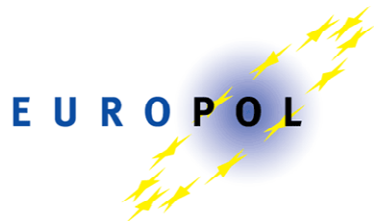
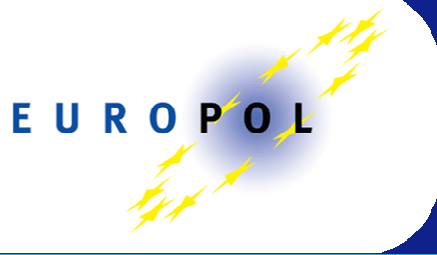


# EUROPOL



**ESTA Business Conference  
Exhibition and General Assembly 2009**

**Rome, 26-28 April 2009**



# EUROPOL

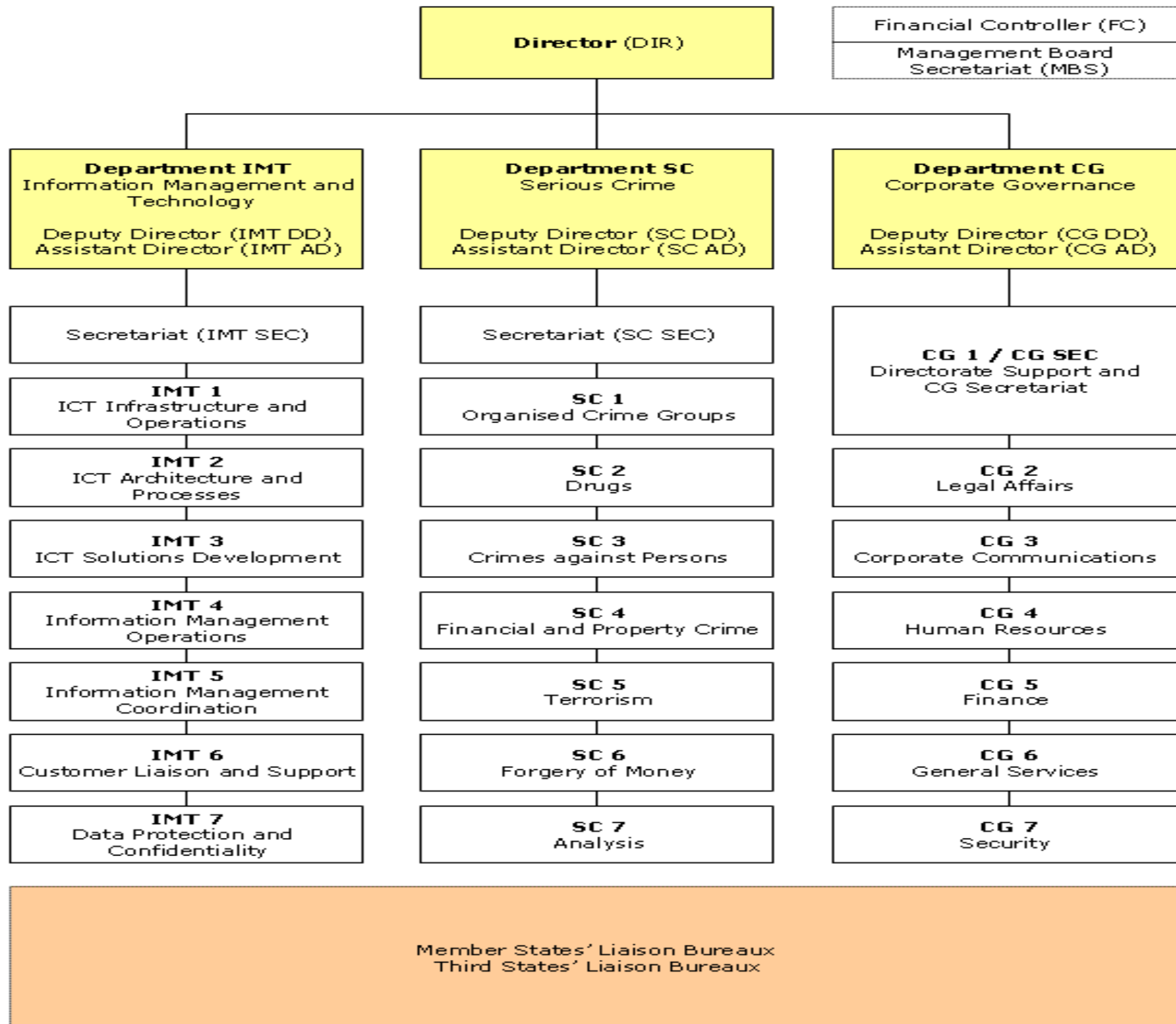
Europol is the European Law Enforcement Organisation which aims at improving the effectiveness and co-operation of the competent authorities in the Member States in preventing and combating terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and other serious forms of international organised crime

- Mission
- Europol Vision Statement



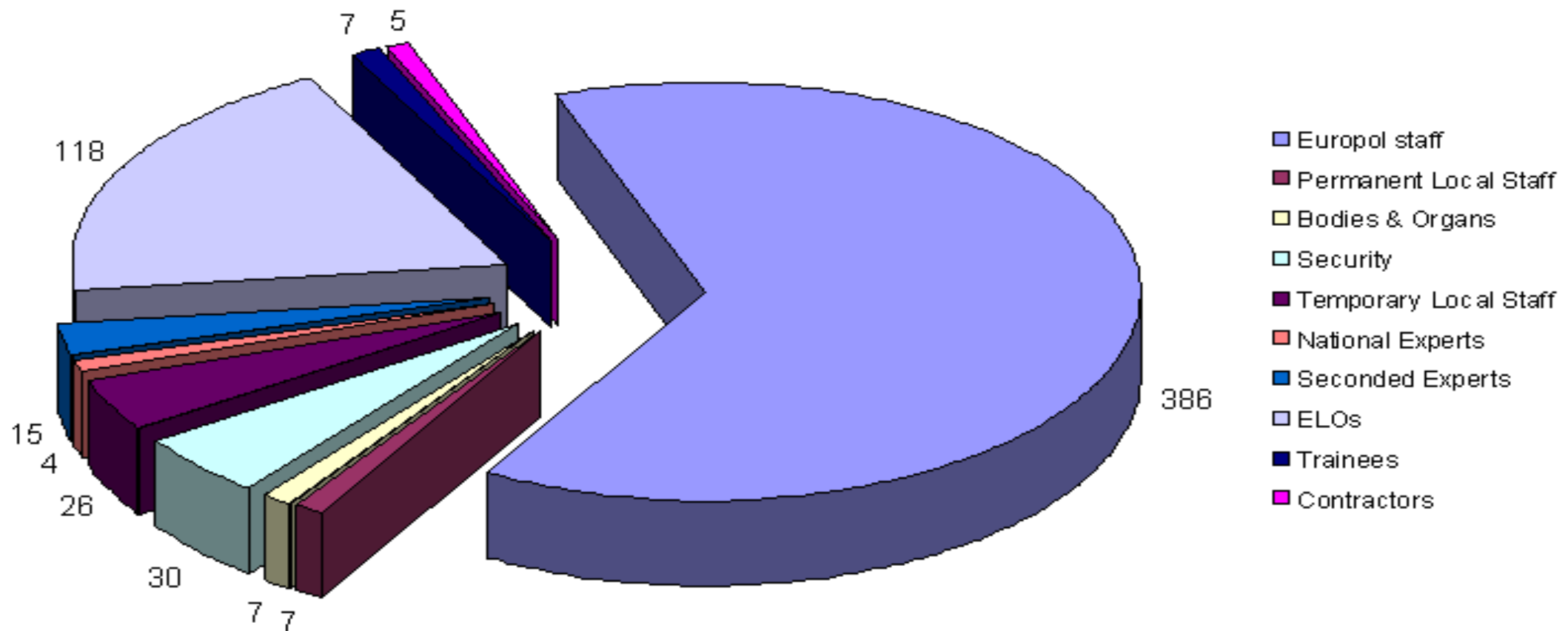
# EUROPOL HQ





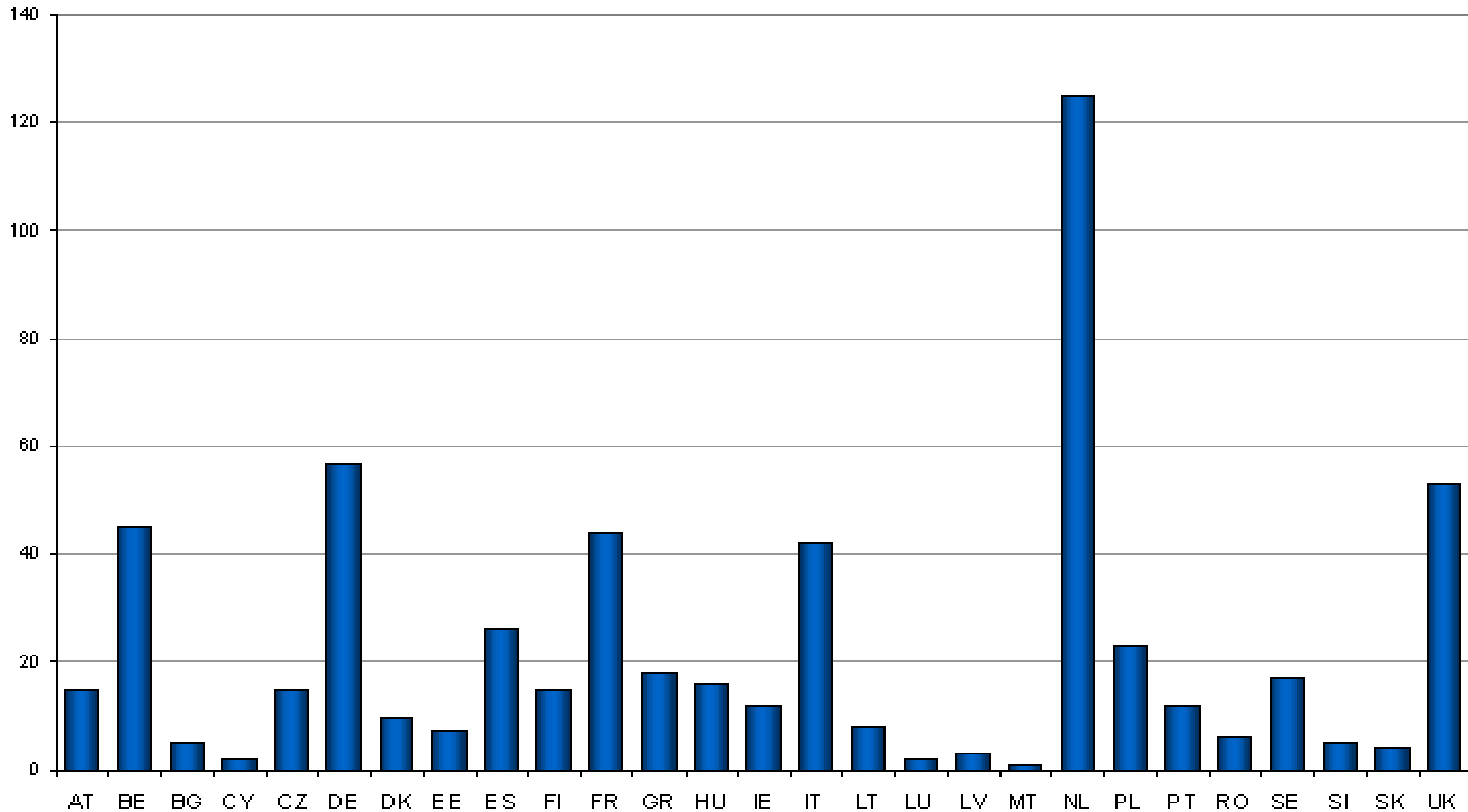


# Division of personnel at Europol, August 2008



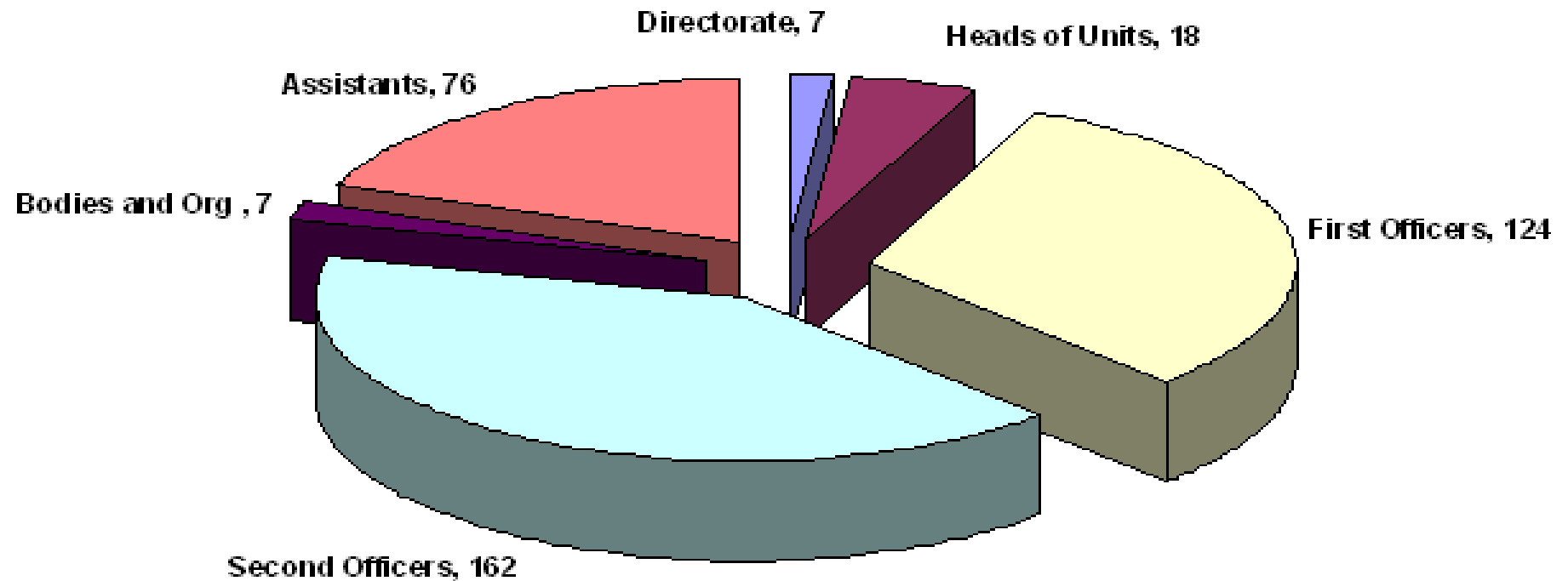


# Europol staff according to nationality, August 2008



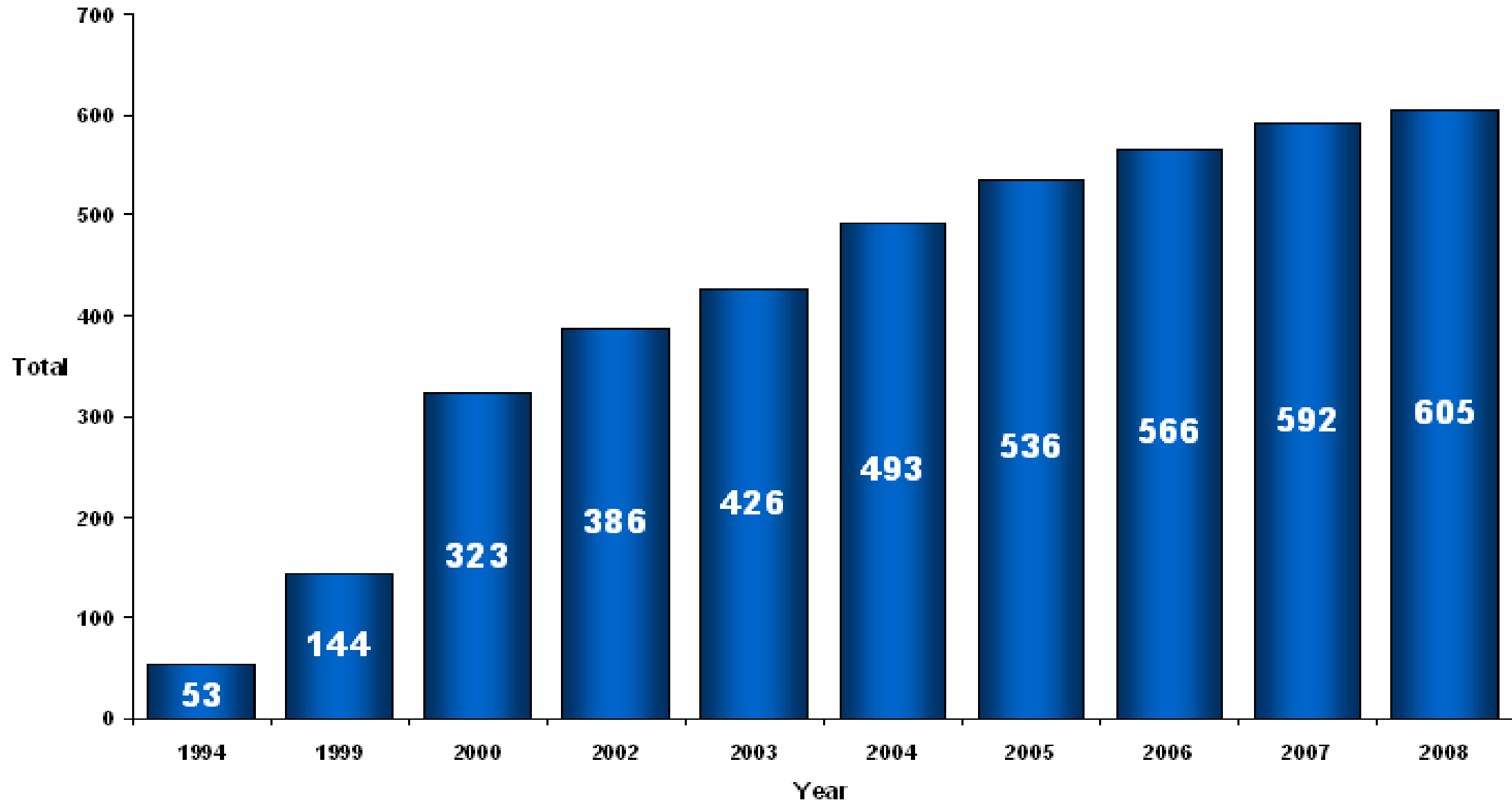


# Europol staff by function, August 2008





# Europol staffing numbers, August 2008

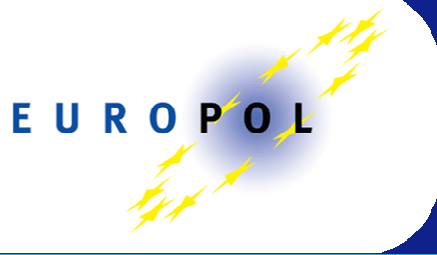






# Management and Control

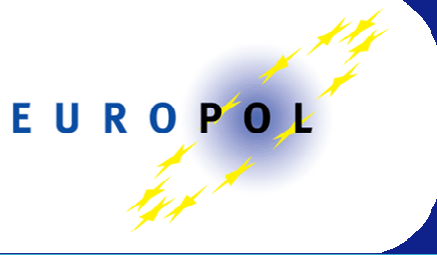
- Council of the European Union
- Management
- Directorate
- Joint Supervisory Body
- Joint Audit Committee
- Financial Control



# International Relations - Cooperation agreements

Because organised crime does not stop at international borders and Europol has to assist the Member States in combating organised crime within the European Union, it is also essential to have cooperation initiatives with both non-EU States and international organisations which can ideally help to contribute to this Europol task.

The nature of the contribution can vary and this is characterised in the nature of the cooperation agreement. Therefore different types of agreements exist ranging from operational cooperation, including the exchange of personal data, to technical or strategic cooperation.



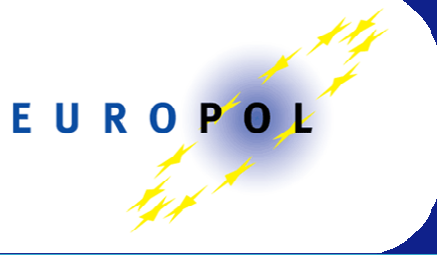
# The Legal Framework

To facilitate cooperation the Europol Convention itself creates the possibility of initiating contacts with non-EU States and International Organisations. This Convention, as well as various Council Acts, provides guidelines and conditions as to how the exchange of information with these states and organisations should take place. However data protection and the security of data are two of the main items which would be taken into consideration.



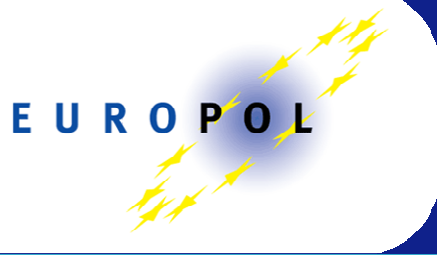
# Operational Agreements with Third Parties

- Australia
- Canada
- Croatia
- EUROJUST
- Iceland
- INTERPOL
- Norway
- Switzerland



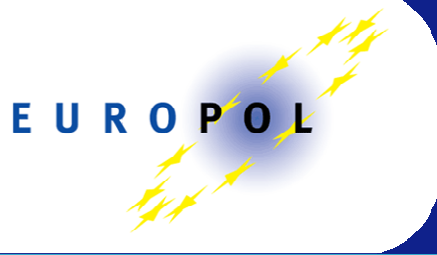
# Operational Agreements with Third Parties

- United States of America
- US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- US drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- US Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)
- US Secret Service (USSS)



# Strategic Agreements with Third Parties

- Albania
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- European Police College (CEPOL)
- Columbia
- European Commission (EC)
- European central Bank (ECB)
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
- European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
- Montenegro (pending for ratification)



# Strategic Agreements with Third Parties

- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX)
- Moldova
- Russia
- Turkey
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- World Customs Organisation (WCO)
- Serbia (pending for ratification)



# Agreements in progress

- China
- Israel
- Liechtenstein
- Monaco
- Ukraine

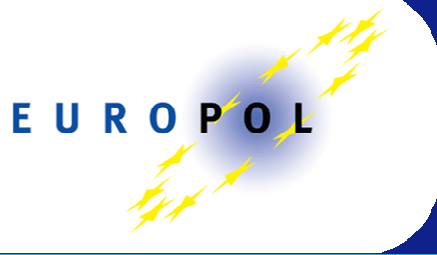




# Mandate of Europol

## Engagement only:

- if the case is within the mandated areas
- if two or more EU Member States are affected
- if there are strong indicators that an Organised Crime network is involved



# Europol's mandated areas

Drugs

Trafficking in stolen vehicles

Illegal immigration networks

Trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials

Trafficking in human beings including child pornography

Terrorism

Forgery of money and other means of payment

Money laundering

Economic crime

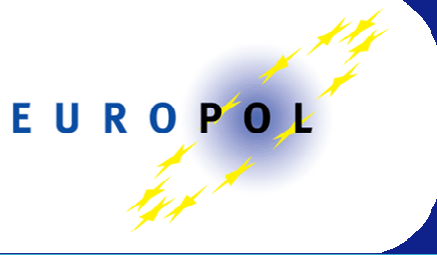
Murder

Arms trafficking

Organised robbery

Kidnapping

Fraud



## Europol supports by:

- facilitating the exchange of information, in accordance with national law, between Europol liaison officers (ELOs); ELOs are seconded to Europol by the Member States as representatives of their national law enforcement agencies
- providing operational analysis in support of operations
- generating strategic reports (e.g. threat assessments) and crime analysis on the basis of information and intelligence supplied by Member States and third parties
- providing expertise and technical support for investigations and operations carried out within the EU, under the supervision and the legal responsibility of the Member States concerned

Europol is also active in promoting crime analysis and harmonisation of investigative techniques within the Member States

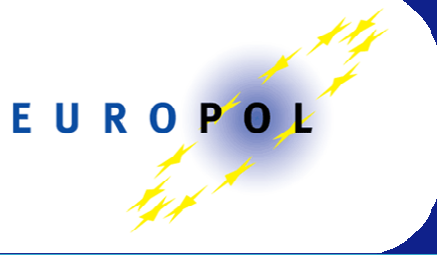


# Computerised system of collected information

The Europol Convention states that Europol shall establish and maintain a computerised system to allow the input, access and analysis of data. The Convention also provides the legal framework for the management of these systems, in particular as regards data protection, confidentiality and external supervision. The Europol computerised system has three principal components:

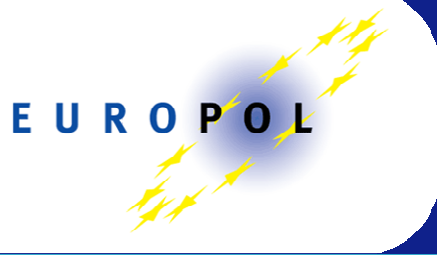
- an information system
- an analysis system
- an index system

In addition to the above systems aimed at processing of personal data Europol is developing and managing many more information products and services, either as part of or in support of its core business



# The added value of Europol

- Multi agency approach
- Multi language institution
- Quick information exchange
- European crime overview (OCTA, ROCTA, TE-SAT)
- Investigation support: operational & forensic) within **Analysis Work File (AWF)**, e.g. AWF FURTUM on property crime
- Expertise, training and European projects
- Research and development



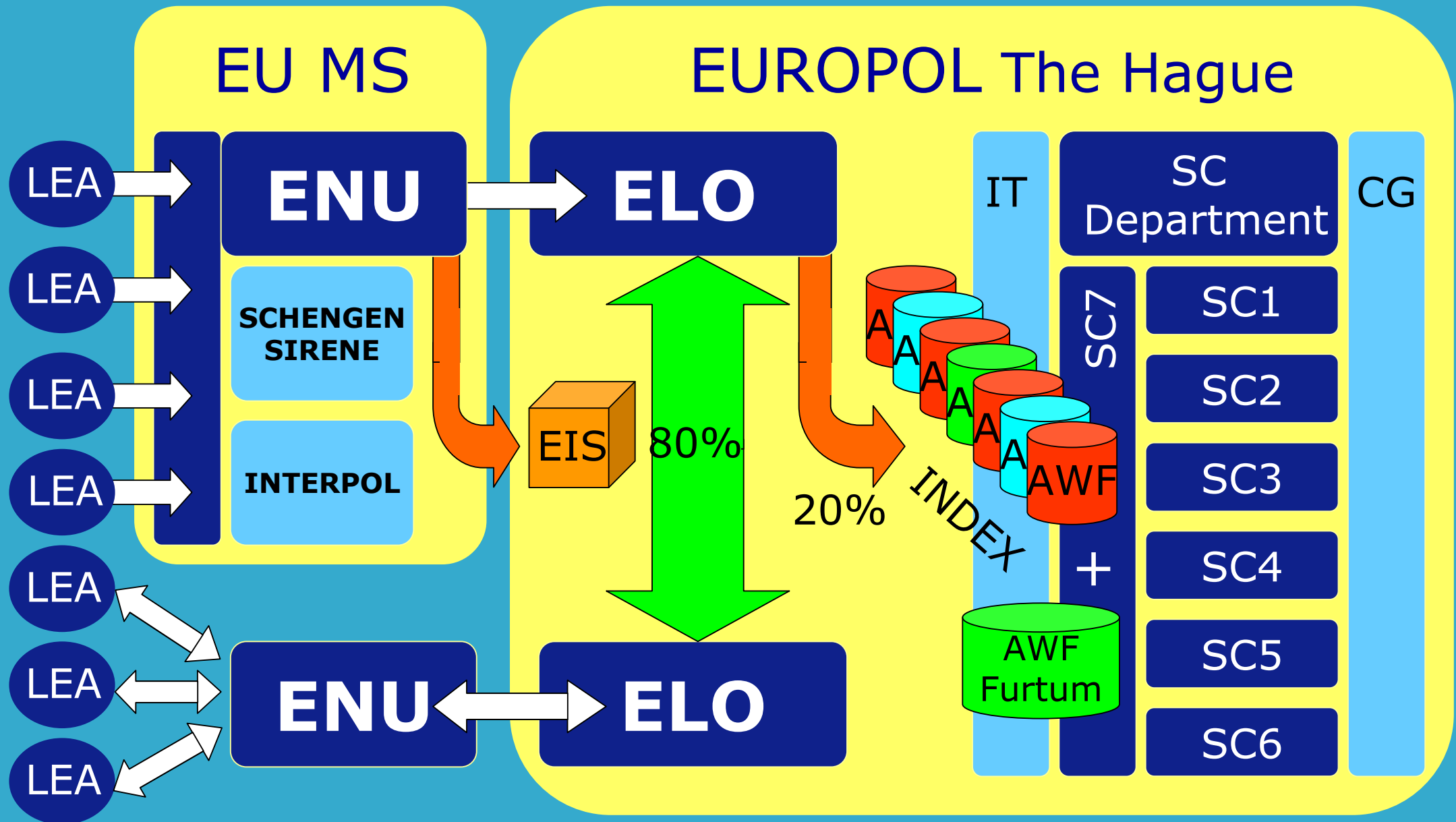
# AWF FURTUM framework

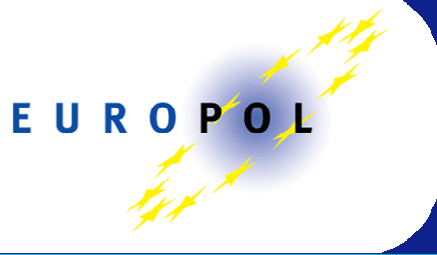
Itinerant criminal groups involved in large scale (armed) **robbery, burglary** of private, public and commercial premises, **organised theft** and any associated criminal activities within Europol's mandate uncovered in the course of the investigation into these criminal groups





# A concept including 3 components for law enforcement co-operation

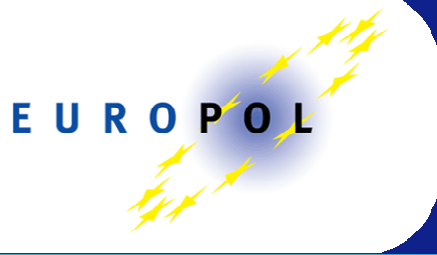




## SC6 Forgery of Money unit on Central Office function

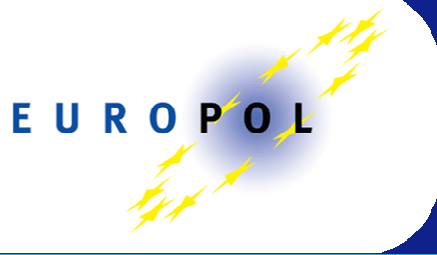
- Soon after its introduction in 2002, the euro became the second most important global legal tender. In the meantime the euro is increasingly rising in circulation reaching the level of the US dollar. The economical importance of the common European currency makes it an attractive target for organised criminal groups worldwide to counterfeit euro banknotes and coins.
- In order to suppress this criminal phenomenon which indeed affects countries not only of the euro zone, but also worldwide trade markets, a series of European legislative tools and supportive programmes have been established.





## SC6 Forgery of Money unit on Central Office function

- Amongst those, the Council by Decision of 12 of July 2005 – JHA511/2005 on the protection of the euro against counterfeiting, designated Europol as the Central Office of the European Union for combating euro counterfeiting in terms of Art. 12-15 of the 1929 Geneva Convention. This Council Decision established a central contact point for euro counterfeiting for the law enforcement authorities worldwide.



## SC6 Forgery of Money unit on Central Office function

- Europol supports and coordinates law enforcement authorities in their investigations by gathering, analysing and disseminating intelligence. Especially in the field of euro counterfeiting Europol furthermore provides operational, technical, financial support and advice directly on the spot.
- In this respect, Europol as the "European Union Central Office for combating euro counterfeiting" and as the "Centre of Excellence for the prevention and suppression of euro counterfeiting", organised jointly with the European Central Bank the 1st International Conference on the Protection of the Euro against Counterfeiting, which was held from 14 to 16 May 2007 in The Hague, The Netherlands.



# Contact

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