



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

from : EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC)
to : Council / European Council

Subject : EU Action Plan on combating terrorism

The European Council requested regular reporting on the ongoing activities in the field of combating terrorism in the EU by Member States and supporting EU institutions and the implementation of the EU Action Plan on combating terrorism adopted in June 2004¹.

¹ The latest version of the EU Action Plan on combating terrorism is contained in 7233/1/07 REV 1.

As discussed in the relevant working groups, this latest report on the implementation of the EU Action Plan (achievements since last reporting in June 2009¹) is combined with an overall update of the EU Action Plan on combating terrorism.

Part I gives an overview of latest results of the implementation whereas part II is a list of measures to be taken and ongoing activities. In order to keep the report concentrated on key issues regular activities and established procedures are not included.

The threat from terrorism in the European Union remains high². Therefore all Member States and European Institutions have continued their joint efforts to further improve mechanisms, means and coordination to combat terrorism in the European Union to protect citizens and safeguard our society and values by implementing the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy in its four main pillars: prevention (1.), protect (2.), pursue (3.) and respond (4.) and they have increased international cooperation on this issue (5.).

The EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC) has contributed separately to the new multi-annual programme for an area of Freedom, Security and Justice for the period 2010-2014 (Stockholm Programme)^{3 4}. The CTC welcomes that the EU has both reaffirmed the priority given to the development of an area of freedom, security and justice and is addressing the security challenges in a comprehensive manner. Counter Terrorism continues to be a key activity for the EU in protecting citizens against serious crime.

Counter terrorism policy is a real cross-cutting issue. Combating terrorism has an impact on other security matters. Drug trafficking and human trafficking or the forgery of ID documents sometimes combine with terrorism. Modern terrorism is also a technological challenge for State agencies as well as for private sector. Another important issue is to counter the financing of terrorism. Several priority fields of action on this have been proposed for the Stockholm Programme including increased transparency and responsibility of non-profit organisations to address the potential abuse of such organisations for terrorist financing purposes.

¹ Doc. 9715/1/09

² see also Europol TE-SAT 2009 (EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report).

³ Doc. 16484/1/09 REV 1.

⁴ see also COM Communication (2009) 262 final "An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizen".

The adoption of the Lisbon Treaty offers new possibilities for the European Union - the Member States and the European Institutions - to act more efficiently in most fields that are directly or indirectly linked to combating terrorism. Especially in the field of external relations the new structure will ensure better coherence between traditional external policy instruments and internal instruments. Terrorism is a particular example of where internal and external instruments and policies have to go hand in hand. The CTC will continue his contribution to the cohesion of internal and external aspects in counter terrorism policy, taking into account the upcoming changes.

1. Prevent

The EU Action Plan on preventing radicalisation and recruitment was complemented by an implementation Plan elaborated during the Czech Presidency and approved by Council in June 2009¹. It shows a mixed picture as to how much has been achieved. Important work has been set in motion, not least by the lead Member States and the Commission. But much more remains to be done.

Work streams

The *UK* initiated work stream on media and strategic communication has identified seven action points, which UK and other Member States are now focusing on. Also at the EU-level there are important challenges to be dealt with, notably in terms of our pro-active communication with people in third states having Muslim majorities as well as with Muslim communities within the EU.

The *Spanish*-led work on imam-training has completed the stage of mapping out imam-training activities within EU Member States. Informal consultations are underway with the 14 Member States concerned with a view to establishing a tentative assessment of needs. Events are planned for the first semester of 2010, where further consultations would be made and examples of possible good practices discussed.

¹ 9915/09 + ADD 1 (RESTREINT UE).

Having taken over the responsibility from Sweden on community policing, *Belgium* now has the lead in this work stream. Activities are planned for the following year involving a number of Member States as partners. Focus will be on creating practical tools and operational work methods of relevance to police officers on the ground. The Swedish Presidency organised a mini-seminar in September on this issue.

The *Netherlands* have taken forward the work on local authorities. In late October 2009 they organised a cities conference with the aim of bringing together local professionals and local and national policy makers from a number of Member States to discuss the role of local professionals with regard to countering polarisation and radicalisation leading to violence. It examined ways in which both local and national governments can strengthen and support the work of these local practitioners (welfare workers, teachers, community liaison officers, youth workers, police officers, prison staff, rehabilitation staff, district managers, residential counsellors and minority organisations).

Denmark is in the lead on disengagement and de-radicalisation, particularly among young people. In addition to being a lead country, Denmark is currently implementing an EU-financed project on targeted intervention in relation to de-radicalisation, which is headed by the Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs and also involves the Danish Security and Intelligence Service and selected municipalities. Both projects are based on the Danish national action plan to prevent extremist views and radicalisation among young people, which aims at strengthening democratic cohesion.

As follow-up to the trilateral (AT, DE, FR) project on radicalisation in prisons, the Swedish presidency organised a seminar in July 2009 on related issues.

Check the Web

Check the Web (CTW), another work stream project, is completing the second step of Phase II, which will conclude in December with technological enhancements. CTW will also enhance its interaction with third countries.

In September the partners of the sub-project "Exploring the Islamist Extremist Web of Europe - Analysis and Preventive Approaches" (Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom) presented the results of their work. They assessed the threat arising from open source violent extremist websites and offered a variety of measures to reduce the dissemination of such content for example by legal and complementary measures, and cooperation with Internet Service Providers (code of conduct, model standard business conditions, counter narratives or work with NGOs). The final report was distributed in October 2009.

The Commission has co-financed of number of the projects mentioned above.

To prevent radicalisation and recruitment further measures against illegal extremist literature and other media have to be considered. In this context the role of the internet remains central. In summer 2009 the Commission has contracted two studies on non-legislative measures to prevent the distribution of violent radical content on the Internet and on methodologies or adapted technological tools to efficiently detect violent radical content on the Internet. On 27 November 2009 the Commission has organised its first conference on "Public Private Dialogue to fight online illegal activities" which will be the basis for an ongoing dialogue between the law-enforcement community and the internet industry.

Alliance of civilisations

Religion can very easily be hijacked for political or violent purposes. That is why the EU continues to be very engaged in improving cross-cultural relations through initiatives like the Alliance of Civilisations in the field of prevention of extremism and radicalisation leading to violence. We need more genuine cross-cultural dialogue to break the vicious circle and find ways to understand the differences. Also from the perspective of counter-extremism dialogue is of great value as it constitutes a clear rebuttal of the propaganda of extremists. An informal meeting of European focal points of the Alliance took place during the Swedish Presidency to assess the work so far and discuss future orientation.

2. Protect

Protection of citizens and infrastructure is the second objective of the Counter-Terrorism Strategy . We have to reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attacks using the whole range of possible means (border control, improved transport security) and have to bring forward research in this area.

To guarantee free movement of citizens without internal borders the exchange of information and external border controls are essential. Therefore the Schengen Information System and the Visa Information Systems are vital elements to ensure an area of freedom, security and justice.

Due to technical problems in the implementation of the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Commission aims at an entry into operation of the system in the last quarter of 2011.

The legislation related to the Visa Information System (VIS) involves in particular the introduction of biometrics (digital facial image and digital fingerprints) in the visa application procedure for persons 12 years of age and older, the introduction of visa files into a common database and the use of this data for the purpose of border control at the external borders. Provision has also been made for access to the VIS by designated authorities of the Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences. On 23 October 2009, the Council took note of a report from the Presidency, based on the activities of the Group of Friends of the VIS, on the progress made on the deployment of the VIS. The start of operations of the VIS was scheduled to take place in December 2009 for the first region (North Africa), but this is no longer possible due to technical problems regarding on the one hand the development of the Central VIS and on the other the preparations at national level. The Commission and the Member States are working on solving the difficulties, but the VIS will not start its operations before September 2010, and a further delay cannot be excluded.

Since June 2009 the legislation on passports and travel documents issued by Member States requires that such documents must be issued as individual documents and must contain a chip with biometric identifiers in the case of persons 12 years of age and older.

When adopting the European Pact on immigration and asylum last October, the European Council requested the establishment in 2009 of a 'European asylum support office (EASO) with the task of facilitating the exchange of information, analysis and experience between Member States and developing practical cooperation between the administrations in charge of examining asylum applications'. In May, the European Parliament adopted its first reading Opinions on the Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing EASO and the accompanying proposal for a Decision transferring financial resources from the European Refugee Fund (ERF). Under Czech and Swedish Presidency informal contacts have been established with representatives of Parliament with a view to reaching agreement between both co-legislators in 2009 which would enable formal adoption of the EASO-Regulation and the ERF-Decision early 2010.

Cyber Security

Analysis of ongoing and past terrorist activities indicates significant adaptive capacity and emphasis on the use of modern technology. Cyber Security is an area of particular importance in this context, and requires enhanced cooperation, not only between the Member States, but with partner countries, in line with the 2008 JHA Council Conclusions on a "Concerted Work Strategy and Practical Measures Against Cybercrime"¹. The Council identified a need to establish a European platform aimed at reporting criminal acts committed on cyberspace. The implementation of this decision is ongoing. Further action has to be considered. In March 2009 the Commission adopted a Communication on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection², Further activities to strengthen Network and Information Security in Europe are currently discussed in the Council.

Transport Security

The terrorist attacks in Madrid and London as well as a number of disrupted or unsuccessful attack plans, suggest that public transport remains a focus for terrorist interest and planning. In this context, maintaining high levels of transport security remains a central issue for the EU and its Member States activities.

¹ 15569/08, adopted by the Council on 27+28 November 2008.

² 8375/09 + ADD 1 + ADD 2 + ADD 3 + ADD 4.

In transport security, the European Commission works closely with Member State experts, in the context of bi-monthly regulatory committees; in the preparation and conduct of inspections (primarily of air and sea ports) and in international organisations. Cooperation also involves ad-hoc meetings, aimed at defining and disseminating best practices.

In maritime transport security, Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 brought the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) into European law. Directive 2005/65/EC (on enhancing port security) set out measures to establish a security system for all port areas.

Most recently, Commission Regulation (EC) No 324/2008 of 9 April 2008 laid down revised procedures for conducting Commission inspections in the field of maritime security, while a Commission Decision of 23 January 2009 amended Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 in relation to the IMO Unique Company and Registered Owner Identification Number Scheme.

Among the current challenges for maritime security is the supervision of cargo container traffic, and the need to reconcile the needs of security with those of international trade.

In aviation security, the main existing legal instruments are Regulation 2320/2002 and Regulation 300/2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security. Regulation 300/2008 will fully repeal Regulation 2320/2002 as of 29 April 2010. The body of implementing legislation, based on 2320/2002, is in the final stages of revision, and will in principle enter force also on 29 April 2010.

Among current challenges for aviation security are the threat posed by liquid explosives. Following the discovery of a plot in August 2006, which involved the intended use of liquid explosives in attacks on aircraft departing from London Heathrow, legislation was introduced to limit the carriage by passengers of liquids, aerosols and gels in cabin baggage. Subject to the development and entry into service of new technologies, it is intended that these restrictions will be lifted in due course. The target date for the lifting of restrictions is currently under discussion.

The CTC welcomes efforts to improve detection technology which would eventually make life for passengers easier. Nevertheless, the ongoing terrorist threat especially in the field of aviation, means that it would be highly unwise to compromise on security in this area.

In land transport security, work is ongoing on best practices in urban transport security.

Urban transport is - like other possible soft targets - a field where the CTC invites Member States to cooperate more closely, and is the subject of ongoing research activity.

Security of explosives

Further progress has also been made in the work on enhancing the security of precursors to explosives. The 2008 Annual Report of the Standing Committee on Precursors contained a number of recommendations such as banning the sales of certain substances above a given concentration limit to the general public, placing professional use of these precursors under better control (e.g. recording the identity of the buyer), or establishing a system for recording suspicious transactions. An impact assessment study is currently underway of the possible implications of the different strands of action which have been recommended by the Standing Committee. The final report, which will be discussed at the Standing Committee, is expected to be ready by January 2010.

Since the adoption of the EU Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives¹, Europol has been working actively to implement the Action Plan. In June 2009 the Commission presented an interim report² on the implementation of the Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives³. The creation of the European Explosive Ordnance Disposal Network (EEODN), an EU explosives expert network, is one of the achievements in implementing the Plan. During 2009, two experts of the EEODN received training by the US Agency ATF in the USA. Europol, in partnership with Sweden and Spain, has requested grants under the ISEC Programme for the implementation of the EEODN activities, including training for the EEODN experts.

In October the Commission and the Swedish Presidency organised in Stockholm a conference on "Enhancing the security of explosives". Three conclusions could be drawn from that conference; the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Explosives must continue, it is an important tool and in spite of progress there are still areas that need further attention.

The Early Warning System (EWS) is currently being developed by Spain in partnership with Europol. Its presentation, implementation and deployment to Member States is expected to take place in the first half of 2010. The development of the EWS is led by Spain and carried out in close cooperation by specialists from Spain, France, Portugal, Germany and Europol. The project is co-funded by the Commission under the ISEC Programme. A seminar will be organized in Madrid in February 2010.

¹ 8311/08 (adopted by the Council in April 2008).

² 11056/09.

³ 8109/08.

The System for traceability and identification for explosives of civil use (SCEPYLT) is being developed by Spain with funding support of the Commission under the CIPS programme. A seminar in Madrid will take place during the forthcoming Spanish presidency in February.

The rollout of the European Bomb Data System (EBDS) including data on incidents related to explosives, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), improvised incendiary devices (IIDs) and CBRN¹ issues is expected by the first half of 2010. The EBDS, hosted in the Europol Secure Network, will include an incident database, a library for storing technical reports and discussion fora. It would improve the exchange of information and intelligence between experts in the fields of explosives and CBRN. The project is led by Europol and co-funded by the Commission under the ISEC Programme. The tender procedure is expected to be closed by November 2009.

Security related research

Preparatory Action Programme for Security Related Research; 7th Framework Programme

A Preparatory Action Programme (2004-2006) has been established for security related research. Most of the 39 projects for Security Research funded under this Programme are now finished.

A full theme of the EC 7th Framework Programme for Research, Technological development and Demonstration activities is dedicated to security research. It has a budget of 1.4 billion Euros for the period 2007-2013. The FP7 Security theme is mission oriented: most of the funded projects target applicable results for the direct benefit of security end users e.g. law enforcement agencies, border guards or fire brigades. It is addressing exclusively civil security. However, recognising that there are areas of dual use technology relevant to both civilian and military applications, coordination is taking place with the European Defence Agency.

Following three calls for proposals, more than 80 collaborative research projects are already on going or about to start, addressing topics such as maritime surveillance systems, (stand off) detection of CBRNE substances, Open Source Intelligence, Command and Control capabilities, violent radicalization, ballistic database, Crisis Management support systems, Critical infrastructure protection or the ethical dimension of security technologies. These 80 projects involve more than 900 organisations ranging from University researchers, large industries and SMEs to security end users for a total budget of more than 460 million Euros.

¹ Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear.

European Security Research and Innovation Forum (ESRIF)

The executive summary of the ESRIF final report was presented at the conference "Enhancing the security of explosives"¹. The complete final report was discussed on an ESRIFs plenary meeting in November and will be published in the beginning of December.

3. Pursue

To pursue and investigate terrorists across Europe and outside is the third pillar of the European strategy combating terrorism. We have to continue and increase our efforts to uncover terrorist networks, to impede communication, travel and planning activities of terrorists and their supporters; to cut off funding and access to attack materials, and to file them on court.

Data sharing/TFTP

The finalised evaluation procedure to authorise Member States to start DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration data exchange pursuant to Council Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA (Prüm Decisions) is expected to be applied in the coming months for several Member States.

The Presidency and the Commission finalised the work related to the outstanding issues from the May 2008 Final report of the EU-US High Level Contact Group on data protection and data sharing. On the redress principle, common wording was found which emphasises that, while the legal traditions and government structures in the EU and the US differ, both jurisdictions provide multiple mechanisms for administrative and judicial redress.

In view of the imminent entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the Presidency decided to halt the ongoing work regarding the proposal for a Framework Decision on PNR, so as to allow the Commission to come forward with a new proposal under the ordinary legislative procedure under the Lisbon Treaty.

¹ http://www.esrif.eu/documents/final_report_executive_summary.pdf.

On 27 July 2009, the Council authorised the Presidency to negotiate an Agreement between the European Union and the United States of America to make available to the United States Treasury Department financial messaging data to prevent and combat terrorism and terrorist financing.

The negotiations for an interim solution to bridge the 'gap' between the transfer of the 'European data' from the American database of SWIFT to its European database are still ongoing. The objective is to ensure the continuing operation of the Terrorist Finance tracking Programme (TFTP) by the US Treasury Department, from which the European Union has benefited significantly in terms of a law enforcement 'return'.

From the perspective of the CTC an interim agreement is highly desirable to allow the TFTP to continue pending negotiation of a long-term Agreement under the procedures of the Lisbon Treaty.

National Centers for Counter Terrorism Coordination

Two meetings have taken place in Spain and France at the level of Directors of the Centers to explore further ways of closer cooperation. Another meeting will take place during the Spanish presidency in January 2010.

Europol and Eurojust

Europol will be transformed into an EU agency on 1 January 2010¹ when Europol's new legal Framework will become applicable. Under that new legal framework Europol will be able to respond more rapidly to trends in serious crime, also covering terrorism. Counter terrorism action is part of all major fields of Europol activities - from data exchange and information sharing (on CBRN, Check the Web and cybercrime), through operational analysis (e.g. Joint Investigation Teams and OCTA) and strategic analysis to operational support in case of a terrorist attack². A new Europol Deputy Director was appointed by the Council on 23 October 2009. On 1 October 2009 Europol and Eurojust have signed a revised cooperation agreement, which the Council requested by the end of 2008.

¹ OJ L121, 15.5.2009, p 37.

² See Europol Working Programme 2010, doc. 13788/09.

This revised cooperation agreement will contribute to enhancing the cooperation between Eurojust and Europol in fighting serious forms of international crime, in particular via an improved mutual exchange of general and personal data. The possibility for Eurojust to request Europol to open, in accordance with Europol's legal framework, an Analytical Work File (AWF) was enhanced. Also the provision of information regarding AWFs between Europol and Eurojust was improved.

Criminal law: Approximation of Member States' criminal law and mutual recognition

In February 2009, the Council adopted a Framework Decision on the exchange of information extracted from criminal records between EU Member States¹. It lays the ground rules for the transmission of information on convictions to the country of the person's nationality as well as for the storage of such information by that country and for the retransmission, upon request, to other Member States. The Council followed this with the adoption in April 2009 of the Council Decision on the establishment of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) in application of art. 11 of Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA² which establishes a computerised system of interconnection of the national criminal records databases. Further discussion on the implementation of the Council Decision will be carried out in Criminal Matters Working Party.

Procedural Rights:

In October 2009 the Council reached agreement on a package of three documents aimed at strengthening the procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings³. The texts that were agreed upon are:

- a roadmap identifying the main areas in which legislative or other initiatives are desirable,
- the first legislative proposal in this area, namely the Framework Decision on the right to interpretation and to translation, as well as
- an accompanying resolution fostering the implementation of the framework decision.

¹ JO L 93 of 7.4.2009 pp, 23 and 33.

² JO L 93 of 7.4.2009 pp, 23 and 33.

³ 14791/09, 14792/09, 14793/09.

The new texts, in particular the Framework Decision, should increase mutual confidence among Member States and their (judicial) authorities, and hence facilitate the application of existing and future instruments on mutual recognition of judicial decisions in criminal matters, such as the European Arrest Warrant.

It is intended that the Roadmap will be formally adopted at the JHA Council on 30 November 2009. The Decision making process on the Framework Decision and on the accompanying Resolution will have to be re-done under the Lisbon Treaty.

Conflicts of Jurisdiction:

The Council in April 2009 reached agreement on a Framework Decision on prevention and settlement of conflicts of exercise of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings¹. The Framework Decision aims to prevent situations where the same person is subject to parallel criminal proceedings in different Member States in respect of the same facts, which might lead to the final disposal of those proceedings in two or more Member States. The Framework Decision therefore seeks to prevent an infringement of the principle of "ne bis in idem".

It is intended that the Framework Decision will be formally adopted at the JHA Council on 30 November 2009.

Operational cooperation

The evaluation of the results of the Joint Customs Operation ATHENA focusing on money laundering linked to terrorism financing and other illicit activities is ongoing. A follow-up operation is being considered.

With a view to improving radio communications between operational units in border areas and fulfilling the needs of police forces, Council adopted in June 2009 a Recommendation which includes the development of intersystem interfaces, the allocation of appropriate frequencies and the development of a European standard regarding high-speed data communication and roaming functionality which satisfies law enforcement needs².

¹ 8535/09.

² JHA Council 4-5 June 2009, doc. 10141/09.

Terrorist financing

Various pieces of legislation have been adopted to counter the financing of terrorism. Detailed reference to this legislation is made in the revised Terrorist Financing Strategy¹. In addition, several non-legislative initiatives have been pursued, amongst others to raise awareness on the part of non-profit organisations with regard to their potential abuse by terrorist financiers. The CTC issued his first report on the implementation of the revised Terrorist Financing Strategy². Subsequent reporting on this Strategy will be done regularly.

In February, the Council adopted a Decision authorising the signature, on behalf of the European Community, of the Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism, which was signed under the Czech Presidency.

4. Response

Of course 100% security cannot be guaranteed. Therefore we have prepare ourselves to manage and minimize the consequences of a terrorist attack. Coordinated response, joint action and solidarity between Member States is of great importance in this respect.

Civil protection / CBRN action plan

Within the field of civil protection, work is taking place within the framework of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism. In this respect the Civil Protection Mechanism with its all-hazard approach, covering prevention, preparedness and response, provides an effective and visible demonstration of European solidarity.

The Council has encouraged Member States to enhance their civil protection capabilities through a European mutual assistance system³ aiming at a further development/identification of civil protection modules and to register them as soon as possible, to improve their interoperability and to further accelerate the setting up of a core group of assessment and coordination experts who could be deployed rapidly.

¹ 11778/1/08 REV 1.

² 8864/1/09.

³ 16474/08.

As of October 2009, a total of 85 modules and 8 technical and assistance teams (TAST) have been registered covering different areas, e.g. water purification, high capacity pumping, urban search and rescue, aerial forest fire fighting, CBRN detection, search and rescue, forest fire fighting, and medical assistance

To enhance the preparedness of civil protection and other emergency relief actors, the Commission is also in the process of developing Disaster Management Training Arrangements, which would include a network of EU Disaster Management Training Centers.

In October 2009 the combined internal and external working groups on CT (COTER & TWG) held a mini-seminar on multiple attacks. 4 Member States gave an overview of their findings on the Mumbai attacks and shared lessons learnt with the other partners.

CCA Exercise 2009

Immediate and appropriate professional reaction to a major crisis event (like multiple terrorist attacks throughout the EU or a terrorist attack of great magnitude in one MS) needs regular exercise. The response to cyber and biological attacks and an international hostage taking were parts of the 2009 exercise on the Emergency and Crisis Coordination Arrangements (CCA) successfully carried out in Brussels end of September 2009.

Victims of terrorism

The Response to terrorism has to include solidarity, assistance and compensation of the victims of terrorism and their families. This principle has to remain an integral part of EU policy.

The Commission has since 2004 co-financed projects led by organisations - private or public - and associations representing victims, which helped victims and their families to recover from the consequences of their ordeal by means of social or psychological support, trained practitioners, or contributed to raising awareness of the European public against the terrorist threat.

Additionally in December 2008, the Commission set up a European Network of Associations of Victims of Terrorism to stimulate trans-national co-operation between associations of victims of terrorism and enhance the representation of victims' interests at EU-level. The latest event successfully organised by the Network was a seminar in Paris on "society and victims of terrorism" in September 2009. All of these events were attended by victims' associations from an important number of Member States and were well attended by the media.

Furthermore, in the next years the Commission will intensify its efforts to promote solidarity with the victims of terrorism through a volunteers' programme as well as the dissemination of testimonies of victims of terrorism. These actions are intended to sensitise EU citizens and disseminate a powerful message of democratic values countering violent narratives and radicalisation.

By November 2009 all the Member States will have been evaluated in the framework of the second round of peer evaluation of national counter-terrorism arrangements focusing on preparedness and consequence management. The main authorities participating in this exercise have been police forces, security and intelligence services, and civil protection bodies such as fire departments or the civil defense. The evaluation has demonstrated that National Crisis Centers play a key role not only in crisis management but also in the development of national emergency plans and exercise scenarios. In July 2009 an interim report on the peer evaluation including the state-of-play and the main findings was published¹. The final report is due in the beginning of 2010.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats and risks

In June 2009 the Commission presented a Communication on Strengthening Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Security in the European Union and an EU CBRN Action Plan, aimed at preventing CBRN incidents and limiting their consequences. The Action Plan, which was negotiated in its entirety under the Swedish Presidency, focuses on three main strands:

¹ doc. 12287/09

- Prevention - ensuring that unauthorised access to CBRN materials of concern is as difficult as possible;
- Detection - having the capability to detect CBRN materials in order to prevent or respond to CBRN incidents;
- Preparedness and response - being able to efficiently respond to incidents involving CBRN materials and recover from them as quickly as possible.

Under the overall framework of the EU CBRN Action Plan, the Commission has put forward a proposal to develop an EU CBRN Resilience Programme, which aims at improving the CBRN work undertaken within the framework of the Civil Protection Mechanism. The objective is to have better linkages between the different civil protection activities in the field of CBRN and to tackle identified gaps in a streamlined way.

On 30 November 2009 the Council is invited to approve the CBRN Action Plan and to call on the Commission and the Member States to rapidly undertake its implementation in order to enhance preventive, detection and response measures in the field of CBRN threats and risks].

5. International cooperation

The external priorities of CT strategy remain:

- (a) the Transatlantic Relationship: the relationship with the US is of vital importance to the EU. The CTC is aware of no significant CT investigation in Europe in which US support has not played a crucial role. Reinforcing this relationship is thus a continuing high priority. The CTC has been keen to maximise the opportunity presented by the commitment of new US Administration chosen to follow a significantly different path in its CT strategy, symbolised by the commitment to close the Guantanamo Bay detention camp. The mechanism agreed by the JHA Council on 4 June, and EU/US joint declaration of 15 June¹, established a framework in which those EU Member States who wished to do so could support the US by receiving ex-detainees, in the expectation that underlying policy issues would be addressed². Depending on the outcomes of the US policy review processes we might explore, including in the context of our regular dialogue among Legal Advisers, the possibility of developing a Set of Principles that might serve as a common reference point within the context of our shared efforts to counter terrorism. As agreed by COREPER, the CTC visited Washington in June to brief the Detention Policy Review Task Force. At the EU-US Summit in Washington in October 2009 the partners underlined again the menace of international terrorism. The challenge of terrorist travel was mentioned in particular. From the perspective of the CTC more has to be done to track, disclose and disrupt terrorist training and travel activities.
- (b) South Asia: the continuing deterioration of the situation in Pakistan shows that the EU was correct in identifying Pakistan as a key target for CT assistance. The EU has shown support at a political level in an ad hoc summit with Pakistan in June, and conclusions of the GAERC on Afghanistan and Pakistan in October. Following the CTC's visit to Pakistan in January, and a first scoping mission in March, a second mission from the Commission visited Pakistan in August, and concrete projects are now in development under the Instrument for Stability, with GTZ as the implementing partner. The CTC visited India on 8/10 October.

¹ 10967/09.

² Press release 10938/09.

- (c) Sahel: a series of foreign hostage takings, the execution of the British hostage Edwin Dwyer and the attack on the French Embassy in Nouakchott in August show the growing threat from Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the urgency of coming up with a holistic approach to the toxic cocktail of threats facing the region, as agreed by the PSC in May. The CTC took part in the Sahel Missions to Mali and Mauritania, and also visited Algeria in June. The Commission has continued to support the African Union Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism (CAERT) and is studying further ideas for using resources from the stability instrument. In addition to the threat from terrorism, other components of cocktail are being addressed by the work to address the new drugs route from Latin America through West Africa (the CTC visited Colombia in July) and by work on addressing people trafficking.
- (d) the Horn of Africa: has been most recently added to the list of geographical priorities for Counter-Terrorism concern. Both Yemen and Somalia have been the particular focus of discussion in the PSC. Following the COTER Troika visit to Yemen together with the CTC in May a Commission scoping mission visited in October to see how work can be taken forward under the Instrument for Stability. Somalia was the subject of a “mini-seminar” at the TWP on 6 November, arranged by the Swedish Presidency.
- (e) Joint efforts to combat terrorism were also subject in the Troika meetings with India (11 June), Turkey (16 October) and Russia (15 October).

More generally, the CTC has kept in close touch with the relevant UN work on Counter-Terrorism especially with Mike Smith, UN CT Executive Director, Jean-Paul Laborde, the newly appointed Director of the CTITF, and with Cecilia Ruthström-Ruin, head of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC. In October he took advantage of a visit to Vienna to visit also the headquarters of the UNODC and also the IAEA to discuss priorities in countering nuclear terrorism.

In addition to the external action described above, the CTC has been working to ensure coherence in the way the EU addresses the threat posed by groups which use terrorist tactics outside the EU but whose activity within the Union consists largely of propaganda, recruitment and raising money, often by extortion from the communities they claim to protect. The PKK is a particular example of such a group, and the CTC has made a series of proposals on how work could be taken forward to counter the threat it poses.

The UN sanctions regime established pursuant to resolution 1267 and modified by several subsequent resolutions constitutes an essential tool in the fight against international terrorism. A number of Member States are working on a further strengthening of the system and have made proposals for ongoing improvement. Among these initiatives was a conference on this issue held in Brussels in October including several member States other UN members and also academia.

Cooperation with the Western Balkans

An initiative aiming to exchange best practices in the field of counter-terrorism with six Western Balkan countries was started in 2008 aiming to provide recommendations concerning national counter-terrorism arrangements to the participating countries on the basis of a questionnaire and on-site visits¹. The Swedish Presidency has pushed this file forward and the results of the initiative are expected by mid-2010.

ESDP

In the field of ESDP concrete work has continued in particular with an ongoing update of the "military database" and EDA contribution to combating terrorism within the whole range of its activities to improve European capabilities. The Capability Development Plan has identified transnational and locally based terrorism as one of the strategic drivers when exploring future capability development. Furthermore, the capabilities needed to handle asymmetric warfare are closely linked to those needed to combat terrorism. The work is undertaken within two overarching avenues: Prevent and Respond:

Prevent

All EDA activities that are run in the frame of Intelligence are assisting in combating terrorism: analyst and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) courses and the Common Standardised User Interface (CSUI) conceptual demonstrator. Space Situation Awareness could also be a way to protect our Space assets from terrorism. Additionally, work on Computer Network Operations (CNO), with an active contribution of the EU Military Committee, supports antiterrorism efforts in the domain of Cyber Space.

¹ doc. 11420/09 ENFOPOL 182.

Respond

Capabilities in the areas of CBRN Detection, Identification and Monitoring (DIM) and CBRN Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) have been further developed. The project “Biological Equipment Development and Enhancement Programme” has been launched with 9 Member States and Norway participating.

The work strand to Counter Man Portable Air Defence Systems (C-MANPADS) has progressed; the creation of a Project Team has been approved and work will continue on the general theme of "Protection of air assets against ground-based threats".

The EDA-led work on Soldier Centric Identification System (SCIS) continues as planned and will significantly enhance the protection of European personnel on Counter Terrorism operations.

II. Ongoing and to-be-achieved actions

| | Measure/Action | Competent Body | Deadline | status/observations |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 PREVENT | | | | |
| 1.1 DISRUPT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NETWORKS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO DRAW PEOPLE INTO TERRORISM | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Implementation of the Council strategy and action plan on radicalisation and recruitment. | Council / MS / Commission | Ongoing | Implementation plan on Action Plan was updated under Czech Presidency. State of play and results of the different projects and work streams will be reported regularly. |
| 1.1.2 | Promote community policing including through improved training. | MS / CEPOL / Council | end 2009 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BE is the lead Member State on a project on community policing, following a SE initiative, co-financed by COM. Planned activities as of November 2009 involving 10 partner Member States. Conclusions will be drawn at conference in December 2010. - CEPOL Work Programme 2010 has to be approved by Council. |
| 1.1.3 | Put in place a legal framework to prevent individuals from inciting violence and exchange information on incitement. | MS / Council / Commission | December 2010 | Implementation of the amending Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA (deadline December 2010) setting the framework for EU-wide criminalisation of “public provocation to commit a terrorist offence”, “recruitment for terrorism” and “training for terrorism”. COM will provide a forum for the exchange of experience with regard to the implementation. |
| 1.2 ENSURE THAT VOICES OF MAINSTREAM OPINION PREVAIL OVER THOSE OF EXTREMISM | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | Empower moderate voices by engaging with Muslim organisations including through support for the Muslim community. | MS / Commission / Council | | DE and UK have applied for COM-funding for a programme involving political foundations in outreach work. |
| 1.2.2 | Encourage Muslim communities not to rely on external Imams, including through enhanced training. | MS | Ongoing | Spain is the lead Member State on a project mapping out imam-training. A PPN meeting will be dedicated to this topic in January 2010. |
| 1.2.3 | Develop a comprehensive communication strategy to explain EU policies and hold a conference with | MS / Commission / Council / | Ongoing | UK is in the lead of a project on CT-communications. At a workshop in February 2009, seven recommendations were identified. Member States, |

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| | media professionals and terrorist experts to discuss radicalisation. Put in place funding for journalist training programmes and regional language broadcasts of European television and radio news and other initiatives in ME and North African countries. | CTC | | <p>the GCS and the COM are giving active consideration to the follow-up. PPN organised a discussion on related issues in October 2009.</p> <p>The alliance of civilisations has set up a Rapid Response Media Mechanism (RRMM) which is increasingly being anchored in also a European context. As part of this exercise the Euro-Med media task force and the Anna Lindh Foundation on media has established links with the RRMM.</p> <p>In a COM funded project a list of media platforms (a list of relevant websites, blogs and information portals in the southern Mediterranean for media outreach activities) has been established¹.</p> |
| 1.3 PROMOTE SECURITY, JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL | | | | |
| 1.3.1 | Target inequalities and discrimination where these exist within the EU and promote long-term integration where appropriate. | MS / Commission | - implementation phase Nov. 2010 - review: 2013 | <p>On 28 November 2008 the Council adopted the Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, which calls for Member States to criminally prosecute acts of incitement to racial hatred and other racist offences.</p> <p>In May 2009 the Fundamental Rights Agency published a report examining the discrimination of Muslims².</p> <p>The COM proposal from July 2008 for a new directive to extend the protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation to areas outside employment³ is currently being examined by the Working Party on Social Questions. The Swedish Presidency will submit a Progress Report to the EPSCO Council on 30 November 2009.</p> |
| 1.4 ASSESSMENTS AND ANALYSIS | | | | |
| 1.4.1 | Conduct more detailed studies, including academic | Council / Com- | Ongoing | The European Network of Experts on Radicalisation ENER, met on 27 |

¹ www.mmc2000.net/darmed_archivio.php?tipo=2&lettera=p&pg=1), see also the Council of Europe project

www.miramedia.nl/media/files/Media%20and%20diversity%20in%20Europe%202008.pdf

² http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/news&events/infocus09_2805_en.htm

³ COM(2008) 420 final. The EP has adopted its Opinion under the consultation procedure on 2 April 2009.

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| | studies, of recruitment in specific contexts such as prisons, schools, mosques, universities; studies in the role of the media, including the internet. | mission | | February and 29 June. Discussions focused on studies published by the COM in September 2008 ¹ and on radicalization in educational settings. On 14 December 2009 ENER will discuss: Evaluation and Measuring Effectiveness in Counter Radicalisation policies. PPN is conducting targeted research and comparative analysis in particular domains which help underpin and inspire Member States in their concrete prevent work. |
| 1.4.2 | Continue to investigate the links between extreme religious or political beliefs, as well as socio-economic and other factors, and support for terrorism, and identify response measures. | Council / Commission | Ongoing | A research project, SAPHIRE, under 7th Framework Programme was proposed and shall include research on links between socio-economic and other factors contributing to terrorism. Results are expected in 2012. |
| 1.5 PREVENTION OF CBRN RISKS | | | | |
| 1.5.1 | Adoption and implementation of an EU CBRN Action Plan | Council / MS / Commission | Ongoing | In June 2009 the Commission presented a Communication on Strengthening Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security in the European Union - an EU CBRN Action Plan, currently under examination in the Council. The Action Plan focuses <i>inter alia</i> on: - developing EU lists of high-risk CBRN materials; - enhancing the security of high-risk CBRN materials and facilities; - enhancing control over high-risk CBRN materials; - contributing to the development of a high security culture of staff; - improving the identification and reporting of suspicious transactions and behaviour; - enhancing the security of transport; - strengthening the import/export regime; - strengthening cooperation on the security of nuclear materials. |
| 2. PROTECT | | | | |

¹ "Les facteurs de création ou de modification des processus de radicalisation violente, chez les jeunes in particulier" (Comp. Europ. d'Intelligence Stratégique (CEIS), Paris); "Beliefs, ideology and narratives" and "Best practices in cooperation initiatives between authorities and civil society with a view to the prevention of and response to violent radicalisation" (both: The Change Inst., London); "Recruitment and Mobilisation for the Islamist Militant Movement in Europe" (King's College, London).

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| 2.1 PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | <p>Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection (OJ L 345, 23.12.2008, p. 75)</p> <p>- European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP)</p> <p>- Proposal for a Critical Infrastructure Warning and Information Network (CIWIN) .</p> | Council / Commission | <p>Implementation phase</p> <p>poss. December 2010</p> | <p>Council Directive 2008/114/EC establishes a common procedure for identifying and designating European critical infrastructure (ECIs) , at this stage concentrating on energy and transport sectors. Builds on the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) establishing a horizontal framework for protection of ECIs. The future work under the external 'pillar' of EPCIP is currently being examined by the Council.</p> <p>Since November 2008, the Council is examining a proposal for Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN).</p> |
| 2.2 PREPAREDNESS FOR INCIDENTS INVOLVING CBRN MATERIALS | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Adoption and implementation of an EU CBRN Action Plan | Council / MS / Commission | Ongoing | <p>for state of play CBRN action plan: <i>see 1.5.1</i></p> <p>The Action Plan focuses <i>inter alia</i> on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing minimum detection standards; - improving emergency planning; - improving training. |
| 2.3 BORDER CONTROL | | | | |
| 2.3.1 | Submit proposal for a Regulation amending regulation 2007/2004 (Frontex Regulation) | Commission | 2010 | The Commission is expected to submit this proposal in continuation of the recent external evaluation of Frontex and in response to demands for such a proposal, latest in the draft Stockholm Programme ¹ . |
| 2.3.2 | Submit proposal for a Regulation establishing an entry/exit system | Commission | 2010 | Use of new technologies including gates for automated border control is part of the draft Stockholm program |
| 2.3.3 | Submit Proposal for a Regulation establishing a registered travelers program | Commission | 2010 | Use of new technologies including gates for automated border control is part of the draft Stockholm program |

¹ Doc. 16484/1/09 REV 01 (25 November 2009)

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| 2.3.4 | Submit proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 562/2006 (Schengen Borders Code) as regards the entry-exit system | Commission | 2010 | Linked to the use of new technologies including gates for automated border control, which is part of the draft Stockholm program |
| 2.3.5 | European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) | Commission / MS | 2011 | <p>The examination of the creation of a European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)¹ is in phase 1 (Interlinking and streamlining existing surveillance systems and mechanisms at Member States level).</p> <p>Finalised concepts (including a detailed estimate of financial costs of the components) shall be drafted until the beginning of 2010 and then combined with the guidelines for the tasks of and cooperation between national coordination centres. COM will consider, in consultation with MS whether these concepts and guidelines could become minimum technical requirements to promote interoperability and uniform border surveillance standards (possibility for a legislative proposal to be tabled in 2011).</p> |

3. PURSUE

3.1 INFORMATION GATHERING, ANALYSIS, AND EXCHANGE

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| 3.1.1 | Implementing principle of availability for DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration data (Prüm Decision). | MS | by August 2011 | Council adopted the so-called Prüm Decision on 23 June 2008 ² . MS shall implement the chapters on exchange of DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration data by August 2011. Several MS have already implemented parts of this exchange, others are preparing the legal and technical measures at national level. |
| 3.1.2 | Ensure access of authorities responsible for internal security matters and Europol to VIS. | Council | not before 2010 | Council adopted a Decision concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of MS and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences on 23 June 2008. The information contained in the VIS may be necessary for the purposes of preventing and combating terrorism and serious crimes and should therefore be available, subject to the conditions set out in the Decision, for consultation by the designated authorities and Europol. Access for third pillar reasons to the VIS can only be provided when VIS exists, so it will not be applied before end 2010. |

¹ JHA Council Conclusions, meeting, 5-6 June 2008.

² 2008/615 JHA and 2008/616 JHA.

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| 3.1.3 | Ensure access of authorities responsible for internal security measures and Europol to Eurodac. | Council | Ongoing | COM has submitted a proposal for the access of authorities responsible for internal security measures and Europol to Eurodac in September 2009, which the relevant Council working groups are currently negotiating. |
| 3.2 JUDICIAL CO-OPERATION | | | | |
| 3.2.1 | Enhance use of Eurojust and consider measures to improve its capacity, to enable more effective co-operation in terrorist investigations and prosecutions including through the practical application of relevant Council Decisions. | MS / CTC / Eurojust | Implementation phase till June 2011 | The Council Decision setting up Eurojust ¹ was amended ² to strengthen the role of Eurojust in assisting the Member States in the fight against serious organised crime. The new instrument sets out a minimum level of competences of national members of Eurojust, it enhances the sharing of information between Member States and Eurojust and establishes the Eurojust National Coordination System. To ensure the availability of Eurojust on 24/7 basis an On-Call Coordination is to be established. MS have until June 2011 to implement the new Eurojust Decision into their national legal systems. In addition, Eurojust has established an Informal Working Party on Implementation, which meets regularly in order to assist MS in the implementation process. |
| 3.2.2 | Make use of Joint Investigation Teams (facilitating role of Europol and Eurojust) and consider options for funding JITs. | MS | Ongoing | The Fifth annual meeting of the Network of National JITs experts is to take place in the Hague on 30 November/1 December 2009. In July 2009 Eurojust launched a JITs Funding project, financed under the Specific Programme of "Prevention of and Fight against Crime" ³ , which provides for financial and logistic support of JITs until December 2010. |
| 3.3 TERRORIST FINANCING see also Revised Strategy on Terrorist Financing (11778/1/08 REV 1) and the implementation report (8864/1/09 REV 1) | | | | |
| 3.3.1 | Take forward guidance for Non-Profit Organisations (implementation FATF SR VIII). | MS / Commission | Ongoing | Council agreement on principles (December 2005). Commission communication in November 2005; presentation in MDG (May 2006) and TWG (June 2006). Commission ordered two studies ⁴ and had two conference meetings with relevant stakeholders. Currently guidelines are drafted. |

¹ 2002/187/JHA of 28 February 2002.

² Council Decision 2009/426/JHA of 16.12.2008 (OJ L 138, 4.6.2009, p. 14).

³ Council Decision of 12 February 2007, OJ L 058, 24.2.2007, p.7.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/docs/study_abuse_non_profit_orgs_for_financial_criminal_purposes_avril09.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/docs/initiatives_improving_transparency_accountability_npos_avr09.pdf

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| 3.3.2 | Ensure national asset freezing capability and improve implementation of freezing procedures as necessary. | MS | First semester 2007 | Guidelines on sanctions and Best Practices Paper under constant review. Various seminars organised by Presidencies will continue. FATF started in 2006 exchange of views on implementation of SR III among its members. An FATF international best practices paper on SR III was published in June 2009. |
| 3.3.3 | Adopt Directive on regulating the alternative remittance system (inter alia, implementation FATF SR VI). | Council / EP/ Commission | End 2007 | After adoption by the Council and the EP, the Directive on payment services was published in the OJ in December 2007 and will have to be transposed by Member States by 1 November 2009. |
| 3.4 LIMIT TERRORISTS' ACCESS TO WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES | | | | |
| 3.4.1 | Raise the importance of the adoption and enforcement of rigorous security regimes relating to weapons and explosives in bilaterals with third parties. | MS / Council/ Presidency | Ongoing | The EU continues to raise this question in meetings with third countries, international organisations and the private and non-governmental sector. |
| 3.4.2 | Improve control over illicit arms and explosives in the Balkans. | MS/ Council | Ongoing | Following the EU-Western Balkans JHA Ministerial Forum in 2008 where eight measures to combat arms trafficking in the Western Balkan area were agreed upon (doc.15759/08 JAIEX 3 JAI 643 RELEX 914 COWEB 271), in July 2009 the Commission together with the Swedish Presidency organised two expert seminars which identified specific priorities in the fight against weapons trafficking and explosives, respectively. The measures and priorities identified were further discussed on 16-17 November 2009 in Brussels at the EU-Western Balkans JHA Ministerial Forum (doc.16204/09 JAIEX 86 RELEX 1088 COWEB 271) , which also agreed on a Joint Declaration on Enhancing the Security of Explosives in the Western Balkans (doc.16203/09 JAIEX 85 RELEX 1087 COWEB 270 ENFOPOL 297). |
| 3.5 INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION | | | | |
| 3.5.1 | Ratification of 16 UN legal instruments against Terrorism and continue to lobby for this in third countries both bilaterally and at EU level. | Council / CTC / Commission / MS | Ongoing | Not all Member States yet have a full record on ratification/implementation. To do: Work to ensure early ratification and implementation of all UN Conventions and Protocols on terrorism, including the UN Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was adopted on 13 May |

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| | | | | 2005. This convention was signed by all EU MS on 14 September 2005. |
| 3.5.2 | Support the adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism including through proactive outreach. | Council / CTC / Commission / MS | Ongoing | EU has constantly raised this question in political dialogue meetings with third countries and in regular COTER Troika meetings. |
| 3.5.3 | Sign and ratify Council of Europe Convention on prevention of acts of terrorism. | Council / CTC / Commission / MS | As soon as possible | Work to ensure early ratification and subsequent implementation (Only 1 MS has not signed but 16 have not yet ratified). Lobby for signature and ratification in third countries. |
| 3.5.4 | Continue to make available voluntary contributions for the UNODC's Global Programme against Terrorism. | MS | Ongoing | UNODC terrorism branch is facing significant shortfall of contributions. |
| 3.5.5 | Identify and demarche, third countries which are failing to meet their commitments under UNSCR 1373. | CouncilHR / CTC / Commission / MS | Ongoing | The EU cooperates closely with the UN CTED and provides financial aid through the Instrument for Stability (IfS): COM adopted in April 2009 a total amount of €225 million for IfS for the period 2009-2011. Activities which will respond to the key threats identified in the 2003 European Security Strategy and will aim to increase resilience and the capacity to confront security challenges in the countries of concern, including counter terrorism. Moreover, the actions will reflect the broader multilateral context , including projects and programmes carried out by the UN, G 8 partners and regional organisations active in security related matters. |
| 3.5.6 | Deliver technical assistance to Morocco and Algeria in order to build their CT capacity, working closely with UN and other donors. | Council / MS / Commission | Ongoing | Algeria and Morocco both exhibited a preference to work in bilateral formats rather than through the EU. CTC wrote to Rezaq Bara. |
| 3.5.7 | Develop and implement technical assistance programmes to other priority countries in order to build their CT capacity, in co-ordination with the UN and other donors and review existing projects in priority countries to identify duplication. Further develop political dialogue with priority countries in order to strengthen political capacity in the fight against terrorism. | Council / CTC / Commission / MS | Ongoing | Continuing efforts to reinforce political dialog with priority countries including the proposed COTER troika with Pakistan, missions to SAHEL countries and Yemen. |
| 3.5.8 | Cooperate closely with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on all issues regarding the financing | All | Ongoing | MS and the Commission cooperate closely to convey common views on EU policies in the FATF Plenary meetings. MONEYVAL has been granted |

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| | of terrorism . | | | associate membership of the FATF, allowing greater participation in FATF meetings. FATF interpretative notes contribute substantially to EU legislation and practice. COM is active member to various FATF working groups and in addition to various FATF project teams such as the one on new and alternative payment methods and the one on proliferation financing. |
| 3.5.9 | Mainstream CT objectives into the work of geographical working groups and external assistance programs include through the insertion of counter-terrorism clauses into agreements with third countries. | Council / Commission | Ongoing | Council is working on mainstreaming within agreements with third countries. In this context, CT clauses are prepared or revised for insertion into agreements. A discussion on the relationship between security and development is being held under Swedish PCY. |
| 4. RESPOND | | | | |
| 4.1 CIVILIAN RAPID EU RESPONSE CAPABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE AFTERMATH OF A TERRORIST ATTACK | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | Recast of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism (established by Council Decision of 8 November 2007) Civil Protection Financial Instrument (established by Council Decision of 5 March 2007). | Commission / Council MS / Commission Commission | end of 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First regular third-year evaluation of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism and evaluation of the Civil Protection Financial Instrument. - The Commission is currently working on scenarios for various types of disasters to explore potential gaps in the current civil protection response capacities, and is carrying out other pilot projects and preparatory actions. - By mid-October 2009, 85 civil protection modules and 8 technical and assistance teams are registered .The Commission and Member States are currently working on setting up a core group of experts who might be deployed very rapidly as a first step in the deployment of assessment and coordination teams. <p>The Commission has proposed to increase the number of CBRN exercises to be organised under the Civil Protection Financial Instrument and facilitate inter-agency response to CBRN incidents bringing together national civil protection health, law enforcement investigators, civil military responders and European civil protection modules. A major field exercise is planned in Spain in June 2010 under the EU Rapid Response Capability 7, one of the projects financed under the Preparatory Action.</p> |
| 4.1.2 | Improve exchange of information on victim identification | Council | | Council in dialogue with Interpol on the use and further development of Interpol's database. |

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| 4.1.3 | Protect minority communities which may be at risk of a backlash in the event of a major attack. | Council / Commission | Ongoing | Continued monitoring by the Fundamental Rights Agency. |
| 4.2 MILITARY RAPID RESPONSE CAPABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE AFTERMATH OF A TERRORIST ATTACK | | | | |
| 4.2.1 | Adapt the military database of assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against the effects of terrorist attacks (including CBRN) to reflect its expansion to all types of natural and man-made disasters. | Council / Commission / MS | End 2009 | Update by EUMS is ongoing |
| 4.2.2 | Follow-up the "trilateral initiative" at NATO in the framework of civil emergency planning in crisis management (cf. 14797/04 sub 19.1). | Council / Commission | Ongoing | The EU continues to seek ways to cooperate with NATO in the context of the "trilateral initiative". The Secretariat, with the participation of the Commission, will continue to maintain the necessary contacts with the International Staff to ensure the exchange of information and to enable PSC-NAC and PMG-PCG meetings to be held with all the Member States. |
| 4.2.3 | Ensure the terrorist threat is incorporated into the illustrative scenarios of the Headline Goal 2010 . | Council | Ongoing | This has been done but the terrorist threat should continue to be incorporated in future possible revisions of the illustrative scenarios |
| 4.2.4 | Improve protection of all personnel, material and assets deployed for crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU, including, as appropriate, the ability to protect possible key civilian targets, including critical infrastructure, in the area of operations within available means and capabilities and on a case by case basis based on the threat analysis. | Council / EDA | Ongoing | This issue is taken into account in all operations. It is also factored into to both the civilian and military headline goal processes. The European Defence Agency (EDA) is working on several projects to enhance protection. These projects encompass the physical protection of personnel as well infrastructure in a conventional and/or CBRNE environment. Also, possibilities for better informed decision-making are being worked on; these will contribute to improved prevention and consequence management. |
| 4.2.5 | Counter improvised explosive devices (C-IED) | EDA / MS | Ongoing | - Significant progress in developing the definition of national capabilities to counter IEDs - Requirements for a deployable level 2 exploitation capability are currently being worked out. This work will presumably end up in a deployable laboratory owned by one or more member states |
| 4.2.6 | EU-wide Maritime Surveillance (MARSUR) network for ESDP operations | EDA / MS | end 2010 | Definition of requirements has continued. A demonstration phase with at least five volunteering nations is expected for end 2010 |
| 4.2.7 | Future Unmanned Aerial Systems (FUAS) project | EDA / 7 MS | 2015 | ISTAR platforms for use on the tactical level |

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| 4.2.8 | Project on Personnel Recovery (PRE) | EDA / MS | 2010 | Next phase in 2010 / recovery of persons in an isolation situation in a theatre of operations, including in counterterrorism operations aiming at delivering tangible results. |
| 4.3 EFFICIENTLY RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING CBRN MATERIALS | | | | |
| 4.3.1 | Adoption and implementation of an EU CBRN Action Plan | Council / MS / Commission | Ongoing | for state of play CBRN action plan: <i>see 1.5.1</i> The Action Plan focuses <i>inter alia</i> on: - strengthening countermeasure capacity; - improving information flows in case of CBRN emergency; - strengthening decontamination capacity; - improving the capacity to conduct criminal investigations. |
| 4.4 ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS | | | | |
| 4.4.1 | Ensure that support and assistance is provided to the victims of terrorism. | MS / Commission | Ongoing | Commission will continue co-financing projects aimed at supporting victims of terrorism and enhancing the solidarity of EU citizens. Commission has set up the European Network of Associations of Victims of terrorism to stimulate trans-national co-operation between associations of victims of terrorism and enhance the representation of victims' interests at EU-level. According to the Stockholm programme, the Commission will put forward proposals in line with what is set out in the Council conclusions on a strategy to ensure fulfilment of the rights of and improve support for persons who fall victim to crime. Victims of terrorism will be covered by this general strategy on victims of crime. |