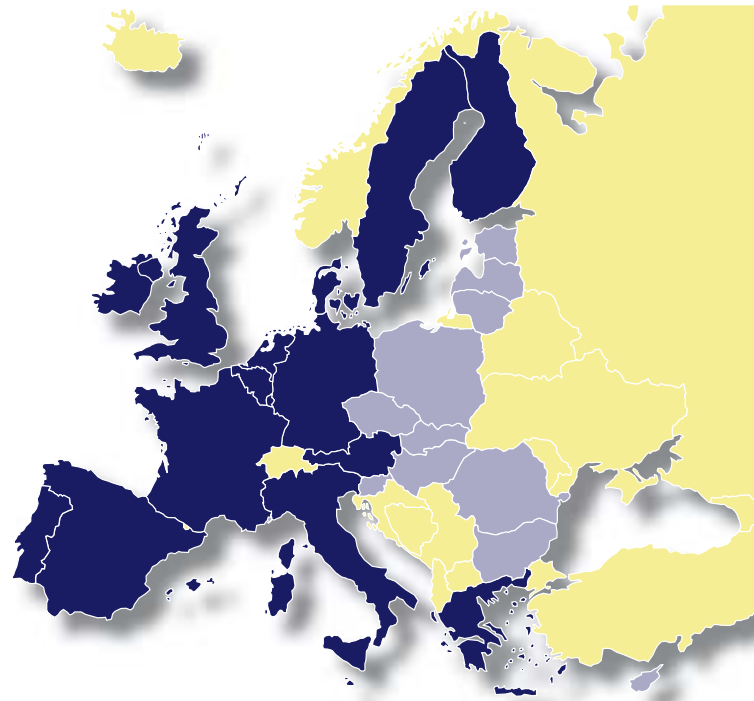
### **Trust in Europol as focal point for EU's fight against organised crime and terrorism**

*Europol's new director Max-Peter Ratzel was welcomed with high expectations by the ministers speaking at his inauguration ceremony today in The Hague. Also Franco Frattini, Vice-President of the European Commission and EU Commissioner for Security, Freedom and Justice, expressed his wishes for the development of Europol under leadership of the 55 year old German, Max-Peter Ratzel. 'European citizens expect and find it natural that cross-border crime and terrorism are being addressed at European level, rather than at national level only, and in this respect Europol plays an important role,' Frattini said.*

*Luc Frieden, Minister of Justice of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and President of the Council of the European Union within the area of Justice and Home Affairs emphasised that the EU Member States must assure to make use of Europol's services. 'The fight against organised crime and terrorism and the many negative things, which have an impact on our lives, can only be fought by more co-operation. If our police forces don't work together, we will lose this fight, so we need exchange of information in order to make Europe a secure place,' he said.*

...

The accession of ten new member states to the European Union on 1 May 2004 meant that several areas of organised crime that had been beyond the borders of the EU were brought now within them. It also meant that Europol gained a new pool of expertise and skill in the form of law enforcement officers from the new member states, many of whom had considerable experience in combating these areas of crime. The new members were largely incorporated into Europol's organisation and structure by the beginning of 2005 and made a valuable contribution to Europol's work as it made further steps towards establishing itself at the centre of international crime-fighting in Europe.



Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the EU on 1 May 2004. Bulgaria and Romania accede on 1 January 2007

### *The Hague, 15 December 2004* **Celebration of enlarged Europol**

*In an atmosphere of enthusiasm, optimism and a determined will to support each other bring criminals to justice, a celebration of the enlargement of Europol took place in The Hague yesterday.*

*Speaking to ambassadors from EU Member States and senior officials from European law enforcement, the Dutch Minister for Justice Mr. Piet Hein Donner said: 'Organised crime and terrorism are not restricted to certain European countries or bound by territorial lines. So, close co-operation between all EU member states is necessary if we want to see promise of a safer and more prosperous Europe fulfilled.'*

...  
*The process of integrating new Member States into Europol began in 2002 and involved the collaboration of 60 experts and specialists across the 10 new Member States. The project, set up in September 2003, had over 1500 separate tasks to fulfil. These included the adoption of new operational procedures and the framing of new legislation.*



Deputy Director Kevin O'Connell at the enlargement event at Europol  
Photo: Europol



### *Growing Trust*

Invitations to attend a number of important meetings in Brussels to advise on the fight against serious organised crime in the EU illustrated the growing trust in Europol at high political level. This was further confirmed by a Council Decision in 2005, which designated Europol as the Central Office for combating euro counterfeiting, making Europol the central contact point in the EU for euro counterfeiting for the entire world.



*Photos: Europol*

Internally, too, the efforts of the early years were paying off. With the Europol Information System now available to member state law enforcement agencies, preparations under way for the first Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA), and a series of new agreements with third states and other key partners, Europol seemed well on its way to achieving its ambition to be a centre of excellence in the fight against organised international crime in the EU. Max-Peter Ratzel, however, finished his optimistic summary of his first year in office on a note of warning.

*'All of these successes are impressive and mark a truly dynamic year for Europol. However, whilst the systems are there to combat organised crime, we have to use them to underline the reason why they were implemented. Consequently, the year ahead should see closer working of the Member States to bring about not only greater successes in their own countries, but also a safer and more joined-up European Union.'*

**Max-Peter Ratzel, Europol Director  
Foreword, Annual Report 2005**



*Photo: Europol*

## 2. New Tools, New Products

Europol's IT systems started to come of age in this second period, enabling the organisation to provide a faster and more effective exchange of information between the member states' law enforcement agencies. This was a welcome development as international organised crime became more sophisticated and the flow of information through Europol continued to rise steadily. When the Europol Information System was made available to law enforcement agencies in the member states in October 2005, it took Europe a step closer towards a single automated information system to support the fight against international crime.

In 2007, Europol's analysis system was updated when project OASIS (Overall Analysis System for Investigation Support) came into full operation. OASIS had been initiated in 2001 and was due for full implementation in 2003, but delivery was postponed to allow the addition of new functionalities. The analysis work files (AWFs) now run under the new system, increasing their capability to match information from different sources.

In 2008, Europol was presented with a Professional Service Award by the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) for OASIS. The award was for the 'organisation making the most significant progress utilising intelligence analytical techniques to support law enforcement objectives at national/international level'.

*The Hague, 10 October 2005*

### **Information System made available for all EU Member States**

*From today the Europol Information System is available to authorised law enforcement staff in all 25 Member States.*

*The decision of the final structure of the system, as it looks today, was made by the Europol Management Board in December 2004. The system complies with the criteria listed in the Europol Convention and it allows the rapid reference of the information available to the Member States and Europol. Member States will be able to input data directly into the system in compliance with their national procedures, and Europol can directly input data supplied by non EU Member States and third bodies.*

*'A fast exchange of information is essential in the fight against serious organised crime. The Information System will be an important tool, together with other IT systems, to speed up the exchange relevant information within law enforcement agencies. This will make it harder for criminals to operate within the European Union,' said Europol Director, Max-Peter Ratzel.*

In April 2007 three protocols amending the Europol Convention entered into force. The Money Laundering Protocol extended Europol's mandate to tackling money laundering in general, regardless of the type of offence from which the laundered proceeds originate.<sup>1</sup> The JIT Protocol allowed for the participation of Europol officials in a support capacity in joint investigations teams (JITs).<sup>2</sup> The Danish Protocol introduced a number of changes to the Europol Convention.<sup>3</sup> To accommodate the organisation to the changes brought about by the protocols, Europol started to replace the widely used Info-Ex with a new generation communication tool, the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA). The first release of SIENA is planned to take place in 2009. The new system takes into account:

- the Danish protocol requirements for communicating with the member states' competent authorities;
- the impact of the Europol Council Decision and the Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the EU member states known as the "Swedish Initiative".

A major achievement in 2008 was the security accreditation of Europol's communication network. The Europol communication network

connects all member states to Europol and provides access to all Europol's information and knowledge management services. Europol also deployed a secure video-conferencing service connecting all member states' national units with Europol. This service has been added to the already existing other secure communication facilities comprising of messaging and telephone systems which enable rapid, reliable, secure and efficient cooperation among all law enforcement agencies across the European Union.

In 2008, too, a crime scene website came online developed by Europol in collaboration with the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes. ENFSI is a multidisciplinary body concerned with research, investigation and discussion of all aspects of the forensic process. Given the importance of forensic science in fighting crime, ENFSI had worked closely with Europol for some years and Europol was officially represented in several working groups on specific areas of crime-related forensic research, including DNA, firearms and nuclear trafficking. The crime scene website facilitates the sharing of knowledge related to scene of crime investigation amongst law enforcement authorities and the forensic science community. It was developed in the context of the EU-funded project 'Development of Crime Scene Standards'. Europol hosts, supports and maintains the site.

Other significant advances in IT systems at Europol were the development of a 'Check the Web' application in the fight against Islamist terrorism and an updated version of ATLAS, a specialised law enforcement portal to enhance collaboration between anti-terrorism teams.

<sup>1</sup> Council Act of 30 November 2000 drawing up, on the basis of Article 43 (1) of the Convention on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention), a Protocol amending Article 2 and the Annex to that Convention, OJ C 358 of 13.12.2000, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Council Act of 28 November 2002 drawing up a Protocol amending the Convention on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) and the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of Europol, the members of its organs, the deputy directors and the employees of Europol, OJ.C 312 of 16.12.2002, p.1.

<sup>3</sup> Council Act of 27 November 2003 drawing up, on the basis of Article 43 (1) of the Convention on the Establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention), a Protocol amending that Convention, OJ C 2 of 06.01.2004, p. 1.



Photo: Florin Lazau

### OCTA

The first Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) was published in June 2006. As announced in The Hague Programme in 2004 and elaborated in a Council Conclusion in October 2005, the OCTA replaced the annual EU Organised Crime Reports.

There were two significant differences between the two documents. First, the OCTA uses a multi-source approach, capturing information from the widest possible area, not only from the law enforcement environment but also from key public and private partners. This ensures a broader and deeper assessment of serious organised crime. Secondly, the OCTA looks more to the future. Rather than making a retrospective assessment, it aims to provide decision-makers with a sound foundation on which to base their medium and even longer term strategic planning.

The main objective of the OCTA is to identify and assess emerging threats. Furthermore, it describes the structure of organised crime groups and the way they operate, and the main types of crime affecting the European Union.

*'The OCTA is a new approach to the way in which Europol, the European institutions and the Member States will think and operate in the future. It is a first step towards intelligence led policing and a more forward looking approach to fighting organised crime'.*

**Max-Peter Ratzel, Europol Director**

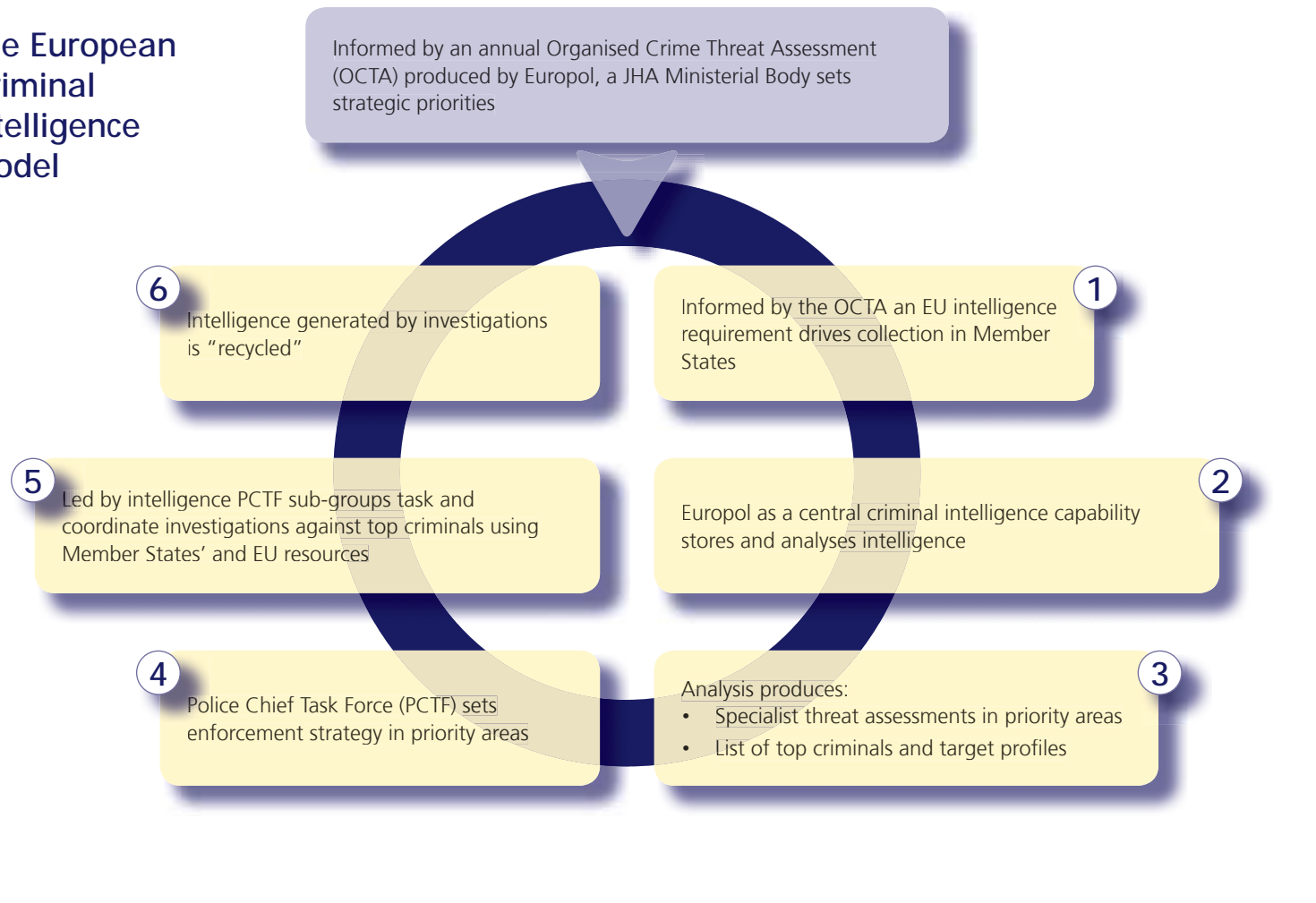


Europol photo by Zoran Lesic

The new OCTA has become an important element in the European Criminal Intelligence Model (ECIM). ECIM has been in development since 1998. It was mentioned in The Hague Programme, and was substantially supported by the UK presidency of the EU in the second half of 2005 which had two main objectives as regards EU police coopera-

tion. The first was to establish intelligence-led policing as a concept within Europe. The other was to ensure that analysis of intelligence leads to a good quality threat assessment. As a result, ECIM was agreed as a business model for intelligence-led policing at the international level.

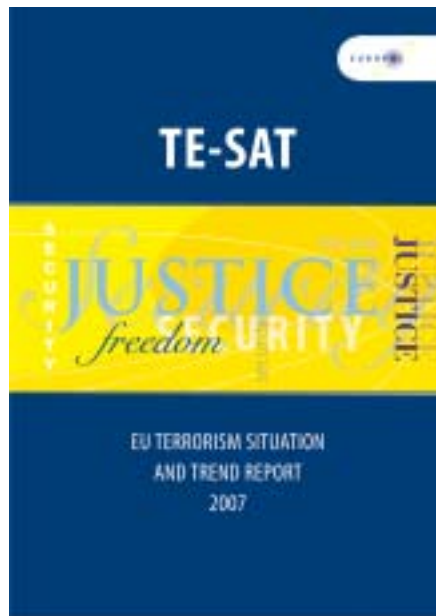
## The European Criminal Intelligence Model



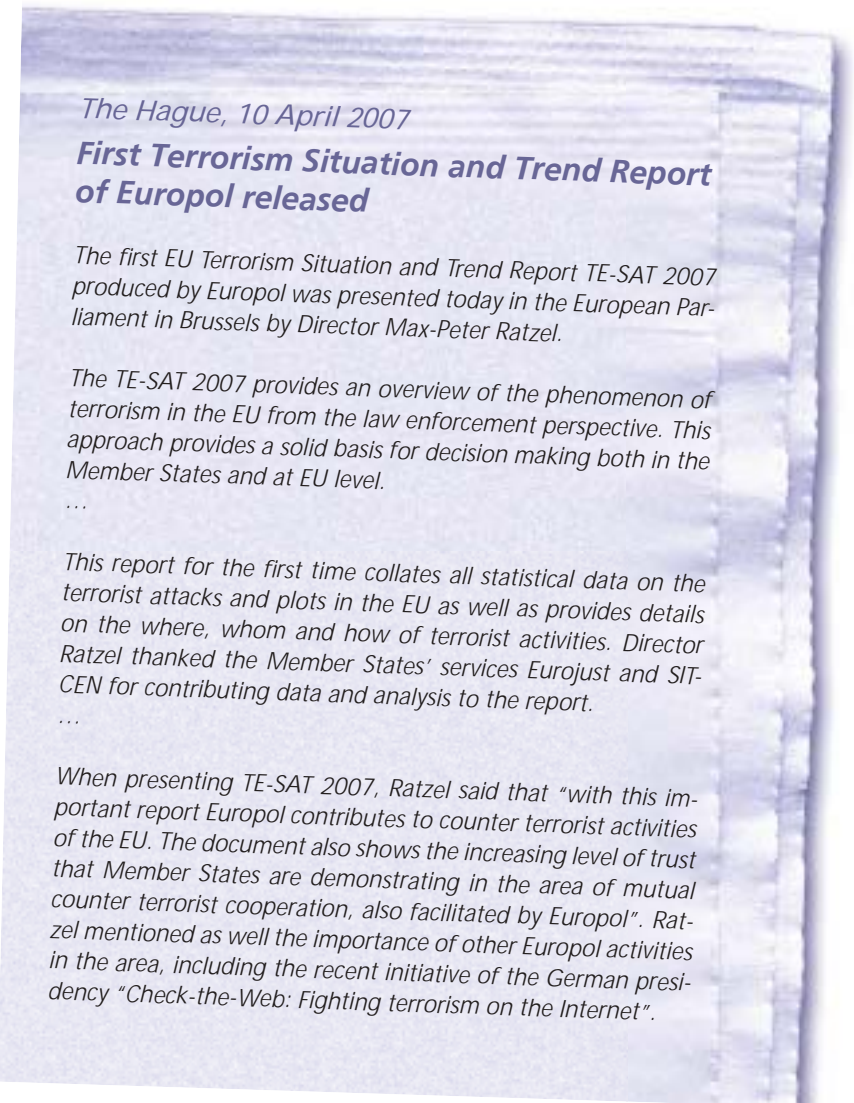
### TE-SAT

In April 2007, Europol presented the first EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) produced under its own responsibility. The TE-SAT was originally drawn up by the Terrorism Working Group under the responsibility of the EU Presidency, based on information and analyses supplied by Europol from member state contributions. It had been published annually since the 2001 terrorist attacks in America to inform the European Parliament on the state of terrorism in the EU.

In 2006, Europol proposed widening the scope of the data collected for the TE-SAT and transferring ownership of the report to Europol itself, in line with its new responsibilities for the OCTA. The proposal was approved and endorsed by the Council in June and, in July, preparations for the new-style TE-SAT got under way.



The member states are still very much involved in the TE-SAT process, especially through the Presidency and the Heads of the Europol National Units (HENUs), as are Eurojust and the EU's Joint Situation Centre (SITCEN).



### *Other Publications*

By the end of 2008, Europol had extended its range of publications in print and in electronic form to support member state and partner law enforcement agencies. It continued to produce threat assessments, strategic reports and intelligence bulletins on specific aspects of serious crime and on organised crime in various priority regions. Catalogues included a series to help identify the production of illicit drugs (on cocaine, XTC and drug production equipment).

The European Vehicle Identification Database (EuVID) was made available on CD.

### *Joint Investigation Teams*

The concept of joint investigation teams (JITs), originally introduced in 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam, was finally firmly anchored in the EU landscape with the implementation of the JIT protocol in 2007 (see below). Article 3a of the protocol provides the legal basis for Europol's participation in JITs, stating that Europol officials may assist in all activities and exchanges of information within a JIT. In addition, Europol may liaise directly with JIT members and provide them with information from the analysis work files.

*A Joint Investigation Team may be set up by mutual agreement of the competent authorities of two or more member states, for a specific purpose and a limited period of time, to carry out criminal investigations in one or more member states. A JIT may be set up where a member state's investigations into criminal offences require dif-*

*ficult and demanding investigations having links with other member states. Additionally, a JIT may be set up where a number of member states are conducting investigations into criminal offences in which the circumstances of the case require coordinated, concerted action in the member states involved.*

Through its practical experience, Europol was well placed to support member states in setting up new JITs. It produced a Guide to EU Member States' legislation on JITs and a Joint Investigation Team Manual to

inform practitioners about the legal basis and requirements for setting up a JIT. In 2005, it established a JITs' expert network and, in November 2007, a JIT website, which it maintains together with Eurojust.

*The Hague, 30 November 2007*

### ***Eurojust and Europol promoting Joint Investigation Teams***

*Eurojust and Europol are pleased to release the web pages to promote Joint Investigation Teams (JITs).*

*...*

*The aim of the JITs webpage is to present information on the network of national experts on JITs in particular. This network was established in 2005 as a direct follow-up to the Hague Programme. This network, consisting of at least one expert per Member State, aims to promote the use of JITs. The network encourages recourse to JITs by helping to facilitate the setting up of such teams, by providing assistance in the sharing of experiences, best practice, and by dealing with legal considerations related to JITs. These experts assist practitioners in the Member States with setting up JITs. They also communicate with one another to help facilitate the setting up of JITs. Eurojust, Europol as well as the General Secretariat of the Council provide support to the network and its experts.*

*...*

*Eurojust and Europol hope that the JITs webpage will be an 'evolving' tool which will contribute to raising awareness of the network of national experts on JITs and of JITs as an advanced tool of cross-border police and judicial cooperation.*

### *Mobile Office*

In this period, Europol introduced a new service for member states: on-site support. These 'mobile offices' – sometimes a single computer, at others a complete mobile operating centre – were initially deployed to provide support for major events with a high security profile, such as international sports tournaments. Early examples were the European Football Championships in Portugal in 2004, the 2004 Olympics in Greece, and the Confederations Cup in Germany and IAAF World Athletics Championships in Finland, both in 2005.

The mobile office has also been used to provide on-site support for member states' operations and offers potential for Europol's in-



*Photo: Bo Pallavicini, Europol*

volvement in joint investigation operations. The increasing demand for mobile support led Europol to develop a generic solution that would be applicable in all situations. The basic requirement was a remote network access to provide remote real-time access to Europol's core ICT resources.

One striking example of the use of the mobile office was as part of the support that Europol provided to the UK authorities in the aftermath of the terrorist London bomb attacks in 2005.

### *Training*

Training and development of its own staff and its partners continued to be a core task for Europol in this period. For example, in 2008 it conducted almost 200 internal training sessions and 100 for the member states and third states, with more than 3,000 participants. It also gave 27 persons (12 law enforcement officers and 15 non-law enforcement interns) the opportunity to do an internship.



*Photo: Europol*



### 3. New Strategy, New Vision

In October 2007, Europol presented its 'Strategy for Europol'. Director Max-Peter Ratzel described the Strategy as 'the final piece of the jigsaw... to allow Europol to move forward into the future'.

The Strategy identified four basic goals for Europol:

- to become the first platform of choice for the member states in the exchange of information
- to supply operational analysis to member states and partners
- to provide strategic analysis through broadening analytical capabilities
- to provide operational support to member states and partners

Together with the mission statement and the vision statement, the Strategy for Europol provided the guiding principles for Europol in fulfilling its daily tasks and its mission.

*'We now know what we are here for, our Mission; we know where we are going, our Vision; and we know what beliefs shall guide our behaviour, our Values. The Strategy for Europol tells us how we will get things done, how we as Europol staff contribute to the success of our organisation.'*

**Max-Peter Ratzel, Europol Director**  
**The Strategy for Europol and Associated Documents**



### Europol's mission:

The objective of Europol shall be to assist in improving the effectiveness and cooperation of the competent authorities in the MS in preventing and combating all form of serious international crime and terrorism.

### Europol's vision:

Europol will be a world-class centre of excellence to support the EU Member States' fight against all forms of serious international crime and terrorism.

The guiding principles and shared beliefs for Europol staff were codified as values at the same time in a Code of Conduct.

Europol's values:

- Leadership and common approach: to enable coordination, visualise the share in successes, increase coherence between policies and actions, prioritise partners and stakeholders in daily work (including formal and informal communication), prioritise horizontal cooperation between departments and units so that Europol acts in a coherent way by following a holistic orientation.

- Integrity: to have the courage to stand up and be counted for our decisions and beliefs within the bounds of our professional standards and the code of conduct.
- Dynamic and proactive: to identify trends, take initiatives and demonstrate innovation and flexibility. To have influence and set the agenda to look forward. Europol is open to changing demands and possibilities when implementing priorities by action plans. Follow developments closely and take initiatives to develop new methods.
- Professional and results oriented: To be committed to the principles of quality management and accuracy. Staff members must have the appropriate competencies and skills in order to meet the expectations of stakeholders by delivering products and services of the right standard.
- Credibility and reliability: To keep obligations and agreements internally and externally. To be realistic in setting timescales for tasks. To act objectively and impartially. To stay in line with Europol's communication policy.
- Dialogue based cooperation: To work as a team without prejudice, respecting diversity and the responsibilities of others. To enhance honest communication, creativity, transparency, inspiration and accountability.
- Engagement and commitment: To live the corporate values and deliver good results in a satisfying and motivating environment. To enhance mutual trust and to be loyal to Europol.

## 4. Changing Legal Basis: First Steps to Becoming an EU Agency

The Europol Convention, which came into force on 1 October 1998, provides the legal basis for Europol. Although the establishment of Europol was foreseen in 1992 Maastricht Treaty, Europol is not a 'classic' EU agency. It has been founded as an international organisation with its own legal *acquis*, funded directly by contributions from the EU member states.

The Convention has been amended three times by protocols, all of which entered into force in 2007. The first protocol, signed in 2000, substantially expanded Europol's mandate to money laundering offences, as long as the predicate offence falls into Europol's competence. This led to Europol creating a more efficient network for detecting and seizing assets and interrupting criminal networks. The second protocol, from 2002, established the basis for Europol's participation in joint investigation teams (see above) and the third (Danish) protocol, signed in 2003, allowed for third states with an operational cooperation agreement with Europol to become associated to AWFs. In 2008 a total of 36 association agreements were concluded, with the result that third states were active in all but one of the AWFs.

In 2007, the Justice and Home Affairs Council agreed in principle that the Europol Convention should be replaced by a Council Decision. That would mean that Europol would be financed from the Community budget, and be subject to the EC Financial and Staff Regulations. This would align Europol with other bodies and agencies in the Justice and Home Affairs pillar of the EU.



Photo: European Commission

The text of the Decision received political approval on 24 June 2008 and was ultimately adopted by the Council on 6 April 2009. The change in the legal basis will lead to an extension of Europol's mandate and tasks, and improvements in data processing and protection as well as in Europol's operational and administrative capabilities in general.

To ensure that the Council Decision is implemented in the best possible way, Europol instigated an internal Europol Council Decision (ECD) Programme. The programme aims to implement the Decision while safeguarding Europol's operational capabilities. The new legal framework is will come into force on 1 January 2010.

## 5. New Partners, New Networks

In this period, Europol continued to widen its network of partners within and beyond the EU. Operational agreements were signed with Canada, Switzerland, Croatia and Australia and were under preparation with a number of other non-EU states. Strategic agreements were made with the Balkan states and with other EU agencies involved in the fight against serious crime (SITCEN, the European Police College CEPOL

and the EU border management agency Frontex). By establishing closer ties with other EU agencies, Europol was paying heed to the call in The Hague Programme for a more integrated approach to crime-fighting in Europe. However, as Max-Peter Ratzel said in the 2004 Annual Report, 'organised crime does not stop at borders', Europol continued to cast its net beyond the EU, concluding agreements with law enforcement partners around the world, including in the United States.

*The Hague, 24 April 2006*

### **Enhanced cooperation with the USA**

*During a visit to the USA the director of Europol, Max-Peter Ratzel, has had meetings with the key US law enforcement organisations. The cooperation between Europol and its American partners was discussed with Bruce Swartz, Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Head of the Criminal Division of the US Department of Justice, and Admiral Albert M. Calland, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.*

*In Max-Peter Ratzel's meeting with the FBI director, Robert Mueller, and US Secret Service Assistant Director, Brian Nagel, the importance of the fact that these agencies have placed a liaison officer at Europol's headquarters in The Hague in the Netherlands was emphasised. 'The close and trustful cooperation between the US and the EU is especially important within the area of Justice and Security and here Europol can offer an additional option for the US-agencies,' said Max-Peter Ratzel. Europol's assets understood as both a community of experts from various countries and law-enforcement organisations and Europol's advanced technology and methods of analysing intelligence.*

*Working meetings were also held in the US Postal Inspection Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, US National Central Bureau, US Department of Treasury and Drug Enforcement Administration. During these meetings an improved way of cooperation between the respective institutions and Europol in preventing and combating organised crime was discussed.*

*The USA and Europol signed an agreement in 2001 and one in 2002 which allow the exchange of technical and strategic information as well as personal data. Europol opened its Liaison Office in Washington D.C. in 2002, while the US Secret Service and FBI placed their liaison officers at Europol in 2005.*

*Europol and the USA intend to implement common standards on clearances and to develop adequate measures for the exchange of classified information. Best practices are shared already and exchange programmes for analysts take place on a regular basis in strategic and joint operational actions.*

The United States Secret Service (USSS) signed a liaison agreement with Europol in 2005, followed by the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) in 2007. To date, liaison officers from other US agencies have joined their colleagues and now represent their agencies at Europol. These agencies are the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Agency (ATF), Drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE).

Europol also has its own liaison officers in Washington DC (US agencies) and in Lyon (Interpol).



Europol signed operational and strategic agreements with the following states and organisations in the 2005-2008 period:

Operational agreements	Signature / Ratification	Entry into force
Canada	21.11.2005 / 21.11.2005	21.11.2005
Switzerland	24.09.2004	01.03.2006
Croatia	13.01.2006	16.08.2006
Australia	20.02.2007	27.09.2007

Strategic agreements	Signature / Ratification	Entry into force
SITCEN*	26.10.2005	
Albania	05.02.2007 / 26.03.07	10.05.2007
Bosnia & Herzegovina	26.01.2007 / 27.01.2007	27.01.2007
FYROM*	16.01.2007 / 06.03.2008	14.03.2008
Moldova	12.02.2007 / 26.07.2007	22.08.2007
Serbia	18.09.2008	
CEPOL*	19.10.2007	20.10.2007
Frontex*	28.03.2008	29.03.2008
Montenegro	19.08.2008	

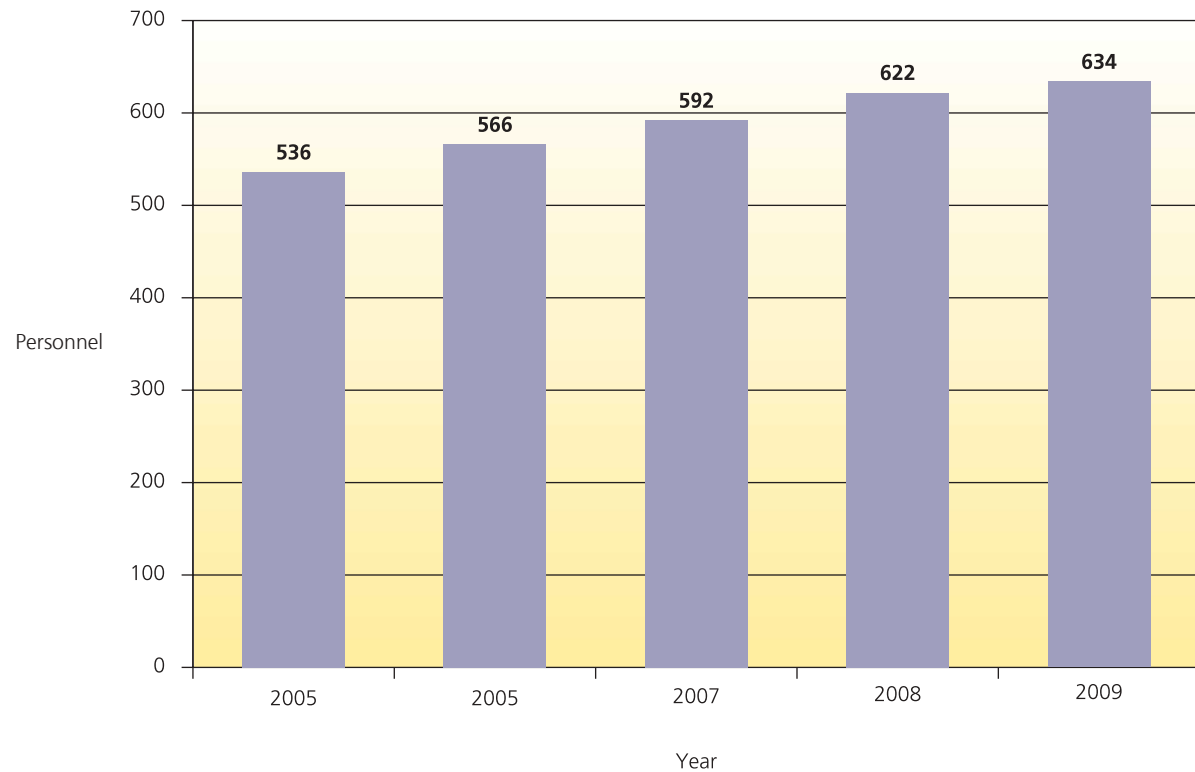
- \* SITCEN: EU Joint Situation Centre
- FYROM: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- CEPOL: European Police College
- Frontex: European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union

## 6. Europol Staff and Europol Liaison Officers: Steady Growth

In this second period, Europol's staff complement continued to grow steadily from year to year, though not as rapidly as in the early years. By the end of 2008, the total number of personnel was 622. This included 461 Europol staff and 124 Europol Liaison Officers from EU member states and other states and organisations with cooperation agreements with Europol. There were also 37 seconded and national experts, trainees and contractors.

Europol's staff come from the EU member states, which had increased to 27 by December 2008, and the countries and agencies which have cooperation agreements with Europol. In 2008, Europol hosted liaison officers from Australia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, US law enforcement agencies and Interpol. Altogether, 37 nationalities work closely together at Europol making it a very interesting, multicultural, multilingual and multi-professional community.

Number of personnel working at Europol 2005-2009











**THE FUTURE OF EUROPOL:  
PURSUING THE VISION**



## IV. The Future of Europol: Pursuing the Vision

When Director Max-Peter Ratzel presented the Strategy for Europol in October 2007, he said that Europol's vision for the future 'describes the ideal destination we want our organisation to reach'.

### Europol's vision:

Europol will be a world-class centre of excellence to support the EU Member States' fight against all forms of serious international crime and terrorism.

As Europol moves into a new decade, its main focus will be to pursue this vision. In the near future, two major developments will bring Europol closer to achieving its ambitions to play a key role in the comprehensive fight against serious crime in and beyond the European Union: its transformation into a full agency of the EU, and its move to new, purpose-built headquarters.



*Photo: Swedish Coastguard*

## 1. New Leadership: Vision for Europol's Development 2009-2013

On 6 April 2009, the Council in Brussels appointed Robert Wainwright as new Director of Europol. His term of office will be from 2009 to 2013.

The Director's vision for Europol's development in the forthcoming years is founded on three principles: providing the best possible service, co-operating in a non-competitive spirit, and making a real difference.

Europol's duty is to serve the member states and the public in the best possible way, and it aims to continue to do so in the years to come. This includes operating with full accountability to the member states, the relevant ministers and the general public.

Cooperation is the keyword in Europol's activities. As one of many institutions fighting international crime within and beyond the borders of the EU, Europol is committed to working together with other law enforcement agencies in a spirit of mutual support and shared responsibility.

Europol's main goal in the coming years will be to use all its unique capabilities and strengths to make a real difference to the internal security of the member states and in protecting the citizens of the EU.

*Europol does not function alone. It cannot function alone. We have been established in a way that puts us at the heart of a multi-agency community. That means we have to work in a spirit of togetherness and collaboration with other agencies.*

**Rob Wainwright, Europol Director**

In the end, Europol is judged by what happens on the ground. That commitment and focus on operational delivery will be at the core of all Europol's activities.

Europol will be able to strengthen its capabilities even further by capitalising on the benefits brought by the European Council Decision in 2010. The ECD will consolidate Europol's position at the centre of the new internal security arrangements and information pathways in the EU. This will enable Europol to function even more as a pioneer of change, identifying and responding to new threats, and developing new techniques.

## 2. New Opportunities: Europol as Part of the EU Family

Europol's new legal basis, the Europol Council Decision, which will apply as of 1 January 2010, will bring a number of important changes not only in the legal framework within which Europol operates, but also in its day-to-day activities.



*Photo: Marcin Skowronek, Europol*

The new legal framework will speed up decision-making within and about Europol. In the first ten years of Europol's existence, many decisions relating to Europol's strategies and way of working required amendments to the Europol Convention. These amendments had to be ratified by all the member states, which could take several years. Europol's new legal basis can be amended more easily by means of a Council Decision without a lengthy ratification process.

The new framework will also bring the management process at Europol into line with the rest of the EU. One of the three member states who jointly present the Council's eighteen-month programme will be selected to chair the Management Board for that same period. The transparency and democratic control of Europol's budget will be enhanced. The budget will be drawn from the European Community budget and thus will be subject to the EU's Financial Regulations. This will ensure a more direct involvement of the European Parliament in Europol's functioning, through its role as co-legislator with the Council on the general Community budget. A new internal audit function will enable a systematic approach to evaluating risk management, control and governance process, and improving their effectiveness.

At operational level, Europol's mandate will be extended to include serious international crime not necessarily perpetrated by organised crime groups. It will, for example, be able to support investigations into individual offenders who operate in several countries. Europol's role as the central office for combating euro counterfeiting will also be strengthened, giving it more authority to encourage member state coordination and participating in joint investigation teams to combat this serious form of financial crime.

Europol will have greater flexibility to set up new IT systems to complement its information system and the analysis work files. This will improve its capacity to provide intelligence and analytical support to member states. Cooperation with third parties will also be facilitated, and Europol will be able to collect data from private parties, opening up new sources of information. As a consequence, the volume of data to be analysed will increase and the scope of information exchange will widen.

### 3. New Headquarters: at the Heart of the City of Peace, Justice ... and Security

Europol will shortly be moving to new, purpose-built headquarters in the Statenkwartier district of The Hague, provided by the Dutch state. Close neighbours in Europol's new location will be the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OCPW), the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the World Forum Convention Centre.

In addition to the offices where Europol's staff will conduct their daily activities, the complex will include large communication areas clustered around three roofed 'courtyards'. This area will house conference and training facilities, press rooms and restaurants.

The building will be sustainable in terms of energy consumption and the use of natural materials. Measures to minimise its environmental footprint include a low-energy heating and cooling system, double skin facades, and sensor-operated lighting.

The new headquarters will fulfil the spatial, functional and technical requirements of the organisation for the next twenty years. It will offer a safe, secure and efficient working environment for its users.

Europol is expected to be able to move into its new home at the heart of the 'City of Peace and Justice' in 2011.



Model of the new Europol headquarters









**EU MEMBER STATES' LAW  
ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES**

# V. EU Member States' Law Enforcement Authorities



## AUSTRIA

**Capital:** Vienna  
**Population:** 8.3 million  
**Area:** 83,858 km<sup>2</sup>



### Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*)

The Federal Ministry of the Interior has a variety of responsibilities, including Austria's internal security. As of 1 January 2003, the Ministry comprises four Divisions:

- I Resources
- II General Directorate for Public Security
- III Legal Affairs
- IV Service and Controlling

The majority of the departments dealing with police-related tasks fall under Division II.



### Criminal Intelligence Service (*Bundeskriminalamt*)

The Criminal Intelligence Service (BK) was established in 2002 and is part of the General Directorate for Public Security of the Federal Minis-

try of the Interior. It constitutes a milestone in the process of creating a modern and efficient security structure in Austria.

The BK has six departments. Its purpose is to act as a service centre in the effective fight against globally operating organised crime. The BK provides modern and professional support in all areas of criminal investigation to law enforcement officers in Austria. It is Austria's CID headquarters and international contact point, and is involved in high-level information management. For example, the data contained in the Crime Monitor, a database of all complaints and reports filed with the police, are accessible online to each of Austria's more than 25,000 law enforcement officers for strategic analysis.

The BK also provides regular police support activities to all criminal investigation services, such as a central surveillance unit, fugitive pursuit, witness protection, and undercover investigation. Recently a new fingerprint-identification system has been installed, the DNA database expanded, and the identification department reorganised.



### Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter Terrorism (*Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*)

The Federal Agency for State Protection and Counterterrorism (BVT) was established on 1 December 2002. It is part of the General Director-

ate for Public Security of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The BVT is the intelligence service of the Austrian law enforcement system.

The BVT's main responsibilities consist of protecting Austria's constitutional institutions and their capacity to act, combating extremist and terrorist phenomena, illegal traffic in arms, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and organised crime operating in these areas, as well as counterespionage.

The BVT is also responsible for protecting property and VIPs, including the representatives of foreign states and international organisations, assuring information-security and performing security checks.

In each Austrian federal province, there is a Provincial Agency for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (*Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*) located at the Security Directorates.

Europol, like Interpol and SITCEN (EU Joint Situation Centre), has become an important international partner for the BVT.



### The Federal Police (*Bundespolizei*)

The Federal Gendarmerie, the Federal Police, the CID, and parts of the former customs service, have been merged into the new Austrian Federal Police. There has therefore been a single law enforcement authority in Austria since 1 July 2005.

In each federal province, there is one Provincial Police Command (*Landespolizeikommando*). On the next level, there are District Police Commands (*Bezirkskommanden*) and Municipal Police Commands (*Stadtpolizeikommanden*). At local level there are Police Stations (*Polizeiinspektionen*) and specialised units (e.g. Border Police Stations, Police

Dog Units, River and Lake Police Units, Police Detention Centres). The Police Command of the Federal Province of Vienna differs in size and scope of responsibilities from the other eight Provincial Police Commands.

Austria has approximately 27,200 law enforcement officers, 11% of whom are female.



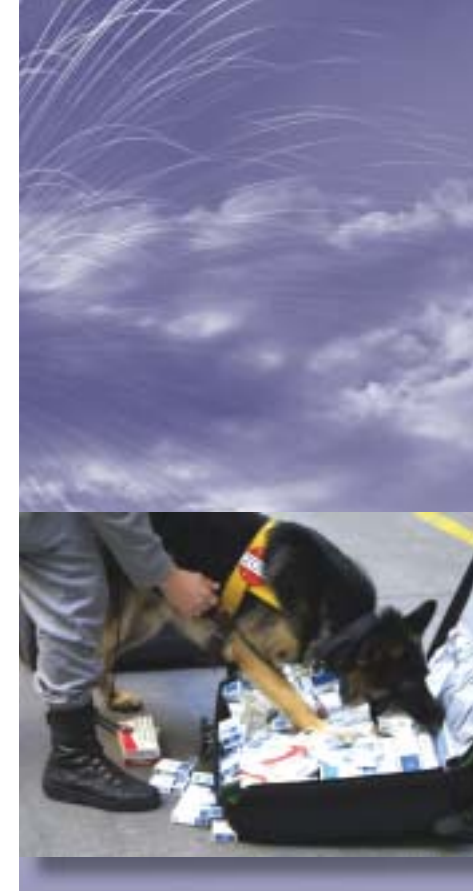
### Federal Ministry of Finance/Customs Administration (*Bundesministerium für Finanzen/Zoll*)

The core responsibilities of the Austrian Customs Administration are promoting the economy and facilitating international trade.

The Customs Administration is a member of the European Customs Union. The tax and customs authorities of the Federal Ministry of Finance protect the financial interests of the public sector to prevent losses to the national economy. Their activities include checks aimed at safeguarding public health and safety, customs clearance of goods, collecting community duties and charges, protection of species, and combating fiscal evasion, black labour and smuggling.

New impulses to combat fraud have been created by internal reorganisation, the formation of new networks at national and international level, and establishing new institutions, like the Risk, Information and Analysis Centre (RIA).

New methods employed by criminals and/or criminal groups, and targeted attacks on financial interests and the member states' economies present the Austrian Customs Administration and the services responsible for combating fraud with new challenges. To this end, it is vital to further enhance and intensify national and international cooperation between the authorities concerned.





# BELGIUM

**Capital:** Brussels  
**Population:** 10.7 million  
**Area:** 30,528 km<sup>2</sup>



## Politie Police

**Integrated Police Service, structured on two levels  
(*Geïntegreerde Politiedienst, gestructureerd op twee niveaus /  
Police Intégrée, structurée à deux niveaux*)**

The Belgian police is structured on two levels: the Federal Police and the Local Police. Although both levels are autonomous, they cooperate to perform an integrated police function.

The Federal Police comprises three general directorates: the General Directorate of Administrative Police, the General Directorate of Judicial Police and the General Directorate of Support and Management.

The Federal Police carries out missions within its sphere of activity throughout the whole territory of Belgium as well judicial and administrative tasks in special fields or in fields falling outside the competence of the Local Police forces. It is also in charge of providing a wide range of operational and other support for the Local Police forces. Finally, the Federal Police represents all the Belgian police services within the framework of international police cooperation.



Photo: Devid Camerlynck





Photo: Georges Vandezande



Photo: Devid Camerlynck



## Customs and Excises Administration (*Administratie der Douane en Accijnzen / Administration des Douanes et Accises*)

In 2005 the European Commission determined the mission of the Customs in a common mission Statement. The Administration is responsible for protecting society and facilitating international trade through the management of external borders and by ensuring overall supply chain security.

The Customs and Excises Administration is committed to:

- ensuring the safety and security of citizens
- protecting the financial interests of the EU and its Member States
- protecting the community from unfair and illegal trade while supporting legitimate business activity.
- increasing the competitiveness of European business through modern working methods supported by an early accessible electronic customs environment.

To perform these duties, the Administration cooperates with other national and international authorities and law enforcement agencies to combat fraud, organised crime and terrorism in collaboration.

The Administration protects national financial interests by:

- collecting and controlling excise duties on imports
- collecting and controlling VAT on imports
- controlling the restitution of the excise and VAT on exports.

The Administration also has non-fiscal tasks that fall under the responsibility of other ministries, such as Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Public Health.



## BULGARIA

**Capital:** Sofia  
**Population:** 7.45 million  
**Area:** 110,994 km<sup>2</sup>

### **General Directorate of Criminal Police** (ГЕНЕРАЛНА ДИРЕКЦИЯ "КРИМИНАЛНА ПОЛИЦИЯ")

The General Directorate of Criminal Police (GDGP) is a national specialised operative and investigating structure of the Ministry of Interior for countering of criminal crimes. It was set up in 2008 as part of a restructuring of police services.



The GDGP's main tasks are:

- preventing, suppressing and detecting crimes;
- countering the criminal activities of groups, organisations or organised criminal groups;
- tracing accused persons and defendants who have evaded criminal prosecution, convicted persons who have evaded serving a sentence, missing persons and others
- identifying persons
- providing methodological guidance
- supporting and controlling the implementation of legal procedures and best practices in policing by the regional police units.

The GDGP has two major specialised structures: the Directorate for Countering Organised and Serious Crime and the Directorate for Countering Common Crime.



### **General Directorate of Border Police** (ГЕНЕРАЛНА ДИРЕКЦИЯ "ГРАНИЧНА ПОЛИЦИЯ")

The Bulgarian Border Police was set up in December 1997. In 2007 implementation of the 'One border – one structure for border guarding' principle was finalised.

The General Directorate of the Border Police is now a specialised national protective operational and investigating structure of the Ministry of Interior for protection and control at the state border.

The main activities of the Border Police are:

- protecting the state borders and ensuring compliance with the border regime;

- countering illegal migration and trafficking in human beings;
- checking persons and vehicles crossing the borders; admitting and transferring those who violate the entry regime in accordance with the law or international treaties to which Bulgaria is signatory.

The General Directorate of the Border Police has a Central Directorate, seven Regional Directorates and 36 border police stations.

### **International Operational Police Cooperation Directorate (ДИРЕКЦИЯ “МЕЖДУНАРОДНО ОПЕРАТИВНО ПОЛИЦЕЙСКО СЪТРУДНИЧЕСТВО”)**

The International Operative Police Cooperation Directorate (IOPCD) is a specialised support structure directly subordinate to the General Commissioner of the Ministry of Interior. Its purpose is to organise and coordinate the international exchange of police information and support operational police collaboration. The IOPCD houses the NCB Interpol, the Europol National Unit, the Sirene Bureau and the Unified Telecommunication Centre.

The main tasks and activities of the IOPCD are:

- to coordinate and exchange international and national operative information for the needs of law enforcement authorities;
- to collect, process, analyse, store and provide information to the competent national and international authorities about persons, items, events and actions involved in international organised crime;
- to input, update and use information from the databases of Interpol, Europol and SIS;
- to interact with the government and judicial authorities and organisations;
- to support joint investigative teams.



### **National Customs Agency (АГЕНЦИЯ “Митници”)**

The National Customs Agency is a centralised administrative structure within the Ministry of Finance. It comprises three General Administration directorates, seven Specialized Administration directorates, an Inspectorate, an Information Security Unit and an Internal Audit Unit. The overall function of the Agency is customs supervision and control of the customs territory of Bulgaria.

The most important directorate with law enforcement functions within the Agency is the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Directorate. This directorate organises, coordinates, manages and monitors all activities relating to:

- customs and currency violations
- illegal drug and precursor trafficking
- violations of intellectual property rights
- administrative sanctions
- the storage and destruction of seized illegal drugs
- the control of foreign trade in weapons and dual use goods and technologies.





# CYPRUS

**Capital:** Nicosia  
**Population:** 788,500  
**Area:** 9,251 km<sup>2</sup>



**Cyprus Police** (*Αστυνομία Κύπρου*)



The Cyprus Police was established in 1960. With the accession of Cyprus to the European Union in 2004 the Police underwent administrative changes as it was no longer working only for the security of Cyprus but, as the furthest eastern border of the European Union, for that of Europe in general.

The first priority for the Cyprus Police is to preserve human rights and strengthen relations between the police and the public. The duties and responsibilities of the Police include maintaining law and order, preventing and detecting crimes, and arresting and bringing offenders to justice.

However, in the context of worldwide socioeconomic changes and developments, the Cyprus

Police has gradually started to diversify its role and mission, to become an organisation which aims not only to fulfil its statutory mission, but also to provide services and assistance to the public. A considerable part of police human and material resources are dedicated to achieving this aim.



## **Unit for Combating Money Laundering (ΜΟ.Κ.Α.Σ)**

The Unit for Combating Money Laundering was established in 1996 and became operational in 1997. It functions under the Attorney General of the Republic and is composed of representatives of the Attorney General, the Chief of Police and the Director of the Department of Customs and Excise. The Unit is headed by a representative of the Attorney General. The law governing the composition of the Unit was amended in 2003 to include other professions, such as accountants and financial analysts.

The Financial Intelligence Unit is the national centre for receiving, requesting, analysing and disseminating reports of suspicious transactions and other relevant information concerning suspected money laundering or the financing of terrorism activities. The FIU is also a member of the Coordinating Body Against Terrorism and chairs the meetings of the Advisory Authority for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.





### Department of Customs and Excise (*Τμήμα Τελωνείων*)

The Department of Customs and Excise consists of the Customs and the VAT Service. It falls within the domain of the Ministry of Finance. It is responsible for the effective implementation of the Customs and VAT legislation. This entails collecting customs and excise duties, and VAT on imports and on taxable transactions within the Republic.

The mission of the Department of Customs & Excise is:

- to protect society and the environment, and facilitate the improvement of the quality of life, by preventing illicit traffic in narcotics and other prohibited and restricted goods;
- to collect the revenues for which it is responsible;
- to facilitate legitimate trade and business;
- to collect and analyse trade statistical data within its competence.

The strategic mission of the Department, apart from revenue collection, is to protect society and provide a safe environment. This includes combating transactional crime involving the cross-border movement of goods and passengers, the efficient collection of accurate information about trade, and the monitoring of compliance with regulations and international trade agreements.





# CZECH REPUBLIC

**Capital:** Prague  
**Population:** 10.5 million  
**Area:** 78,866 km<sup>2</sup>



## Czech National Police (*Policie České republiky*)

The Czech National Police is a centralised armed security force, fulfilling tasks within the framework of Czech law and of international agreements approved and ratified by the Czech Parliament.

The main tasks of the National Police include protecting the security of people and property, maintaining public order, fighting against terrorism, investigating criminal acts, protecting the state borders, safeguarding the constitutional principles of the Czech Republic, ensuring the safety of foreign nationals, protecting important public buildings, traffic control and supervision, and protecting nuclear facilities and the transport of nuclear materials.

All activities in the field of international police cooperation are conducted by the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, Bureau of the Criminal Investigation Service.



## Czech Customs Administration (*Celní správa České republiky*)

The Customs Administration has the status of a police authority in relation to specific crimes in the area of customs duties, taxes, drugs smuggling, breaches of the regulations on the management of controlled goods and technologies, foreign trade in military material, prohibited means of combat and radioactive material or in protected fauna and flora, the illegal disposal of hazardous wastes and, lastly, violations of intellectual property rights, industrial rights and rights to trademarks.

The Customs is also the sole administrator of excise duties. This involves assessing and collecting excise duties on products that are subject to excise duties. This includes monitoring compliance with the regulations on the management of selected products in their production, storage and transport.

The Customs also has authority in the areas of road transport, the common agricultural policy, waste management, and the illegal employment of foreigners. Lastly, the Customs is included in the Integrated Rescue System, cooperating with the other security corps in emergencies and crises.



# DENMARK

**Capital:** Copenhagen  
**Population:** 5.5 million (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands)  
**Area:** 44,000 km<sup>2</sup>

## Danish Police (*Dansk Politi*)



The police in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland constitute one national force, falling under the Minister for Justice. The Minister exercises his powers through the National Commissioner and the Commissioners of the police districts.

The National Commissioner's Office is in charge of police allocations and administers police personnel, office staff and building maintenance. The administration of the legal personnel of the police is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.



Denmark is divided into 12 police districts (as well as the Faroe Islands and Greenland). In nearly all police districts there are main police stations, and sub-stations that are manned in the daytime only. In more sparsely populated rural areas there are also beat officers.

To enhance the police effort in local areas, community police posts have been set up in several towns. The objective is to improve security by establishing as close contact as possible with other local authorities and the public.



## Danish Tax and Customs Authorities (*SKAT*)

Controlling smuggling entails monitoring traffic between third countries (the EU's external frontier) and the Danish customs area. That also includes drugs controls at the internal frontiers and the control of goods to and from the Danish customs area when an embargo has been imposed for safety, health, veterinary, plant pathological or foreign exchange reasons. These tasks are often performed in close cooperation with other authorities, e.g. the police, veterinary authorities and health authorities.

The Customs' task comprises the control of approximately 7,000 km of coastline, approximately 400 harbours, several airports with international traffic, and the frontier between Denmark and Germany. Lastly, it includes serving travellers declaring goods. Many of these tasks require a resource-demanding 24-hour service.

Controlling smuggling differs in many ways from the majority of other control tasks, which are essentially based on registration matters, declarations, and corporate accounts.





# ESTONIA

**Capital:** Tallinn  
**Population:** 1.3 million  
**Area:** 45,227 km<sup>2</sup>



## Estonian Police (*Eesti Politsei*)

With a staff of 5,000, the Estonian Police is a large public organisation, considering the size of the country. The Estonian Police give priority to working directly in the community, promoting constable work so as to be accessible to the people, patrolling in order to be seen, and supervising traffic to protect people from traffic hooligans. Closest attention is given to crimes against persons and the fight against drugs.

In addition, the police lay great emphasis on offences committed by minors, because minors are possible future criminals. It is also important to acknowledge the increasing role of the police in solving cases of domestic violence.

International cooperation is very important in various law enforcement areas. As an EU member state we now have to be better equipped to fight illegal drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in human beings, terrorism and other forms of organised crime.



ESTONIAN TAX AND  
CUSTOMS BOARD



## Tax and Customs Board (*Maksu- ja Tolliamet*)

At the beginning of 2004, the Estonian Tax Board and the Estonian Customs Board were merged to enhance cost-efficiency. The Estonian Tax and Customs Board (ECTB) is now one of the most integrated services in Europe. One of its tasks is to protect society and the economy by preventing smuggling and tax frauds and applying restrictions.



In 2007, the ECTB had its most successful year. It was allocated more money than ever in the state budget, the customs inspection disposed of more capacity than before in inland operations, and the investments made in inspection technology started to have an impact.

In the same year, the Investigation Department referred 166

criminal matters to the Prosecutor's Office, 59 of which were related to tax evasion, and the total loss amounted to 28 million euros. 25 criminal matters related to drug crimes, 81 to illicit trafficking and illegal handling of alcohol, fuel and tobacco products. The value of the property of the detained suspects was 5.2 million euros.



### **Border Guard (*Pirivalveamet*)**

The Estonian Border Guard is an armed organisation of the state. Its main functions are:

- to guard and protect the state border
- to prevent illegal crossing and the illegal conveyance of goods over the state border
- to ensure compliance with the border regime rules
- to perform border controls; at Estonia's eastern border all persons and means of transport are controlled on arrival and departure
- to control the legality of aliens staying in Estonia
- to participate, with the police, in ensuring public order.



### **Security Police Board (*Kaitsepolitseiamet*)**

The Security Police Board operates under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The security police were officially re-established as a department of the Police Board in 1991 and became an independent institution in June 1993. In 2001, the Board changed from a police authority to a security body.

The main tasks of the Security Police Board are:

- collecting and processing information on activities threatening the constitutional order and the territorial integrity of the state and preventing such activities
- preventing and suppressing intelligence activities against the state
- protecting state secrets
- fighting terrorism
- disclosing corruption on the part of high-ranking state officials
- in specific cases, pre-trial investigation of crimes and non-judicial proceedings of misdemeanours.

The investigative jurisdiction of the Security Police covers offences against national or international security, terrorism, offences against humanity and peace, war crimes, the illegal handling of explosive material and explosive devices, corruption offences committed by high-ranking state officials, illicit trafficking in radioactive substances, strategic goods, firearms or ammunitions, the disclosure of state secrets and incitement to social hatred.



# FINLAND

**Capital:** Helsinki  
**Population:** 5.3 million  
**Area:** 338,145 km<sup>2</sup>



## Finnish Police (*Poliisi*)

Police powers and the key principles of policing in Finland have been formulated in accordance with constitutional and human rights, and to ensure that the Finnish Police are capable of effective cooperation in the fight against international crime. In addition, police operations are guided by police ethics and public expectations.

Under national legislation, the function of the Finnish Police is to secure judicial and social order, to maintain public order and security, to prevent and investigate crimes, and to submit cases to prosecutors for consideration of charges. The Police also have to perform such other duties as are separately provided for them by law, and provide anyone with assistance if it falls within their mandate.

The Finnish Police operate on the basis of performance guidance procedures, and the main focus areas and targets are re-evaluated annually in a performance plan.



## Finnish Customs (*Tullilaitos*)

The Customs in Finland have the competence to expose and investigate cross-border crime, and to submit the offences to prosecutors for consideration after the investigation. Competence in the fields of preventing, detecting and investigating crimes (including serious crime) is limited to offences connected to the Customs' general control and fiscal competence, and which otherwise involve the cross-border movement of goods. These are often drug crimes, smuggling cases, tax frauds and offences against intellectual property rights.

Investigation methods are similar to those of the Police. All national provisions on coercive measures and preliminary investigation apply equally to the Finnish Customs (excluding undercover operations).





## Finnish Border Guard (*Rajavartiolaitos*)

The main duties of the Border Guard are to control Finland's external land and sea borders, cross-border crime prevention and ensuring security in territorial waters. Other duties include oil-spill detection in Finland's territorial waters and its Exclusive Economic Zone.

Cross-border crime prevention includes trafficking in persons and facilitation of unauthorised entry. The Border Guard performs pre-trial investigations independently or in cooperation with the Police or Customs. Information regarding organised crime is submitted to the National Bureau of Investigation, which acts as the Finnish national unit for Europol.

The Border Guard investigates several dozen cases related to the facilitation of unauthorised entry every year. The most extensive criminal investigations into illegal immigration ever undertaken were completed in 2007 in collaboration with foreign agencies. The perpetrators represented an organised international group of criminals, which was found to operate not only in Finland but also in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Italy and India.





# FRANCE

**Capital:** Paris  
**Population:** 64 million  
**Area:** 675,417 km<sup>2</sup> (551,500 km<sup>2</sup> France Metro)



## French National Police (*La Police Nationale Française*)

The French National Police is a civil institution falling under the Ministry of Interior. It has a staff of 145,000 civil servants and a budget of 8,600 million euros. It has 10 departments operating in six main areas:

### Security of persons, goods and institutions:

- Public Security Central Services are in charge of fighting petty crime.
- Interior Information Central Services defend the interests of the state and fight against terrorism.
- High Personalities Protection Services protect VIPs.

### Migration and combating illegal work:

- Borders Police Central Services are in charge of cross-border movements.

### Organised crime, financial crime, terrorism and drugs trafficking:

- Judicial Police Central Services fight all serious crimes affecting French territory. They are also responsible for the police cooperation channels (Europol, Schengen, Interpol).

### Public order:

- Security Republican Companies Central Services maintain order, fight against urban violence and assist persons on the roads, at sea and in the mountains.

### International cooperation:

This mission is led by the International Relations Unit. The Operational Police Cooperation Central Section manages the cooperation channels: Bureau SIRENE, Coop Schengen, Interpol and Europol). The International Technical Cooperation Service supports this mission technically.

### Administering the National Police:

- Administrative Services
- Training Services
- General Inspection of the National Police.







### Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes (*Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects*)

French Customs falls under the Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes, part of the Ministry of Budget, Public Accounts and Civil Service. The Directorate-General is in charge of detecting and tackling fraud, illegal trafficking drugs, counterfeits products and swindling with cigarettes and tobacco.

With a workforce of 18,800 agents, French Customs has the legal powers to fight against organised crime, alongside the Police and Gendarmerie. Last year, French customs detected more than 100,000 customs offences, seized 50 tonnes of drugs, 202 tonnes of cigarettes and tobacco products, and 4.6 million tonnes of counterfeit goods.

Within the framework of international organised crime, French Customs continues to intensify its fruitful collaboration with Europol. Between 2004 and 2008 the number of requests sent to Europol AWF in which the Customs participates doubled.



### National Gendarmerie (*La Gendarmerie Nationale*)

The French National Gendarmerie, with a staff of more than 100,000, is a military institution which used to fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence. Since 1 January 2009, it falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. It is divided into 22 areas under three domains of competence:

- Divisional gendarmerie: It is the community policing force which carries out all general policing, judicial and military activities. Its divisional units work in parallel with the special units (special investigation, road surveillance, surveillance and intervention, juvenile delinquency prevention, mountain and cave rescue, air and nautical patrol).
- Mobile gendarmerie: This force is mainly responsible for ensuring maintenance and restoration of law and order under any circumstances. It also participates in maintaining general public safety, alongside the divisional gendarmerie. The Gendarmerie National Intervention Group (*Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale*; GIGN) is also part of this force.
- Special branches: These include the Republican Guard in Paris, the Maritime Gendarmerie, the Air Force Gendarmerie, the Air Transport Gendarmerie, the Arms and Ammunition Gendarmerie and non-metropolitan units such as those serving in the French overseas territories, or provost detachments.





# GERMANY

**Capital:** Berlin  
**Population:** 82.3 million  
**Area:** 357,092 km<sup>2</sup>



## Federal Criminal Police Office (*Bundeskriminalamt*)

The Federal Criminal Police Office is the central office for cooperation between the Federation and the federal states (*Länder*) in all criminal police matters, for police information and intelligence, and for the criminal police. It is also the National Central Bureau of the Federal Republic of Germany for the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol).

The Federal Criminal Police Office's responsibilities include official relations between the federal and state police forces with foreign police and justice authorities and with other public bodies, assisting the

federal and state police forces with the prevention and prosecution of criminal offences that are of inter-regional or international importance or of considerable significance, police tasks related to criminal prosecution, protecting members of constitutional bodies and protecting witnesses and their families.

## 16 State Police Agencies (*Landespolizeien*)

In principle, the federal constitutional order bestows the sovereignty in police matters on the federal states within their territory. However, the Basic Law confers jurisdiction in core policing issues on federal authorities. As a result of this distribution of competencies, there are sixteen state police agencies, whose powers of intervention are governed by the police laws of the *Länder* and by the Code of Criminal Procedure.



## Federal Police (*Bundespolizei*)

The Federal Police is a police force under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Its major tasks include:

- protecting Germany's borders
- railway policing
- aviation security
- protecting federal constitutional bodies and ministries
- law enforcement on the high seas including environmental protection and shipping
- participating in police and non-military tasks in international missions under the supervision of the United Nations, European Union and other international organisations.





**Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution /  
16 State Offices for the Protection of the Constitution  
(Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz /  
16 Landesämter für Verfassungsschutz)**

The task of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution is to gather and analyse information and other intelligence about activities:

- directed against the liberal and democratic fundamental order, or against the existence or security of the Federation as a whole or of one of the *Länder*, or which - through unlawful means - aim to restrict the ability of the constitutional organs of the Federation or the *Länder* to fulfil their duties;
- endangering the security of the Federal Republic of Germany, or intelligence activities on behalf of a foreign power;
- endangering, or preparing to endanger, the foreign interests of the Federal Republic of Germany by the use of force;
- directed against the concept of international understanding, in particular peaceful co-existence.

In addition, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution fulfils certain tasks in connection with security checks of persons.

As well as the Federal Office, the *Länder* have their own domestic intelligence services, which fall under the state's Ministry of the Interior.



**Central Customs Investigation Service / 8 Regional Customs  
Investigation Offices (Zollkriminalamt / 8 Zollfahndungsämter)**

Falling under the Federal Ministry of Finances, the Customs Investigation Service is responsible for combating customs-related crime. Its main activities are:

- preventing and prosecuting crimes and detecting unknown offences within its jurisdiction;
- combating drugs crime including money laundering;
- prosecuting violations in foreign trade;
- combating customs duty and consumer tax violations, in particular in the field of international cigarette smuggling;
- prosecuting violations of the rules of the market;
- investigating tax offences;
- establishing the tax assessment basis in these cases;
- other duties assigned within the jurisdiction of the financial authorities.

The German Customs Administration is organised on three levels. The Federal Ministry of Finance is the highest federal authority. At intermediate level, the Federal Financial Directorates and the Customs Investigation Service (ZKA) serve as a bridge between the Ministry and the third level: local authorities, including the eight Customs Investigations Offices.





# GREECE

**Capital:** Athens  
**Population:** 10.9 million  
**Area:** 131,957 km<sup>2</sup>



## **Hellenic Police** (Ελληνική Αστυνομία)

The Hellenic Police in its current form was created in 1984, through a merger of the Constabulary and the Cities Police. Its mission is:

- to guarantee public peace and order and allow people to lead unhindered lives. This includes general policing and traffic control.
- to prevent and repress crime and protect the state and the democratic regime within the framework of the constitutional order. This includes public and government security.

The Hellenic Police consists of central and regional services. The headquarters of the Hellenic Police is concerned with achieving the mission, within the framework of the Ministry of the Interior. This entails directing and monitoring the activities of the services and providing the conditions required for them to exercise their competences.

The Hellenic Police always remains close to the public and meets the requirements of the times, with upgraded training and modern policy, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by science and technology, and in terms of international police collaboration.



## **Hellenic Coastguard** (ΛΙΜΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΩΜΑ)

The Hellenic Coastguard falls under the authority of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine, the Aegean and Island Policy. It performs multiple tasks, including police surveillance of ships, ports, coasts, territorial waters and borders in accordance with national legislation and international conventions, the protection of human life and property at sea, search and rescue at sea, safety of navigation, and protection of the marine environment.

The Coastguard's specialised and educated staff are also involved in issues relating to maritime labour and education and are often asked to represent the country in international organisations or at the EU in relevant matters. Finally, the Hellenic Coastguard takes action and has accomplished much in combating illegal fishing, smuggling, illegal immigration, counter terrorism and drugs.

## **Hellenic Customs Service** (ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ)

The Hellenic Customs Service is one of the oldest public services in Greece, with the first Customs Office being set up on the island of Siros in 1833. Today, the Service falls under the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The mission of the Customs Service is to implement national and EU legislation, assess and collect excise duties and other taxes, assure compliance with the procedures and formalities on the movement of goods subject to customs control or supervision, investigate customs offences and impose administrative or penal sanctions, investigate fraud and smuggling. The Service also collects, processes and evaluates information to combat the trafficking of drugs, arms, etc. and organised crime.

Recognising the important role of Europol in the exchange of information, the Hellenic Customs Service has liaison officers at Europol headquarters in The Hague and in the National Unit in Athens, participates in HENU meetings and in Analytical Work Files falling within its competence.

### **Special Financial Investigation Service** (ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΕΛΕΓΧΩΝ)

The Special Financial Investigation Service (*Y.P.E.E.*) was established in 2004. It falls directly under the Minister of Economy and Finance.

Y.P.E.E.'s objectives are:

- to disclose and combat centres of economic crime, serious tax evasion and smuggling
- to control movements of capital, goods and services and the possession and traffic of prohibited or special status items and substances
- to investigate, detect and repress serious economic offences, such as money laundering, fraud and informalities, violations concerning supplies, subsidies and grants, illegal stock exchange and financial transactions, and other economic offences against the interests of Greece and the European Union

Y.P.E.E. collaborates with national authorities, services and bodies to achieve these objectives. The tax and customs authorities, police, coast-guard, military and other authorities are obliged to aid the Y.P.E.E inspectors on request.

Y.P.E.E. has established a bureau of Secretarial Support, Communication, Information and Complaints of Citizens to collect, process and assess all information provided by the public.





# HUNGARY

**Capital:** Budapest  
**Population:** 10.4 million  
**Area:** 93,000 km<sup>2</sup>



## Hungarian National Police (*Magyar Köztársaság Rendőrsége*)

The Hungarian National Police are an armed law enforcement agency of the state. The government directs the Police through the Minister responsible for law enforcement. The organisation is comprised of a central unit, the county (metropolitan) police headquarters, police stations and border policing stations.

The National Police organise their tasks through service branches (e.g. the criminal investigation branch), services (e.g. the anti-terror service) and special services (e.g. the economic service).

The activities of the National Police include:

- exercising the powers of the general criminal investigation authority
- preventing and detecting crimes
- exercising the powers of the minor offence authority
- traffic authority and traffic enforcement tasks
- law enforcement tasks to maintain public order
- ensuring the protection of persons taking part in criminal proceedings and of members of the authority conducting the proceedings
- protecting persons important to Hungary's interests
- protecting designated objects
- protecting the state border.





### The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard (*Magyar Vám –és Pénzügyőrség*)

The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard was founded in 1867. Its main task is to protect public safety and the economy by performing the following activities:

- controlling the production and trade of export goods
- confiscating illegal products
- checking tax stamps and tax seals
- controlling the trade in precious metal objects
- securing energy supplies by controlling energy tax

- combating trade in drugs and psychotropic substances
- preventing the production and trade of fake and counterfeit products
- exposing money laundering and violations of financial law
- controlling trade in military products and products with dual civil-military use
- controlling the transportation of endangered animal and plant species
- controlling the transportation of dangerous goods
- controlling the cross-border movement of pets
- controlling the export and import of cultural goods
- checking the driving hours of the crews of vehicles circulating in international traffic
- checking payment of the environmental protection fee
- protecting the EU economy by cooperating with the OLAF, Europol and SECI, and through contact with Customs attachés.





# IRELAND

**Capital:** Dublin  
**Population:** 4.24 million  
**Area:** 84,412 km<sup>2</sup>



## Irish National Police (*An Garda Síochána*)



The Garda Síochána ('The Guardians of the Peace') was formed in 1922 together with the State of Ireland. It exercises all police functions in the Republic of Ireland including state security services and all criminal and traffic law enforcement. Its mission is 'to achieve the highest attainable level of personal protection, community commitment and state security'.

The service has a staff of 14,433, including approximately 2,200 plain-clothes detectives. In 2005 the service established a voluntary Garda Reserve which currently numbers approximately 330. In addition, there are 2,000 civilian support staff.

A proud tradition of the service is that standard policing is carried out by unarmed uniformed officers. Firearms are carried by detectives and special operations units. In the words of First Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, Michael Staines (1885-1955): 'The Garda Síochána will succeed, not by force of arms or numbers, but by their moral authority as servants of the people.'



## Customs Service

The Department of Revenue's customs law enforcement activities are currently carried out by enforcement officers within the revenue regions. National and international investigations are conducted by the Investigations & Prosecutions Division, while the Customs Division handles Customs policy and legislation issues. The Customs national law enforcement liaison offices are also within the Investigations & Prosecutions Division.

The Customs Service is responsible for surveillance of the frontiers of the state and enforcing customs and excise legislation relating to all goods being imported and exported. This includes mutual assistance, liaison, joint operations, controlled deliveries and investigations. The service shares responsibility with regard to drugs enforcement with the Garda Síochána, bearing primary responsibility for preventing, detecting, intercepting and seizing controlled drugs intended to be smuggled or illegally imported into the state. The Garda Síochána has primary responsibility for apprehending and arresting persons suspected of smuggling or illegally importing controlled drugs into the state and for investigating such offences.





# ITALY

**Capital:** Rome  
**Population:** 58 million  
**Area:** 301,338 km<sup>2</sup>



## Carabinieri Corps (*Arma dei Carabinieri*)

The Carabinieri Corps is a 'military police force with general competence on permanent active duty in the field of public security'. It is entrusted with military and police tasks.

Military tasks include contributing to national defence, participating in military operations in Italy and abroad, executing military police functions and ensuring the security of Italian diplomatic and consular representations. As to police tasks, the Carabinieri Corps carries out public order and security policing, as well as investigative activities on its own initiative or at the request of the judicial authorities.

The Carabinieri Corps is widely spread over the whole national territory, with 4,672 stations and lieutenancies. It ensures control of the territory, and provides a prompt 24-hour response to emergency calls. This work is integrated and complemented by specialised Carabinieri Commands responsible for safeguarding the fundamental interests of the community: from protecting the environment, health, work and the nation's cultural heritage to the observance of EU agricultural and food regulations and combating currency counterfeiting.



## Penitentiary Police Corps (*Polizia Penitenziaria*)

The Penitentiary Police Corps, established in 1990, operates under civil law and falls under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, Department of Penitentiary Administration.

The Penitentiary Police ensure order and security inside and outside prisons, conducting armed surveillance along the outer walls and at the entrance to prison buildings, preventing unauthorised entry or exit. In addition, they manage work and education programmes for inmates, and provide transport, escort and guard services for prisoners, including the surveillance of hospitalised offenders. The Corps has its own marine service and dog and horse units.

Finally, the Penitentiary Police can be deployed to carry out public order and security functions, including public rescue, in cases where they are required to help provide specific civil protection.





### Finance Corps (*Guardia di Finanza*)



The Finance Corps dates back to 1774, when the King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus III, set up the 'Light Troops Legion'. The Corps is a special police force falling under the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. It is a military corps and is an integral part of the Italian armed forces and of the law enforcement agencies.

The institutional tasks of the Finance Corps comprise preventing, detecting and reporting evasions and any other violations of financial laws and regulations, monitoring compliance with political and economic regulations and carrying out maritime patrol activities for financial police purposes. In other words, the Finance Corps is a police force having general competence on all economic and financial matters. In addition, the Corps participates in maintaining public security and order and in military defence activities along the country's borders.



### State Police (*Polizia di Stato*)

The State Police is a civil police force with general competence, falling directly under the authority of the Public Security Department, the central administrative body through which the Minister of the Interior deals with public order and security in Italy.

In performing its functions, the State Police safeguards the rights and freedoms of citizens by asking for their cooperation, maintaining the democratic order and security, ensuring observance of the

law, preventing and combating crime and intervening in the case of public disasters.

The State Police is headed by the Chief of Police/Director-General of Public Security and operates throughout the national territory through local offices. These comprise the *Questure* (Provincial Police Headquarters) and the *Commissariati* (Police Stations). It also has a number of special units and services including the Traffic Police, Border Police, Railway Police, Postal and Communications Police, Mobile Units and Forensic Police.



### Corps of National Foresters (*Corpo Forestale dello Stato*)

The Corps of National Foresters, established in 1822, is a police force operating under civil law specialised in the protection of Italy's natural heritage and landscape and in preventing and repressing offences relating to the environment and agriculture.

The Corps is in charge of supervising parks, wildlife sanctuaries and state-owned nature reserves. It combats poaching to protect game, controls river fishing and acts against illegal waste disposal.

In addition, the Corps of National Foresters, with 1,000 stations throughout the country, deals with food security and monitors the implementation of EU regulations in forestry and agriculture. It analyses fire-related crimes with the most sophisticated investigation techniques. It is responsible for protecting wildlife, and preventing and prosecuting offences against animals. The Corps also monitors the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Moreover, it is responsible for mountain safety through avalanche forecast and prevention systems and is specialised in searching for and rescuing people missing or caught under avalanches.





# LATVIA

**Capital:** Rīga  
**Population:** 2.27 million  
**Area:** 64,589 km<sup>2</sup>



## State Police (*Valsts policija*)



The Latvian State Police is a state institution to protect the state and society from criminal and other illegal threats to life, health, rights and freedoms, property and interests. The State Police consists of a central administrative body and 27 subordinated regional police units.

The State Police is currently a member of several international organisations. This means that certain responsibilities and obligations have been delegated to its staff, not only in the performance of daily operations but also while representing the State Police at international events.

The main priority of the Latvian State Police is to improve the professional skills among its employees and to study modern technologies. Its most important objective is to establish a high degree of public trust in the police. Public support will enable the State Police to reach its primary goals: to establish order in the country and to prevent criminal activities.



## Security Police (*Drošības policija*)

The Security Police is a state security institution falling under the Minister of the Interior. It was officially founded in December 1994. State security institutions perform tasks for national security, including intelligence, counterintelligence and investigations. The activities of the Security Police include:

- fighting organised and economic crime, terrorism, subversive activities, sabotage, gang crimes, corruption, the counterfeit of money and the illegal distribution of narcotics and other strong chemicals or radioactive substances, firearms and other types of weapons and explosives;
- protecting the subdivisions of the Ministry of the Interior;
- protecting state secrets within its jurisdiction, as specified by the Cabinet of Ministers;
- making inquiries related to crimes in the sphere of its jurisdiction and in other cases at the request of the Prosecutor General;
- coordinating state institutions, local authorities and the private sector in the field of counterterrorism.



## Financial Police Department (*VID Finanšu policijas pārvalde*)

The Financial Police Department came into being in April 1994 as a unit of the State Revenue Service. It is a law enforcement authority

with authorisation to investigate criminal offences in the area of state revenue and in the activities of the officials and employees of the state revenue service. If necessary, it can also provide security services to other officials and employees of the state revenue service performing their duties. The Finance Police Department has a well organised structure with strong intelligence and investigation capacities aimed at detecting and preventing criminal offences in the area of state revenue.

According to the strategy of the State Revenue Service for 2005-2009, the main priorities in the fight against crime in the field of state revenue are tax-fraud, money laundering and organised crime.



#### **Customs Criminal Board (*VID Muitas krimināl pārvalde*)**

The Customs Criminal Board is a unit of the State Revenue Service. Its main functions are customs-related intelligence gathering and investigation to protect public interests at national and EU level.

The Customs Criminal Board conducts criminal and administrative investigations of smuggling cases, also at the request of other law enforcement agencies, performs customs control activities on the internal and external frontiers of the European Union to disclose and prevent customs offences, and manages information important for customs enforcement.

To ensure the effective exchange of risk information at national and international level, the National Contact Point (NCP) – a special unit within the CCB – operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The NCP's main functions are collecting, evaluating and systematising and disseminating risk information and participating in Joint Customs Operations.



#### **State Border Guard (*Valsts robežsardze*)**

The State Border Guard was founded in 1919, and revived in 1991 when the Latvian Minister of Defence signed an order for the formation of seven border guard battalions and an individual border control point for the city of Riga. In 1997, supervision of the State Border Guard was transferred to the Minister of the Interior. The Guard comprises a headquarters and nine territorial departments. Border Guards are trained at the State Border Guard College.

The Border Guard's main tasks are to protect and keep watch over the state border and ensure that foreigners observe the conditions for residence within the state. It fulfils these tasks in collaboration with other Latvian institutions. Border control is executed in accordance with Latvian law and international agreements.

State Border Guards participate in international missions and operations based on resolutions, recommendations or requests by international organisations, associations or communities, with which the Republic of Latvia has concluded international agreements.





# LITHUANIA

**Capital:** Vilnius  
**Population:** 3.36 million  
**Area:** 65,300 km<sup>2</sup>



**Police Department**  
**(*Policijos departamentas prie***  
***Vidaus reikalų ministerijos*)**

The Lithuanian Police is comprised of the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, local police branches, special police institutions and educational police institutions.



The Police Department helps the Police Commissioner General to create a strategy of activities and control its implementation. The Department is also responsible for managing local police branches.

Local police branches are police offices located in the community that are responsible for executing certain functions defined by the law. Special police offices are police branches founded according to a non-territorial principle. They implement functions defined by the law for this type of police department.

Educational police institutions are police training institutions established by the Police Commissioner General to ensure the continuous training and professional, in-service development of police officers.



**Special Investigation Service**  
**(*Lietuvos respublikos Specialiųjų tyrimų tarnyba*)**

The tasks of the Special Investigation Service are:

- to carry out intelligence activities in detecting corruption-related crimes;
- to conduct interviews and preliminary investigations;
- to collect, store, analyse and summarise information on corruption and related social and economic phenomena;
- to implement, jointly with other public bodies and civil society organisations, crime control and prevention measures and anti-corruption education programmes.



**Customs Department (*Muitinės departamentas***  
***prie Lietuvos Respublikos finansų ministerijos*)**

Lithuanian Customs, which falls under the Ministry of Finance, comprises Violation Prevention Divisions within the Customs Department (Headquarters) and regional Customs Houses, the Internal Investigation Service and the Customs Criminal Service.

The Violation Prevention Divisions have the following competences:

- risk management (profiling)
- mobile groups (inland control)
- coordination of customs units through 24-hour Liaison Centre
- mutual assistance on customs matters
- mutual assistance communication

The Internal Investigation Service has the following competences:

- corruption prevention (integrity)
- pre-employment checks
- investigating grievances

The Customs Criminal Service has the following competences:

- pre-trial investigation of customs-related crimes
- operational activities (surveillance, interception, undercover operations)
- intelligence & analysis
- cooperation on national and international levels, assistance in customs criminal cases under Naples II agreement



**State Border Guard Service (*Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnyba prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos*)**

The State Border Guard, which falls under the Ministry of the Interior, has the following tasks:

- to guard the state border on land, in the sea, in the Curonian Lagoon and in frontier inland waters;
- to control persons and means of transport crossing the state border;
- to enforce frontier and border-crossing regulations;
- to enforce environmental protection regulations at state border protection facilities and control the use of natural resources in the frontier zone;
- to contribute to the enforcement of customs regulations;
- to contribute to state control over migration;
- to take part in search and rescue activities in the sea, in the Curonian Lagoon and in frontier inland waters;
- to help ensure public order and implement other law enforcement functions in the frontier zone;
- to defend the state in time of war as an integral part of the military forces.



**State Security Department**

**(*Lietuvos respublikos valstybės saugumo departamentas*)**

The State Security Department is a state institution accountable to the Seimas (Parliament) and the President, and charged with protecting the sovereignty of the Republic of Lithuania and its constitutional system.

The Department's role is to identify activities which constitute a threat to the security of the state, its territorial inviolability and integrity, the interests of the state, and its economic and defence potential. It combats such activities and investigates their causes with means provided by the law.



**Financial Crime Investigation Service (*Finansinių nusikaltimų tyrimo tarnyba prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos*)**

The goal of the Financial Crime Investigation Service, which falls under the Ministry of the Interior, is to elaborate methods of combating criminal activities against the state financial system. In pursuing this goal, the FCIS plays an active part in implementing the national programmes of crime prevention and control, and of combating corruption. It is also preparing a strategy for public relations development till 2010, through which it aims to involve the public in preventing financial crimes.

The Service pursues its goals by implementing operational measures, disclosing, preventing and conducting the pre-trial investigation of criminal acts, implementing measures to combat money laundering, and the means, which control the legitimacy of the receipt and use of the financial support funds of the European Union and other countries.



# LUXEMBOURG

**Capital:** Luxembourg (City)  
**Population:** 470,000  
**Area:** 2,586 km<sup>2</sup>



## Grand-Ducale Police (*Police Grand-Ducale*)

In January 2000 the Gendarmerie and the Police merged to form the Police Grand-Ducale. The aim was to improve community policing and offer a more efficient nationwide service. The Police is composed of 1,603 officers and 169 administrative staff.



The Police Grand-Ducale is organised as follows:

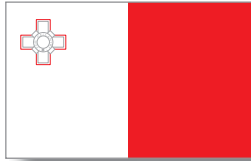
### Central Units:

- CID (*Service de Police Judiciaire*): leads major criminal investigations
- Mobile Supply and Guard Unit (*Unité de Garde et de Réserve Mobile*): guards Grand Ducal palaces and provides convict escort
- SWAT (*Unité spéciale de la Police*): swift action, arrest and observation unit
- National Traffic Police (*Unité Centrale de Police de la Route*)
- Airport and Border Control Unit (*Unité Centrale de Police à l'Aéroport*)
- Police School (*Ecole de Police*).



### Regional Units:

- Emergency Unit (CI): 24/7 patrolling and intervention service
- Police Stations (CP): maintain close contact with the citizen
- Regional Investigation Service: investigates drugs, juvenile crime, vice, organised crime
- Regional Traffic Police
- Regional Special Legislation Service: monitors food and hygiene in restaurants and shops, commercial activities and social dumping. Collects evidence on environment crimes.



## MALTA

**Capital:** Valletta  
**Population:** 410,000  
**Area:** 316 km<sup>2</sup>



### **Maltese Police Force (*Il-Pulizija ta' Malta*).**

The mission statement of the Maltese Police Force is to promote and maintain the country as a safe and secure state. It is the duty of the Police to preserve public order and peace, to prevent, detect and investigate offences, to collect evidence and to bring the offenders, whether principals or accomplices, before the judicial authorities.

The fight against trafficking in illicit drugs and controlled substances, crimes against persons and crimes against property is primarily led by the Police. The District Police constitute the backbone of community policing and provide the first response whilst Specialised Branches, such as the Stolen Vehicles Section, the Forensic Lab and the Homicide Squad perform more in-depth investigations.

The Police also deal with immigration issues, border control, the vetting of entrance visas, and work and residence permits. After Malta joined the Schengen Zone the Police International Relations Unit was recognised as the local contact point for police cooperation matters with other EU States.



### **Customs Department (*Id-Dipartiment tad-Dwana*)**

Many officers in the Investigations Branch of the Maltese Customs Department are invested with limited police executive powers and perform their tasks in plain clothes. The largest unit within the Investigations Branch is the Enforcement Unit which comprises a number of sub-units. Up to the end of October 2008, Customs Enforcement Officers from the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Unit had intercepted no less than 30 transshipment container loads of counterfeit goods. The hauls included mobile phone accessories, cigarettes, wristwatches, cosmetics, games and MP3 players. The IPR Unit is closely supported by other units within the Investigations Branch like the Container Monitoring Unit, which targets containers for scanning and further examination, and the Customs Intelligence Services.

The Non-Proliferation Unit is specialised in the control and movement of dual-use goods particularly those which may be used for developing weapons of mass destruction. This Unit cooperates with and assists in the investigations of other similar agencies, both locally and abroad.







### **Maltese Armed Forces (*Forzi Armati ta' Malta*)**

The Maltese Armed Forces have the primary aim of defending the country's integrity by defending Malta's territorial waters and airspace. They also combat terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, illegal immigration and illegal fishing. They operate a 24/7 Search and Rescue service in an area extending from east of Tunisia to west of Crete, totalling around 250,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

As a military organisation, the Armed Forces provide backup support to the Maltese Police Force and other government departments/agencies on request and in the event of natural disasters and other national emergencies or internal security and bomb disposal cases.

The Maltese military establishes and/or consolidates bilateral cooperation with other countries to improve its operational effectiveness.





# THE NETHERLANDS

**Capital:** Amsterdam  
**Population:** 16.5 million  
**Area:** 41,526 km<sup>2</sup>

## Dutch Police

The Dutch police organisation is made up of 25 regional forces, together with the Netherlands Police Agency (KLPD), which operates at the national level. Each regional police force is in turn divided into a number of districts or divisions.

Authority over the police is shared between two Ministers (the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice), on the one hand, and the provincial and municipal authorities on the other. The Minister of the Interior is responsible for arm's length management of the regional police forces and for direct management of the KLPD. Where this involves the enforcement of criminal law, the Minister takes decisions jointly with the Minister of Justice. In municipalities, the competent authority for maintaining public order or providing assistance in emergencies is the mayor. At provincial level, this is the Queen's Commissioner.

The main functions of the police are to maintain public order and security, provide assistance to those who need it, enforce criminal law, and perform policing duties for the judicial authorities.

## Public Prosecution Service (*Openbaar Ministerie*)

The Public Prosecution Service is responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences, and is the only body that may bring suspects before the criminal courts. The Service works closely with the police and other investigative services. Each investigation is led by a public prosecutor, as its representative. Not only does the Service have final responsibility for investigations, it also monitors the proper execution of court judgments. Like judges, public prosecutors are members of the judiciary.



## **The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (Koninklijke Marechaussee)**

The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee falls under the Minister of Justice (civil and military law enforcement duties), the Minister of the Interior (public order duties), and the Minister of Defence (specific military duties).

The tasks of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee include:

- carrying out policing and security duties at Schiphol and other airports;
- providing assistance to the civil police forces in maintaining public order and enforcing criminal law, including assistance in combating cross-border crime;
- enforcing immigration legislation at the external borders of the Schengen area and carrying out mobile surveillance within the Netherlands;
- assisting with the reception of asylum-seekers and the deportation of undesirable aliens and asylum-seekers who have been turned down;
- guarding (the premises of) members of the Royal Family and the prime minister;
- carrying out policing duties for the Dutch armed forces, for foreign military personnel stationed in the Netherlands, and for international military headquarters;
- carrying out policing duties at sites under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

## **Special Investigation Services (Bijzondere Opsporingsdiensten)**

There are a number of special investigation services in the Netherlands, with specific responsibilities. These include:

- General Inspection Service's Investigation Department (AID-DO);
- Fiscal Information and Investigation Service and Economic Investigation Service (FIOD-ECD);
- Social Security Information and Investigation Service (SIOD);
- Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment's Information and Investigation Service (VROM-IOD).

The special investigation services perform the following tasks:

- maintaining the legal order in policy areas falling under a specific minister;
- maintaining the legal order, on request, in policy areas falling under a different minister;
- investigating criminal acts that come to light during performance of the first two tasks. The public prosecutor may also request that a special investigative service investigate other criminal acts.



# POLAND

**Capital:** Warsaw  
**Population:** 38.1 million  
**Area:** 312,680 km<sup>2</sup>



## National Police (*Policja*)

The Polish National Police is a uniformed and armed force, whose main goal is to serve and protect the people, and to maintain public order and security.

### The main activities of the National Police are to:

- protect people's health, life and property
- protect public safety and order
- organise community policing and crime prevention activities
- detect crimes and misdemeanours and arresting those who commit them
- monitor compliance with regulations regarding public life and public spaces
- cooperate with police forces from other countries and international organisations.

The Polish National Police consists of criminal, patrol and support services. The Court Police are also the part of the National Police.



## Border Guard (*Straż Graniczna*)



The Border Guard was established in 1990. It is a uniformed and armed force, responsible for guarding Poland's land borders and territorial waters and controlling traffic on the borders.

In addition, the Border Guard's tasks include issuing permits to cross the border and detecting and investigating cross-border crime, in particular illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, the illegal employment of foreigners and smuggling of goods without the required excise marks. The Border Guard counteracts the forgery of administrative documents, and the import of toxic waste and dangerous materials (including drugs) and the export of antiques.

An important part of the Border Guard's duties is combating terrorism. Its officers detect and investigate trafficking in weapons, protect international transport channels by taking shifts in planes threatened by terrorist attack, and conduct security controls of air, sea and land traffic.



## Internal Security Agency (*Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego*)

The Internal Security Agency is a government institution responsible for the civilian sphere of counterintelligence. The agency pursues its mission by investigating, preventing and combating serious threats against



Photo: Tomasz Kurczynski



internal security, such as espionage, international terrorism, organised crime and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In pursuit of its task to investigate, prevent and detect crimes which may damage the economic foundations of the state, the Internal Security Agency combats corruption, fiscal fraud, money laundering, stock exchange fraud and the misappropriation of EU funds. The agency is also responsible for supervising the system of data protection.

The Internal Security Agency's tasks are determined by Polish membership of international structures, in particular NATO and European Union. It is involved in number of international initiatives, including cooperation between special services to combat terrorism.

In 2008, a Counter-Terrorism Centre was established within the Internal Security Agency. In cooperation with similar bodies in other countries, the centre monitors, analyses and verifies information on the threats posed by terrorism internally and externally.



### Customs Service (*Służba Celna*)

The Customs Service implements the state's customs policy. Its tasks include:

- monitoring compliance with customs law and other regulations;
- assessing and collecting customs and excise duties and other relevant taxes;
- cooperating on the implementation of the common agricultural policy;
- identifying, preventing and detecting customs crimes and misdemeanours and prosecuting the perpetrators of those crimes;
- identifying, detecting, preventing and combating crimes and misdemeanours relating to protection of cultural heritage and infringe-

ment of intellectual property rights, and to the import and export of restricted or prohibited goods, in particular toxic waste, chemical substances, radioactive material, weapons and ammunition, explosives, and technologies under international control;

- collecting fuel fees;
- duties related to statistics on trade in goods between Member States of the European Union (INTRASTAT);
- controlling the legitimacy of work performed by foreigners;
- controlling the legitimacy of gambling.



### Central Anticorruption Bureau (*Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne*)

The Central Anticorruption Bureau was established in 2006. It combats corruption in the public and private sectors and any activity which may endanger the state's economic interests. The Bureau engages in criminal investigation, corruption prevention, anti-corruption information and operational activities.

The Bureau investigates crimes relating to the activities of the state or self-government institutions, political party funding, justice, elections and referenda, public procurement, credibility of documents, property, economic turnover, tax duties, or grant and subsidy settlements.

In the area of corruption prevention, the Bureau combats offences relating to public officials obstructing private businesses, privatisation and commercialisation, public procurement, state or private property, concessions, permits, exemptions, allowances, preferences, quotas, credit guarantees, and verifying official declarations.

The Bureau analyses information related to corruption and activities which may endanger the state's economic interests. It passes this information on to the Prime Minister, the President and Parliament.





# PORTUGAL

**Capital:** Lisbon  
**Population:** 10.6 million  
**Area:** 92,400 km<sup>2</sup>



## National Republican Guard (*Guarda Nacional Republicana*)

The National Republican Guard is a gendarmerie-type security force, which falls under the Internal Administration Ministry and is commanded by a Lieutenant-General. It carries out missions throughout the national territory, in territorial waters and at international level.

The Republican Guard has approximately 26,000 units and the following main tasks:

- the safety of persons and goods
- preventing and investigating crimes
- maintaining and restoring public order
- road safety
- preventing and Investigating fiscal and customs-related offences
- patrolling and conducting surveillance of the coast and territorial waters (EU external border)
- joint control of the entrance and exit of people and goods in national and European territory
- protecting and conserving nature and the environment
- civil protection
- security of sovereign bodies' buildings
- state honours
- international missions and representing the country in international bodies/institutions

- national point of contact for international exchange of information on vehicle-related crimes with cross-border repercussions.



## Portuguese Customs (*DGAIEC*)

Portuguese Customs falls under the Ministry of Finance. Its mission is to supervise the external border community and the national customs territory, for tax purposes, the protection of economy and society, particularly in the field of safety and public health, and administer excise duties and other indirect taxes, according to the policies established by the government.

The Customs are responsible for both the protection of society and facilitating international trade, by managing the country's external borders and ensuring the security of the logistics chain.

It is committed to:

- ensuring the safety and security of citizens
- protecting the financial interests of the EU and its Member States
- protecting people from unfair trade and supporting legitimate economic activity
- improving the competitiveness of European companies using modern methods of work.

The Customs aims to meet these commitments, and to promote national and international cooperation to combat fraud, organised crime and terrorism, in cooperation with police and other authorities.



### **Judicial Police (*Polícia Judiciária*)**

The Judicial Police is a high-level criminal police force, which falls under the Minister of Justice. Its mission is to assist the judicial authorities with investigations and developing and promoting criminal investigation and preventive action. The service is particularly qualified to combat crime, especially organised crime and other kinds of highly complex and violent crime, which require a nationally managed information system.

The Judicial Police is the competent body for contact between the Portuguese authorities and international organisations for criminal police cooperation, such as Interpol and Europol.



### **Alien and Border Service (*Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteira*)**

The mission of the Portuguese Alien and Border Services' is to implement government policy on immigration and asylum. To fulfil this mission, the Service has a wide variety of internal and international tasks.

Internal tasks include controlling the entry and exit of foreign nationals, supervising foreigners' activities within our national borders, and issuing residence permits. The Service investigates criminal offences regarding trafficking in human beings, facilitated illegal migration, forgery, sham marriages and other related crimes. It also supports decision-making on applications for asylum and Portuguese nationality by analysing each case and issuing advice.

Internationally, the Aliens and Border Service is the national contact point for Frontex. We also represent Portugal at Europol meetings on illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings and in several EU working parties.

The Service has several data banks and ongoing IT projects, such as the RAPID system for border control of electronic passports and the new e-residence permit for third country nationals. It is also responsible for the national e-passport database and the Schengen Information System.



### **Public Security Police (*Polícia de Segurança Pública*)**

The Public Security Police falls under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is responsible for maintaining security and public order in the main urban areas on the continent and on the islands of Madeira and the Azores.

The PSP controls the import, sale and transportation of firearms and is responsible for the safety of important national and foreign figures. It has a national headquarters, Metropolitan Regional and District Commands, Special Units and Police Schools.

The service is organised in two Metropolitan Commands (Lisbon and Oporto), two Regional Commands and 16 District Commands. The Commands may be organised in Divisions, comprising several police stations. The District Commands exist only in the continental area of Portugal.

The PSP has three Special Units: an Intervention Unit, which intervenes in the case of public disorder and to protect sensitive buildings, a Special Operation Group to deal with situations of severe criminality and terrorism and the K-9 Unit, which protects VIPs.





# ROMANIA

**Capital:** Bucharest  
**Population:** 22.3 million  
**Area:** 238,390 km<sup>2</sup>



## General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police (*Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române*)

The Romanian Police, which falls under the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, is one of the most important institutions involved in carrying out justice. Its strategic objectives are to complete the reforms relating to Romania's negotiations with the European Union and establish a police institution which is based on modern and democratic principles and serves the public.

For the coming period, the Romanian Police has set a number of strategic priorities which basically determine the management of police activity at all levels:

- public safety: this is oriented towards protecting the individual, but also the public as a whole. It also includes traffic and transport safety;
- preventing and fighting organised and trans-border crime: this includes drug trafficking, cyber-crime, trafficking in human beings and itinerary criminality;
- ensuring a safe business environment: this entails targeting threats generating economic crimes, not only with a direct impact on the national budget, but also on the domestic and international business environment.

## Romanian Gendarmerie (*Jandarmeria Română*)

The Romanian Gendarmerie is a special institution of the state with military status, falling under the Ministry of Administration and the Interior. Its tasks include:

- protecting public order and safety, citizens' rights and fundamental liberties, and public and private property;
- preventing and detecting crimes and other infringements of laws
- protecting the state's fundamental institutions and countering terrorist acts.

The Gendarmerie performs its activities in the interests of the public and the community, in support of state institutions, exclusively on the basis of law enforcement. They include maintaining public order during meetings, marches, demonstrations, processions, strike pickets, promotional and commercial activities, cultural-artistic, sports, religious and commemorative events and other similar activities carried out in public areas and involving large numbers of people.

## General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police (*Inspectoratul General al Poliției de Frontieră*)

The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police is a special state institution that falls under the Ministry of Administration and the Interior. Its tasks include surveillance and control of movements across the state border, prevention and fighting illegal migration and cross-border crime within its area of competence, enforcing compliance with the judicial regime governing the state border, passport regulations and the rules applying to foreigners, protect-







ing the interests of the Romanian state on the lower Danube and the Sulina Canal outside the border area, keeping public order and peace in its area of competence.

The Border Police is responsible for approximately 3,150 km of borders, which presents it permanently with a wide variety of problems relating to illegal cross-border activities. These include illegal migration, trafficking in drugs, guns and stolen cars, and smuggling in all its forms.



### Romanian Intelligence Service (*Serviciul Român De Informații*)

The Romanian Intelligence Service gathers and makes effective use of national security-related intelligence. It operates mainly within Romanian territory but also outside the national borders, in cooperation with other institutions with responsibilities in the field of monitoring and preventing cross-border threats. The Intelligence Service has no authority to conduct criminal prosecution.

The Intelligence Service provides a specialised framework for monitoring all critical developments and threats to Romania's national security. In 2001 the Service was appointed the National Anti-Terrorist Authority. The General Directorate for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism is a central intelligence-operational unit responsible for planning, organising and performing activities to prevent, identify, neutralise and eliminate security risks and threat factors relating to terrorist acts.

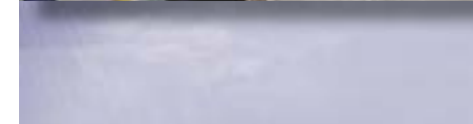
The Antiterrorist Brigade provides counter-terrorist protection and intervention aimed at preventing, neutralising and eliminating all terrorist operations in the country. In the event of a terrorist crisis, the Antiterrorist Operative Coordination Centre provides logistic and operational support to the National Antiterrorist Operation Centre, which is part of the national crisis management mechanism.



### National Customs Authority (*Autoritatea Națională Vamală*)

The National Customs Authority falls under the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, which is part of the Ministry of Finance. It has a staff of more than 4,000 customs officers, who operate at central, regional and local levels. With Romania's accession to the European Union, the National Customs Authority's mission is to put in place measures aimed, in particular, at:

- protecting the financial interests of the EU and its Member States;
- protecting the EU from unfair and illegal trade while supporting legitimate business activity;
- ensuring the security and safety of the Union and its residents, and the protection of the environment, where appropriate in close cooperation with other authorities;
- maintaining a proper balance between customs controls and the facilitation of legitimate trade.





# SLOVAKIA

**Capital:** Bratislava  
**Population:** 5.4 million  
**Area:** 49,034 km<sup>2</sup>



## **Police Force of the Slovak Republic** *(Policajný zbor Slovenskej republiky)*

The Slovak Police Force is an armed security force that performs duties in the field of maintaining public order and security, and combating crime (including its organised and international forms) and other tasks resulting from Slovakia's international obligations in the field of policing.

The following units of the Police Force, which deal with organised and serious crime, have been the main points of contact with Europol: the Organised Crime Bureau, the Judicial and Criminal Police Bureau and the Border and Aliens Police Bureau. The designated senior experts of these units have participated in several Analysis Work Files. The cooperation has produced excellent results mainly in tackling forgery of money, payment card fraud, facilitated illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings.

The leaders of the criminal police departments and the Anticorruption Bureau have made personal visits to Europol Headquarters to increase their familiarity with the way Europol works. This is expected to lead to closer cooperation in the near future.



## **Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic** *(Colná správa Slovenskej republiky)*

The mission of the Slovak Customs Administration is to ensure full control of the economic interests of the Slovak Republic and the EU, protect public health and security and fight illegal activities in international trade.

The main tasks of the Customs Administration focus primarily on combating the illicit import, export and transit of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, precursors, and protected plants and animals, the smuggling of goods, especially those liable to excise duties, and customs and tax frauds. The Customs Administration is also responsible for monitoring and arresting persons suspected of customs crimes.

In the framework of cooperation with Europol, the Customs Criminal Bureau has mainly supported the AWFs dealing with the production and smuggling of illegal tobacco and cigarettes, and drugs trafficking. The main achievements of the Customs Criminal Bureau in recent years include the disclosure and dismantling of large illegal cigarette factories and seizures of different sorts of drugs.



# SLOVENIA

**Capital:** Ljubljana  
**Population:** 2 million  
**Area:** 20,273 km<sup>2</sup>



## Customs Administration (*Carinska uprava republike Slovenije*)

The Customs Administration's mission is to protect financial interests, facilitate legal economic activities, protect society against illegal trade, ensure safety and security, and increasing competitiveness through an electronic customs environment.

Customs officers have the power to:

- enter businesses and other premises;
- inspect facilities, goods, commercial records, electronic data and databases, computer systems, contracts and other documents;
- check goods and passengers crossing the national border;
- check the authenticity of personal documents and control compliance with legislation;
- stop, examine and search any vehicle or person;
- conduct interviews;
- seize goods and retain any commercial documents, contracts, records or any other documents.

## Office for Money Laundering Prevention (*Urad RS za preprečevanje pranja denarja*)

The Office for Money Laundering Prevention is part of the Ministry of Finance and started operating in 1995. It receives, collects, analyses

and forwards data, information and documentation relating to money laundering and terrorist financing. Under Slovenian legislation, all transactions suspected of being connected with money laundering and/or terrorist financing should be reported to the Office. The same applies to all cash transactions exceeding €30,000, while the Customs authorities are obliged to report every cross-border transaction exceeding €10,000.



## National Police (*Policija*)

The Slovenian National Police fall under the Ministry of the Interior. The Police perform tasks at national, regional and local levels. The organisation comprises the General Police Directorate, 11 Police Directorates and 111 Police Stations. Police tasks are performed by uniformed and criminal police, and by specialised units.

In cooperation with communities and individuals, the National Police ensure the safety of people and property, prevent, detect and investigate crime, ensure public order, protect the state border and contribute to safety on the roads. In addition to regular police work, the Police have recently made an important contribution to two important projects: the introduction of the euro and joining the Schengen area.

As Slovenia increasingly encounters serious international organised crime, fighting it has become a priority of the Slovenian National Police. Europol, which ensures efficient cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states and the exchange of information on criminal offences, has become indispensable for the National Police.





# SPAIN

**Capital:** Madrid  
**Population:** 46 million  
**Area:** 504,645 km<sup>2</sup>



## National Police (*Cuerpo Nacional de Policía*)

The National Police is an armed body with civil status, with authority at national level and with a staff 56,061. Its core mandate is to protect the free exercise of rights and freedoms and to guarantee people's security. Its tasks are based on law enforcement, protection of the public, and crime prevention and investigation.

It has exclusive authority to:

- issue national identity cards and passports
- conduct checks on people entering or leaving the country
- enforce the regulations on aliens
- enforce the regulations on gambling
- cooperate with foreign law enforcement agencies
- conduct checks on private security services.

The National Police also collects and processes information on anti-terrorist matters at national and international level, and investigates organised criminal involvement in technological and economic offences, illegal immigration networks, and drug-related crimes.



## Customs Surveillance Directorate (*Dirección Adjunta de Vigilancia Aduanera*)

The Spanish Customs Surveillance Directorate has the following tasks:

- to disclose, prosecute and repress smuggling activities throughout Spanish territory, territorial waters and air space
- customs and fiscal control
- to carry out inspection, investigation and control activities at the request of the Spanish Treasury
- to select the technical resources and special equipment required to carry out operational activities. This includes vessels, aircraft, electronic surveillance and any other materials required to fulfil its mandate
- other activities linked to its mandate (money laundering, foreign exchange control, investigation of black economy) in coordination with the competent authorities
- to provide communication services within the Customs Department.





### Civil Guard (*Cuerpo de la Guardia Civil*)

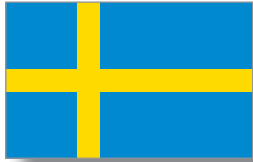
The Guardia Civil is a military-style law enforcement agency. Under the Spanish Constitution its duty is to protect the free exercise of rights and freedoms and to guarantee the safety of citizens.

The Guardia Civil falls under the responsibility of the Ministries of the Interior and Defence (for its military missions). In respect of its customs tasks, it falls under the Treasury and, as a judicial police force, it answers to the courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office.

With more than 70,000 officers and more than 2,600 police stations, the Guardia Civil is deployed throughout Spanish territory and is also responsible for territorial waters. It shares a number of competences with other law enforcement agencies, including public safety and order, criminal investigations, intelligence and counter terrorism, and administrative police tasks, but it has exclusive authority in:

- weapons and explosives
- custom duties and smuggling
- traffic and transport outside the cities
- custody of the roads, railways, borders, harbours and airports.
- nature protection
- inter-urban prisoner transport.





# SWEDEN

**Capital:** Stockholm  
**Population:** 9.2 million  
**Area:** 449,964 km<sup>2</sup>



**Polisen**

**National Police (*Polisen*)**

Unlike many other countries, Sweden has one single national police service, responsible to the Ministry of Justice. The National Police Board (NPB) is the central administrative and supervisory body of the 21 police authorities, the National Police College and the National Laboratory of Forensic Science. While the NPB is responsible for developing new work methods, the police authorities are responsible for police work at the local level. This includes responding to emergency calls, and preventing and investigating crime.

The National Criminal Police (NCP) and the National Security Service (NSS) are units within the NPB. The NCP is Sweden's central operational resource in the fight against organised crime at national and international level. It is also Sweden's national contact point for international police cooperation and is therefore the Europol National Unit.

The task of the NSS is to detect and take measures against crimes against Sweden's national security and it is responsible for areas such as counter-espionage and anti terrorism. In many cases the NSS also investigates such crimes. Sometimes, however, regular police units carry out these investigations, while the NSS provides the intelligence.



**National Economic Crime Authority (*Ekobrottsmyndigheten*)**

The Swedish National Economic Crime Authority is a centre of competence and knowledge on economic crime. Various professionals, such as prosecutors, police officers, economic investigators, analysts and administrative staff, work together at the Authority.

The Authority's mandate includes dishonesty to creditors, tax crime, infringements of the Insider Penal Act and crime against the financial interests of the European Union. It also handles cases of fraud, embezzlement and swindling where special knowledge of financial conditions, business circumstances and tax legislation is required. The Authority carries out operational work in the regions of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Outside these regions, it coordinates its activities with the Swedish Prosecution Service and the police authorities. The Authority's law enforcement activities include crime prevention, criminal intelligence, investigations and legal proceedings. Since economic crime is a driving force for organised crime groups, the Authority plays an important role in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in combating this phenomenon.



## Coastguard (*Kustbevakningen*)

The Swedish Coastguard is a civil, independent law enforcement agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. The Coastguard is responsible for protecting the marine environment and exercises law enforcement, surveillance, supervision and control within a number of areas of the law, such as maritime border control and fisheries protection, anti-smuggling activities, monitoring of the environment and shipping and supervision of safety at sea. This is managed by close cooperation with other authorities and organisations, at both national and international level. The Coastguard patrols Swedish waters around the clock throughout the year. This includes both the Swedish coastline and larger lakes. The Coastguard is one of three border control authorities in Sweden. It conducts operations within the geographical limits of Sweden's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone as well as in areas subject to international agreement.



## Customs Service (*Tullverket*)

The Swedish Customs Service plays an important role in protecting Sweden's borders from the entry of illegal and harmful goods. Its enforcement mandate and areas of priority are designated by the Swedish parliament and government. The current priority areas of enforcement are combating organised crime, drugs smuggling, large scale alcohol and tobacco smuggling and customs-related economic crime. In operational terms, the Swedish Customs has full enforcement powers, including capacities within the fields of customs control, intelligence, surveillance and investigation. Customs enforcement officers have the right to stop and search individuals, conduct interview, investigate and search premises. Customs controls are carried out on borders with third countries as well as on borders with EU member states. The Customs' long-term intelligence commitment is illustrated by the secondment of a Europol liaison officer since 1995 and active liaison secondments to Russia, Poland, Latvia and Germany.



*Photo: Kristian Berlin*



# UNITED KINGDOM

**Capital:** London  
**Population:** 61 million  
**Area:** 244,820 km<sup>2</sup>



## Serious Organised Crime Agency

The Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) was formed in April 2006 and has UK-wide jurisdiction. It is an intelligence-led agency with law enforcement powers and 'harm reduction' responsibilities'. SOCA was formed from a merger of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, the National Crime Squad, those from HM Revenue and Customs dealing with drugs trafficking and associated criminal finance, and some of those dealing with organised immigration crime in the UK Immigration Service. The organisation totals 4,500 staff.

SOCA hosts the UK Europol National Unit within its International Crime Department. It sits alongside units managing our Interpol, Schengen and extensive bilateral liaison officer networks providing a single, integrated gateway for UK law enforcement agencies to make or answer international cooperation requests.

SOCA also manages the UK Liaison Bureau at Europol. With 10 officers, the bureau is the largest of any country represented at Europol HQ. The staff are drawn from a range of UK law enforcement agencies, reflecting the multilateral nature of Europol itself.



## Police services of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

The UK consists of three distinct legal jurisdictions: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. There are 43 police forces in England and Wales, eight in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. This includes over 160,000 police officers, nearly 90,000 police staff and over 16,000 Police Community Support Officers.

The UK police force is a modern, responsive institution responsible for building safer and more secure communities. The Home Office is responsible for policing in England and Wales, while the Scottish Executive is responsible for policing in Scotland. The Northern Ireland Office currently has responsibility for Northern Ireland's constitutional and security issues, in particular, law and order, political affairs, policing and criminal justice.



In common with all EU member states, the increased terrorist threat of recent years and events such as the terrorist attacks of July 2005 have led to significant changes to the United Kingdom's response, organisation and structures dedicated to counter terrorism. Increased central coordination, the establishment of new Counter Terrorism Units in Manchester, West



Yorkshire and the West Midlands in addition to the Metropolitan Police's existing lead role, and effective partnerships between local police forces, intelligence and other law enforcement agencies both at home and abroad, have led to a genuinely multi-agency approach to tackling this international problem.



### HM Revenue and Customs

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) was formed in 2005 following the merger of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue. The UK government department responsible for HMRC is the Treasury.

HMRC is responsible for the administration and collection of a variety of customs duties, excise duties, various taxes, and the payment of some forms of state support. Between 2007 and 2008 HMRC collected £457 billion in revenue for the UK government. The department currently has about 90,000 staff.

Responsibility for protection of the UK's borders passed to the UK Border Agency in 2008. The Agency will protect against illicit and harmful



trade, and HMRC will retain responsibility for collecting duties at the frontier.

The principle areas of engagement between HMRC and Europol are in the areas of combating organised tobacco smuggling and Missing Trader Intra Community (MTIC) fraud.



### Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency

The Scottish Drug Enforcement Agency was formally established in April 2001. It was renamed the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency in 2006 to better reflect its commitment to tackling serious organised crime in all forms.

The primary functions of the SCDEA are to:

- prevent and detect serious organised crime
- contribute to the reduction of such crimes in other ways and to the mitigation of its consequences
- gather, store and analyse information relative to the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of offences, or the reduction of crime in other ways or the mitigation of its consequences.

Drug enforcement and tackling other forms of serious and organised crime represents a global challenge. The SCDEA fosters and continually builds close working relationships with Scottish and other UK police forces, SOCA, HMRC and a wide variety of other domestic and foreign law enforcement and intelligence agencies.







**ANNEXES**

## VI. Annexes

### Annex I: Europol Directorate in the years 1999-2009

#### Europol Directorate 1999-2004

Jürgen Storbeck – Director of Europol (1999-2004)  
David Valls –Russell – Deputy Director (1999-2003)  
Gilles Leclair – Deputy Director (1999-2002)  
Willy Bruggeman – Deputy Director (1999-2003)  
Emanuele Marotta – Deputy Director (1999-2001)  
George Rauchs - Deputy Director (1999-2000)  
Mariano Simancas Carrion– Deputy Director (2000- )  
Jens Højbjerg – Deputy Director (2003-2006)  
Kevin O’Connell –Deputy Director (2003-2007)

#### Europol Directorate 2005-2009

Mariano Simancas Carrion – Acting Director of Europol  
(July 2004-April 2005)  
Jens Højbjerg – Deputy Director (2003-2006)  
Kevin O’Connell –Deputy Director (2003-2007)

#### Europol Directorate 2005-2009

Max-Peter Ratzel – Director of Europol (2005-2009)  
Mariano Simancas Carrion – Deputy Director (2000- )  
Jens Højbjerg – Deputy Director (2003-2006)  
Kevin O’Connell –Deputy Director (2003-2007)  
Michel Quillé – Deputy Director (2006- )  
Eugenio Orlandi – Deputy Director (2007- )



*Photo: Europol.*

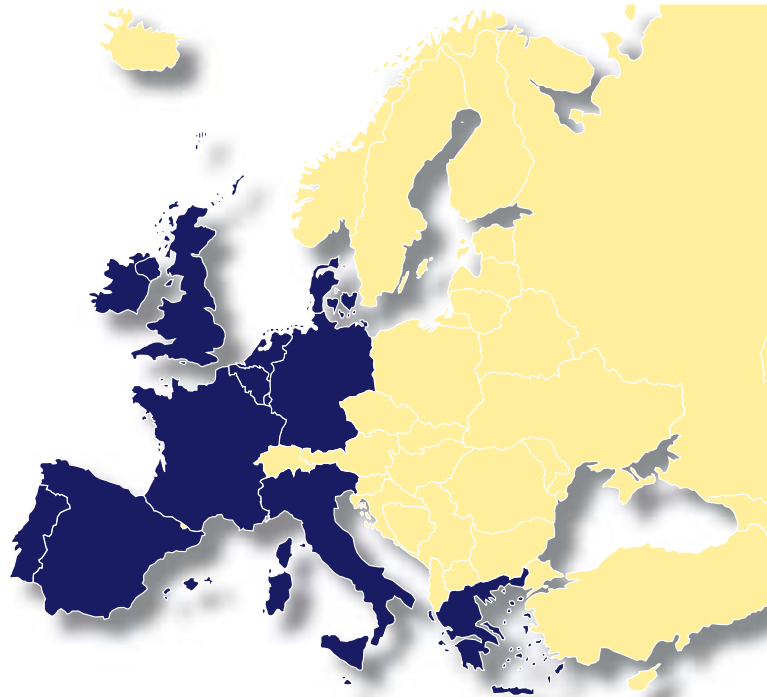
From the left: Deputy Director Jens Højbjerg, Director Max-Peter Ratzel, Deputy Director Kevin O’Connell and Deputy Director Mariano Simancas Carrion




#### Europol Directorate 2009-2013

Robert Wainwright – Director of Europol (2009- )  
Mariano Simancas Carrion – Deputy Director (2000- )  
Michel Quillé – Deputy Director (2006- )  
Eugenio Orlandi – Deputy Director (2007- )

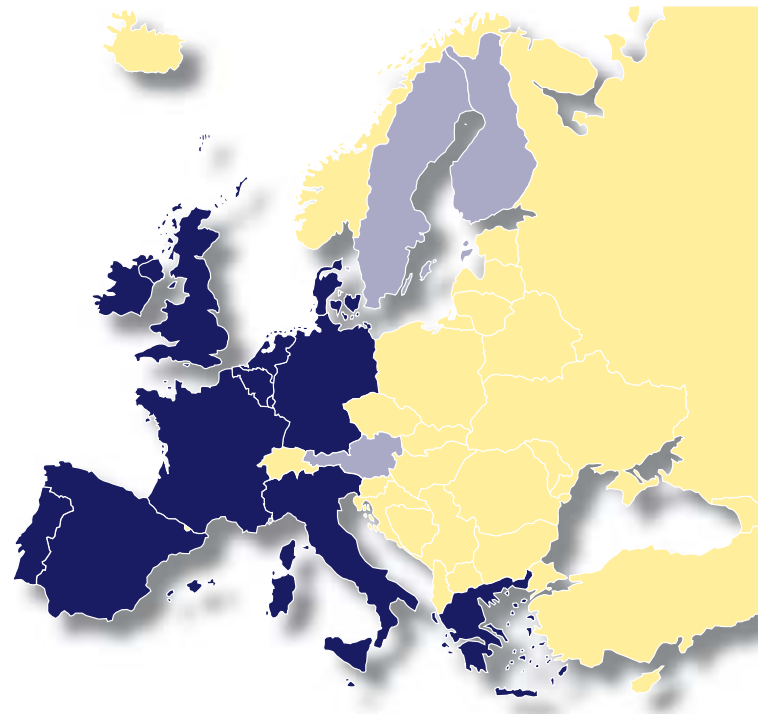
## Annex II: The EU enlargements 1995-2007

The European Union in 1994 when the Europol Drugs Unit was created

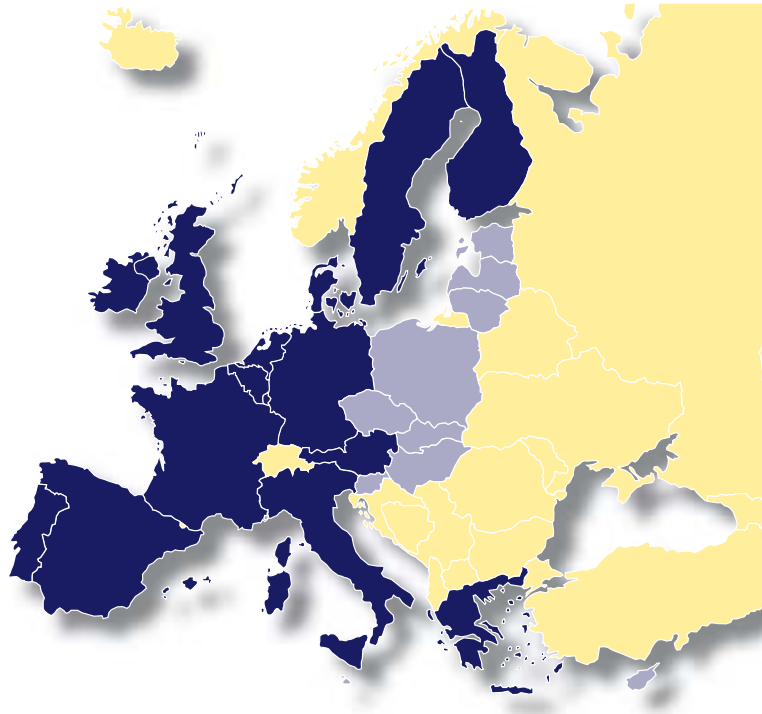





-  *Member States of European Union*
-  *New Member States of European Union*
-  *Other European Countries*

The European Union in 1995

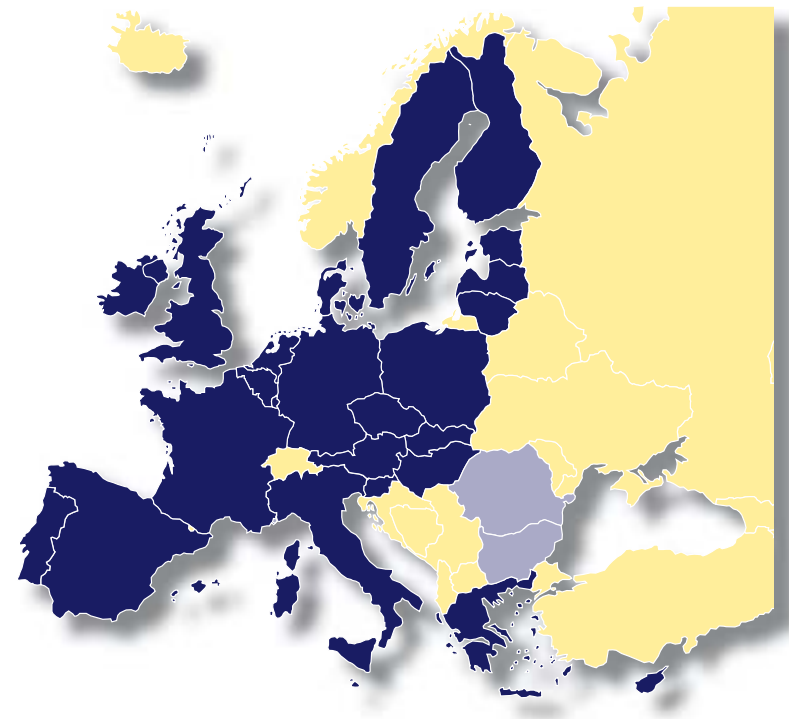


The European Union in 2004

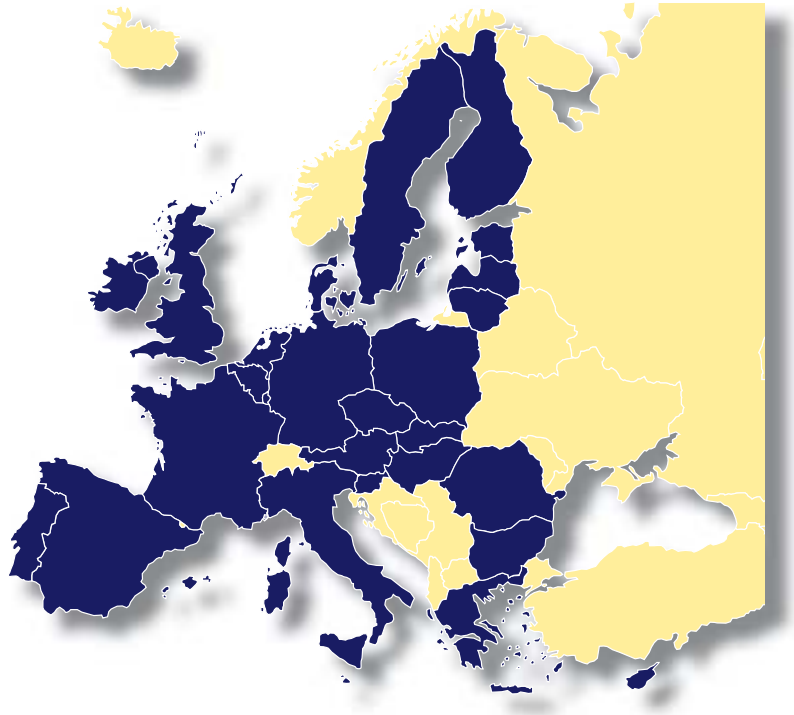


-  *Member States of European Union*
-  *New Member States of European Union*
-  *Other European Countries*

The European Union in 2007



## The European Union in 2009



## Annex III - Selected Europol operational successes

<b>Code:</b>	Operation TWINS
<b>When:</b>	July 2002
<b>What:</b>	Dismantling internet-based paedophile gang
<b>Who:</b>	UK NHTCU Swedish NCIS 6 other EU member states (BE, DK, DE, IT, NL, ES) Canada, Romania, Switzerland Europol
<b>Europol:</b>	Intelligence analysis, processing of seized illicit content images, supporting and coordinating international cooperation
<b>Results:</b>	50 houses searched, 50 suspect identified, substantial quantities of equipment and illegal images seized, an Internet-based international network of paedophiles dismantled

<b>Code:</b>	Operation LEDA
<b>When:</b>	July 2003
<b>What:</b>	Dismantling international network of human traffickers
<b>Who:</b>	Greece, Italy, Portugal SECI countries Europol
<b>Europol:</b>	Processing and analysing intelligence, assistance in subsequent investigations and dismantling of the criminal networks
<b>Results:</b>	134 investigations conducted 110 traffickers identified, 38 suspects arrested, international network of human traffickers dismantled, many ongoing illegal smuggling operations disrupted



<b>Code:</b>	Operation ASTOR
<b>When:</b>	2003-2005
<b>What:</b>	Major hit against an ethnic Albanian organised crime group
<b>Who:</b>	Italian Guardia di Finanza, Italian Anti-Drug Services Belgian and Dutch judicial and law enforcement services Eurojust Europol
<b>Europol:</b>	Facilitation of operational information exchange, coordination of police activities
<b>Results:</b>	53 suspects arrested Weapons, vehicles, communication devices, packing equipment and cash confiscated A vast ethnic Albanian organised crime network dismantled

<b>Code:</b>	Operation BALENO
<b>When:</b>	May 2006
<b>What:</b>	Dismantling a child sex offender network
<b>Who:</b>	The Dutch Police 11 other EU member states FBI Europol
<b>Europol:</b>	Exchange of information, analysis, technical expertise, coordination, assisting in identifying suspects at national level
<b>Results:</b>	Several suspects arrested, 150 houses searched An international child sex offender network dismantled

**Code:** Operation DIABOLO

**When:** February 2007

**What:** Joint international customs maritime operation

**Who:** 27 EU Member States  
OLAF  
Interpol  
World Customs Organisation

**Europol:** Cross-checking the intelligence gathered during the operation

**Results:** 135 million euros worth of counterfeit cigarettes and other products seized  
220 million euros loss to EU and member states budgets prevented

**Code:** Operation GREENSEA

**When:** January 2008

**What:** Targeting a Turkish and Chinese network dealing with illegal immigration and other organised crime activities

**Who:** London Metropolitan Police  
French OCRIEST  
Belgian Police  
Eurojust  
Europol

**Europol:** Exchange of information, intelligence analysis

**Results:** 23 people arrested, criminal networks dismantled, at least 10 suspects sentenced

<b>Code:</b>	<b>Operation MOST</b>
<b>When:</b>	<b>April 2009</b>
<b>What:</b>	<b>Dismantling counterfeit euro distribution network</b>
<b>Who:</b>	<b>The Polish Prosecution Office The Central Bureau of Investigation in Poland The Spanish BIBE Europol</b>
<b>Europol:</b>	<b>Europol mobile office on the spot Coordination of international cooperation Exchange of information and analysis Links to other EU member states identified</b>
<b>Results:</b>	<b>27 suspects arrested International counterfeit euro distribution network dismantled</b>









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