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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 22 September 2000

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RESTREINT

EUROPOL 25

NOTE

from : Presidency

to : Article 36 Committee

Subject : Europol work programme 2001

1. Article 28, paragraph 10 of the Europol Convention reads :

“The Management Board shall adopt unanimously each year :

(1) a general report on Europol’s activities during the previous year;

(2) a report on Europol’s future activities taking into account Member States’ operational requirements and budgetary and staffing implications for Europol.

These reports shall be submitted to the Council in accordance with the procedure laid down in Title VI of the Treaty on European Union..”

2. The Europol Work Programme 2001 was discussed at the meeting of the Management Board on 12-13 September 2000. At the meeting the delegations unanimously agreed to the Europol Work Programme 2001, subject to parliamentary scrutiny reservations from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

3. The Europol Work Programme 2001 has therefore unanimously been adopted by the Management Board in accordance with the Europol Convention Article 28 (10) and is submitted to the Council in accordance with the procedure laid down in title VI of the Treaty on European Union.
4. On this basis the Article 36 Committee is requested to submit the Europol Work Programme 2001 as contained in Annex to COREPER / Council for it to be taken note of and endorsed by Council as soon as possible.

DECLASSIFIED

EUROPOL WORK PROGRAMME 2001

1. Introduction

This document presents Europol's proposals for its activities in 2001. They take into account the advice of Member States received through Management Board delegates and Heads of National Units.

Particular attention is drawn to section 3, which sets out the priorities as established by the Management Board, and section 4, which describes the principal new activities in 2001. In section 5 will be found the activities continued from 2000 and in section 6 the more day to day products and services.

This Work Programme is elaborated in the framework of the new planning and budgeting process agreed by the Management Board. To this end, the Outline Work Programme was presented to the Heads of Europol National Units at their meeting in November 1999, to obtain advice on operational questions. Based on the comments of this meeting and ensuing written contributions, the Programme was amended and then presented to the Management Board.

Following receipt of instructions from the Management Board as established at the 22 February 2000 meeting, the Programme was prioritised. It was presented to the Heads of Europol National Units for information at their meeting on 8 and 9 March 2000. Then it was presented to the Financial Committee Meeting on 16 and 17 March 2000 together with the draft budget for the year 2001.

Subsequently, the Outline Work Programme was presented together with the draft budget to the Management Board of 4 and 5 April 2000. In accordance with the comments of this meeting, the Outline Work Programme was amended.

The programme was furthermore discussed at the Management Board meeting on 20 June 2000 and further adjustments were made in accordance with requests from various Member States.

2. Background

The Work Programme for 2001 takes into account several political developments. It is based on decisions taken in the framework of the European Union, such as Article 30 of the Treaty on European Union and its follow-up (which have to be partly implemented until 2001), JAI 41,¹ and on the outcome of the recent Tampere Special European Council. In addition, work done in the framework of the Multi-Disciplinary Group on Organised Crime, like the Council Act on the Prevention and Control of Organised Crime,² and other Third Pillar forums, as well as decisions taken at the Management Board and projects and activities agreed upon in the Heads of Europol National Units and Expert Meetings, influence Europol's planning. While this Work Programme reflects a current understanding of needs and priorities, it is evident that in the time span between the planning, which started in autumn 1999, and the realisation of the plans in 2001, there will be events which at present cannot be anticipated that will have consequences for Europol. Consequently, this programme is likely to require amendment before implementation in 2001.

¹ 13844/98 JAI 41, 4 December 1998.

² Council Act on the Prevention and Control of Organised Crime: a European Union Strategy for the Beginning of the New Millennium of 27 March 2000 (OJ C124/1 of 3 May 2000).

Most recently the informal Justice and Home Affairs Council in Marseilles (28 July 2000) discussed the possible enlargement of Europol's mandate to cover cyber-crimes, as well as the possibilities of strengthening action against illegal immigration. Consequently Europol has to have a readiness to take on board new tasks whenever appropriate¹. These tasks could also for instance arise from strategic and operational proposals elaborated by Third Pillar working groups, meetings of Member States' experts, and meetings between EU/Europol and Third States.²

In this respect, as a result of the External Evaluation of Europol, a Follow-up Action Plan for the findings of the Evaluation Team was set up. The actions proposed by this team are subject to further elaboration and study by Europol during the year 2000. However, it can already now be foreseen that several of the initiatives will be implemented during the year 2001. These issues fall mainly under the headings Planning and Evaluation Process, Personnel Matters and Information Technology. The work to be done in this respect should not be underestimated.

3. Priorities for the year 2001

With regard to the guidance from the Management Board, Europol's priorities for 2001 have been identified as follows:

3.1. Crime related activities

- Euro currency.

It is stressed in particular that there is an essential need to have available by end 2001 the Euro component of the Information System.

¹ Subject to any budgetary implication such a decision might have.

² In this respect particular mention should be made of Eastern European Organised Crime Expert Meetings and of meetings with law enforcement agencies from Central and Eastern Europe.

- Drug related activities.

It is stressed that there is a need to continue to give very high priority to the activities related to main drugs criminality areas in accordance with the Organised Crime Situation Report,¹ in particular to operational analysis and other kinds of support² to investigations in the Member States.

- Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Human Beings.

It is stressed that there is a need to continue to give very high priority to these activities, in particular to operational analysis and other kinds of operational support to investigations in the Member States.

3.2. Specific activities

- Analysis activities.

It is stressed that there is a need to initiate an increased number of Europol Analysis Work Files and to improve the intelligence flow to Europol. Priority should be given to Analysis Work Files in relation to the priorities mentioned in relation to crime related activities. Analysis Work Files should in general be developed – hereunder by being given the necessary resources – with the aim to quickly provide operational related added value to the Member States.

- Relations to Third States and other organisations.

It is stressed that there is a need to continue to give very high priority to the initiation, finalisation and implementation of formal agreements with selected Third States and selected other organisations in accordance with the final prioritisation to be confirmed by the Council. In respect of the foreseen possibility to exchange liaison officers, the secondment of liaison officers from Third States or other organisations to Europol should be given a considerable higher priority than the possibility for Europol to second liaison officers to Third States or other organisations.

¹ 14119/99, CRIMORG 192, 13 December 1999.

² Within the competencies of Europol

- Cooperation between Europol and the Europol Liaison Officers.

It is stressed that there is a need to strengthen the use of the Europol Liaison Officers with the view to enhancing information exchange.

4. Main courses of action for the year 2001

A common matter of priority is to increase in the Member States awareness of Europol, its products and services, and the responsibility of law enforcement personnel at all levels to think about Europol – both what it needs and what it can offer – when handling intelligence or otherwise involved in investigations relevant to Europol's mandate.

4.1. Operational Related

- **Euro Currency**

At the latest by the end of the operational year 2001, all the law enforcement mechanisms, both nationally and internationally, for the prevention and investigation of the production and distribution and other criminal use of counterfeited Euro Currency, have to be in place. By then, if not earlier, the flow of information and intelligence, the establishment of a database and common working methods have to be agreed and implemented with the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Commission, including OLAF (*Office pour la Lutte Anti-Fraude*).

Within Europol efforts are being made to prepare all those products and services in the area of the Euro counterfeiting that this organisation will have to provide to the Member States and counterparts. These products will cover a whole range of both preventive and investigative support to the fight against the misuse of the Euro Currency.

Europol will be prepared to provide services related to areas such as:

- General products and services, such as, General Situation Reports, Weekly Reports, Monthly Reports, Annual Reports, Analysis Reports, Conferences, working meetings, training courses, etc.;
- Database and Communication Systems;
- Early Warning System;
- Joint Investigation Teams.

However, it should be borne in mind that at the moment intensive work is being undertaken by experts to further clarify these issues.

- **Analysis Work Files**

In recent years, the concept of Analysis Work Files has had high priority and endeavours have been undertaken to enhance it. Consequently it has to be ensured that maximum benefit is taken from the efforts and resources already invested in this field. It should be noted that Analysis Work Files can only demonstrate their usefulness if a sufficient amount of relevant information and intelligence is fed into the system. In order to achieve this, it will be essential to increase the awareness among end-users of this law enforcement instrument. It is anticipated that the increased awareness will have a two-fold effect: in the first place, better and increased use will be made of this work method and, secondly, more information and intelligence will be made available to Europol.

With increased technical and human resources capacity in the year 2000 and an enhanced commitment from the Member States, it is estimated that 14 to 15 Analysis Work Files will be created and worked on. With the additional resources foreseen for 2001, the capacity for opening and undertaking Analysis Work Files can be estimated at around 18 to 20 cases. It should be clearly noted that these figures are only rough estimates, essentially dependent on quantity and quality of the data and on the number of Member States participating.

If, due to lack of resources, the need for prioritisation of the work arises, this prioritisation will be steered in accordance with the priority areas established in chapter 3.1 of this Work Programme.

- **Intelligence Flow**

Resulting from the development phase (1999-2000) the 'Intelligence Model' shall be fully implemented within Europol and the Member States at the latest 'by the end of 2001. At the same time the intelligence concept will have to be introduced to Europol's partners from Third States and International Organisations.

Awareness programmes, new technology and telecommunication, training and support to relevant key persons, concerning the 'Intelligence Model' concept will be introduced. The extended knowledge of this model will further strengthen daily practical operational cooperation, data collection and working methods. As a result of increased activity in the mandated areas and within the European Liaison Officer framework, it should be possible to further develop criminal intelligence.

- **Joint Investigations**

The establishment of Joint Investigation Teams¹ may arise from and be encouraged by information and intelligence from operational Analysis Work Files and analyses conducted to support investigations carried out by the Member States.² They may also be established on the basis of a substantial request from the Member States regarding ongoing investigations of international criminal organisations.

¹ Taking into account the Article 13 of the Council Act of establishing in accordance with Article 34 of the Treaty of European Union the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union.

² Subject to Member States request.

Furthermore, resources have to be allocated to the development of the concept of joint investigations within a multidisciplinary law enforcement environment.¹ This concept will cover both Europol's participation in the work of such teams and the future possibility for Europol to request Member States to initiate, conduct or coordinate such activities.

Based upon different Europol strategic reports and after agreement with the concerned Member States, Europol experts are to identify and target two to three Organised Crime groups² (Central- and Eastern European, Italian, UK or Turkish) by Joint Investigation Teams with the aim of disrupting their activities. Other Organised Crime groups will be targeted depending on the availability of human and financial resources.

- **Third States and Organisations**

In the year 2000 some agreements with Third States and Organisations will be finalised. In 2001 this procedure with several new parties will be intensified.³

The implementation of these agreements will include among other things:

- to establish in Europol new Third State or Organisations Liaison Offices. It is initially expected that six of such Offices will be required in 2001;
- to establish Europol Liaison Offices in Third States or Organisations. It is initially expected that one of such posts (Interpol) will be required in 2001;
- to continue the implementation of a cooperation bureau for Third States and Organisations.

¹ Council Act on the Prevention and Control of Organised Crime: a European Union Strategy for the Beginning of the New Millenium of 27 March 2000 (OJ C124/1 of 3 May 2000).; 13844/98 JAI 41, paragraph 43 (1b), 4 December 1998; Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council of 15 & 16 October 1999, art. 43 and 45.

² Further specification is subject to findings and results made during the operational year 2000 by Europol and Member States.

³ Council decision of 27 March 2000 authorising the Director of Europol to enter into negotiations on agreements with third States and non-EU related bodies (OJ C106 of 13 April 2000, p.1-2).

- **Development**

- Feasibility studies will be undertaken concerning:
 - the creation of a Europol database on pending investigations, enabling the most efficient use of our common law enforcement resources.¹ This will be closely linked to the concept of a Flagging System;
 - access to the Schengen Information System and the European Information System (EIS);²
 - access to the Custom Information System (CIS).
- Evaluation methods, guidelines and techniques will be made available, enabling better quality controls in the exchange of information and intelligence, a choice of channels for communication and the provision of sensitive data.
- In Tampere, the European Council tasked the Council to introduce the necessary legal instruments by the end of 2001, to improve judicial cooperation related to international criminal investigations. Europol will, when appropriate, contribute to the development of such legal instruments, and coordinate its own activities in accordance with the outcome of this development.

- **Financial Crime**

An Information Centre should be developed with the aim of collecting and analysing financial related information on those crimes that are included in the Europol mandate.

¹ Council Act on the Prevention and Control of Organised Crime: a European Union Strategy for the Beginning of the New Millennium of 27 March 2000 (OJ C124/1 of 3 May 2000).-.; 13844/98 JAI 41, paragraph 43 (1b), 4 December 1998.

² Council Act on the Prevention and Control of Organised Crime: a European Union Strategy for the Beginning of the New Millennium of 27 March 2000 (OJ C124/1 of 3 May 2000). 13844/98 JAI 41, paragraph 43 (c) and 48(a)(v), 4 December 1998.

The foreseen extension of the Europol mandate¹ in this regard calls for:

- the constitution of a database for certain suspicious financial transactions;²
- a common methodology for handling information in order to facilitate common analysis to be undertaken.

The European Council has stressed the need to ensure that concrete steps are taken to trace, freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of crime.³ This complex field of activities often requires international cooperation and therefore Europol aims to increase, if possible through practical cases, its knowledge and experience in this area.

- **Criminal organisations**

Based on the findings of the 1998 Organised Crime Report,⁴ concerning the criminal organisations to be tackled, the following three priority areas can be identified:

- Groups and organisations originating from EU Member States, particularly Italian, Dutch and UK Organised Crime Groups (including those of foreign ethnicity but currently European Union citizens);
- Groups and organisations originating from outside the European Union but acting on or operating within the EU Member States, targeting in particular groups from the Balkan region, Central and Eastern Europe, Turkey, Nigeria (and other West-African States), Morocco, Latin America and Southeast Asia;⁵
- Crime based approach⁶ with special focus on the areas identified in the Tampere European Council and in the OC Report: illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, fraud and forgery, terrorism, smuggling and money laundering.

¹ Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council of 15 & 16 October 1999, art. 56.
² Subject to a feasibility study. Art. 30, 1b of the European Union Treaty; 8414/2, CRIMORG 70, 30 May 2000.

³ Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council of 15 & 16 October 1999, art. 51.
⁴ File nr. 2520-18, *Priority areas identified from 1998 OC Report*, 11 November 1999.

⁵ Obviously, there are many potential target groups. Therefore it is realistic to presume that only some of them can be targeted.

⁶ It is self-evident that the action to be taken by Europol will only deal with the crime covered by the current or extended mandate.

- **Other areas**

The 1998 European Union **Organised Crime** Situation Report and/or the Tampere Meeting identified a number of modus operandi and crime categories of importance, some of which will be addressed as follows:

- Training for EU Liaison Officers and other concerned authorities on the fight against trafficking in Human Beings will be organised. This course aims to provide practical awareness of the dynamics and implications of this type of crime and will enable the officers concerned to identify this phenomenon when confronting it;
- Subject to the feasibility study expected to be conducted 2000, a database will be created for registering and storing “nick-names”/”alias” used by law enforcement officers when monitoring the Internet in their search for paedophiles and child pornography images;
- Subject to the outcome of a feasibility study, a “European Union Monitoring Centre for Child Pornography on the Internet” will be established;
- Subject to existing practical experiences and the feasibility studies undertaken in the year 2000, a European Union database on child pornographic images (electronic library) will be created in order to link cases together.

4.2. ICT & Research

- **Priorities**

As stated in the Five Year Business Plan, the aim of information technology is to help personnel within Europol and in Members States to do their work better by enabling them to access, share and add value to information and knowledge easily, flexibly and securely.

The priorities in 2001 will be to:

1. implement the strategies already agreed in respect of the Information System, the Euro and the telecommunications infrastructure;
2. meet the needs for secure communication and data storage (as yet unknown in detail) arising from Europol's formal relations with Third States and international organisations;
3. ensure continued support of users and systems;
4. enable the implementation of the Amsterdam Treaty and related decisions flowing from the European Council, especially with regard to the support of joint investigative teams (Article 43, Tampere);
5. provide an integrated working environment within Europol;
6. maintain an awareness of, and whenever possible guide, new technological developments which address the specific needs of Europol and its partners.

- Specific activities

The work to be carried out in order to implement the priorities listed above are outlined below in more detail, following the same numbering as above:

1. The precise work to put in place the Information System will depend on the outcome of the work of the consortium (step 1) during 2000, and will be determined under the supervision of the Project Board. This will include:
 - ongoing detailed specification on an interactive basis with the contractor and users;
 - developing an awareness and training programme for personnel in the Member States;
 - drawing up the details of acceptance tests;
 - carrying out necessary building works and infrastructure changes in the National Units; and
 - initiating the recruitment (in Europol and Member States) of personnel to operate and manage the system.

By the end of 2001 the Euro component of the Information System will have to be ready for data exchange with the European Central Bank and Europol must have in place all the necessary technical means to support its efforts to combat counterfeiting of the Euro. This will be a significant commitment throughout 2001.

In accordance with the agreed telecommunications strategy, the secure VPN (Virtual Private Network) will be implemented in 2001.

2. Europol will implement secure communications links with approved Third States and International Organisations, together with related data storage facilities, bearing in mind the prohibition in Article 6 of the Europol Convention. A range of options will be made available, according to the level of traffic and the financial means of the partner agency.
3. Continued growth of staff numbers, plus the need to provide facilities for joint teams, will increase the pressure on ICT technicians and trainers who install new equipment, give initial and advanced IT training, and provide ongoing support. Increasing access by National Unit staff to Europol applications will add to the demand for technical assistance.
4. The 'off-site' involvement of Europol personnel in support of investigations, and the needs of the members of joint investigation teams enjoying Europol support, will also require the provision of temporary but secure communications and access to data (within agreed legal and operational constraints) which can be set up quickly and easily on demand anywhere in Member States.

5. In order to provide the means for personnel to work most effectively, it will be necessary to overcome two acute problems. One relates to the handling and organisation of the large numbers of EU, internal and other documents, reports and files which already (in 1999) are causing serious difficulties. The second will come from the physical environment (limited space and/or split location).¹

The new document handling system will require significant training, development of expertise, and investment in Knowledge Management and collaborative working techniques. Coupled with this, in the interests of efficiency and accountability, Management Information Systems covering a wide range of Europol services will be developed to provide statistics for both a general overview and detailed monitoring of inputs, activity and outputs.

6. Upgrading our operating systems to Windows 2000 will be a major technical and organisational task. (Please note that it is planned to defer implementation until 2001, a year after its release, to ensure stability of the software and proper planning during 2000).

Europol has a number of special needs in respect of security, storage of data from a variety of sources and in many languages, and analysis including pattern recognition. These stretch and sometimes go beyond the limits of current technology. The research function will consist primarily of monitoring developments, and when possible, providing guidance to research institutions, both commercial and academic. Subject to resource availability, Europol will provide an advisory and coordinating role, to and on behalf of Member State law enforcement agencies.

¹ See section 4.3.

4.3. Other Logistical and Administrative Tasks

After the Europol Management Board has had positively advised the Budget 2000 and the number of new posts to be recruited, Europol has formally informed the competent Host State authorities that the actual building put at disposal by The Netherlands will be fully occupied during the second semester of the year 2000 and will become too small by the end of 2000.

In 2000 and 2001, in close cooperation with the Dutch authorities competent for the Europol site, Europol will have to implement a possible provisional extension of its office capacity and to participate actively in the planning for a new Europol building for the year 2003 onwards. The new installation and relocation work are likely to take up significant ICT resources. The loss of productivity will be minimised by the application of technologies that enable distances to be bridged, such as electronic document management, collaborative working techniques and secure telecommunications between buildings.

In 1999 Europol gave priority, and will continue to do so in 2000, by refining its planning and evaluation procedure. The development in this respect is in line with the priority given to it by the External Evaluation Team. The work to be done in 2001 will take advantage of the findings and recommendations in the Evaluation Team Report.

5. Projects continued from Work Programme 2000

In the field of **Organised Crime in general**, the following activities will be continued:

- The Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Project and the Eastern European Organised Crime Project, based on the collected intelligence and analyses carried out during the year 2000, with a view to providing practical operational assistance and expertise to ongoing investigations and, if appropriate, from a joint investigational perspective;

- In the field of prevention of Organised Crime, Member States supported by Europol will implement, taking into account the resources available, some of the measures brought forward from a study on this subject, which will be conducted in collaboration with the European Commission in 2000;
- Subject to the evaluation and findings of misuse of high technology by international organised crime, to be conducted in the year 2000, it can be anticipated that operational activities may be initiated by Member States and supported by Europol. Taking into account that development is extremely rapid in this area, particular provision should be taken for threat assessment and risk analysis to initiate immediate reactions by Member States' Law Enforcement Agencies and Europol.

Europol support activities in the field of **Illicit Drug Trafficking** will focus on combating drug related activities by the main (ethnic) groups active in this area, in particular:

- investigations on Latin American criminal groups, on the basis of Analysis Work Files. These Analysis Work Files are based on information originating from current or completed investigations and intelligence related to the matches of telephone numbers and the identification and targeting of Latin American criminal organisations through their couriers;¹
- at least one operational project, supported by an Analysis Work File, against criminal groups involved in the production of and trafficking in synthetic drugs affecting the Member States;
- the continuation of the project on Turkish criminal groups, with emphasis on operational activities in the framework of an Analysis Work File;
- the completion of the development of a ballistic and chemical profiling system including collection and dissemination of data and information via Member States' Europol National Units.

¹ Subject to the findings of the evaluation of the project in 2000.

Regarding **Trafficking in Human Beings**, a Europol training course on the combating of the sexual exploitation is planned for 2000 and can be foreseen to be renewed in 2001, focusing on operational/tactical skills, pro-active gathering of information, and investigations. Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation from Central- and Eastern-European countries will also be focused on.

With respect to **crimes involving clandestine immigration networks**, the project on illegal immigration from Iraq and neighbouring countries will be continued. Special attention will be given to Chinese criminal organisations and criminal organisations from the Balkan region that deal with illegal immigration.¹ Furthermore, operational case meetings, bringing together investigative officers, will be organised in order to bring forward parallel investigations in different Member States. Following actual development in 2000, the objective is to start two operational projects, in order to react rapidly to any emerging problems, supported, if required, by Analysis Work Files.

The follow-up of the project on illegal immigration networks related to the Kosovo-Albanian region may lead to common operational investigations.

The activities in 2001 concerning **Illicit Vehicle Trafficking** include follow-up actions arising from the study undertaken in 2000 concerning the possibility of using the Stolen Vehicle Database of the SIS.² The objective is also to have an insight into the trafficking in Stolen Vehicles towards those States likely to establish a liaison office within the framework of Europol.³ This work will be carried out in close cooperation with the liaison officers from those States.

¹ In this respect it should be noted that the activities will also address other forms of criminal activities of the concerned criminal organisations. It should be noted that this project could be merged with the "Kosovo-Albanian Project" subject to the outcome of the activities and decisions taken during 2000.

² This issue is related to the outcome of the feasibility study concerning the access to the SIS (and EIS).

³ Obviously the concerned States cannot be defined until the outcome of the negotiation process is known.

Activities to combat crimes committed in the course of terrorism will provide support to Member States in their investigations, which occur as a result of the opening of two Analysis Work Files in the year 2000.¹

In the field of **Financial Crime**, following the outcome of the study on the effectiveness of the anti-money laundering measures in the Member States², the work started in 2000 will be continued and will focus on the provision of operational support to international investigations, the coordination of the implementation of a training programme for financial expertise in the Member States³ and of a statistical framework at European Union level.⁴

With regard to the development of **relations with Third States and Organisations**, Europol will progress and finalise the agreements from 2000, with a view to having these signed and implemented. Furthermore, reports on data protection law and administrative practice concerning those countries, with which Europol will cooperate at operational level and exchange personal data, will be done.⁵

Operational Support⁶ will be given to facilitate international investigations and operations, particularly in the field of controlled deliveries. The service provided includes advice and research in the field of new technology and a Witness Protection Programme, which is to be considered.⁷ The latter will be planned in accordance with the current prioritisation and taking into account the resources available. The intention is also to collect good practice and experience regarding methods used to obtain intelligence information, in order to enable the development of efficient approaches.

¹ Subject to authorisation.

² 12706/98 CRIMORG 173, 6 November 1998.

³ 7971/99 CRIMORG 51, 11 May 1999.

⁴ 8832/99 CRIMORG 65, 31 May 1999.

⁵ Council decision of 27 March 2000 authorising the Director of Europol to enter into negotiations on agreements with third States and non-EU related bodies (OJ C106 of 13 April 2000, p.1-2).

⁶ The activities within this field are subject to the outcome of the foreseen Management Board vision discussion that is scheduled to take place in December 2000.

⁷ As stated in the Work Programme 2000, the Witness Protection Programme will only be initiated if the feasibility study is approved. The concept of the technical support to be given will be clarified with respect to the services by the Management Board at their December 2000 meeting.

6. Day to day Activities

Europol will fulfil the following day to day, though not less important, tasks, e.g. to continue participation in common actions of Third States and in the Third Pillar structure combating and preventing criminal group activities in crimes incorporated within the Europol mandate.

6.1. Products

General reports:

- The Organised Crime report, which identifies the main areas of organised crime and criminal groups;
- An updated EU General Situation Report concerning Trafficking in Human Beings to serve as a basis for strategic decisions and for the initiation of investigations and control measures;
- An updated drug situation report to include information on levels of organised crime, domestic production and cultivation, drug seizure statistics and drug price overviews, as a basis for future EU developments in this field of criminality;
- An overview study of trafficking in children;
- An updated report which will identify some of the major criminal organisations in the field of clandestine immigration to serve as a basis for future operational activities.

Intelligence bulletins, on the following subjects:

- Trafficking in Human Beings on trends, modus operandi and criminal organisations in this field;
- Terrorism, to produce periodical situation and trend reports. It is approximated that six reports will be issued in 2001. In addition, it is anticipated that six to ten extraordinary reports will be issued;
- Clandestine immigration networks in order to provide the Member States and the European Commission with information on modus operandi, routes and other pertinent information.

Handbooks, to be updated and extended on the following subjects:

- Controlled Delivery manual;
- Manual on the production of synthetic drugs as a support for the combating of illicit synthetic drug laboratories;
- Cocaine logo catalogue;
- Glossary of analytical terms;
- A report on Illicit Vehicle Trafficking dealing with modus operandi and routes, with the aim to serve as a basis for future operational activities, as well as an update of the Motor Vehicle Identification Catalogue;
- A drug cultivation report to support investigations into the domestic cultivation of cannabis.

6.2. Services

Activities in specific areas

Europol will continue to provide support to the Member States in combating **Eastern European organised crime**, particularly by offering its services to provide strategic and operational analysis, using Analysis Work Files.

With regard to the area of **Illicit Drug Trafficking**, Europol dedicates daily effort to (a) the maintenance of the database system on seizures of ecstasy and images of ecstasy tablets (Logo project) and (b) the development of a database system on seizures of cocaine and images of cocaine imprints and packaging (Cocaine Logo project). Both the Logo Project and the Cocaine Logo Project include the regular distribution of an updated catalogue throughout the Member States.

Other ongoing tasks are:

- The collection and dissemination of information on new synthetic drugs, in cooperation with the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), in the context of an early warning system;
- The participation in discussions and negotiations and the contribution to the Panama Action Plan on Drugs, initiated by the June 1999 Rio de Janeiro Summit of Heads of States and Governments of Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union.

Europol's daily routine in the field of **crimes committed in the course of terrorist activities** in 2001 will offer the following services:

- Facilitate the exchange of information on combating crimes committed in the course of terrorist activities;
- Ad-hoc operational analysis support, as requested by Member States;
- When requested, and taking into account the work done within the Working Group Terrorism, risk analyses on terrorist groups and on specific modus operandi;
- Maintenance of the EU Directory of competencies related to crimes committed in the course of terrorist activities;
- Access to the Glossary of Terrorist Groups for the use of competent authorities in investigations and operations;
- Open source material on terrorism for dissemination to Member States, in line with Member States' requirements;
- Access to terrorism related legislation of Member States and other relevant states as well as international conventions and agreements.

In line with its general policy on goals, methods and priorities to be used in the field of **operational support**, Europol will update the practices and procedures document (EU overview), as well as a manual on controlled deliveries. Furthermore, the technical equipment for special investigation will be maintained and improved.¹ The services provided by the **centres of excellence** will be further developed with a particular emphasis on providing its help to operational issues.

To provide **analytical expertise** to the Member States, Europol will keep up to date analysis tools including the analysis system, finalise procedures for the processing of intelligence, further distribute analysis guidelines in all Members States' languages and organise additional analysis conferences possibly in conjunction with other Member States or organisations.

Furthermore, specialised courses on **crime analysis** will be offered at a regular basis at European Union level, with some emphasis on training trainers. According to the possible identification of new areas, analysis activity and expertise will be extended and distributed to Member States.

7. Conclusion

One of the critical factors will be to ensure the flow of information and intelligence to the Organisation. In this respect, the intelligence concept has to be further developed and fully implemented within Europol and introduced to its partners in Member States, Third States and International Organisations.

Investigation support activities will also face major challenges, as new areas of activity are introduced. At the same time, new work methods will be taken on board and a formal working relationship with several new Third States will have to be incorporated in such activities.

¹ Subject to Management Board supervision and decisions. This development is subject to the guidelines given by the Management Board, particularly in relation with the discussion and vision of Europol, which is foreseen to take place in December 2000.

In all domains, ICT will have a key role to play, ensuring high-standard technical support to all aspects of Europol's functions.

As can be seen in this Programme, Europol is steering its work increasingly in an operational direction to enable its partners in the Member States to achieve practical results. It is also clear that activities will have to be adjusted in line with the evaluation of the year 2000.

It is also essential that appropriate measures are taken in the Member States to ensure that the Europol National Units are able to fulfil their task when adjusting the action to be taken together. This learning process, carried out with Member States and other partners, will help to ensure a result which fully meets the expectations of Europol's clients.

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