



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

From: Commission

To: Standing Committee on operational co-operation on internal security (COSI)

No. prev. doc.: 16797/10 JAI 990
17790/11 JAI 893

Subject: Internal Security Strategy - Second implementation report

The purpose of this document is to structure the discussion at the COSI meeting of 25 June 2012 on the above-mentioned subject. The discussion at the meeting will help the Commission in its further work in preparing the Internal Security Strategy 2nd implementation report (the Report) that it will present in early 2013. We therefore invite Member States to give their possible contributions at the 25 June COSI meeting.

This Report stems from the Commission's intention to present the most topical EU internal security policy issues and provide a yearly state of play regarding actions put forward in the framework of the EU Internal Security Strategy¹.

In the Internal Security Strategy in Action (ISSiA) 1st implementation report² November 2011, the Commission gave an overview of the internal security threats under the 5 ISSiA strategic objectives based on the OCTA by Europol.

¹ doc. 16797/10 JAI 990. The EU Internal Security Strategy in Action: Five steps towards a more secure Europe COM(2010) 673 final.

² doc. 17790/11 JAI 893

1. Draft skeleton of the Internal Security Strategy 2nd implementation report

A) Focus of the report

The Report will explore the links between security and the financial and economic crisis, and develop ideas on how a "security agenda for growth" might contribute to economic recovery. The Report will call for more action to create a safer environment for the economic activity of EU citizens and companies. Emphasis will be put on reducing the illicit from the licit economy.

A1) The Report will present **internal security policy fields** where concrete measures can be taken at EU level, for example:

- Fight against corruption (ISSiA strategic objective 1): Across the 27 EU Member States, the best estimate is that 120 billion euro are lost each year to corruption, and that is before the links to other forms of serious crime such as trafficking in human beings and in drugs are considered. Corruption concerns different actors, and the corruption in public administrations should be our priority.

Corruption is a very specific kind of crime as it can also be considered as a facilitating factor for the economic and financial crisis. Therefore anti-corruption measures should be part of any recovery package for the states coping with the crisis. Special emphasis should be put on guarantees for integrity and transparency of public expenditure as regards preventive measures against economic distress. The EU anti-corruption monitoring mechanism is being put in place, the first anti-corruption report will be issued in 2013.

- Fight against cybercrime (ISSiA strategic objective 3): The cost of cybercrime is said to reach billions of euro, making it more profitable than the illegal drugs trade. At the same time the e-economy creates more jobs than any other sector of the economy. Crime follows fast developments of activities in cyberspace. The cost of cybercrime is said to reach billions of euro, making it more profitable than the illegal drugs trade. The EU should join efforts to fight against cybercrime to respond to new crime phenomena but also to create a safe internet for the growing economy activity. To this end, the Commission decided in March 2012 to create the EU Cybercrime Centre by 2013 at Europol. Joint efforts will continue, also within the EU Policy Cycle.

- Fight against petty crime (ISSiA strategic objective 1): It is estimated that 35% of petty crime are committed by mobile organised crime groups. Petty crime not only creates lack of confidence and security but it also hinders the achievement of the free circulation of people in the EU without borders. Information exchange plays a crucial role to fight mobile organised crime groups. In December, the Commission will issue a Communication on the Information Exchange Model in the EU, developing ideas in particular on how best to use Prüm and the Swedish Initiative. The efforts within the EU Policy Cycle and initiatives on administrative approach cooperation can also play a crucial role.

- Fight against money laundering and recovery of assets (ISSiA strategic objective 1): UNODC report of October 2011 estimates that criminals may have laundered around \$ 1,600 billion in 2009 (2.7% of global GDP in 2009). Indeed many crimes are committed in the real economy, involving financial transactions. Stepping up the fight against financial and economic crime stimulates the proper functioning of the internal market, creates a healthier economy and boosts economic recovery. Therefore the Commission intends to adopt the 4th anti money laundering directive by the end of 2012 and in March 2012 the Commission has put forward a Proposal for a Directive on freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime in the European Union.

A2) The Report will also develop ideas **on how to conduct the security policies at EU level** so that they support Member States efforts in times of budgetary constraints. The Report will call for more intense and efficient cooperation as opposed to occasional initiatives. With such goal, the Commission is going to table proposals reforming Europol and Cefpol together with a European Training Scheme.

Also the Commission will call on Member States to keep investing in security policies. The political importance of security policies should be reflected in the negotiations on the Internal Security Fund which the Commission wishes to put at the disposal of Member States under the New Financial Perspectives for 2014-2020.

B) Implementation of the 5 strategic objectives of the Internal Security Strategy in Action

In the Report, the Commission is also going to describe the progress achieved on all other actions foreseen for 2012, under the five ISSiA strategic objectives:

Strategic objective 1: Organised Crime: Strategy on Trafficking in Human Beings in March 2012; PNR agreement reached with the US in April 2012, PNR agreement with Canada by end 2012; virtual community on the administrative approach to be established by Europol in November 2012; implementation of Policy Cycle on Organised Crime.

Strategic objective 2: Terrorism: the EU radicalisation-awareness network operational in 2012, 8 RAN working groups put in place,; on-going work on the EU TFTS; reshaped critical infrastructure protection framework in November 2012; progress report on the EU CBRN Action Plan in June 2012 and on the EU Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives; implementation of the air cargo security Action Plan.

Strategic objective 3: Cybercrime: Global Alliance against child sexual abuse online building on the EU-US Working Group to be established by the end of 2012; implementation of the EU Policy Cycle on Organised Crime.

Strategic objective 4: Border management for security: on-going negotiation on the EUROSUR proposal, interagency meeting (Frontex, Europol, MAOC-N, CeCLAD-N) with view of a working level agreement between the agencies in the framework of EUROSUR in autumn 2012; Smart Borders package in autumn of 2012; joint meeting between border guards and customs on coordination of different types of checks in June 2012.

Strategic objective 5: Resilience to Crisis: Proposal to reform the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism and EU public health initiative in December 2011; Overview of natural and man made disasters to be presented in 2012; proposal on the implementation for the Solidarity Clause to be presented in 2012.

C) Annex

In an annex to the Report the Commission intends to present the yearly state of play of the EU policy cycle implementation, feeding into the evaluation of the EU policy cycle (Actions 19 and 20).

2. Contribution of the Member States to the Internal Security Strategy 2nd implementation report.

Member States are invited to provide any relevant national statistics demonstrating the costs caused by organised crime and/or how security policies can help economic recovery. Member States are also invited to provide their contributions on either of the topics presented above.

- Member States' actions in security policies which are aimed at the recovery from the economic and financial crisis;
- Member States' actions within any of the five objectives of the Internal Security Strategy in Action;
- any other action deemed relevant.

The contributions should be sent by 6 July 2012 at the e-mail address katarzyna.kwiecinska@ec.europa.eu.

The Commission will try to reflect the contributions of the Member States keeping in mind that the Internal Security Strategy 2nd implementation report will take the form of a Commission Communication which cannot exceed 10 pages, according to Commission's internal procedures.
