

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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LIMITE

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NOTE

from:	Presidency
to:	Customs Cooperation Working Party
No. prev. doc.:	15315/2/03 ENFOCUSTOM 41 REV 2, 7218/04 ENFOCUSTOM 16, 7906/04 JAI 100
Subject:	Action plan to take forward customs counter-terrorism initiatives - Report from the informal working group

- 1. In Council document 7218/04 ENFOCUSTOM 16 dated 10 March 2004, the United Kingdom delegation recommends several actions that can be taken by Customs administrations to support the fight against international terrorism. The Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP) agreed that a small group of Member States be established to develop those actions and to produce an action plan for consideration.
- 2. The informal customs counter-terrorism working group met on 11 May. The group comprised representatives from France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Europol and the Commission (DGs JAI & TAXUD).

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- 3. The working group had a very useful and constructive meeting talking through the issues outlined in ENFOCUSTOM 16. The discussion identified that the key areas for development are:
 - counter-terrorism awareness training;
 - the collection and exchange of intelligence;
 - threat assessments
 - intelligence-led multi-agency operations and
 - the funding of terrorism.

In addition, the group agreed that the areas for action must include:

- the external frontier of the Community
- export as well as import
- movements between Member States (under Article 30 of the Treaty establishing the European Community national security).

The working group stressed the importance of taking note of other developments and activities in the field of counter-terrorism, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative.

Training

- 4. Is existing training sufficient to meet the new threat? To be able to counter the threat "you need to know your enemy". This begs a number of questions, including:
 - do officers "know their enemy"?
 - do they know the terminology for example, what is a MANPAD?
 - would they recognise a detonator?

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Intelligence

5. This is the key to success; however, how do you identify the needle in the haystack or indeed the needle in the entire field? The exchange of intelligence between Customs administrations and other relevant agencies is vital.

Threat assessments

6. Some customs-oriented threat assessments to counter international terrorism are available, but not for all modes of transport and not for all Member States. There is a need to identify what threat assessments are avail

Operations

7. The working group proposes that the CCWP, using the threat assessments, should organise multi-agency operations against high-risk targets.

Actions

- 8. A draft action plan is attached for approval by the CCWP. First and Third Pillar issues are identified on the plan, as a comprehensive, coordinated Customs approach is required. Work will be taken forward while respecting the Pillar competencies.
- 9. It is recommended that the current working group continues and reports to the CCWP.

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ACTION PLAN

ACT	TION	DEADLINE	1 st / 3 rd PILLAR INPUT	CURRENT POSITION
1.	Terrorism Threat Assessments (TTAs)			
1.1.	Establish in each Member State what	End of October	$1^{st}/3^{rd}$	
	customs-related TTAs currently exist for	2004		
	external frontier and intra-EU movements			
1.2.	Commission TTAs for missing areas:	End of November	$1^{st}/3^{rd}$	
	- Air, sea & land CBRNEs* by mode	2004		
	- Cash/money laundering			
	Goods supporting terrorism			
	Weapons of mass			
	destruction/disruption & dual-use			
	goods			
	- Passengers & their baggage	End of October	1 st (3 rd for intra-EU)	
1.3.	Consider the development of an EU-wide	2004		
	TTA for Customs services			

2.	Cooperation on and coordination of data			
	exchanges with other 1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd Pillar			
	groups & law enforcement agencies			
2.1.	Establish which 1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd Pillar groups	End of	$1^{\text{st}}/3^{\text{rd}}$ [and 2^{nd}]	
	are dealing with counter-terrorism and their	September 2004		
	plans for the future			
2.2.	Ensure that communication lines between	Ongoing	1 st /3 rd	
	the CCWP and other relevant groups are			
	robust			
2.3.	Establish what counter-terrorism data is	Ongoing	1 st /3 rd	
	currently:			
	- collected by Customs administrations			
	obtained from other law enforcement			
	agencies			

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3.	Counter-Terrorism Data Exchange			
3.1.	Establish the suitability of Customs	End of 2004	$1^{\text{st}}/3^{\text{rd}}$	
	Information System software and hardware			
	for counter-terrorism data transfers			
3.2.	Establish the present procedures for	End of 2004	$1^{\text{st}}/3^{\text{rd}}$	
	dissemination of counter-terrorism data			
	within Customs administrations			
3.3.	Identify areas which (both within the EU and	Ongoing	$1^{\text{st}}/3^{\text{rd}}$	
	between EU & 3 rd countries) prevent:			
	- sharing of data; and			
	- collection & transfer of data			
3.4.	Report to Directors General and Council on	1 st report: End of	$1^{\text{st}}/3^{\text{rd}}$	
	any legal and practical constraints to data	March 2005		
	exchange	2 nd report: End of		
		November 2005		

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4.	Training			
4.1.	Identify training needs to ensure awareness	End of 2004	1 st	
	of terrorism threat			
4.2.	Prepare training modules	End of June 2005	1 st	
4.3.	Carry out identified training needs	End of 2006	1 st	
5.	Equipment			
5.1.	Establish what CBRNEs* detection	End of 2004	1 st	
	equipment is already available and what can			
	be bought			
5.2.	Establish research and development needs	End of 2004	1 st	
	for new equipment			
5.3.	Explore the possibility of joint research &	End of 2004	1 st	
	development between Member States, with			
	the Commission & with 3 rd countries			
5.4.	Explore the feasibility of multi-agency threat			
	and risk assessments (MATRAs) in and	End of March	1 st	
	between Member States	2005		

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Operations			
In order to verify and inform TTAs and to support work underway in other groups, carry out targeted operations with other law enforcement agencies to tackle:	Ongoing	3 rd	
- money laundering			
- weapons of mass destruction/disruption			
 trade in other terrorist-related material (explosives/firearms) 			
 goods that support terrorism (counterfeit goods, tobacco goods, prohibited goods (ie drugs) 			
at both import and export from and to high-risk countries for both EU & intra-EU traffic under the following categories:			
- road and rail transport			
- sea containers			
- air cargo			
- passengers and their baggage			
- general aviation			
Evaluate effectiveness of joint mobile Customs teams, sharing equipment, resources etc	End of 2004	3 rd	
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 $^{*\} CBRNEs = Chemical,\ biological,\ radiological\ \&\ nuclear\ material\ and\ explosives.$

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