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Estimated costs of EU  
counterterrorism  
measures

NOTE





**DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES**  
**POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRES**

**CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS**

# **Estimated costs of EU counterterrorism measures**

## **NOTE**

### **Abstract**

This research note presents an assessment of the estimated costs incurred by the EU on Counter Terrorism (CT) measures and CT related costs borne by the private sector. Information on CT spending is scarce. This study is a first attempt to estimate these costs. The researchers assess that EU CT related spending increased from €5,7 m in 2002 to €93,5 m in 2009. Information on costs of CT measures borne by the private sector is even more scarce and has therefore been excluded from the total amount.

This document was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AEA</b>	Association of European Airlines
<b>API</b>	Advance Passenger Information
<b>CAPEX</b>	Capital Expenditures
<b>CBRN</b>	Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear
<b>CEPOL</b>	European Police College
<b>CIPS</b>	Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security related risks
<b>COSI</b>	Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security
<b>CT</b>	Counterterrorism
<b>CTC</b>	Counterterrorism Coordinator
<b>CTG</b>	Counterterrorist Group
<b>CTTF</b>	Counterterrorism Taskforce
<b>DG</b>	Directorate General
<b>EBF</b>	External Border Funds / European Banking Federation
<b>ECA</b>	Embedded and Communications Alliance
<b>ECTA</b>	European Chemical Transport Association
<b>EDPS</b>	European Data Protection Supervisor
<b>EMEX</b>	European Marksmen Exchange
<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Association
<b>(E)FRA</b>	European Fundamental Rights Agency
<b>EP</b>	European Parliament
<b>EPSO</b>	European Personnel Selection Office
<b>ETNO</b>	European Telecommunications Network Operators Association
<b>EUR-LEX</b>	Europeae Unionis Lex
<b>FP</b>	Framework Programme

- FRONTEX** European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
- GSMA** Global System for Mobile Communication Association
- HEAT** High Energy Access Techniques
- IATA** International Air Transport Association
- ISEC** Prevention of and fight against crime
- ISPA** Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
- IT** Information Technology
- ISP** Internet Service Providers
- JHA** Justice and Home Affairs
- PNR** Passenger Name Records
- PSC** Political and Security Committee
- SNE** Seconded National Expert
- SIS** Schengen Information System

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament (LIBE Committee) has expressed the wish to be informed on the costs of EU counterterrorism (CT) policy. The European Union has responded actively to the threat of terrorism in order to secure the area of freedom, security and justice. These different action plans have resulted in hundreds of different actions taken at both EU and Member State level, regarding both government authorities as well as the private sector. In addition to these large scale action plans numerous other decisions have been taken, e.g. in the field of preventing terrorist financing and money laundering, control of airline passengers, security of explosives, protecting critical infrastructure etc. These counterterrorism policies have had financial consequences at EU level, at Member State level and for the private sector.

The development of counterterrorist policies has reached a stage where there is a growing need for evaluation. For instance, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands have recently concluded (partial) reviews of their counterterrorism policies. Some of these reviews focus on the *legal* aspects of CT measures, others try to have a more *integral* approach. In order to learn more about the *financial* consequences of counterterrorism policies, the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament has requested to be informed about the expenditure for counterterrorism measures.

### Aim

The LIBE Committee of the European Parliament expressed the need for extensive research into the costs of the existing EU counterterrorism policy, culminating into a note with up to date information on the costs of counterterrorism measures. Since little research has been done on the costs of existing EU counterterrorism policy and given the multitude of areas to be examined on their respective expenditures and the challenges in obtaining all relevant data and information as well as in attributing expenditures to counterterrorism policy, the outcome of this study should be regarded as an "*educated guess*". With regard to expenditures for policies that include counterterrorism activities or which are in the context of counterterrorism, the share of these expenditures will be calculated or estimated. Not included are the expenditures of Member States. Furthermore, this briefing note will only present the estimates of existing EU counterterrorism policies for the EU and for the private sector, and will not analyse the effectiveness of this policy, the efficiency of the expenditures, nor the rightfulness of the expenditures.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### KEY FINDINGS

- Since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, numerous CT measures have been taken at EU level, impacting both public and private sector.
- Attributing costs to these measures proves to be difficult, as they are mostly part of a larger package of security-related measures. Moreover, most (policy) documents on CT measures lack financial paragraphs.
- To assemble the required data, desk studies were complemented by interviews with relevant actors. The results are as follows:
  1. The major component of the overall costs of counterterrorism measures of the EU consists of the EU's funding programmes.
  2. Costs incurred by the private sector are much harder to establish: information on the costs related to CT measures incurred by the private sector is fragmented and scarcely available and the actors themselves are mostly unaware of the costs resulting from specific (EU) CT measures.
  3. Total estimated EU spending on CT measures between 2002 and 2009 increased from approximately €5,7 m in 2002 to around €93,5 m in 2009.
- This study is a first attempt to calculate these costs. In order to achieve more accuracy in these calculations more research would be necessary.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### KEY FINDINGS

- Since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, numerous CT measures have been taken at EU level impacting both public and private sector.
- Attributing costs to these measures proves to be difficult, as they are mostly part of a larger package of security-related measures.

### 1.1. The European Union and the fight against terrorism

The European Union has responded actively to the threat of terrorism in order to secure an area of freedom, security and justice. Amongst others, the EU has taken the following steps in the fight against terrorism:

- EU counterterrorism action plan (2001, 21 September). This plan focused on the development of new legal instruments, combating terrorist finance and protecting civil aviation.
- EU CBRN action programme (2003, 20 December). With this plan the EU aimed to enhance cooperation between Member States to prevent terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear substances.
- EU counterterrorism action plan (2004, 17 June). This plan, following the Madrid bombings, announced 150 actions (e.g. enhancing border security) following seven strategic goals.
- EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism (2005, 24 November).
- EU counterterrorism strategy (2005, 30 November). Introducing four strands of EU counterterrorist activity: prevent, protect, pursue and respond.
- EU programme on terrorism and other security-related risks (2007, 12 February).

These different action plans have resulted in hundreds of different actions taken at both EU and Member State level, regarding both government authorities as well as the private sector. In addition to these large scale action plans numerous other decisions have been taken, e.g. in the field of preventing terrorist financing and money laundering, control of airline passengers, explosives, protecting critical infrastructure etc.

These counterterrorism policies – as well as other security related policy measures – have had financial consequences at EU level, at Member State level and for the private sector. For instance, between 2002 and 2009 the Europol budget has risen from €53 to €68 m, partially due to more activities in counterterrorism. Also, the EU has set up several budget lines to promote studies, measures and other actions to enhance security.

Between 2007 and 2013 these budgets add up to some €2,2 billion (CIPS, ISEC, 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme). Although these numbers may seem large, they may be only a small portion of what Member States and the private sector spend on counterterrorism measures. Member States across the EU in 2006 spent on average between 1 and 2,5% of their GDP on public order and safety according to the OECD<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, it is estimated that in 2004 shipping operators had spent US\$ 1,3 billion to install security equipment and airlines US\$ 43 billion on security measures<sup>2</sup>. These figures have not been verified and more importantly, they do not discriminate between measures specifically aimed at counterterrorism and other security risks.

In order to learn more about the financial consequences of counterterrorism policies, the EP Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) of the European Parliament has requested to be informed about the expenditure for counterterrorism measures. Assessing the costs of counterterrorism is relevant for many stakeholders. For instance, assessing the costs of data retention is important for telecom operators, consumers as well as for law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

## 1.2. The EU budget

The EU has approximately 500 m citizens, and is the largest economy in the world. The European Commission budget 2010 amounted to €122,9bn. This is relatively small in comparison to national governments' budgets – some 1% of the total EU GDP is spent at EU level, compared to an overall public spending at Member State level averaging between 45 and 50% across the EU.

DG Home policies are considered internal policies and are therefore funded under Heading 3a "Freedom, Security and Justice" of the EU budget, representing 0.77% of the total EU budget for the period 2007-2013 (ceilings of the current financial framework)<sup>3</sup>. However, expenditure in the area of freedom, security and justice will have increased by 163% in 2013 compared to the last year of the last financial framework (2006). This corresponds to an increase by 117% for migration management, while security related expenditure will have increased (at a lower level) by 967%<sup>4</sup>.

DG Home has recently held a public consultation (from 5 January to 20 March 2011) via an online questionnaire, open to all stakeholders interested. One of the questions aimed at identifying where stakeholders deem the EU to add the greatest value and where to channel funding to deliver on DG Home key policies. Respondents were asked to rank home affairs policies in order of importance from 1 to 8 (1 being the most important and 8 the least important) in terms of the EU value added generated. Respondents ranked prevention of and fight against terrorism and organised crime (52%) as highest, followed by law enforcement (43%), legal migration and integration of third-country nationals (47%), building a Common European Asylum System (48%), and integrated border management (42%) as the most important. When asked whether EU funding could be

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<sup>1</sup> Inspectie der Rijksfinanciën, Rapport brede heroverwegingen deel 15. Veiligheid en terrorisme (April 2010), on:

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/04/01/15-veiligheid-en-terrorisme.html>.

<sup>2</sup> The Economics of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: A Survey (Part II), Schneider, F. et. al., Cesifo Working Paper no. 3012, Category 1: Public Finance, April 2010, p. 60.

<sup>3</sup> The Future of EU funding for Home Affairs: A fresh look. Background paper: Overview and preliminary assessment of current Home Affairs spending (Brussels, 8 April 2011).

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/budget/reform/library/issue\\_paper/070614\\_webfiche\\_freedom\\_security\\_justice\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/reform/library/issue_paper/070614_webfiche_freedom_security_justice_en.pdf), week 16/2011.

used to promote practical cooperation between Member States in each policy area, the strongest case existed in prevention of and fight against terrorism and organised crime<sup>5</sup>.

### 1.3. Towards an assessment of costs of counterterrorism

The development of counterterrorist policies has reached a point where there is a growing need for evaluation. For instance, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands recently have conducted (partial) reviews of their counterterrorism policies. Some of these reviews focus on the legal aspects of CT measures or try to have a more integral approach. In 2010 the European Commission published a more instrumental evaluation of its counterterrorism policy, a so-called 'stock-taking' exercise measuring to what extent new measures have been implemented<sup>6</sup>.

Before performing any CT cost evaluation – be it a full, integral evaluation or an assessment of costs such as the study at hand – the following should be borne in mind.

First of all, it is difficult to clearly distinguish between CT measures and other security measures. In fact, most measures included in this study could not be designated as 100% CT measures, but are CT 'relevant' or CT 'related'. It seems sometimes the case that the CT relevance of a measure is emphasised in policy debates leading up to the adoption of the measure. In other words, measures may sometimes be introduced as a silver bullet for CT purposes, whereas in practice these measures are only used in a minor portion of the cases for CT purposes. This has been one of the outcomes of the CT evaluation in the Netherlands<sup>7</sup>. It should be emphasised that this is not always the result of deliberate 'spinning' or coherent action. For instance, the introduction of the European Arrest Warrant was already underway (in fact, the decision was taken at the Tampere Council in 1999) when it was introduced just after '9/11' and presented as a measure that " ... greatly contributes to speeding up the prosecution of terrorists and other serious criminals operating within EU territory" in the Commissions 'stock-taking' exercise<sup>8</sup>.

Secondly – and this is related to the first point – as there are almost no exclusive CT measures, many measures have a 'dual use' character. Most notably this is the case for many funding measures. For instance the funding for CT related or relevant research under the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme may be regarded as a CT measure, but at the same time the rationale behind these programmes lies also in the EU's strategy towards a knowledge based economy.

Thirdly, the bulk of the CT measures is taken at the Member State level. Counterterrorism is very much embedded in the field of national security which is the responsibility of Member States. This means that EU agencies are to a lesser extent involved in CT measures, also in comparison with other criminal phenomena such as organised crime, drug trafficking etc.

<sup>5</sup> The Future of EU funding for Home Affairs: A fresh look. Preliminary summary of stakeholder responses to the public consultation on the future of EU funding for Home Affairs policies (Brussels, 8 April 2011).

<sup>6</sup> Commission staff working paper 'Taking stock of EU Counterterrorism Measures. Accompanying document to the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council The EU Counterterrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges, COM(2010) 386 final.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.nctb.nl/Actueel/Nieuwsberichten/2011/nieuwsbericht-110128.aspx?cp=91&cs=25481>, week 16/2011.

<sup>8</sup> Commission staff working paper 'Taking stock of EU Counterterrorism Measures. Accompanying document to the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council The EU Counterterrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges, COM(2010) 386 final, p.17.

Especially the first and the second point raised here are relevant for assessing the costs of CT. In the course of such an assessment, one will encounter:

- Measures which can be used to fight terrorism, but can also be used for other security (or even safety) purposes.
- Measures which are part of an all hazard approach. The fact that they can contribute to the fight against terrorism does not mean that they cost more to implement or to operate. They are in place, no matter for which purpose they are used and if they would not be used for CT purposes, the costs would still be (more or less) the same.

These two points raise the question whether in this study it is arguable / valid to include measures which from a legal, financial and operational point of view are non-CT measures. Such measures include for instance the VIS, which strictly speaking is part of the EU's border management instruments. In this study we have, however, taken a broad approach to 'CT measures' and where we include such measures we try to justify this in the factsheets in Annex A.

#### **1.4. Structure of the research note**

In the next chapter we present the phrasing of the question by the European Parliament for this assessment, the scope and the approach of the assessment. In chapter 3 we summarise the key results of this study.

In Annex A to this report a more detailed assessment of costs is presented:

- Costs within the EU budget: for EU CT policy programmes, for EU agencies (Europol and Eurojust), for the EU funds that were made available for counterterrorism programmes and projects, large IT-systems and EU bodies.
- Costs borne by the private sector (aviation sector, maritime sector, telecom companies and internet service providers, and the financial sector).

In Annex B, a list of EU counterterrorism measures is presented, including, where available from open sources, the corresponding impact assessments.

Annex C contains an overview of companies and institutions that benefited from funding from the FP7-programme for projects and programmes in the field of counterterrorism. This list gives an indication of the beneficiaries of EU counterterrorism measures.

Finally, in Annex D we provide an anonymised overview of the organisations contacted in the course of this study.

## 2. A FIRST ASSESSMENT OF COSTS OF EU COUNTERTERRORISM MEASURES

### KEY FINDINGS

- Information on CT related costs is hardly readily available.
- CT related costs are not as such directly mentioned in financial budgets or plans – this requires analysis and making assumptions in determining the CT share of budgets.
- To assemble the required data, desk studies were followed by interviews with relevant actors. The results are presented in chapter 3.

The European Parliament has repeatedly discussed the issue of a thorough evaluation of EU counterterrorism policies in recent years. Evaluation and assessment are regarded by the Parliament as preconditions for transparency and accountability of policy makers. According to a Working Document on *The EU Counterterrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges* of the EP<sup>9</sup>:

*“Counterterrorism measures tend to have a profound impact on civil liberties, the rule of law and democratic decision-making. They also have a substantial budget impact. It is therefore reasonable to measure the costs and benefits of counterterrorism policies, just like any other policy area. Policy makers should know if their decisions have the desired impact, and citizens have a right to hold their elected representatives to account”.*

The rapporteur of the Working Document thereby appeals to the European Commission to produce, before July 2011, a full and detailed report on all EU funds used for counterterrorism purposes. Furthermore, the Working Document suggests a study into the costs for counterterrorism policies borne by the private sector, as well as an overview of sectors benefiting from counterterrorism policies.

In the research note at hand, a first limited and high level assessment of these costs is presented. ‘First’, because such a calculation has not been made so far, ‘limited and high level assessment’ because the information available for this research only allows for an estimation or estimated guess. The latter is sometimes due to the fact that not all information could be disclosed, but more often however because the required information was not available.

### 2.1. Scope of this assessment

#### 2.1.1. In scope

The request by the LIBE Committee stated that the following items had to be included in any case:

- Expenditures specifically for counterterrorism measures.

<sup>9</sup> Working Document on *The EU Counterterrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges* of the EP Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. Rapporteur: Sophia in 't Veld MEP (PE456.713v01-00 – 20 January 2011).

- Expenditures for policies that include counterterrorism activities.
- Expenditures for EU staff and agencies carrying out counterterrorism task.
- Expenditures for counterterrorism related IT systems and data bases.
- Expenditures for research projects (co) funded by the EU, in the area of counterterrorism or related areas.
- Expenditures for protection of fundamental rights and data protection in the context of counterterrorism.
- Expenditures for strengthening democracy and the rule of law in the context of counterterrorism.
- An analysis of the development of the above EU Budget lines since 2001.

With regard to the private sector, the following is assessed:

- Expenditures borne by the private sector (for example in the case of Passenger Name Records (PNR), the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), Data Retention, airport security measures).
- A (high level) overview of the companies benefiting directly from counterterrorism policies (for example manufacturers of security equipment, consultants for the implementation of EU policies).

#### 2.1.2. Out of scope

In this assessment of costs of EU counterterrorism measures, all costs made for external aid, ranging from development aid to deployment of EU police forces outside the EU territory, are excluded. Only by excluding these costs is it possible to compare between the costs borne by the EU and costs borne by the private sector. Furthermore, it is even more difficult to identify the (share of) counterterrorism costs within the total costs of external aid, because the purpose of external aid measures are manifold and hardly ever labeled as contributing to the fight against terrorism as such.

Also excluded are the costs of counterterrorism measures borne by EU Member States: only costs made at EU level are included. Most of the costs related to EU internal security are borne by Member States; EU spending in this area is limited. In order to calculate the total costs of counterterrorism in the entire EU, on all levels, an assessment of the costs of counterterrorism measures for all Member States should be made.

In this assessment, nothing is added or calculated with regard to output or outcome of EU CT measures. Subsequently, no cost-benefit analysis is made, and no benchmark has been made to whatever baseline of expenditure. The results will therefore be presented 'as is', without any comments on whether the cost are high or low, or whether EU CT expenditures should be regarded effective or efficient.

This assessment has been carried out between 17 January and 29 April, 2011. For this assessment open source information was used, interviews were held with representatives from the General Secretariat of the EU Council, the European Commission, Europol and

Eurojust and several organisations in the private sector were contacted. However, this research note does not in any way reflect the views of the respondents – all views expressed in this paper are those of the researchers.

## 2.2. Approach

This study started by determining the scope of research: which areas are affected by European counterterrorism measures and to what extent. In cooperation with and agreement of the EP, the focus was placed on the following five areas of EU CT spending: EU CT policy programmes, agencies, funding, large IT-systems, EU bodies. Furthermore, the costs of EU CT measures borne by the private sector were assessed for four economic sectors: the aviation sector, the maritime sector, the telecommunication operators and internet service providers, and the financial sector.

In this first stage, a search was conducted for all relevant documentation and data. Contact was made with identified sources of relevant information and possible relevant stakeholders and institutions that could provide semi-open information and data. Open source information was gathered, for instance from the EU Budget (available on the EUR-LEX website); the websites of the DG's (mainly DG Home and DG Justice); CORDIS; and the websites of Europol and Eurojust. Furthermore, numerous (academic) publications were studied to determine both public and private spending on CT<sup>10</sup>.

It became clear that data on counterterrorism expenditure as such is hardly readily available. Therefore, CT related or relevant measures first had to be identified, and second, a particular weight (in percentages) to that measure had to be attributed in order to quantify the CT efforts involved.

Where possible, the findings per topic or area were then presented to representatives of Europol, Eurojust, the CTC, the Commission, and members of the private sector.

After this research stage, the information assembled was combined per area, to establish the CT spending for every single part. Numbers were then combined to come to a general overview, which is represented in the graph in chapter 3.

## 2.3. Attributing costs to measures

Moreover, for most of the EU security measures that are entirely or partly intended to fight terrorism, no (financial) impact assessments are drawn up. In less than 8% of these measures *ex ante* evaluations were made of the (financial) impact (see also Annex B). This implies that little information is available on the expectations with regard to costs.

Furthermore, there is hardly any direct visible link between implemented security measures and the EU budget. In the EU budget plans and the EU budget reports, most of the security measures, including the counterterrorism measures, are not explicitly mentioned.

This makes adding up costs of all EU counterterrorism measures since 2001 not a straightforward exercise. An important question to be dealt with is, what part of general (security) costs can be attributed to CT? This question is answered in two stages:

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<sup>10</sup> See 'references' for a complete list of sources.

- Determine where in financial reports the respective EU counterterrorism measures are included.
- Construct a reasoning to deduce from the budget and report lines the percentage that could be attributed to counterterrorism.

### 2.3.1. CT measures in financial reports

Most financial reports – budget plans and budget reports – do not explicitly specify the costs of counterterrorism activities, projects and related items. To address this issue, the approach as described in paragraph 2.2. was employed. Additionally, the relation had to be established between the particular topic or area (policy, agency, fund, IT-systems) and CT, and consequently a particular weight in percentages had to be attributed to that relation, based on an estimation by the researchers, in order to quantify the CT efforts involved.

### 2.3.2. Cost attribution

The budgetary titles listed in most financial reports differ in their contribution to counterterrorism: some are more related to counterterrorism than others. To ascribe a specific amount to each post, we rated each title according to its “counterterrorism share”. This attribution is based on the description and legal basis of the particular title, as explained in the budget. The contribution is expressed in percentages of the total sum of the budgetary post.

For every topic, a tailor made approach has been followed to determine what part of the total costs could be attributed to counterterrorism. These approaches are presented in the factsheets drawn for each topic (see Annex A). Preferably a bandwidth should be applied to each of the outcomes and totals – in the context of this study we have refrained from that. More accurate figures can only be obtained with more extensive research and analysis, which was outside the scope of this research note.

## 3. FINDINGS

### KEY FINDINGS

- The major component of the overall costs of EU counterterrorism measures for the EU budget consists of the EU's funding programmes.
- Costs incurred by the private sector are much harder to establish: information on the costs related to CT measures incurred by the private sector is fragmented and scarcely available and the actors themselves are mostly unaware of the costs resulting from specific (EU) CT measures.
- Total assessed EU spending on CT between 2001 and 2009 increased from approximately €5 m to around €93 m in 2009.

### 3.1. Costs of EU counterterrorism measures

The following paragraphs will present an overview of the CT costs by policy programmes, EU agencies, funding and large IT-systems<sup>11</sup>. Furthermore, the costs incurred by the private sector are briefly discussed. See for more detailed information the factsheets in Annex A.

#### 3.1.1. Costs of EU CT policy programmes

This paragraph deals with EU CT policy programmes that are related to or relevant for the fight against terrorism on a European level. As such, it deals with the following policies: civil protection, transport-, energy- and infrastructure protection, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection. Figures for the costs of these policy programmes have been extracted from the General Budget of the years 2002 - 2009:

**Table 1: Estimated costs of EU CT policy programmes in €m**

	Protection	CBRN	Total
2002	0,28	-	0,28
2003	0,92	-	0,92
2004	1,55	-	1,55
2005	1,84	3,55	5,39
2006	1,91	5,87	7,78
2007	2,65	6,67	9,32
2008	3,77	4,46	8,23
2009	3,37	7,36	10,73
2010	3,03	10,78	13,81

#### 3.1.2. Costs of CT activities of EU agencies

With regard to the EU agencies, the CT costs incurred by Europol and Eurojust are assessed and included. Excluded from the scope of EU agencies are CEPOL and FRONTEX.

With regard to FRONTEX: although the activities of FRONTEX contribute to the security of the Schengen area, and thereby indirectly to the fight against terrorism, the mission of FRONTEX is solely aimed at border management and the fight against illegal migration. In the case of CEPOL, the CT activities are too small to be included in the total costs. For this reason, CEPOL has been left out of these factsheets.

<sup>11</sup> The costs of EU bodies (General Council Secretariat; factsheet 5) are not included in this chapter since the estimates could not be based on solid enough information. We note however that the costs of this area are most likely very modest.

**Table 2: Estimated costs of CT activities of EU agencies in €m**

	Europol	Eurojust	Total
2002	4,9	0,05	4,95
2003	5,2	0,09	5,29
2004	5,5	0,11	5,61
2005	5,9	0,18	6,08
2006	5,9	0,25	6,15
2007	6,3	0,18	6,48
2008	6,0	0,15	6,15
2009	6,1	0,09	6,19
2010	7,2	0,16	7,36

### 3.1.3. Costs of funding of CT programmes and projects

The EU's funding structure, relevant to this report, consists of two separate strands. One are the Framework Programmes. Funding from these sources is completely dedicated to "research-related EU-activities". The time span of this study covers the end of Framework Programme 5 (FP5; 1998-2002), the whole of Framework Programme 6 (FP6; 2003-2006) and half of Framework Programme 7 (FP7; 2007-2010(3)).

The second strand is the annual grants, awarded by DG Home and DG Justice. The time span of this report covers the following programmes: OISIN II, Falcone and Grotius (all 2001-2002), AGIS (2003-2006) and Security and Safeguarding Liberties (2007-2010).

As the data on 2010 is not yet fully available, calculations have been made up to 2009.

**Table 3: Estimated costs of funding of CT programmes and projects in €m**

	Grants (incl. admin)	Framework Programme	Total
2001	0,32	0,03	0,35
2002	0,36	0,03	0,39
2003	0,38	7,34	7,72
2004	1,94	7,34	9,28
2005	6,59	7,34	13,93
2006	9,53	7,34	16,87
2007	40,75	15,61	56,36
2008	45,21	15,61	60,82
2009	54,10	15,61	69,71

### 3.1.4. Costs of contribution to CT by large IT-systems

The Schengen Information System, or SIS, consists of a database containing information on people and objects, submitted by the Member States of the Schengen area. This information is available to Eurojust, Europol and national judicial authorities. The Visa Information System, or VIS, consists of a central database containing personal data (for the visa process) of third country nationals entering the Schengen area. For both

systems, a percentage of their total costs are attributed to counterterrorism. In 2004 and 2005, SIS was adapted to meet the challenges of the fight against terrorism. And as stated in the Council Conclusions of March 7, 2005, the Visa Information System is vital "in order to achieve fully the aim of improving internal security and the fight against terrorism".

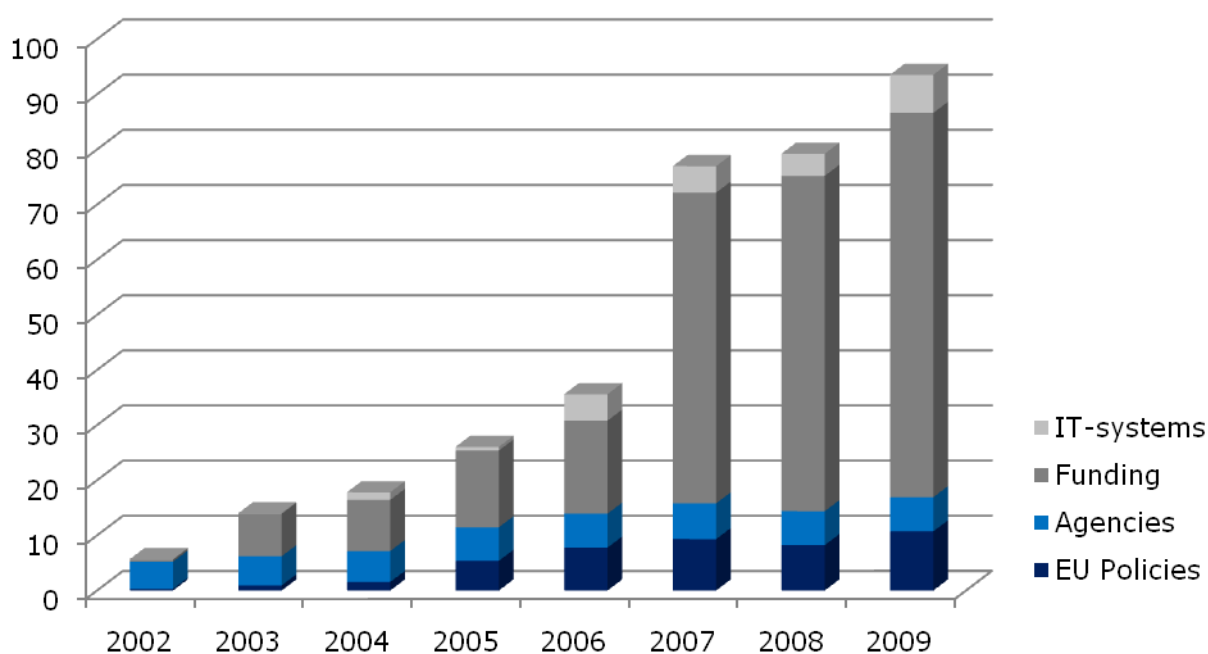
**Table 4: Estimated costs of contribution to CT by large IT-systems in €m**

	SIS	VIS	Large IT-systems
2002	0,05	-	0,05
2003	0,08	-	0,08
2004	0,37	1,00	1,37
2005	0,32	0,33	0,65
2006	1,00	3,80	4,80
2007	0,80	4,00	4,80
2008	1,61	2,40	4,01
2009	2,30	4,60	6,90
2010	1,95	2,00	3,95

### 3.1.5. 'Total' costs of EU CT measures

When added up, the estimated costs as assessed for EU CT policy, EU agencies, funding programmes and large IT-systems increased from €5,7 m in 2002 to €93,5 m in 2009. To a large extent, the launch of new funding programmes (in 2006 and 2008) causes the biggest leaps in the budget.

**Figure 1: 'Total' costs of EU CT measures in €m**



### **3.2. On costs of EU CT measures borne by the private sector**

The sectors most impacted by CT measures are aviation, the maritime sector, telecom operators and ISP's (data-retention) and the financial sector. Extensive research has been performed, using both open sources, interviews and the researchers own networks to gather information on the costs incurred by these sectors. Though private actors from these sectors which were approached in the context of this study cooperated willingly, it became clear that financial information is scarce, and where available, fragmented or based on rough estimations. For the US and Australia information is available; for Europe, however, similar sources are mostly lacking. For that reason, costs incurred by the private sector have not been included in the total amount, or displayed graphically. Per sector, only general remarks are made.

#### **3.2.1. Aviation sector**

Neither airlines, interest groups, nor airports, which were approached for this study, could deliver an overview of the costs incurred through counterterrorism measures taken at EU level. Nor do the open sources of other involved actors provide these numbers. In a Commission report on the financing of aviation security, previous to 9/11 security costs represented 5-8% of the total airport costs; after 9/11 this percentage rose to 35%. Due to measures immediately introduced after 9/11, aviation security costs abruptly increased with 25%. Between 2001 and 2002, a further increase of 30% was noticeable.

According to the Commission, aviation security is 90% financed from levies on its users (airlines, passengers and cargo shippers). A 2004 study on civil aviation security costs calculated these revenues to be over €1.8 billion in 2002. These costs were spread over 15 Member States plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

According to a report from the Commission, annual security costs for the EU aviation sector are currently estimated between €2.6-3.5 billion, depending on whether start-up and one-off costs (e.g. PNR or fortified cockpit doors) are included.

#### **3.2.2. Maritime sector**

Counterterrorism measures in the field of maritime security have mostly been adopted by the International Maritime Organisation through the 'International Ship and Port facility Security Code' (the ISPS code) of 2002. Part of the measures introduced by the ISPS code are recommendations. The EU, in 2004, made these recommendations mandatory. The respective Regulation provides for the harmonisation of interpretation and implementation of rules on maritime security.

In an estimate specifically drawn up for this study, an international port authority calculated the costs of annual ISPS inspections to be €275.000, although inspections are only part of the total cost related to ISPS. A report from 2005 estimated that with regard to port facilities, a 2005 study calculated that the average investment cost (i.e. per facility) due to security regulations was about €464.000, and the average running cost about €234.000<sup>12</sup>. With regard to shipping companies, the investment costs on average are approximately €98.000 per vessel, while running costs amount to €25.000 per year<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Study on Maritime Security Financing, TREN/05/ST/S07.48700 Final Report, ROTTERDAM MARITIME GROUP, i.c. with the Swedish Maritime Administration and CETEMAR, p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 7.

### 3.2.3. Telecommunication operators and Internet Service Providers (data retention)

The way the Data Retention Directive<sup>14</sup> is implemented differs among Member States in terms of duration of retention, the requirements for access, procedures governing access, and the way the retention is funded. This makes it difficult to collect and compare figures on the actual costs of data retention. From the fragmented data available, the following indicative numbers appear:

- One telecom operator reportedly spent €5,2 m on implementation and €3,7 m on operational costs per year.
- Other telecom operators stated their 'CAPEX investment' (capacity investment) between €300.000 and €4,4 m, with operational expenditure estimated at €4 m. Other sources, however, claim annual operational costs to be €50 m.
- In the UK, a mobile telecom operator was compensated by the UK government for data-retention costs, for the amount of £875.000<sup>15</sup>. Industry-wide, data retention costs in the UK are estimated at €150 m (£100m).

### 3.2.4. Financial sector

In order to retrieve the costs incurred by national banks as a consequence of CT measures, the European Banking Federation (EBF) and some national banks were contacted. Neither of these organisations could provide reports or figures on costs banks bear as a consequence of EU counterterrorism measures, though they are claimed to be 'substantial'. The EBF did, however, provide a study from 2008 on regulatory consequences for the financial sector in Luxembourg. This study showed that between 2006 and 2008 more than €2 m had been invested on average per institution in regulatory costs, and €1 m on average per institution on recurring costs<sup>16</sup>.

## 3.3. Expenditures for protection of fundamental rights, data protection, strengthening democracy and the rule of law in the context of counterterrorism

From the EU budget lines, no explicit expenditures could be derived that are aimed at strengthening protection of fundamental rights, data protection, democracy and the rule of law within the EU territory within the context of counterterrorism. On approaching the European Fundamental Rights Agency and the European Data Protection Supervisor, we found that these agencies do in fact provide advice of supervise counterterrorism related measures. However, these activities are part of larger efforts in the general area of security. Considering their budgets, the CT share is too small to include in the overall cost overview, if it is mentioned in the annual budget at all. Therefore, these agencies' efforts have been excluded from the calculations.

<sup>14</sup> Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, 15 March 2006, on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC, Article 1.

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.tkg-verfassungsbeschwerde.de/data\\_retention\\_and\\_human\\_rights\\_essay.pdf](http://www.tkg-verfassungsbeschwerde.de/data_retention_and_human_rights_essay.pdf), week 16/2011.

<sup>16</sup> Deloitte, Regulation: What is its impact on the Luxembourg financial sector? *Version 2008-2009, jan. 2009*, cost of C\_FR\_Rapport\_090206\_FINAL1, p. 4.

### **3.4. Beneficiaries of EU expenditure on CT measures**

From the lists of beneficiaries could be extracted that the following types of companies and institutions have benefited from EU funds that were intended for counterterrorism programmes and projects:

- Large system integrators.
- Sub system integrators.
- Equipment and component suppliers.
- IT services providers and software vendors.
- Security services providers.
- Providers of other services (e.g. training, consulting).
- Research Centers and universities.

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## **ANNEXES**

### **ANNEX A: FACTSHEETS**

### **ANNEX B: EU COUNTERTERRORISM MEASURES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (2001-2010)**

### **ANNEX C: BENEFICIARIES OF EU COUNTERTERRORISM POLICIES**

### **ANNEX D: LIST OF CONTACTS**

## ANNEX A: FACTSHEETS

On the following pages, factsheets will be presented on the following areas:

Factsheet 1: **EU CT policy programmes**, including:

- 1.1 Protection of civilians, transport, infrastructures and energy
- 1.2 CBRN programmes

Factsheet 2: **Agencies**, including:

- 2.1 Europol
- 2.2 Eurojust

Factsheet 3: **CT related funding**, including:

- 3.1 Framework Programmes
- 3.2 Annual grants

Factsheet 4: **Large IT-systems**, including:

- 4.1 SIS
- 4.2 VIS

Factsheet 5: **General Secretariat of the Council**, including:

- 5.1 CTC
- 5.2 SitCen

Factsheet 6: **Private sector**, including:

- 6.1 Aviation
- 6.2 Maritime security
- 6.3 Data-retention
- 6.4 Financial sector

All factsheets have a similar structure. First, the area at hand is introduced, followed by a short exposé on how the researchers regard the relation of that particular area to counterterrorism (where applicable) and thereby, how the share in the total costs can be approached. Next, we explain how the calculations were made and which sources were used in making them. In deciding on the CT share we set a percentage of the total budget per area or measure, based on the approach of the CT share. Some of these assumptions could not be validated by the relevant actors. However, where possible, relevant stakeholders have given their reflection on the researchers' approach and their feedback has been taken into account. Consecutive pages of each factsheet then present a graph, providing at a glance an overview of the counterterrorism costs incurred in this particular area between 2001(2) and 2009(10). This graph is then explained with a description of the components used, leading to a total and, where applicable, a table providing detailed figures. A list of these tables and figures can be found on the following page. As in some cases numbers are missing or unavailable for either/both 2001 and/or 2010, the final overall calculations range from 2002 to 2009.

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## FACTSHEET 1: EU CT POLICY PROGRAMMES

### Introduction

- This factsheet deals with EU policy programmes that are related to or relevant for the fight against terrorism on a European level. As such, it deals with the following policies: civil protection, transport-, energy- and infrastructure protection, and CBRN.
- This factsheet contains two sections: one section on policy programmes (1.1) and one dealing with CBRN in particular (1.2).

### Sources

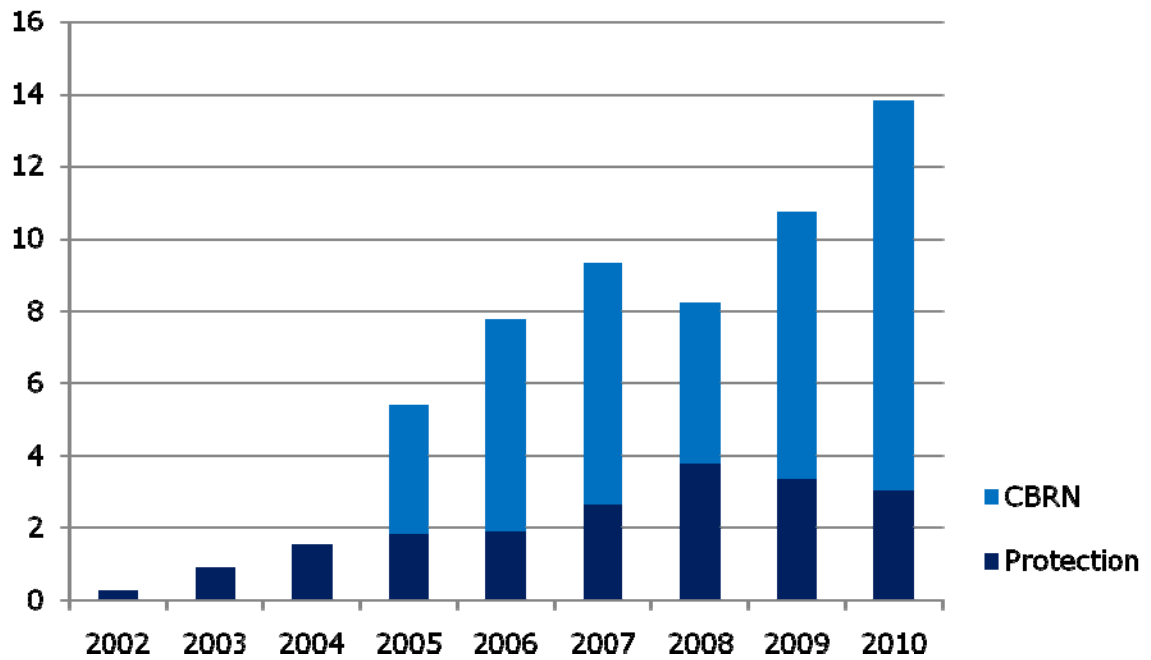
- Numbers were adopted from the General Budget of each year. Access to the annual budget is provided by the EUR-LEX website<sup>17</sup>.
- As the 2002 budget is not listed on the EUR-LEX website, the 2002 numbers *as listed in the 2003 budget* have been used for the 2002 overview.

### Approach

- From each budget, the column 'appropriations' has been favoured over 'commitments', as the first number comes closer to actual spending in each year.
- The point of departure is the 2010 budget – as this is the only budget that can be searched electronically as a whole – wherein a search has been performed for the keywords "terrorism" and "terrorist". The resulting budgetary posts have consequently been looked up in previous budgets (2002-2009), and are listed below the graph.
- Not all hits from the result list have been included in this particular factsheet: the budget also contains spending on funding, agencies and large IT-systems. These posts have been included in other factsheets.
- To attribute a specific amount to each post – as not every post is entirely dedicated to CT – we rated each title independently according to its "counterterrorism share". This attribution is based on the description and legal basis of the particular title, as explained in the budget.
- The contribution is expressed in percentages of the total sum of the budgetary post: as it happens, all posts are rated by the researchers as having an estimated 20% counterterrorism share.
- The following page will present a graph on the total spending on policy programmes and CBRN in the field of CT.

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<sup>17</sup> For 2004, the Budget of the EU 25 has been used.

**Figure 1: Estimated costs of EU CT policy programmes in €m****Table 1: Detailed calculations of EU CT policy programmes in €m**

	Protection	CBRN	Total
2002	0,28	-	0,28
2003	0,92	-	0,92
2004	1,55	-	1,55
2005	1,84	3,55	5,39
2006	1,91	5,87	7,78
2007	2,65	6,67	9,32
2008	3,77	4,46	8,23
2009	3,37	7,36	10,73
2010	3,03	10,78	13,81

See factsheets 1.1 and 1.2 for a more in-depth analysis of these areas.

## FACTSHEET 1.1: PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURES AND ENERGY

### Introduction

- This factsheet deals with the protection of civilians, transport, infrastructures and energy. The sources of and approach to quantifying these policies have been described on the previous pages.

### Civil protection

- Previous to the 2005 'Protect, Prevent, Pursue, Respond'-strategy, civil protection aimed at "*enhancing the response capacity of Member States facing terrorist and [other] threats*"<sup>18</sup>. As such, it was part of a larger emergency contingency plan.
- A large increase in spending on civil protection is noticeable as of 2006 up to 2008, expanding its reach to Member States, EFTA and candidate countries, simultaneously aiming at closer cooperation between these different actors.
- This cooperation focuses on "*response, preparedness and prevention actions with regard to natural and man-made disasters, acts of terrorism and technological, radiological or environmental accidents*"<sup>19</sup>.

### Transport security

- Transport security includes the safeguarding of transport by road, air and sea.
- Its means are twofold: one, by protecting the carriage of hazardous goods and infrastructure; two; "*the establishment and operation of a corps of inspectors to check security at airport and port installations in the Member States*"<sup>20</sup>.
- It is specifically designed to prevent "malicious acts" against transport, meaning that it is not designed to deal with natural disasters. Spending on this particular post is identifiable as of 2003.

### Infrastructure and energy protection

- At first sight, a slight overlap might be suspected between infrastructural measures headed under this post and those headed under 'transport security'.

<sup>18</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006, title 07 03 01.

<sup>19</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010, p. 688.

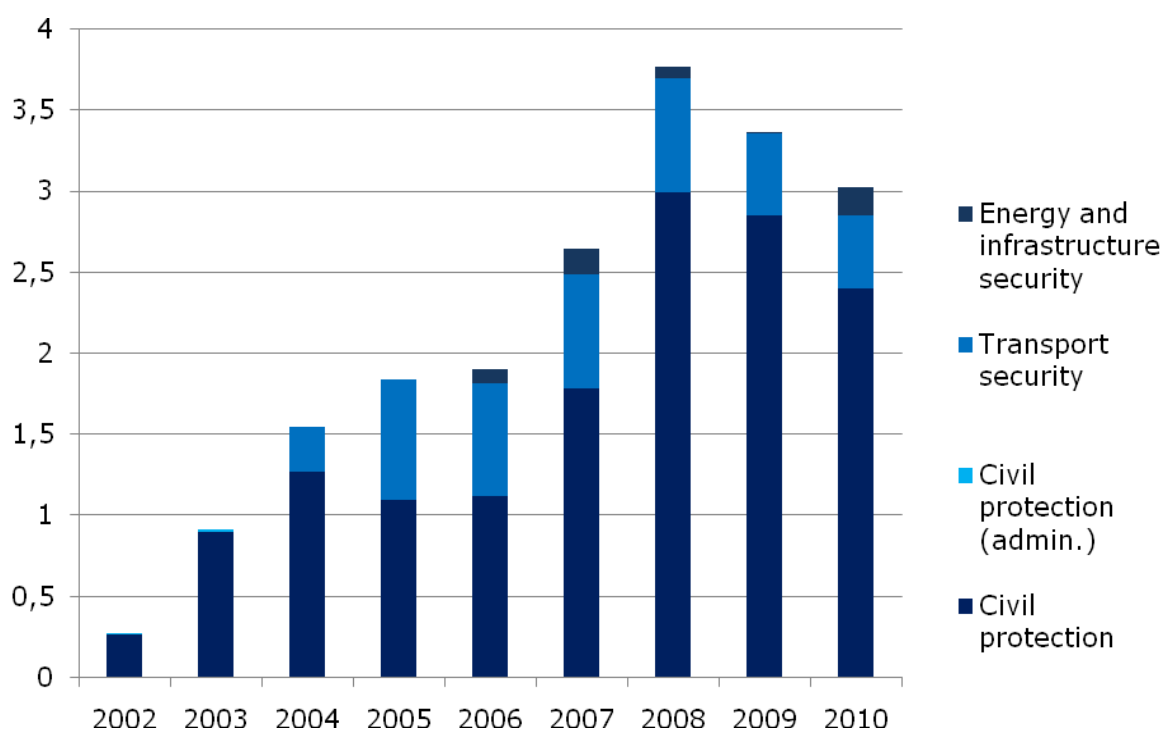
<sup>20</sup> *ibid.*, p. 652, 653.

- However, this post lays more particular emphasis on the *"installations and infrastructures of the European system of energy generation and transmission"*<sup>21</sup>.

## Conclusions

- This factsheet assembles those EU measures aimed at protecting EU citizens and critical networks from terrorist acts. These measures for the main part are aimed at enhancing both safety and security. Furthermore, the security focus within these measures is broader than terrorism, but also on other security related risks.
- Therefore, a percentage has been applied to determine the CT share of a particular measure. We acknowledge that this percentage could to a certain extent be arbitrary. Spending on protection increases between 2002 and 2008; afterwards, it gradually decreases as a result of declining spending on civil protection programmes.

**Figure 2: Estimated costs of CT policies between 2002 and 2010 in €m, excl. CBRN**



<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 654.

**Selected budgetary titles<sup>22</sup>:**

- B4-3 0 8/07 03 06 01/07 04 01: Community action programme in the field of civil protection  
This title is, in part, the forerunner of the PPPR action plan. It focuses, i.a., on “enhancing the response capacity of Member States facing terrorist and chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear threats”<sup>23</sup>. As it is part of a larger emergency contingency plan, the assessed attributed percentage is **20%**.
- B4-3 0 8 A: Community action programme in the field of civil protection - Expenditure on administrative management  
See the above; the assessed attributed percentage is **20%**.
- 06 02 03 02/06 07 01: Transport security/safety  
This post is intended to “improve the security of inland, air and sea transport”, in part by taking those measures “to prevent malicious acts in the transport sector, with particular reference to the carriage of hazardous goods and infrastructure” and “the establishment and operation of a corps of inspectors to check security at airport and port installations in the Member States”<sup>24</sup>. As the CT share in the overall policy objectives is relatively small, the assessed attributed percentage is **20%**.
- 06 07 04: Security of energy installations and infrastructures  
This post is intended to take measures “to prevent malicious acts in the energy sector, with particular reference to the installations and infrastructures of the European system of energy generation and transmission”<sup>25</sup>. As the CT share is relatively small, its assessed attributed percentage is **20%**.

On the basis of the posts selected above and the assessed attributed percentages, the following numbers, listed in Table 2, form the basis of Figure 2.

**Table 2: Detailed calculations of the budget numbers**

	Generic amount	Assessed attributed percentage	Adjusted amount
<b>2002<sup>26</sup></b>			
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01 [B4-3 0 8])	1.328.000	20	265.600
Community action programme in the field of civil protection - Expenditure on administrative management (B4-3 0 8 A)	72.000	20	14.400
<b>Subtotal 2002</b>			<b>280.000</b>
<b>2003<sup>27</sup></b>			

<sup>22</sup> Some titles recur in several budgets under different numbers; these have been indicated by ‘/’ (e.g. 06 02 03 02/06 07 01). The ‘B’-numbers refer to the budget title in the 2002 and 2003 budget.

<sup>23</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006, title 07 03 01.

<sup>24</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union’s general budget for the financial year 2010, p. 652, 653.

<sup>25</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union’s general budget for the financial year 2010, p. 654.

<sup>26</sup> Numbers from the 2003 Budget. The 2002 Budget is not available online.

<sup>27</sup> OJ L 54, 28.02.2003, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003.

Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01 [B4-3 0 8])	4.500.000 <sup>28</sup>	20	900.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection - Expenditure on administrative management (B4-3 0 8 A)	102.000	20	20.400
<b>Subtotal 2003</b>			<b>920.400</b>
<b>2004<sup>29</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 02 03 02 )	1.400.000	20	280.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01)	6.350.000	20	1.270.000
<b>Subtotal 2004</b>			<b>1.550.000</b>
<b>2005<sup>30</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01 )	3.700.000	20	740.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01)	5.500.000	20	1.100.000
<b>Subtotal 2005</b>			<b>1.840.000</b>
<b>2006<sup>31</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01)	3.500.000	20	700.000
Security of energy installations and infrastructures (06 07 04 <sup>32</sup> )	435.000	20	87.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01)	5.610.000	20	1.122.000
<b>Subtotal 2006</b>			<b>1.909.000</b>
<b>2007<sup>33</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01)	3.500.000	20	700.000
Security of energy installations and infrastructures (06 07 04)	800.000	20	160.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 04 01)	8.940.000	20	1.788.000
<b>Subtotal 2007</b>			<b>2.648.000</b>
<b>2008<sup>34</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01)	3.500.000	20	700.000
Security of energy installations and infrastructures (06 07 04)	350.000	20	70.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 04 01)	15.000.000	20	3.000.000
<b>Subtotal 2008</b>			<b>3.770.000</b>
<b>2009<sup>35</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01)	2.530.000	20	506.000
Security of energy installations and	75.000	20	15.000

<sup>28</sup> This number is derived from the 2004 Budget.

<sup>29</sup> OJ L 53, 23.02.2004, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2004.

<sup>30</sup> OJ L 60, 08.03.2005, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2005.

<sup>31</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006.

<sup>32</sup> This post occurs for the first time in the 2006 Budget.

<sup>33</sup> OJ L 77, 16.03.2007, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2007.

<sup>34</sup> OJ L 71, 14.03.2008, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2008.

<sup>35</sup> OJ L 69, 13.03.2009, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2009.

infrastructures (06 07 04)			
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 04 01)	14.250.000	20	2.850.000
<b>Subtotal 2009</b>			<b>3.371.000</b>
<b>2010<sup>36</sup></b>			
Transport security/safety (06 07 01)	2.250.000	20	450.000
Security of energy installations and infrastructures (06 07 04)	900.000	20	180.000
Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 04 01)	12.000.000	20	2.400.000
<b>Subtotal 2010</b>			<b>3.030.000</b>

## Conclusions

- This factsheet assembles those EU measures aimed at protecting EU citizens and critical networks from terrorist acts. These measures for the main part are aimed at enhancing both safety and security. Furthermore, the security focus within these measures is broader than terrorism, but also on other security related risks.
- Therefore, a percentage has been applied to determine the CT share of a particular measure. We acknowledge that this percentage could to a certain extent be arbitrary. Spending on protection increases between 2002 and 2008; afterwards, it gradually decreases as a result of declining spending on civil protection programmes.

<sup>36</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010.

## FACTSHEET 1.2: CBRN

### Introduction

- Though the main responsibility for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) -policies lies with the Member States, the EU comes in play where (potential) crises have cross-border dimensions<sup>37</sup>.
- CBRN-actions focus on protection, crisis management and health policies.

### CBRN and CT

- With the 2005 'Prevent, Protect, Pursue, Respond' strategy, the EU incorporated CBRN into its fight against terrorism<sup>38</sup>. Again, emphasis is laid on preventing accessibility and proliferation, but with a special focus on terrorist groups and organisations.
- The CBRN-action plan<sup>39</sup> takes this approach further: current policies prioritise prevention, detection and preparedness and response vis-à-vis CBRN-weapons.

### CBRN and the budget

- As of 2005, CBRN policies relating to CT account for a substantial part of the EU-budget.
- The CBRN-action plan is mainly financed from existing sources, such as the Framework Programme and CIPS<sup>40</sup> (see also factsheets 3.1 and 3.2). Apart from these funding programmes, several titles in the budget combine CT and CBRN policies. Those budgetary titles that are (partially) related to counterterrorism have been graphed below.

### Sources

- Within the overall EU budget, a search has been performed using the keywords 'CBRN', and 'chemical', 'biological', 'radiological' and 'nuclear'.
- From the results list, two types of policies have been excluded. One, those policies focusing on CBRN safety, aimed at preventing natural disasters and (man-made) accidents. Two, those measures having a legal basis in the European WMD strategy. This strategy is "the main component of the EU external relations policy regarding

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<sup>37</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/ fight\\_against\\_terrorism/jl0030\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/ fight_against_terrorism/jl0030_en.htm), week 16/2011.

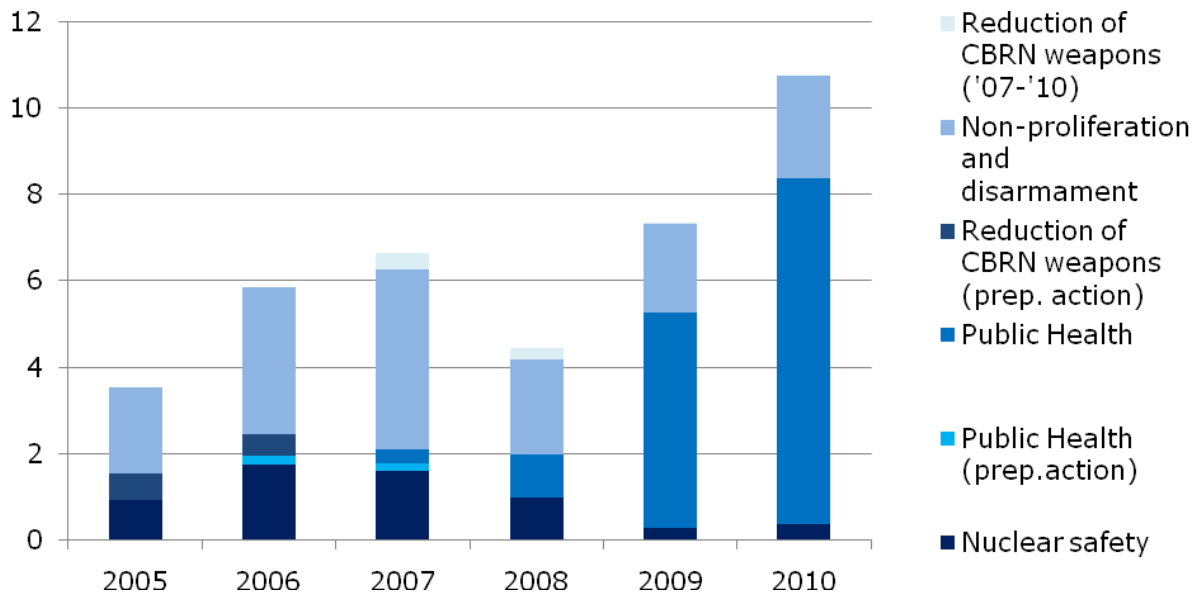
<sup>38</sup> Prevent, protect, pursue, respond, Council of the European Union, 30 November 2005: The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 14469/4/05, p. 11, 14.

<sup>39</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 24 June 2009 on Strengthening Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security in the European Union.

<sup>40</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/ fight\\_against\\_terrorism/jl0030\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/ fight_against_terrorism/jl0030_en.htm), week 16/2011.

CBRN<sup>41</sup>. External actions, also those concerning CT, fall outside the scope of this report<sup>42</sup>.

**Figure 3: Estimated costs of CT related CBRN programmes in €m**



#### Selected budgetary titles:

- 06 05 02: Nuclear safety (2006-2008)  
 This title covers those expenditures by the Commission “for collecting and processing information of all kinds needed for the analysis, definition, promotion, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the common policy on nuclear safety and security”<sup>43</sup>. As this title covers both nuclear safety and nuclear security, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **50%**.
- 06 05 02: Nuclear safety and protection against radiation (2009-2010)  
 This title covers both nuclear safety and nuclear security. The ‘protection against radiation’ appropriation, the major share of the security part, does not relate to counterterrorism. Therefore, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget for this title is **20%**.
- 06 07 02: Nuclear safety (2005)  
 As this title covers both nuclear safety and nuclear security, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **50%**.

<sup>41</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/ fight\\_against\\_terrorism/jl0030\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/ fight_against_terrorism/jl0030_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>42</sup> This exclusion does not apply entirely to title 19 06 02 02 (which falls under Chapter 19, ‘External Relations’) as part of its policy scope lies inside EU-borders. The same applies to title 19 03 02.

<sup>43</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union’s general budget for the financial year 2010, title 06 05 02.

- 17 03 04: Public Health - Preparatory action (2006-2007)

The purpose of the preparatory action in the field of public health is to draw up "public health emergency plans for unexpected health threats, such as ... bio-terrorism"<sup>44</sup>. As the contribution of this title to counterterrorism is relatively small, its assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **20%**.

- 17 03 06: Community action in the field of Health and Consumer protection - Public health (2007)

This appropriation is the forerunner of the 2008-2010 health programme. It aims, in part to "avoid threats to public health, for example arising from communicable diseases or chemical or biological attacks. Tackling such threats need to be coordinated effectively at EU level. The integration of the EU based on the principle of free movement increases the need for vigilance, to respond to major cross-border health threats such as ... bioterrorism"<sup>45</sup>. As its contribution to counterterrorism is relatively small, its assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is 20%.

- 17 03 06: Union action in the field of health (2008-2010)

The purpose of this program is threefold, one purpose being "to improve the capacity to react rapidly to health threats...an effective rapid response capability is needed to avoid threats to public health, for example arising from communicable diseases or chemical or biological attacks. Tackling such threats needs to be coordinated effectively at EU level. EU integration based on the principle of free movement increases the need for vigilance, in order to respond to major cross-border health threats such as avian flu, or bioterrorism"<sup>46</sup>. As the CT share of this title is 1/3 of the total number of policies involved, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **33,3%**.

- 19 02 12: Pilot project to reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (2005)

This programme is the preparation for what would later become title 19 06 02 02. Its assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **20%** (see also the description of title 19 06 02 02 below).

- 19 02 12: Preparatory action to reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (2006)

Policies in this area aim at "[financing] measures which contribute to the reduction of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological)...[and] operations to combat the proliferation of light arms and illicit arms trafficking"<sup>47</sup>. As this title is partially aimed at external relations, and not merely on the fight against terrorism, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **20%**.

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<sup>44</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006, title 17 03 04.

<sup>45</sup> OJ L 77, 16.03.2007, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2007, title 17 03 06.

<sup>46</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010, title 17 03 06.

<sup>47</sup> *ibid.*, title 19 06 02 02.

- 19 03 02: Non-proliferation and disarmament (2005-2010)

"This appropriation is intended to finance measures which contribute to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological)"<sup>48</sup>. Part of the scope of these policies lies within the EU. Its assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is therefore **20%**.

- 19 06 02 02: Preparatory action - Reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (2007-2010)

Policies in this area aim at "[financing] measures which contribute to the reduction of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological)...[and] operations to combat the proliferation of light arms and illicit arms trafficking"<sup>49</sup>. As this title is partially aimed at external relations, and not exclusively at the fight against terrorism, the assessed attributed percentage of the total budget is **20%**.

**Table 3: Detailed calculations of the CBRN-budget numbers**

	Generic amount	Assessed attributed percentage	Adjusted amount
<b>2005</b> <sup>50</sup>			
Nuclear safety (06 07 02)	1.900.000	50	950.000
Pilot project to reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 02 12)	3.000.000	20	600.000
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	10.000.000	20	2.000.000
<b>Subtotal 2005</b>			<b>3.550.000</b>
<b>2006</b> <sup>51</sup>			
Nuclear safety (06 05 02)	3.522.500	50	1.761.250
Public Health - Preparatory action (17 03 04)	1.044.000	20	208.800
Preparatory action to reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 02 12)	2.500.000	20	500.000
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	17.000.000	20	3.400.000
<b>Subtotal 2006</b>			<b>5.870.050</b>
<b>2007</b> <sup>52</sup>			
Nuclear safety (06 05 02)	3.200.000	50	1.600.000
Public Health - Preparatory action (17 03 04)	956.000	20	191.200

<sup>48</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006, title 19 03 02.

<sup>49</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010, title 19 06 02 02.

<sup>50</sup> OJ L 60, 08.03.2005, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2005.

<sup>51</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006.

<sup>52</sup> OJ L 77, 16.03.2007, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2007.

Community action in the field of Health and Consumer protection - Public health (17 03 06)	1.612.211	20	322.442
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	20.800.000	20	4.160.000
Preparatory action - Reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 06 02 02)	2.005.654	20	401.131
<b>Subtotal 2007</b>			<b>6.674.773</b>
<b>2008<sup>53</sup></b>			
Nuclear safety (06 05 02)	2.000.000	50	1.000.000
Union action in the field of health (17 03 06)	3.000.000	33,3	999.000
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	11.000.000	20	2.200.000
Preparatory action - Reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 06 02 02)	1.300.000	20	260.000
<b>Subtotal 2008</b>			<b>4.459.000</b>
<b>2009<sup>54</sup></b>			
Nuclear safety and protection against radiation (06 05 02)	1.500.000	20	300.000
Union action in the field of health (17 03 06)	15.000.000	33,3	4.995.000
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	10.190.000	20	2.038.000
Preparatory action - Reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 06 02 02)	150.000	20	30.000
<b>Subtotal 2009</b>			<b>7.363.000</b>
<b>2010<sup>55</sup></b>			
Nuclear safety and protection against radiation (06 05 02)	1.950.000	20	390.000
Union action in the field of health (17 03 06)	24.000.000	33,3	7.992.000
Non-proliferation and disarmament (19 03 02)	12.000.000	20	2.400.000
Preparatory action - Reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms (19 06 02 02)	n/a	-	-
<b>Subtotal 2010</b>			<b>10.782.000</b>

<sup>53</sup> OJ L 71, 14.03.2008, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2008.

<sup>54</sup> OJ L 69, 13.03.2009, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2009.

<sup>55</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010.

## Conclusions

- The attribution of a percentage to determine the CT share of that particular post, is based on an estimate made by the researchers based on the respective programs and have not been validated by the respective program owners.
- The main contributor to the rise in spending, from 2008/2009, is the 'public health' programme. This programme is specifically aimed at threats to public health resulting from CBRN-terrorism.

## FACTSHEET 2: EU AGENCIES

### Introduction

- On the following pages the CT costs incurred by Europol and Eurojust are displayed. The CT spending by Europol appear significantly larger than those incurred by Eurojust.

### Scope

- Excluded from the scope of these particular factsheets is CEPOL, due to its marginal activities in the field of CT. For similar reasons, the EDPS and EFRA have been left out.

Figure 4: Estimated costs made by Europol and Eurojust on CT in €m

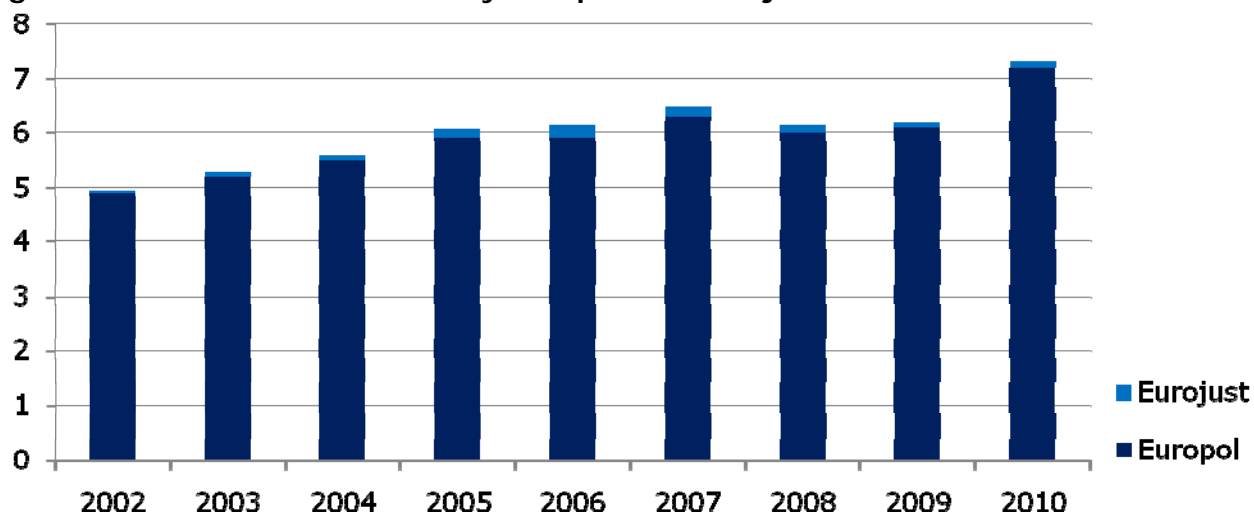


Table 4: Detailed calculations of CT spending by Europol and Eurojust in €m

	Europol	Eurojust	Total
2002	4,9	0,05	4,95
2003	5,2	0,09	5,29
2004	5,5	0,11	5,61
2005	5,9	0,18	6,08
2006	5,9	0,25	6,15
2007	6,3	0,18	6,48
2008	6,0	0,15	6,15
2009	6,1	0,09	6,19
2010	7,2	0,16	7,36

See factsheets 2.1 and 2.2 for a more in-depth analysis of these calculations.

## FACTSHEET 2.1: EUROPOL

### Introduction

- Europol is the European law enforcement agency facilitating the exchange of criminal intelligence between police, customs and security services. Its aim is to help achieve a safer Europe by supporting EU law enforcement agencies in their fight against international serious crime and terrorism<sup>56</sup>.
- The agency uses its unique information capabilities<sup>57</sup> and the expertise of 700 staff to identify and track the most dangerous criminal and terrorist networks in Europe. Europol furthermore houses the Liaison Bureau network, comprising representatives from the 27 Member States and Third Parties. These 130 officers have access to high security databases to facilitate investigations and enquiries from Member States<sup>58</sup> and Third Parties into organised crime and terrorist activity.

### Europol and CT

- The fight against terrorism is one of Europol's main priorities. Europol's counter terrorism unit supports Member States' investigations and manages information exchange between MS and other actors, through the provision of five analytical work files.
- Europol's counter terrorism capability can be reinforced in response to elevated threat levels or in response to terrorist attacks.
- Europol's Counter Terrorism Taskforce (CTTF) manages the information exchange between Member States and other actors. The CTTF, installed two months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, is designed to control databases and communication channels, provide threat assessments<sup>59</sup> and an annual Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT).
- The CTTF includes CT experts from the Member States<sup>60</sup>. A First Support Network purports to provide immediate support to any Member State suffering from a terrorist attack.
- As of 01-01-2010, Europol is an official EU-agency. It is now part of both the Inter-Service Group 'Community Capacity in Crisis Management', and the EU Emergency and Crisis Coordination Arrangements.

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?page=facts>, week 16/2011.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Europol Annual Report 2001, no page numbering, available at: <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?page=publar2001>, week 16/2011

<sup>60</sup> Europol Annual Report 2005, available at: [http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Annual\\_Reports/EuropolAnnualReport2005.pdf](http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Annual_Reports/EuropolAnnualReport2005.pdf), week 16/2011

## Sources

- To calculate the costs of Europol's counterterrorism activities, the annual budgetary reports as presented on its website have been used.
- From these budgets, total expenditures have been calculated by adding up those listed under parts A (Europol's expenditure) and C (host state expenditure). There is no part B in the budget.
- The numbers on the following page have been verified by Europol.

## Costs of Counterterrorism

- Figure 6 provides an insight in Europol's budget and spending from 2001-2010.
- In 2001, following the attacks in the US, the European Council called for Europol to set up a Counter Terrorist Task Force (CTTF). Additional funding of €3,16 m was made available to support this and other CT related activities.
- In 2004, following Madrid, Europol appointed 18 extra analysts for counterterrorism work. This was funded through re-prioritisation of the existing budget.
- Within the 2005 budget an increase of €1,74 was partly to cover expanded CT activities.
- Approximately 9% of Europol staff are involved in CT activities.
- More recently, for the 2011 budget, Europol received additional funding of €0,552 m to cover the extra costs related to the role given to Europol in respect of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP). This includes four new posts<sup>61</sup>.
- As stated by the Director of Europol, the percentage of the budget that can be attributed to CT related activities is 9%<sup>62</sup>. This figure applies mainly to the 2009 and 2010 budgets. Applying the percentage to earlier budgets is less reliable, due to differences in the financial regime between those periods. However, other indicators are failing.
- Figures will be presented on the following page.

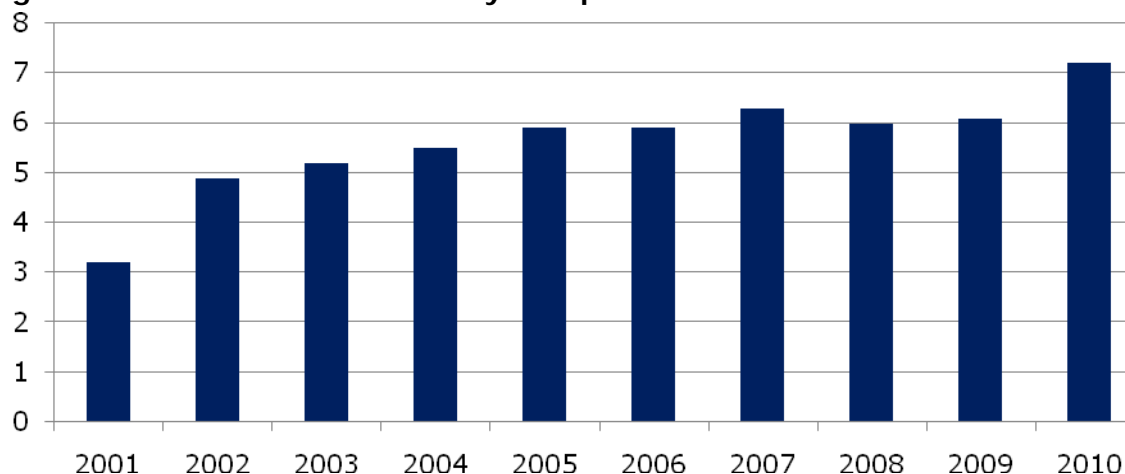
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<sup>61</sup> The numbers presented by these bullets were directly contributed by Europol itself.

<sup>62</sup> European Parliament, 19 April 2011. Hearing on EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges. See:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/vod/player?eventCode=20110419-1500-SPECIAL->

[LIBE&language=en&byLeftMenu=researchcommittee&category=COMMITTEE&format=wmv#anchor1.](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/vod/player?eventCode=20110419-1500-SPECIAL-LIBE&language=en&byLeftMenu=researchcommittee&category=COMMITTEE&format=wmv#anchor1)

**Figure 5: Estimated costs made by Europol on CT in €m****Table 5: Total annual budget and detailed calculations of Europol's CT share in €m**

	Total expenditure	CT share
2001 <sup>63</sup>	35,4	3,2
2002 <sup>64</sup>	54,6	4,9
2003 <sup>65</sup>	57,6	5,2
2004 <sup>66</sup>	61,0	5,5
2005 <sup>67</sup>	65,8	5,9
2006 <sup>68</sup>	66,0	5,9
2007 <sup>69</sup>	70,4	6,3
2008 <sup>70</sup>	66,4	6,0
2009 <sup>71</sup>	68,0	6,1
2010 <sup>72</sup>	80,1	7,2

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?page=publar2001#FINANCE>, week 16/2011. No Budget is available online for 2001.

<sup>64</sup> OJ C 194, 10.07.2001, (2001/C 194/01) Budget for 2002 for Europol, p. 6/7.

<sup>65</sup> OJ C 179, 27.07.2002, (2002/C 179/01), Budget for 2003 for Europol, p. 5/6.

<sup>66</sup> OJ C 152, 28.06.2003, (2003/C 152/04), Budget for 2004 for Europol. 12/13.

<sup>67</sup> OJ C 187, 22.07.2004, (2004/C 187/01), Europol Draft Budget 2005, Adopted by the Council on 28 June 2004, p. 5/6.

<sup>68</sup> OJ C 174, 14.07.2005, (2005/C 174/01), Budget for 2006 for Europol, p. 5/6.

<sup>69</sup> OJ C 180, 02.08.2006, (2006/C 180/01), Budget for 2007 for Europol, p. 5/6.

<sup>70</sup> OJ L 204, 04.08.2007, (2007/550/JHA), Budget for 2008 for Europol, p. 10/12.

<sup>71</sup> OJ L 178, 05.07.2008, (2008/554/JHA), Budget for 2009 for Europol, p. 49/51.

<sup>72</sup> Europol Final Budget and Staff Establishment Plan 2010 File no. 2210-262, available at <http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Budget/Budget%20and%20Staff%20Establishment%20Plan%202010.pdf>, week 16/2011, p. 4.

## FACTSHEET 2.2: EUROJUST

### Introduction

- Eurojust was created in February 2002, in order to ensure “the optimal co-ordination of action for investigations and prosecutions covering the territory of more than one Member State”<sup>73</sup>.
- At the head of Eurojust presides the College, consisting of delegates from each Member State. These delegates are e.g. national prosecutors, magistrates, or police officers<sup>74</sup>.

### Eurojust and CT

- The 9/11 terrorist attacks proved to be the trigger to set up a “judicial coordination unit”, i.c. Eurojust<sup>75</sup>.
- The fight against terrorism, particularly the financing of terrorism, cyber-terrorism and chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, is a primary focus area for Eurojust, even though the number of terrorism cases dealt with is relatively small<sup>76</sup>.
- Like Europol, Eurojust has a special ‘Counterterrorism Team’ to coordinate policies in this particular area<sup>77</sup>. Europol’s Counter Terrorist Team, however, is much larger in terms of personnel than Eurojust’s.
- Eurojust’s CT activities focus on seven areas<sup>78</sup>: (1) judicial cooperation, (2) improvement of the interaction between counterparts dealing with terrorism issues, (3) improvement of interaction with Third States, (4) creating a legal database, (5) initiation of a judicial database on terrorism, (6) financing of terrorism and (7) cyber-terrorism.

### Sources

- In order to quantify Eurojust’s CT activities, both the annual reports and final accounts from 2003-2010 have been used. The 2002 numbers have been derived from the 2003 budget, as the 2002 budget is not available online. These numbers have consequently been reviewed by Eurojust.
- Following a suggestion of Eurojust, Title 3 of each annual budget has been used as the basis from which to derive the share of CT related costs. Title 3 – operations –

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<sup>73</sup> <http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/index.htm>, week 16/2011.

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/about.htm>, week 16/2011.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2002, available at:

[http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2002/QP-AA-03-001-EN-C.PDF](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2002/QP-AA-03-001-EN-C.PDF), week 16/2011, p. 12.

<sup>77</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2004, available at:

[http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2004/Annual\\_Report\\_2004\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2004/Annual_Report_2004_EN.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 24.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., p. 24; Eurojust Annual Report 2005, available at:

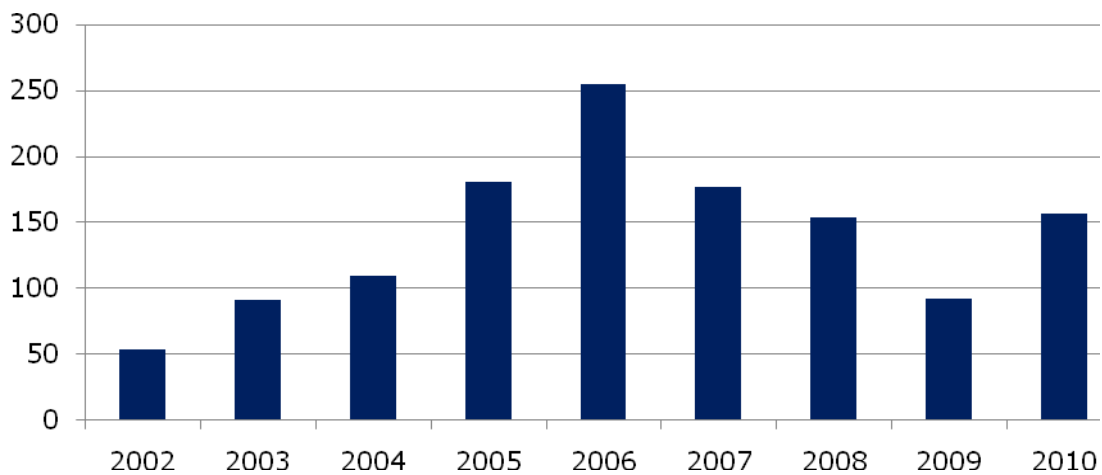
[http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2005/Annual\\_Report\\_2005\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2005/Annual_Report_2005_EN.pdf),

includes the budget allocated for operational work, including missions and travel. Using title 3 as a basis excludes a large part of staffing costs, building costs as well as IT software and hardware.

## Costs of Counterterrorism

- As the final accounts do not clarify the CT share in the total expenditures, the percentage of terrorism cases of the total number of cases has been calculated.<sup>79</sup> Eurojust mentioned that tracing CT related expenses more specifically for the purposes of this study would require extensive manual research.
- This percentage has then been taken from the total expenses for that same year. The assumption is that all cases have a similar financial impact, e.g. that the cost of a terrorism case is equal to that of a money laundering case. As this is an assumption, these numbers should be used prudently.

**Figure 6: Estimated costs of Eurojust on CT x 1000 €**



week 16/2011, p. 35.

<sup>79</sup> Eurojust has indicated that this is a rather short-cut methodology. However, it also notes that it has no means to track-back the costs of terrorism cases. Therefore, we have chosen to maintain this method.

**Table 6: Detailed calculations of Eurojust's CT share in €**

	Total no. of cases	Terrorism cases (%)	Total amount under title 3 of the annual budget <sup>80</sup>	Terrorism budget
<b>2002</b>	202 <sup>81</sup>	18 <sup>82</sup> (8,9%)	606.000	53.934
<b>2003</b>	316 <sup>83</sup>	18 <sup>84</sup> (5,7%)	1.604.500	91.457
<b>2004</b>	465 <sup>85</sup>	33 <sup>86</sup> (7,1%)	1.539.018	109.270
<b>2005</b>	588 <sup>87</sup>	25 <sup>88</sup> (4,3%)	4.201.026	180.644
<b>2006</b>	771 <sup>89</sup>	44 <sup>90</sup> (5,7%)	4.471.922	254.900
<b>2007</b>	1085 <sup>91</sup>	34 <sup>92</sup> (3,1%)	5.699.080	176.671
<b>2008</b>	1193 <sup>93</sup>	31 <sup>94</sup> (2,6%)	5.933.111	154.261
<b>2009</b>	1372 <sup>95</sup>	21 <sup>96</sup> (1,5%)	6.126.154	91.892
<b>2010</b>	1424 <sup>97</sup>	28 <sup>98</sup> (2,0%)	7.816.151	156.323

<sup>80</sup> The numbers in this column have been provided by Eurojust.

<sup>81</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2002, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2002/QP-AA-03-001-EN-C.PDF](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2002/QP-AA-03-001-EN-C.PDF), week 16/2011, p. 4.

<sup>82</sup> *ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>83</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2003, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2003/Euj%20008%20Annual%20Report%20EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2003/Euj%20008%20Annual%20Report%20EN.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 33.

<sup>84</sup> *ibid.*, p. 33.

<sup>85</sup> If 33 cases represent 7% of the total number of cases, the total number of cases is 465.

<sup>86</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2004, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2004/Annual\\_Report\\_2004\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2004/Annual_Report_2004_EN.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 44.

<sup>87</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2005, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2005/Annual\\_Report\\_2005\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2005/Annual_Report_2005_EN.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 30.

<sup>88</sup> *ibid.*, p. 32.

<sup>89</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2006, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2006/Annual\\_Report\\_2006\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2006/Annual_Report_2006_EN.pdf), p.24.

<sup>90</sup> *ibid.* p. 27.

<sup>91</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2007, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2007/Annual\\_Report\\_2007\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2007/Annual_Report_2007_EN.pdf), p. 13.

<sup>92</sup> *ibid.*, p. 26.

<sup>93</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2008, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2008/Annual\\_Report\\_2008\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2008/Annual_Report_2008_EN.pdf), p. 11.

<sup>94</sup> The Annual Report of 2008 lists 39 cases; however, this number is corrected in the Annual Report of 2009 to 31 cases. This correction has been confirmed by Eurojust.

<sup>95</sup> Eurojust Annual Report 2009, available at: [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press\\_releases/annual\\_reports/2009/Annual\\_Report\\_2009\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press_releases/annual_reports/2009/Annual_Report_2009_EN.pdf), p. 14.

<sup>96</sup> *ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>97</sup> The total number of (terrorism) cases was provided by Eurojust.

<sup>98</sup> This number has been provided by Eurojust.

## FACTSHEET 3: CT RELATED FUNDING

### Introduction

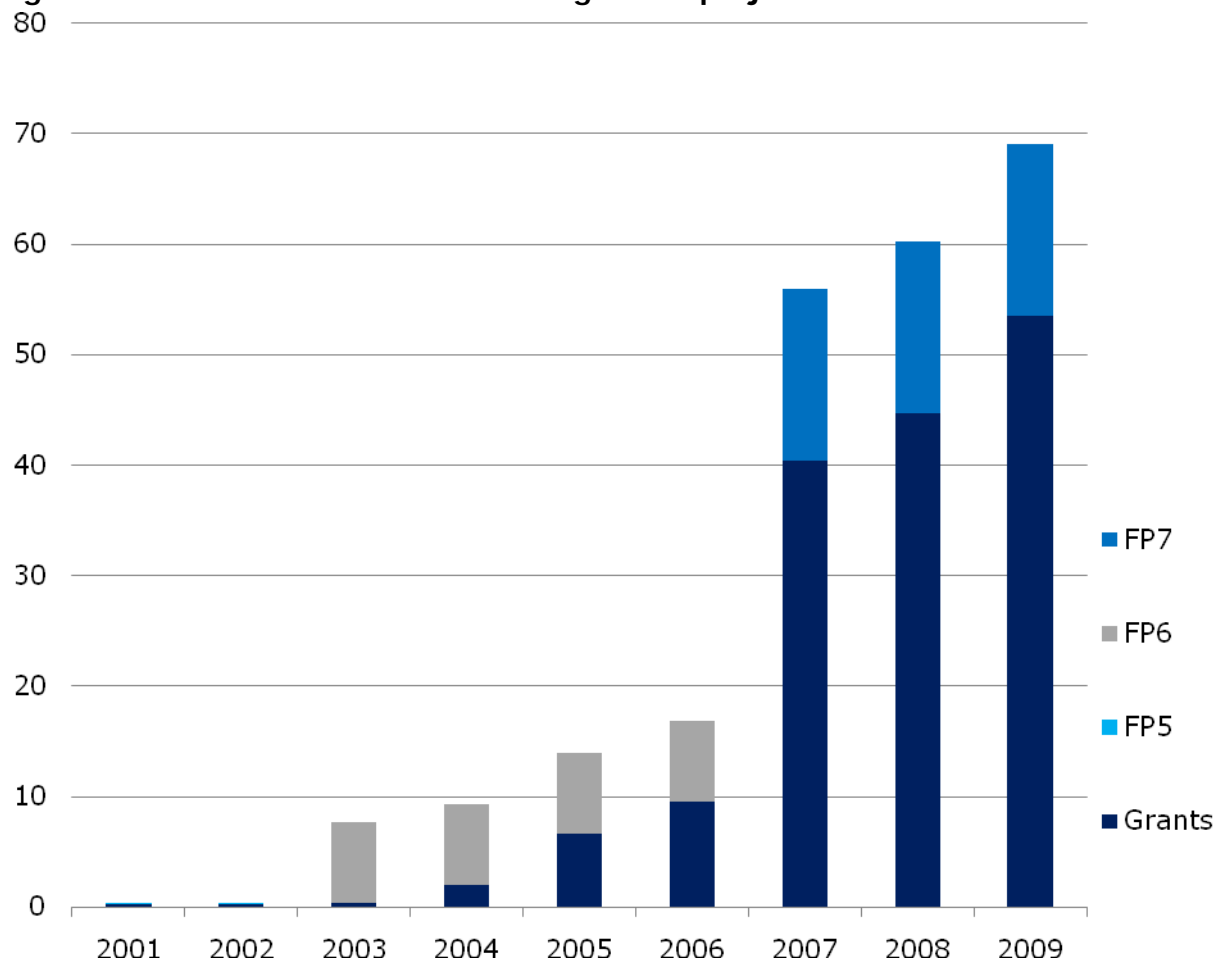
- The EU's funding structure, relevant to this report, consists of two separate strands.
- One: Framework Programmes. Funding from these sources is completely dedicated to "research-related EU-activities"<sup>99</sup>. The time span of this study covers the end of Framework Programme 5 (FP5; 1998-2002) Framework Programme 6 (FP6; 2003-2006) and Framework Programme 7 (FP7; 2007-2009(3)). The Framework Programmes shall be discussed in factsheet 3.1.

**Figure 7: Timeline EU-funding**

Framework Programme 5	Framework Programme 6					Framework Programme 7				<i>R&amp;D Funding</i>		
OISIN II	AGIS					Security and Safeguarding Liberties				<i>Funding from DG JHA</i>		
Falcone												
Grotius												
<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>			

- Two: Annual grants, awarded by DG's Home and Justice. The time span of this report covers the following programmes: OISIN II, Falcone and Grotius (all 2001-2002), AGIS (2003-2006) and Security and Safeguarding Liberties (2007-2010). The Annual grants shall be discussed in factsheet 3.2.
- The time span of these programmes is displayed in the figure below.
- As the 2010 expenditures are not yet fully known, calculations have been made up to 2009.

<sup>99</sup> [http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/understand\\_en.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/understand_en.html), week 16/2011.

**Figure 8: Estimated costs of EU-funding for CT projects<sup>100</sup> in €m****Table 7: Estimation of EU-funding for CT projects per programme in €m**

	Grants (incl. admin)	Framework Programme	Total
<b>2001</b>	0,32	0,03	0,35
<b>2002</b>	0,36	0,03	0,39
<b>2003</b>	0,38	7,34	7,72
<b>2004</b>	1,94	7,34	9,28
<b>2005</b>	6,59	7,34	13,93
<b>2006</b>	9,53	7,34	16,87
<b>2007</b>	40,75	15,61	56,36
<b>2008</b>	45,21	15,61	60,82
<b>2009</b>	54,10	15,61	69,71

See factsheets 3.1 and 3.2 for a more in-depth analysis of these programmes.

<sup>100</sup> In the chart, the funding from OISIN, Falcone and Grotius has been added up. Otherwise, differences between those three programmes and FP 6 and 7, and SSL respectively becomes too large to be visualized.

## FACTSHEET 3.1: FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES

### Introduction

- Framework Programmes aim at “[s]trengthening the scientific and technological bases of industry and encourage its international competitiveness while promoting research activities in support of other EU policies”<sup>101</sup>.
- Each Framework Programme (FP) has its own prioritised themes and budget. As only two projects funded from FP 5 were related to counterterrorism, its policy details are left out of this factsheet.
- For FP 6 (2003-2006), the budget was €17,5 billion. Its central themes were:
  - (1) Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health;
  - (2) Information society technologies;
  - (3) Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based functional materials, new production processes and devices;
  - (4) Aeronautics and Space;
  - (5) Food quality and safety;
  - (6) Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems, and
  - (7) Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society<sup>102</sup>.
- For FP 7 (2007-2013), the budget is €53,2 billion. Research performed under FP 7 is grouped around:
  - (1) Cooperation;
  - (2) People;
  - (3) Ideas;
  - (4) Capacities, and
  - (5) Nuclear research<sup>103</sup>.

The main focus is placed on ‘cooperation’, focusing on themes such as health, energy, space and security<sup>104</sup>.

### Framework Programmes and CT

- Applications for funding from a Framework Programme have to fall within one of the priority areas. In both FP6 and FP7, research related to CT has been funded.

### Approach

- In order to calculate the amount of funding from FP 5, 6 and 7 dedicated to CT, an electronic search has been performed using CORDIS. CORDIS is the EU’s online Research and Development Information Service.

<sup>101</sup> The Sixth Framework Programme in brief, December 2002 Edition, available at : [http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/pdf/fp6-in-brief\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/pdf/fp6-in-brief_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 1.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid., p. 3-4.

<sup>103</sup> The Seventh Framework Programme, Taking European Research to the Forefront, European Commission 2007, available at [http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/pdf/fp7-brochure\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/pdf/fp7-brochure_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 2, 9.

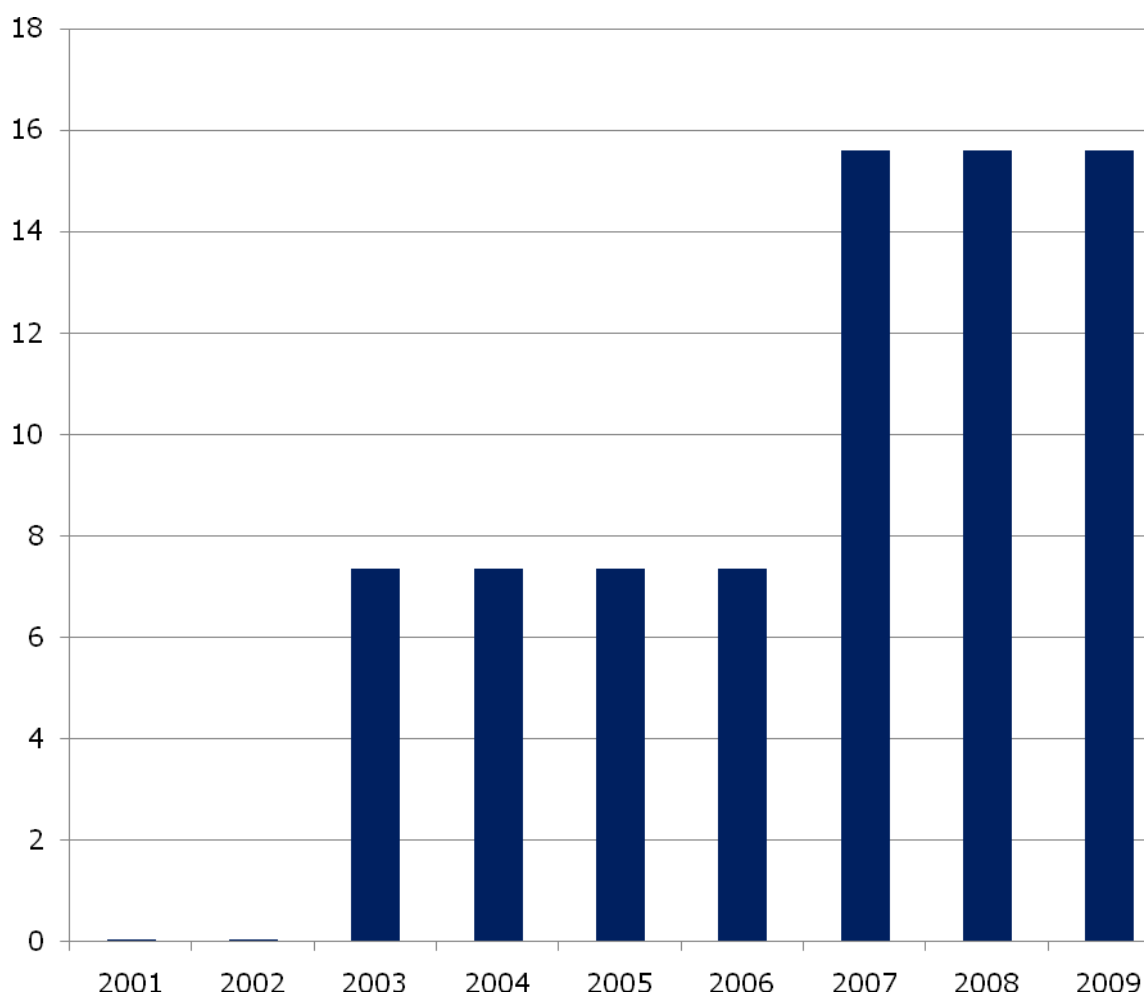
<sup>104</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index\\_en.cfm?pg=cooperation](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=cooperation), week 16/2011.

- Using the keyword 'terrorism' resulted in a list of 61 projects (see next page). The accompanying project descriptions have accordingly been judged on their relation to CT.
- Based on these project descriptions, the amount of funding of the 'matching' projects has been added up. Some projects had no funding amount attached to them.

## Results

- For Framework Programme 6, this resulted in a total amount of €29.345.118,- spent on CT related research.
- For Framework Programme 7, this resulted in a total amount of €46.817.140,- spent on CT related research between 2007 and 2009.
- To facilitate comparisons with other spending on CT, the approximately €29 m spent on FP6 has been divided equally over the four years concerned (2003-2006), resulting in an annual spending of €7.336.279,5. The same has been done for FP 5 and FP 7.

**Figure 9: Estimated costs of funding from FP5, 6 and 7 in €m**



**Table 8: Detailed calculations of CT related FP5, FP6 and FP7 funding projects**

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>Framework Programme 5</b>		
Strengthening Global Practices for Protecting Nuclear Material	HUMAN POTENTIAL	0
Numat	HUMAN POTENTIAL	128.160
	<b>FP 5</b>	<b>128.160</b>
<i>Framework Programme 6</i>		
Biometrics revisited for security, dependability and confidence	FP6-MOBILITY	244.368
European Union Internal Security Governance	FP6-MOBILITY	657.243
Multiple sensor based systems for the safety and security related applications	FP6-MOBILITY	584.608
Distributed crisis management using remote collaboration technologies	FP6-MOBILITY	251.837
Renewables' contribution and a framework for quantification of energy security	FP6-MOBILITY	145.617
A coordination action on ICT vulnerabilities of power systems and the relevant defence methodologies	FP6-IST	480.000
Stimulating SME's Faced with research issues regarding global security Challenge in Europe	FP6-INNOVATION	1.637.705
Coordinating national research programmes on security during major events in Europe	FP6-COORDINATION	1.800.000
Transnational Terrorism, Security and the Rule of Law	FP6-CITIZENS	700.000
Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region	FP6-CITIZENS	844.140
Land and sea integrated monitoring for European security	FP6-AEROSPACE	11.928.618
Container Handling in Intermodal Nodes - Optimal and Secure	FP6-SUSTDEV	1.499.985
An innovative RFID security SEAL for aircraft galley trolleys	FP6-SME	999.480

An innovative, ultra low cost, high performance, monolithic millimeter wave imager module to increase the safety of European citizens	FP6-SME	1.122.161
Biological agents: Strengthening the Adequate response to deliberate releases by the establishment of a Framework European-wide.	FP6-POLICIES	801.000
Cross-sectorial observations of threat perceptions and research priorities in European Biological Homeland Security	F6-POLICIES	500.000
Anthrax and Beyond - European research networking activities to develop safe products and policies to protect our citizens from the threat of anthrax attacks and other agents of bioterrorism	FP6-POLICIES	680.000
Genomic inventory, forensic markers, and assessment of potential therapeutic and vaccine targets for viruses relevant in biological crime and terrorism	FP6-POLICIES	743.141
Development of a "Tandem" chemosensor system based on both highly selective and highly sensitive innovative materials: Application to ultra-trace detection of EXplosives	FP6-NMP	1.957.399
Extreme Events: Causes and Consequences	FP6-NEST	1.500.000
Geographies of terror and fear: forced displacement and black communities in Colombia	FP6-MOBILITY	267.816
Migrant "Illegality", race, and citizenship in the aftermath of "Homeland Security": The "War on Terrorism" at home in the US	FP6-MOBILITY	n/a <sup>105</sup>
Development of generic 'on site' molecular diagnostics for EU quarantine pests and pathogens	FP6-POLICIES	n/a
Enabling Techniques for the Development of a Novel Class of Protein Antibiotics	FP6-SME	n/a

<sup>105</sup> n/a in this context means that, based on the project description, this project is 'not applicable' to counterterrorism.

Genetic bio and dataBanking: Confidentiality and protection of data. Towards a European harmonisation and policy	FP6-SOCIETY	n/a
Biological diagnostic tools using microsystems and supersensitive magnetic detection	FP6-IST	n/a
Repression and deportation in the Stalin Era. The life and time of Iranian migrants in Caucasus	FP6-MOBILITY	n/a
Biological diagnostic tools using microsystems and supersensitive magnetic detection	FP6-IST	n/a
Repression and deportation in the Stalin Era. The life and time of Iranian migrants in Caucasus	FP6-MOBILITY	n/a
History and future of Europe seen through the lens of the figure of the barbarian	FP6-MOBILITY	n/a
Ventilation-based strategies to control terrorism involving chemical, biological, or radioactive (CBR) agents	FP6-MOBILITY	0 <sup>106</sup>
Self-Secured Networks	FP6-MOBILITY	0
S/T support for the implementation of GMO legislation	FP6-JRC	0
Support of Commission Services in Web Intelligence & Monitoring	FP6-JRC	0
	<b>FP6</b>	<b>29.345.118</b>
<i>Framework Programme 7</i>		
Blastworthy textile-based luggage containers for aviation safety	FP7-TRANSPORT	2.180.792
Security and decontamination of drinking water distribution systems following a deliberate contamination	FP7-SECURITY	5.266.871
A new agenda for European security economics	FP7-SECURITY	2.357.188
Comparative assessment of security-centered training curricula for first responders on disaster management in the EU	FP7-SECURITY	1.974.620

<sup>106</sup> '0' in this context means that no budget was listed in the project description.

Developing a crisis communication scorecard	FP7-SECURITY	799.174
Foresight of evolving security threats posed by emerging technologies	FP7-SECURITY	824.552
Optical technologies for the identification of explosives	FP7-SECURITY	2.487.556
Counter-terrorism crisis communications strategies for recovery and continuity	FP7-SECURITY	1.088.244
Underwater coastal sea surveyor	FP7-SECURITY	2.590.013
Automatic Detection of Abnormal Behaviour and Threats in crowded Spaces	FP7-SECURITY	3.229.034
Safety and Protection of built Infrastructure to Resist Integral Threats	FP7-SECURITY	3.497.684
The Railway-Industry Partnership for Integrated Security of Rail Transport	FP7-SECURITY	13.115.064
Strategic pan-European ballistics intelligence platform for combating organised crime and terrorism	FP7-SECURITY	2.395.000
Scientific Approach to Fighting Radical Extremism	FP7-SECURITY	2.906.600
Successful security policy transfer - How and when? A comparative study of EU, British and US Policy transfer to Greece on terrorism and organised crime	FP7-PEOPLE	146.876
Violence and subjectivity in a global movement: jihadi trajectories in the UK and Spain	FP7-PEOPLE	244.402
Contamination of food with biological agents: An integrated risk analysis and risk communication approach	FP7-PEOPLE	225.416
Cycles of political violence a comparative historical political-sociology analysis of Italy and Northern Ireland.	FP7-PEOPLE	141.337
How Terrorism Ends: A Comparative Analysis of Underground Organisations in Italy and Spain	FP7-IDEAS	146.717
Narratives of Terror and Disappearance. Fantastic Dimensions of Argentina' s Collective Memory since the Military Dictatorship	FP7-IDEAS	1.200.000
Living with Difference in Europe - Making	FP7-PEOPLE	n/a

Communities out of Strangers in an era of super-mobility and super-diversity		
Identification by isotopes of human provenancing	FP7-SECURITY	n/a
Detection technologies, terrorism, ethics and human rights	FP7-SECURITY	n/a
The Development and Validation of a Rapid Millifluidic DNA analysis system for forensic casework samples	FP7-SECURITY	n/a
Assessment of environmental accidents from a security perspective	FP7-SSH	n/a
Changing multilateralism: The EU as a global-regional actor in security and peace	FP7-SME	n/a
An Innovative RFID Security SEAL for Aircraft Galley Trolleys	FP7-SME	- (double FP6)
An Innovative, Ultra Low Cost, High Performance, Monolithic Millimeter Wave Imager Module to Increase the Safety of European Citizens	FP7-PEOPLE	- (double FP6)
The spread of nuclear weapons in the Middle East: dangerous scenarios and nonproliferation policies		0
	<b>FP7</b>	<b>46.817.140</b>

## FACTSHEET 3.2: ANNUAL GRANTS

### Introduction

- As the fight against terrorism is the main responsibility of the DG's Home and Justice, only grants directed from those DG's have been included in this factsheet.
- Under the multiannual frameworks (in this case, 2002-2006 and 2007-2013), funding programmes are established to "provide coherent support to the area of freedom, security and justice"<sup>107</sup>.
- The activities funded by these programmes range from annual seminars to the design of computer systems to share information on criminal records across the EU.

### CT and grants

- Within the context of this report, the following funding programmes have been searched for a relation with CT: OISIN II, Falcone and Grotius (all 2001-2002), AGIS (2003-2006) and Security and Safeguarding Liberties (2007-2009).
- Both OISIN, Falcone and Grotius aim at enhancing cooperation between police and custom services<sup>108</sup>, persons and organisations involved in fighting organised crime<sup>109</sup>, and legal practitioners in criminal law respectively<sup>110</sup>.
- AGIS commenced in 2003, replacing i.a. Grotius, Falcone and OISIN.
- Commencing in 2004 and 2005 respectively, the programmes 'Victims of terrorist acts' and 'Fight against terrorism' also fall under the headings of DG's JHA and have therefore been included in the grants list. The numbers for these programmes have been extracted from the annual budgets.
- For the duration of one year (2007), funds were also distributed to projects focusing on the "Prevention of and Response to violent Radicalisation".
- Security and Safeguarding Liberties (SSL) is the umbrella programme for the current multiannual framework. Under its heading, several funding schemes aim at different policy areas of the DG's Home and Justice.
- The most important of these SSL-schemes are CIPS ('Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security related risks') and ISEC ('Prevention of and fight against crime').

### Approach

- In order to retrieve those projects funded by OISIN, Falcone and Grotius, the annual working staff papers of 2001<sup>111</sup> and 2002<sup>112</sup> were searched, using the following

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<sup>107</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/intro/funding\\_intro\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/intro/funding_intro_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>108</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/oinis/funding\\_oinis\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/oinis/funding_oinis_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>109</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/falcone/funding\\_falcone\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/falcone/funding_falcone_en.htm), week 16/2011. Though CT and organised crime are separate policy areas, two CT related projects were funded from Falcone.

<sup>110</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/grotiuscriminal/funding\\_grotiuscriminal\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/expired/grotiuscriminal/funding_grotiuscriminal_en.htm), week 16/2011.

keywords: infrastructure protection; bombs/ explosives; radicalisation; CBRN; terrorism, terrorist, terror; maritime/airport security.

- The resulting list of projects is shown on the following page.
- The same search was performed on the AGIS project lists<sup>113</sup>.
- With regard to the SSL-programmes, CIPS and ISEC, the approach was slightly different. Contrary to the projects funded from Framework Programmes 5, 6 and 7, those funded from the Security and Safeguarding Liberties Programme are only listed by title<sup>114</sup>. To avoid arbitrary selections, we chose to include 80% of the total funded amount<sup>115</sup> in the final CIPS calculations. This high percentage is due to the character of the programme, which is mostly dedicated to counterterrorism activities.
- The same calculation has been applied to the projects funded by ISEC. Due to its character, which is only partly dedicated to counterterrorism activities, we chose to include 50% of the total funded amount in the final sum.
- The numbers of these programmes are drawn from the annual work programmes. These numbers, however, are the budgeted numbers, and do not reflect actual spending. The actual amount spend on CT related projects under CIPS and ISEC, could therefore be lower than represented in this factsheet.
- From the other SSL-programmes, such as the Criminal Justice Programme, several CT related programmes were also funded. These projects were selected on an individual basis, using the following keywords: infrastructure protection; bombs/ explosives; radicalisation; CBRN; terrorism, terrorist, terror; maritime/airport security.
- Administrative costs for all programmes are also included. Excluded are the administrative costs of the Criminal Justice programme, as only a few projects are CT related. The administrative share is therefore close to negligible. A list of the included projects can be found in Table 10. For 2010, no data on expenditures is yet available.

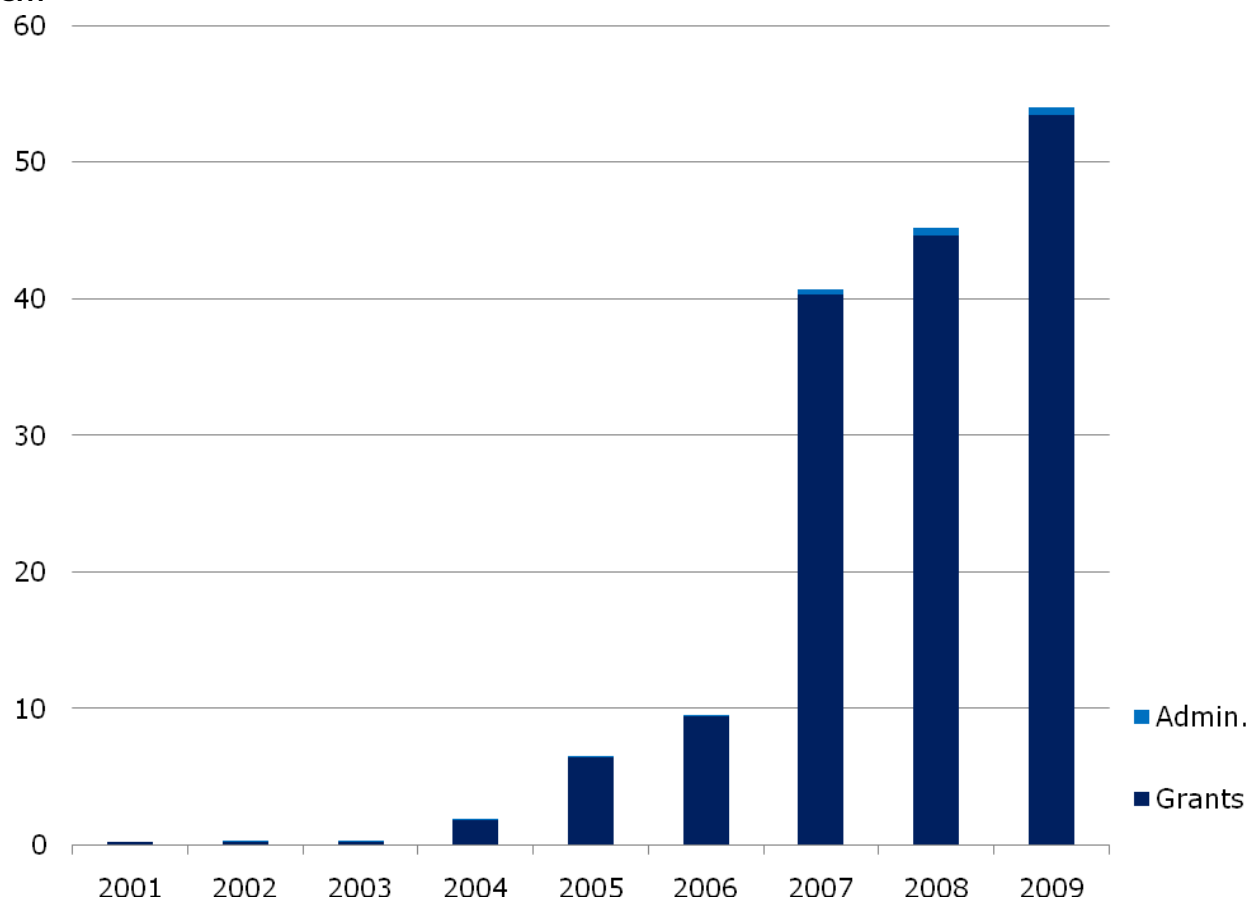
<sup>111</sup> Commission Staff Working Paper, Brussels, 14/03/2003, Fifth Report of the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Title VI programmes, year 2001, SEC(2003) 316.

<sup>112</sup> Commission Staff Working Paper, Brussels, 23/10/2003, Sixth Report on the implementation of the Title VI programmes, year 2002 (SEC(2003) 1176).

<sup>113</sup> Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 21/11/2006, Third annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the AGIS programme, year 2005, SEC(2006) 1535.

<sup>114</sup> The lists of annual grants from the different funding schemes can be found on the DG Home website under the heading 'funding': [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/intro/funding\\_intro\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/intro/funding_intro_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>115</sup> This total funded amount is the sum of all projects funded by this program, as can be found on the DG Home website.

**Figure 10: Estimated costs of funding from annual grants on CT in €m****Selected budgetary titles:**

- B5-8 2 0 A: Training, exchange and cooperation programmes in the fields of justice and home affairs – Expenditure on administrative management  
 This post concerns JHA-related funding programmes, such as Grotius and Falcone (see factsheet 3.2). In this factsheet, under the heading 'CT and grants' we explain why the contribution from these programmes to CT is marginal. Its assessed attributed percentage is therefore **20%**.
- 18 01 04 04: AGIS - Expenditure on administrative management  
 This post concerns administrative expenditures on one of the funding programmes from DG JHA. To calculate the 'CT percentage' of the administrative expenditure, we calculated the share of the CT related projects of the total AGIS-funding amount for each year. These calculations are presented in footnotes on this page.
- 18 01 04 16: Prevention, preparedness and consequences management of terrorism (CIPS)- Expenditure on administrative management.  
 This post concerns administrative expenditures on the CIPS programme, one of the funding programmes from SSL (see factsheet 3.2). As explained in factsheet 3.2, approximately **80%** of the CIPS programme is dedicated to CT.

- 18 01 04 17: Prevention of and fight against crime (ISEC)- Expenditure on administrative management  
This post concerns administrative expenditures on the ISEC programme, one of the funding programmes from SSL (see factsheet 3.2). As explained in factsheet 3.2, approximately **50%** of the CIPS programme is dedicated to CT.
- 18 05 04: Victims of terrorist acts  
This appropriation is intended to “support the financing of projects which are intended to help the victims of terrorist acts and/or their relatives to recover by means of social or psychological support provided by organisations and/or their networks, as well as projects which are intended to mobilise the public against terrorism in all its forms”<sup>116</sup>. As it is entirely CT related, its assessed assessed attributed percentage is **100%**.
- 18 05 06: Fight against terrorism  
The aim of this (pilot) project is “to tap the full potential of the fight against terrorism and to speed up the Community's activities to further improve the security of citizens and to combat terrorism, in particular by filling the gaps between the various existing community activities”<sup>117</sup>. As it is entirely CT related, its assessed assessed attributed percentage is **100%**.

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<sup>116</sup> OJ L 53, 23.02.2004, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2004.

<sup>117</sup> OJ L 60, 08.03.2005, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2005.

**Table 9: Detailed calculations of CT related projects funded by annual grants**

<b>Funding Programme</b>	<b>Project title/calculations</b>	<b>EU-funding</b>
<b>2001</b>		
<i>OISIN</i>		
2001/OIS/021	European Practical Exercise in a Technologically Hostile Environment	132.150
2001/OIS/022	Fight against terrorism financing network	86.700
2001/OIS/100	Operation Truck Stop	102.238
	<b>Subtotal 2001</b>	<b>321.088</b>
<b>2002</b>		
<i>OISIN</i>		
2002/OIS/027	Managing Critical Incidents: Joint tactical intervention procedures and exercises between anti-terrorist practitioners of special intervention units who manage critical incidents caused by terrorists.	31.871
2002/OIS/005	Air-Marshall	14.115
<i>GROTIUS</i>		
2002/GROP/047	Rédaction Et Publication D'un Ouvrage Scientifique: Terrorisme Et Responsabilité Pénale Internationale	110.000
<i>FALCONE</i>		
2002/FAL/106	Internationale Conference: Combating Organized Crime And Connected Forms Of Terrorism	86.928
2002/FAL/114	Dissemination/Seminar - Methods And Procedures Relating To Combating Organized Crime	44.492
	<b>Subtotal 2002</b>	<b>287.406</b>
<b>2003</b>		
JAI/2003/AGIS/028	International Symposium for Bomb Investigators and Bomb Disposal Personnel	28.145
JAI/2003/AGIS/043	Seminar DIAGORAS on the fight against international terrorism in relation with great athletic events	69.928
JAI/2003/AGIS/113	Improvement and dissemination of techniques in accessing protected/closed spaces	129.991
JAI/2003/AGIS/155	Conference of liaison officers of Member States posted to Balkans	74.844
JAI/2003/AGIS/181	Forum for Increasing Practical Co-operation and identification of best practice models for forensic solutions between Forensic Departments and Investigators	56.206
	<b>Subtotal 2003</b>	<b>359.114</b>

<b>2004</b>		
<i>AGIS</i>		
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 017 (9)	Co-operation between Financial Intelligence Units – specialized training practice in prevention and fight against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing	49.179
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 050 (26)	Pyto. PEFE: Seminario cuyo objeto es la determinación de las características idóneas de instalaciones dirigidas a la formación específica del Policía frente a incidencias terroristas, protección de personalidades, técnicas de tiro, etc	54.690
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 056 (30)	Joint Investigation Teams – An effective method in cross-border crime fighting	20.094
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 080 (44)	Judicial cooperation and fight against financing international terrorism	78.018
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 081 (45)	E-DIKE: European wide Development of Investigative Cooperation with Eurojust	176.702
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 097 (52)	Expertise collective des terrorismes en Europe: échanges entre chercheurs et services chargés de la lutte antiterroriste	99.292
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 148 (80)	European Judicial Area in use (II). The rules of evidence in criminal proceedings against transnational serious crime	74.782
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 177 (90)	Handling of international cooperation in criminal matters	52.192
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 182 (93)	Spotlight: New Approaches to Fighting Money Laundering	89.970
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 207 (107)	Illicit Trafficking and Criminal Use of CBRN Substances and Weapons	160.000
JAI/2004/AGIS/ 217 (108)	Project EUROPA - Seminario sobre los servicios marítimos y aduaneros de la Union Europea	72.000
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	1.000.000
	<b>Subtotal 2004</b>	<b>1.926.919</b>

<b>2005</b>		
JLS/2005/AGIS/004 (2)	EMEX - European Marksmen Exchange The Exchange of European Marksmen leader in cases of missions, equipment and order	51.275
JLS/2005/AGIS/006 (4)	Money Laundering - a cutting edge between Organized Crime and Terrorism? State of the art and a look at possible future trends by using the methodology of scenario building	60.700
JLS/2005/AGIS/007 (5)	EurOPs	123.962
JLS/2005/AGIS/029 (18)	EU Working Meeting "Fight against right-wing extremism/terrorism"	81.491
JLS/2005/AGIS/037 (21)	ATLAS - Integration der nationalen Antiterror-Einheiten der neuen EUMitgliedsstaaten in das Netzwerk Atlas	53.623
JLS/2005/AGIS/050 (26)	Operation PROTECT – a multi-agency counter-terrorism operation targeting radiological dispersal devices and other terrorist-related materials, moving into the EU in sea containers	40.903
JLS/2005/AGIS/053 (29)	Follow-up conference: Joint investigation teams - effective means in the crossborder fight against crime	22.015
JLS/2005/AGIS/071 (43)	International Safety Conference "Fighting international terrorism"	43.850
JLS/2005/AGIS/085 (47)	Optimisation of methods for identification of persons on photographs (photoidentification): A contribution to combat and prevention of crime in Europe	295.183
JLS/2005/AGIS/110 (59)	Victims of crime – European experiences in intervention for the support and protection of weaker subjects. A comparison between European cities.	115.200
JLS/2005/AGIS/113 (61)	The coordination of the inquiries about the matter of international terrorism	60.139
JLS/2005/AGIS/118 (65)	G-5 explosives control system for the prevention of and fight against terrorism	227.555
JLS/2005/AGIS/120 (67)	"The European Public Private Security Forum" Strengthening Security in the European Union	144.088
JLS/2005/AGIS/121 (68)	III European Seminar on private security	29.325
JLS/2005/AGIS/135 (77)	Project ALCÁNTARA	40.051
JLS/2005/AGIS/154 (87)	Development of a Standardised European Method of Entry Techniques in Crisis	66.109

	Situations - HEAT	
JLS/2005/AGIS/167 (95)	Joint Investigation Teams – Fight against serious cross-border (organised) crime and terrorism	51.100
JLS/2005/AGIS/194 (110)	Project "Minerva" - cycle of seminars for the training of law enforcement operators of administrations involved in the fight against money laundering, terrorism funding and linked criminal activities.	55.234
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	1.000.000
<i>Fight against terrorism</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 06	4.000.000
	<b>Subtotal 2005</b>	<b>6.561.803</b>
<b>2006</b>		
<i>AGIS</i>		
JLS/2006/AGIS/005	Entwicklung von instrumenten der Zusammenarbeit, von Strategien und Aktivitäten auf EU Ebene insbesondere mit Schweden, der Slowakia und Deutschland im Rahmen eines Gemeinsamen Ermittlungsteams auf Basis des EU-Rahmenbeschlusses 2002/465/JHA vom 13.6.02	456.691
JLS/2006/AGIS/023	Symposium international sur l'analyse et la detection des explosifs – 2007	155.316
JLS/2006/AGIS/039	Internationales Symposium des Bundeskriminalamtes für Sprengstoffermittlungsbeamte und Entschärfer	73.942
JLS/2006/AGIS/044	The sharing of best practice amongst EU counter terrorist professionals to prevent the acquisition by terrorists of the materials that they need to commit their attacks, utilising public and private partnerships	208.792
JLS/2006/AGIS/054	Terroristische Bedrohungen – Netzwerke gegen den Terror: Polizeiliches Einsatzmanagement zwischen Terrorismusprävention, Tataufklärung und Schadensbewältigung	27.230
JLS/2006/AGIS/057	Creation of a secure conduit for forensic intelligence in support of counterterrorism	54.749
JLS/2006/AGIS/065	State under pressure – capacity building of police forces to combat terrorism in Europe	59.062
JLS/2006/AGIS/136	Coopération international dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme – methodes de recherché et problématique de la prevue	99.365
JLS/2006/AGIS/180	Entrainement des unites de police (IPU/FPU) á l'exercice des prerogatives de	177.737

	police dans le cadre d'un deployment d'urgence sur une situation de crise au titre de la PESD	
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	1.200.000
<i>Fight against terrorism</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 06	7.000.000
	<b>Subtotal 2006</b>	<b>9.512.884</b>

<b>2007</b>		
CIPS	As the total spending on CIPS in 2007 was 12.700.000 <sup>118</sup> , 80% is equal to:	10.160.000
ISEC	As the total spending on ISEC in 2007 was 44.656.000 <sup>119</sup> , 50% is equal to:	22.328.000
Other	n/a	-
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	1.200.000
<i>Fight against terrorism</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 06	6.000.000
<i>Violent radicalisation</i> <sup>120</sup>		702.662
	<b>Subtotal 2007</b>	<b>40.390.662</b>
<b>2008</b>		
CIPS	As the total spending on CIPS in 2008 was 15.200.000 <sup>121</sup> , 80% is equal to:	12.160.000
ISEC	As the total spending on ISEC in 2008 was 50.900.000 <sup>122</sup> , 50% is equal to:	25.450.000
Other	Evaluation Counter-Terrorism legislation and Jurisprudence in the Criminal Justice area – Academy of European Law	239.437,68
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	460.000
<i>Fight against terrorism</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 06	6.400.000
	<b>Subtotal 2008</b>	<b>44.709.437,68</b>
<b>2009</b>		
CIPS	As the total spending on CIPS in 2009 was 17.700.000 <sup>123</sup> , 80% is equal to:	14.160.000
ISEC	As the total spending on ISEC in 2009 was 70.850.000 <sup>124</sup> , 50% is equal to:	35.425.000
Other	European Seminar on judicial practices in the field of terrorism, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, France	317.101
	Project of recognition? Support and	473.062

<sup>118</sup> Annual Work Programme 2007, Prevention, Preparedness, and consequence management of terrorism and other security related risks, available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work\\_programme\\_2007\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work_programme_2007_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 4.

<sup>119</sup> Prevention of and fight against crime, Annual Work Programme 2007, available at [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work\\_programme\\_2007\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work_programme_2007_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 2.

<sup>120</sup> Programme for the Prevention of and response to violent radicalization – 2007 call for proposals, available at [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/2004\\_2007/radicalisation/docs/awards\\_2007\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/2004_2007/radicalisation/docs/awards_2007_en.pdf), week 16/2011.

<sup>121</sup> Annual Work Programme 2008, Prevention, Preparedness, and consequence management of terrorism and other security related risks, available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work\\_programme\\_2008\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work_programme_2008_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 3.

<sup>122</sup> Prevention of and fight against crime Annual Work Programme 2008, available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work\\_programme\\_2008\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work_programme_2008_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 1.

<sup>123</sup> Annual Work Programme 2009, Prevention, Preparedness, and consequence management of terrorism and other security related risks, available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work\\_programme\\_2009\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/cips/work_programme_2009_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 3.

<sup>124</sup> Prevention of and fight against crime, Annual Work Programme 2009, available at [http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work\\_programme\\_2009\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isec/work_programme_2009_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 1.

	Solidarity with Victims of terrorism and the Violence of persecution, Ayuntamiento de donostia San Sebastian Palacio Goica, Spain	
<i>Victims of terrorist acts</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 04	600.000
<i>Fight against terrorism</i>	Budgetary post 18 05 06	2.500.000
	<b>Subtotal 2009</b>	<b>53.475.163</b>

**Table 10: Detailed calculations of administrative costs**

	Generic amount	Assessed attributed percentage	Adjusted amount
<b>2002</b> <sup>125</sup>			
Training, exchange and cooperation programmes in the fields of justice and home affairs – Expenditure on administrative management (B5-8 2 0 A)	360.000	20	72.000
<b>2003</b> <sup>126</sup>			
Training, exchange and cooperation programmes in the fields of justice and home affairs – Expenditure on administrative management (B5-8 2 0 A)	489.600	3,9 <sup>127</sup>	19.094,4
<b>2004</b> <sup>128</sup>			
AGIS - Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 04)	207.000	6,7 <sup>129</sup>	13.869
<b>2005</b> <sup>130</sup>			
AGIS - Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 04)	230.000	11,7 <sup>131</sup>	26.910
<b>2006</b> <sup>132</sup>			
AGIS - Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 04)	207.000	10,3 <sup>133</sup>	21.321
<b>2007</b> <sup>134</sup>			
Prevention, preparedness and consequences management of terrorism (CIPS)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 16)	140.000	80	112.000
Prevention of and fight against crime (ISEC)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 17)	504.000	50	252.000
<b>2008</b> <sup>135</sup>			
Prevention, preparedness and	180.000	80	144.000

<sup>125</sup> OJ L 54, 28.02.2003, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003. Numbers from the 2003 Budget. The 2002 Budget is not available online.

<sup>126</sup> OJ L 54, 28.02.2003, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003

<sup>127</sup> The total amount of AGIS-funded projects in 2003 is €9.299.798,26 (see page 8 of the First annual report to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the AGIS programme, year 2003). The total amount spend on CT related projects for the same year is €359.114,32 (see Factsheet 3.2), or 3,9%.

<sup>128</sup> OJ L 53, 23.02.2004, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2004

<sup>129</sup> The total amount of AGIS-funded projects in 2004 is €13.843.255,48 (see page 9 of the Second annual report to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the AGIS programme, year 2004). The total amount spend on CT related projects for the same year is €927.009,44 (see Factsheet 3.2), or 6,7%.

<sup>130</sup> OJ L 60, 08.03.2005, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2005

<sup>131</sup> The total amount of AGIS-funded projects in 2005 is €13.334.545,12 (see page 9 of the Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 21/11/2006, Third annual report to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the AGIS programme, year 2005). The total amount spend on CT related projects for the same year is €1.561.803,20 (see Factsheet 3.2), or 11,7%.

<sup>132</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006

<sup>133</sup> The total amount of AGIS-funded projects in 2006 is €12.746.895. As no annual report was available for this year, all projects have been added up. The total amount spend on CT related projects for the same year is €1.312.883,70 (see Factsheet 3.2), or 10,3%.

<sup>134</sup> OJ L 77, 16.03.2007, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2007.

<sup>135</sup> OJ L 71, 14.03.2008, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2008.

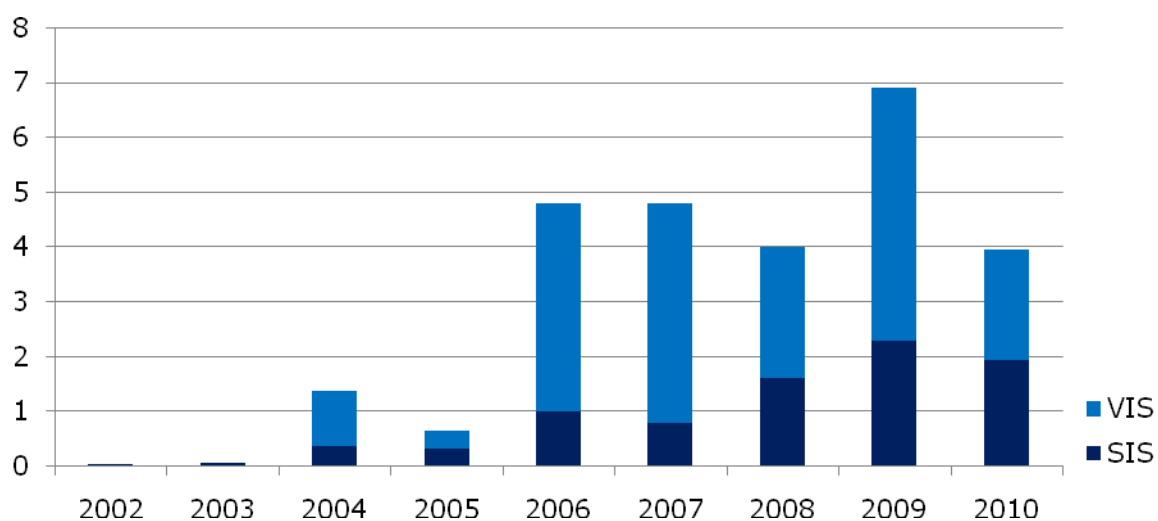
consequences management of terrorism (CIPS)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 16)			
Prevention of and fight against crime (ISEC)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 17)	720.000	50	360.000
<b>2009</b> <sup>136</sup>			
Prevention, preparedness and consequences management of terrorism (CIPS)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 16)	300.000	80	240.000
Prevention of and fight against crime (ISEC)- Expenditure on administrative management (18 01 04 17)	760.000	50	380.000

<sup>136</sup> OJ L 69, 13.03.2009, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2009.

## FACTSHEET 4: LARGE IT-SYSTEMS

- The following two factsheets will present the relation between CT and two large EU IT-systems: the Schengen Information System and the Visa Information System.
- The Schengen Information System, or SIS, consists of a database containing information on people and objects, submitted by the Member States of the Schengen area. This information is available to Eurojust, Europol and national judicial authorities.
- The Visa Information System, or VIS, consists of a central database containing personal data of third country nationals entering the Schengen area.

**Figure 11: Estimated costs of CT from SIS and VIS in €m**



**Table 11: Detailed calculations of CT from SIS and VIS in €m**

	SIS	VIS	Large IT-systems
2002	0,05	-	0,05
2003	0,08	-	0,08
2004	0,37	1	1,37
2005	0,32	0,33	0,65
2006	1	3,80	4,80
2007	0,80	4	4,80
2008	1,61	2,40	4,01
2009	2,30	4,60	6,90
2010	1,95	2	3,95

See factsheets 4.1 and 4.2 for a more in-depth analysis of these systems.

## FACTSHEET 4.1: SCHENGEN INFORMATION SYSTEM

### Introduction

- In June 1985, France, Germany and the Benelux countries decided to remove their internal borders and thereby facilitate the free movement of persons.
- The Schengen area gradually expanded: it now contains 25 Member States, including three non-EU Members (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland).
- To contribute to the free movement of persons and to improve judicial and police cooperation on criminal matters, the Schengen Information System (SIS) was set up in 1995<sup>137</sup>.
- The SIS is a database containing information on people and objects, submitted by the Member States of the Schengen area. It is used as a tracking system for police and judicial authorities of those Schengen members.
- Technological developments, legal changes due to the Treaty of Amsterdam, and the enlargement of the EU have necessitated the design of SIS II<sup>138</sup>.

### SIS and CT

- In 2004 and 2005, SIS was adapted to meet the challenges of the fight against terrorism<sup>139</sup>.
- The main adaptations concerned access of Europol, national members of Eurojust and national judicial authorities to the data contained in SIS. Furthermore, the list of objects for which alerts could be entered was expanded. An obligation for Member States to register every transferral of personal data to other (including third) parties was included.

### Sources

- In order to establish the annual costs of the Schengen Information System, the annual budgets have been consulted.

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<sup>137</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/ other/l33183\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/l33183_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*

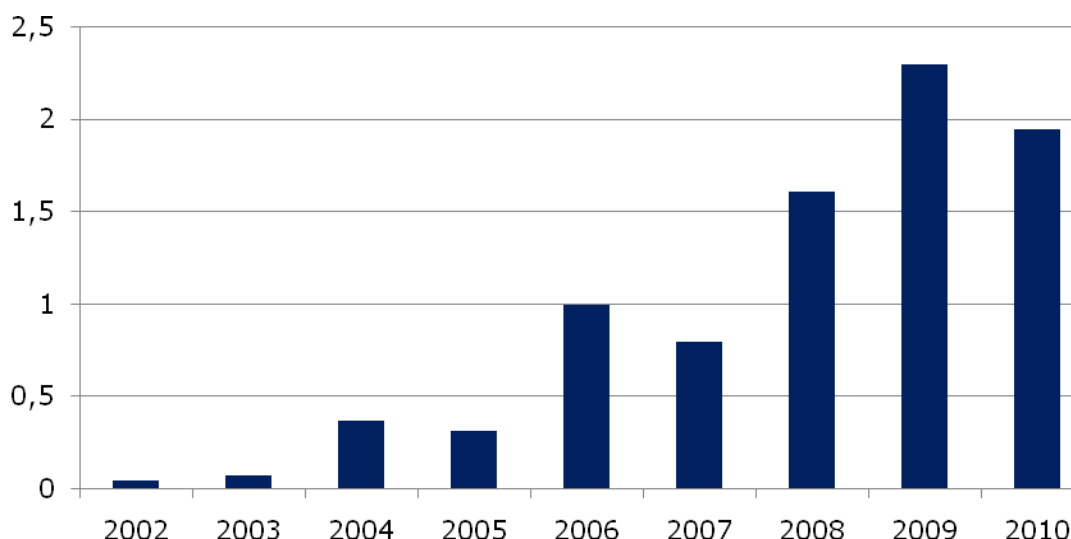
<sup>139</sup> These adaptations were made by the following decision and regulation: Council Regulation (EC) No 871/2004 of 29 April 2004 concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism; Council Decision 2005/211/JHA of 24 February 2005 concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism.

- Where applicable, the budgetary titles 'SIS I', 'SIS1+' and 'SIS II' have been added up to account for the total sum.

## Costs of Counterterrorism

- As the SIS contributes marginally to the fight against terrorism its assessed attributed percentage is 10%.

**Figure 12: Estimated annual CT spending of the Schengen Information System in €m**



**Table 12: Detailed costs of the Schengen Information System and its CT share in €m**

	Total costs	CT costs
2002	0,50 <sup>140</sup>	0,05
2003	0,75 <sup>141</sup>	0,08
2004	3,73 <sup>142</sup>	0,37
2005	3,20 <sup>143</sup>	0,32
2006	10 <sup>144</sup>	1
2007	8 <sup>145</sup>	0,80
2008	16,12 <sup>146</sup>	1,61
2009	23 <sup>147</sup>	2,30
2010	19,50 <sup>148</sup>	1,95

<sup>140</sup> OJ L 54, 28.02.2003, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003, B5-8 4 0.

<sup>141</sup> *ibid.* The 2002 figure is mentioned in the 2003 Budget.

<sup>142</sup> OJ L 53, 23.02.2004, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2004, 18 08 02.

<sup>143</sup> OJ L 60, 08.03.2005, Final Adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2005, 18 08 02.

<sup>144</sup> OJ L 78, 15.03.2006, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2006, 18 08 02.

<sup>145</sup> OJ L 77, 16.03.2007, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2007, 18 02 04.

<sup>146</sup> OJ L 71, 14.03.2008, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2008, 18 02 04.

<sup>147</sup> OJ L 69, 13.03.2009, Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2009, 18 02 04.

## FACTSHEET 4.2: VISA INFORMATION SYSTEM

### Introduction

- The Visa Information System, or VIS, is a central database containing personal data of third country nationals entering the Schengen area. As such, it improves the common visa system by preventing 'visa shopping', facilitating the fight against fraud and improving the EU countries' internal security<sup>149</sup>.
- The information contained in the database includes personal data, fingerprints and a photograph of the applicant, as well as previous applications.

### VIS and CT

- As stated in the Council Conclusions of March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the Visa Information System is vital "in order to achieve fully the aim of improving internal security and the fight against terrorism"<sup>150</sup>.
- The crucial role played by the VIS is, i.a., attested by Europol's access to its contents, for "preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist" acts<sup>151</sup>. The VIS is, thereby, part of larger set of measures that protect the borders of the EU, including SIS, FRONTEX and Passenger Name Records.

### Sources

- In order to establish the annual costs of the Visa Information System, the annual budgets have been consulted.
- As the VIS only became operational in 2004, the numbers of this factsheet concern the years 2004-2010<sup>152</sup>.

### Costs of Counterterrorism

- Though it is clear that the prevention of visa fraud and visa shopping is an important precondition for the prevention of terrorism, the Visa Information System's primary

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<sup>148</sup> OJ L 64, 12.03.2010, Definitive Adoption of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2010, 18 02 04.

<sup>149</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/free\\_movement\\_of\\_persons\\_asylum\\_immigration/l14517\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/free_movement_of_persons_asylum_immigration/l14517_en.htm), week 16/2011.

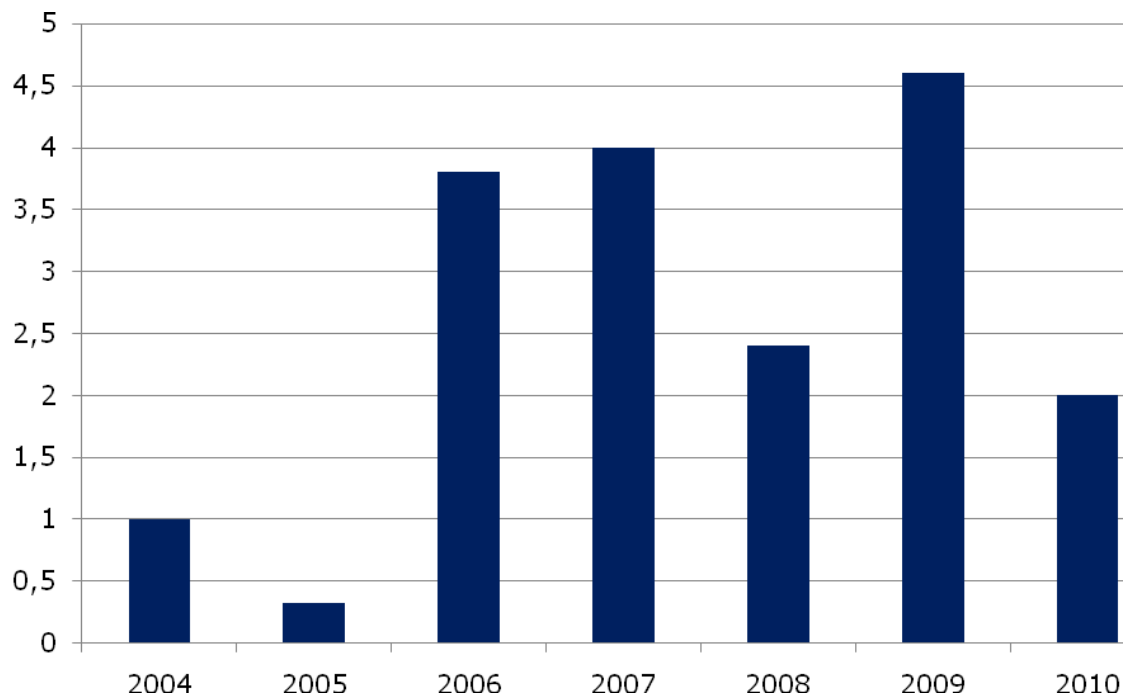
<sup>150</sup> Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, Development of the Schengen Information System II and possible synergies with a future Visa Information System (VIS), Brussels, 11.12.2003. COM(2003) 771 final, p. 25/26.

<sup>151</sup> *ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>152</sup> From 2004-2006, the budgetary title is 18 08 03; from 2007-2010 the budgetary title is 18 02 05.

function is not to contribute to counterterrorism. Therefore, the assessed attributed percentage of the VIS is 20%.

**Figure 13: Estimated annual CT spending of the Visa Information System in €m**



**Table 13: Detailed costs of the Visa Information System and its CT share in €m**

	Total costs	CT costs
<b>2004</b>	5	1
<b>2005</b>	1,65	0,33
<b>2006</b>	19	3,80
<b>2007</b>	20	4
<b>2008</b>	12	2,40
<b>2009</b>	23	4,60
<b>2010</b>	10	2

## **FACTSHEET 5: GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL**

- The following two factsheets will discuss the contributions of two divisions of the General Secretariat, being the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC) and the Joint Situation Centre (SitCen).
- The Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, currently Mr. De Kerchove, is responsible for i.a. coordinating EU Council CT efforts; maintain an overview of all CT activities undertaken by the Union, and monitor their implementation.
- The Joint Situation Centre falls under the responsibility of Mrs. Ashton, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security policy. Institutionally, however, SitCen is grouped under the EU Council.
- Its responsibilities are to contribute to early warning; conduct situation monitoring and assessment; to provide facilities for crisis task forces; and to provide an operational point of contact for the High Representative
- Information on CT spending by SitCen was unavailable from open sources. Nonetheless, an estimate has been included in the factsheet.
- The following two factsheets lack verified financial data on CT spending, and are therefore as yet excluded from the general overview.

## **FACTSHEET 5.1: COUNTER-TERRORISM COORDINATOR**

- The Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC), currently Mr. De Kerchove, is responsible for i.a. coordinating EU Council CT efforts; maintain an overview of all CT activities undertaken by the Union and monitor their implementation.
- The EU CTC's staff consists of only a few (< 3 staff), who usually are so-called seconded national experts (SNE's) which costs are borne by the Member States. For this reason we assess the CT related costs for the EU of the CTC to be negligible and have therefore not been included in the total amount, or displayed graphically.

## FACTSHEET 5.2: JOINT SITUATION CENTRE

### Introduction

- The EU Joint Situation Centre (SitCen) began as a rather informal platform for the exchange of intelligence between a limited number of Member States<sup>153</sup>. As of January 1, 2003, it operates all year round.
- The objectives of the SitCen are to contribute to early warning; conduct situation monitoring and assessment; to provide facilities for crisis task forces; and to provide an operational point of contact for the High Representative<sup>154</sup>.
- The Joint Situation Centre falls under the responsibility of Mrs. Ashton, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security policy. Institutionally, however, SitCen is grouped under the EU Council.

### SitCen and CT

- Following the 9/11 attacks, the role of the SitCen expanded to include counterterrorism.
- The 2004 Madrid bombings added additional impetus and institutionalised the SitCen's counterterrorism branch.
- The Centre furthermore serves as a link between official EU institutions and the Counterterrorist Group (CTG) joining all Member States' security services plus the security services of Norway and Switzerland. The SitCen attends every meeting of the CTG from its inception, and therefore serves as a link between the EU and Member States' intelligence agencies.
- SitCen collects from (i.a.) its network of security and intelligence services<sup>155</sup>, diplomatic and open sources all relevant information and intelligence which is consequently used to draft assessments. These assessments are shared with council working groups, e.g. the Working Group on Terrorism, COSI, PSC etc. The SitCen assessments thereby are a basis for policy-making by council bodies, Commission and so on.

### Estimated costs of CT

- From this research it became clear that financial information or information concerning the numbers of staffing of SitCen for CT purposes is more or less absent. Nevertheless, below we present an estimate. This estimate however, lacks a solid basis and for this reason, the estimated costs of the EU SitCen have not been included in the total amount of this study.
- Based on information from respondents the researchers estimate that the SitCen since 2004 deploys on average six analysts in the field of counterterrorism.

<sup>153</sup> <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/ld200203/ldselect/ldcom/53/5313.htm>, week 16/2011.

<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>155</sup> <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/intelligence-france.5rg>, week 16/2011.

- We assume that these analysts usually are seconded by the Member States' security services. The primary personnel costs of these so-called seconded national experts (SNE's) are borne by the Member States. SNE's are entitled to a daily (working day) subsistence allowance throughout the period of secondment, paid for by the General Secretariat of the Council<sup>156</sup>. The amount of the daily <per diem> allowance depends on several variables, for instance between the place of origin and the place of secondment.
- For the purpose of this study we estimate that the average daily SNE allowance is €150. In addition there are costs of overhead. No information was found on the average overhead costs of the SitCen. For the purpose of this study we estimate that the average overhead costs equal 25% of the gross wages of an analyst. We estimate the average gross wages of an analyst to be €80.000.
- Based on these approximations the estimated annual CT related costs of the EU SitCen since 2004 are as follows
  - SNE allowances: €225.000  
(= 6 (analysts) \* 250 (working days) \* €150).
  - Overhead: €120.000  
(= 6 (analysts) \* € 80.000 (average gross wages) \* 25%).
- The estimated total CT related costs of the SitCen paid for by the EU are therefore €345.000,- per year.

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<sup>156</sup> OJ L 327, 13.12.2007, Council Decision of 5 December 2007 concerning the rules applicable to national experts and military staff on secondment to the General Secretariat of the Council and repealing Decision 2003/479/EC.

## **FACTSHEET 6: PRIVATE SECTOR**

- The following four factsheets will present an overview of the CT measures affecting the private sector, including, where available, the concomitant costs incurred.
- Those sectors most affected by CT measures are aviation, the maritime sector, telco's and ISP's (data-retention) and the financial sector.
- Extensive research has been performed, using both open sources, interviews and the researchers' own network to gather information on the costs incurred by these sectors.
- Representatives from these sectors which were approached in the context of this study cooperated willingly.
- From this research it became clear that financial information is scarce, and where available, fragmented or based on estimations. Research has been performed in the US and Australia; for Europe, however, similar sources are lacking.
- For that reason, costs incurred by the private sector have not been included in the total amount, or displayed graphically.

## FACTSHEET 6.1: AVIATION

### Introduction

- In 2005, the European airlines and airports contributed more than €120 billion to the European GDP; transporting over 700 m passengers per year; employing 3 m people in over 130 scheduled airlines and 450 airports<sup>157</sup>.
- 'Aviation' comprises airports, airliners, passengers and cargo, with a point of arrival and/or departure within the European Union.
- Up until September 11, 2001, aviation security was mostly dealt with by the Member States. Though steps are taken towards a European approach (see below), there are still major differences between the Member States in terms of cost-sharing. This is due to the financing system: whereas in one MS the government contributes in part or wholly to the cost of aviation security, other MS consider the financing of measures to be the sole responsibility of the aviation sector itself.

### Aviation and CT

- As a first step towards a joint approach, the Single European Sky initiative was designed to "reform the architecture of European air traffic control"<sup>158</sup> by organising airspace and air navigation at a European rather than at a local level<sup>159</sup>.
- Furthermore, Parliament and Council decided to establish common rules in the field of aviation security and harmonization of rules across the EU<sup>160</sup>, resulting in Framework Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 of 16 December 2002.
- This Regulation was renewed in March 2008, including measures on airport and aircraft security, passengers and cabin baggage, hold baggage, cargo and mail, air carrier mail and air carrier materials, in-flight supplies airport supplies, in-flight security measures, staff recruitment and training and security equipment<sup>161</sup>.
- According to the Commission, the two main components of aviation security costs are the screening of both passengers and cargo. This includes the costs of staff and infrastructure and equipment<sup>162</sup>.

### Sources

- With regard to the Framework Regulation (EC) on aviation security, the Commission reported of its own accord on the financing in February 2009. The findings of this report have been included in the overview of the costs.

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<sup>157</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/internal\\_market/internal\\_market\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/internal_market/internal_market_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>158</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/single\\_european\\_sky/single\\_european\\_sky\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/single_european_sky/single_european_sky_en.htm).

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>160</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/security/security\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/air/security/security_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>161</sup> Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002.

<sup>162</sup> Report from the Commission, on financing aviation security, Brussels 2-2-2009, COM (2009) 30 final, p. 3.

- In order to ascertain the CT costs incurred in aviation security, open sources have been used, such as the DG Transport website, academic articles and previous reports on the subject. Additionally, the researchers have sought out contacts at international and European umbrella organisations and national airports. Neither airlines, interest groups, nor airports could deliver an overview of the costs incurred through counterterrorism measures taken at EU level. Nor do the open sources of other involved actors provide these numbers.

## Costs of Counterterrorism

- The following bullets will present the current available information on aviation security costs. Though the reports from which the numbers have been extracted all deal with aviation security as a whole and not with counterterrorism as such, the relation to the 9/11 attacks is such that the counterterrorism component of these studies can be considered to be around 100%.
- In a Commission report on the financing of aviation security, prior to 9/11 security costs represented 5-8% of the total airport costs; after 9/11 this percentage rose to 35%<sup>163</sup>. Due to measures immediately introduced after 9/11, aviation security costs abruptly increased with 25%. Between 2001 and 2002, a further increase of 30% was noticeable<sup>164</sup>.
- According to the Commission, aviation security is 90% financed<sup>165</sup> from levies on its users<sup>166</sup>. A 2004 study on civil aviation security costs calculated these revenues to be over €1.8 billion in 2002<sup>167</sup>. These costs were spread over 15 Member States and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland<sup>168</sup>.
- Annual security costs are currently estimated between €2.6-3.5 billion<sup>169</sup>, depending on whether start-up and one-off costs (e.g. PNR or fortified cockpit doors) are included. An Australian report presents a much larger number, stating that between 2001 and 2003, airlines spend \$43 billion on security measures<sup>170</sup>.

<sup>163</sup> Report from the Commission, on financing aviation security, Brussels 02.02.2009, COM (2009) 30 final, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0030:FIN:EN:PDF>, week 16/2011, p. 2.

<sup>164</sup> STUDY ON CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY FINANCING, Summary of Final Report, September 2004, Study No: TREN / F3 / 51-2002, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/security/studies/doc/2004\\_09\\_study\\_financing\\_aviation\\_security\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/security/studies/doc/2004_09_study_financing_aviation_security_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 15

<sup>165</sup> Commission Staff Working Document, Impact Assessment, Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on aviation security charges, Summary, Brussels, 11.05.2009, SEC (2009) 616, p. 2

<sup>166</sup> Report from the Commission, on financing aviation security, Brussels 02.02.2009, COM (2009) 30 final, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0030:FIN:EN:PDF>, week 16/2011, p. 2-3;

<sup>167</sup> STUDY ON CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY FINANCING, Summary of Final Report, September 2004, Study No: TREN / F3 / 51-2002, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/security/studies/doc/2004\\_09\\_study\\_financing\\_aviation\\_security\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/security/studies/doc/2004_09_study_financing_aviation_security_en.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 31

<sup>168</sup> Report from the Commission, on financing aviation security, Brussels 02.02.2009, COM (2009) 30 final, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0030:FIN:EN:PDF>, week 16/2011, p. 4.

<sup>169</sup> Report from the Commission, on financing aviation security, Brussels 02.02.2009, COM (2009) 30 final, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0030:FIN:EN:PDF>, week 16/2011, p. 4.

<sup>170</sup> Combating terrorism in the transport sector, Economic Costs and Benefits, Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Economic Analytical Unit, Australia 2004, available at [http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating\\_terrorism/combating\\_terrorism.pdf](http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating_terrorism/combating_terrorism.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 26.

## FACTSHEET 6.2: MARITIME SECURITY

### Introduction

- European ports are the point of (dis)embarkment for 400 m passengers per year. In addition, close to 90% of the EU external freight trade is transported by sea<sup>171</sup>.
- Current EU legislation is mostly focused on the *prevention* of “unlawful intentional acts”<sup>172</sup> against both ships and ports. The vulnerability of the maritime sector is due to its multinational personnel, large variety in cargo, its transnational nature (and the concurrent divergence in legislation) and the variety of actors involved<sup>173</sup>.

### Maritime security and CT

- Counterterrorism measures in the field of maritime security have mostly been adopted by the International Maritime Organisation through the ‘International Ship and Port facility Security Code’ (the ISPS code) of 2002<sup>174</sup>.
- Part of the measures introduced by the ISPS code are recommendations. The EU, in 2004, made these recommendations mandatory. The respective Regulation<sup>175</sup> provides for the harmonisation of interpretation and implementation of rules on maritime security.
- In May 2003, measures were adopted on passenger ships and increased security of the maritime ‘chain’. With regard to port security, measures aimed at designing a comprehensive security programme so as to avoid their fragmentation<sup>176</sup>.

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<sup>171</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/maritime/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/maritime/index_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>172</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/maritime/security/security\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/maritime/security/security_en.htm), week 16/2011.

<sup>173</sup> Combating terrorism in the transport sector, Economic Costs and Benefits, Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Economic Analytical Unit, Australia 2004, available at [http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating\\_terrorism/combating\\_terrorism.pdf](http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating_terrorism/combating_terrorism.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 15.

<sup>174</sup> Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 [contained in Resolutions 1, 2, 6 and 7 and including International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code], London, 12 December 2002.

<sup>175</sup> OJ L 129, 29.04.2004, Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 on enhancing ship and port facility security, March 31 2004.

<sup>176</sup> Combating terrorism in the transport sector, Economic Costs and Benefits, Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Economic Analytical Unit, Australia 2004, available at [http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating\\_terrorism/combating\\_terrorism.pdf](http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/combating_terrorism/combating_terrorism.pdf), week 16/2011, p. 22.

## Costs of CT

- With regard to port facilities, a 2005 study calculated that the average investment cost (i.e. per facility) due to security regulations was about €464.000, and the average running cost is about €234.000<sup>177</sup>.
- With regard to shipping companies, the investment costs on average are ca. €98.000 per vessel, while running costs amount to €25.000 per year<sup>178</sup>.
- In an estimate specifically drawn up for this study, a major European port calculated the costs of annual ISPS inspections to be €275.000,-

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<sup>177</sup> Study on Maritime Security Financing, TREN/05/ST/S07.48700 Final Report, ROTTERDAM MARITIME GROUP, i.c. with the Swedish Maritime Administration and CETEMAR, p. 4

<sup>178</sup> *ibid.*, p. 7

## FACTSHEET 6.3: DATA-RETENTION

### Introduction

- In order to facilitate the “investigation, detection and prosecution of serious crime”<sup>179</sup> Parliament and Council designed the Data Retention Directive in 2006. This Directive replaced a similar Directive from 1995, which, however, was aimed at preventing rights abuses by market actors<sup>180</sup>.
- Under the Directive, Member States are obliged to ensure that data concerning phone calls, email and internet usage are stored for a maximum of two years by electronic communications services or public communications networks<sup>181</sup>.
- In 2008-2009, an average of 148 thousand requests for access to telecommunications data were made in each of the Member States. The vast majority (90%) of these data were less than six months old when the request was filed<sup>182</sup>.

### Data-retention and CT

- The design of this new Directive emanated from two developments: one, the rise in digital communication; two, the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
- With regard to the latter, the March 2004 Declaration on Combating Terrorism “instructed the Council to examine measures for establishing rules on the retention of communications traffic data by service providers”<sup>183</sup>.

### Sources

- In order to retrieve the costs of data-retention, the researchers have sought out open source information, e.g. evaluation reports and news articles. Furthermore, we have contacted the five major umbrella organisations in Europe, i.e. ECTA, ETNO, EuroISPA, GSMA and Cable Europe. Of these five organizations, two replied (d.d. 14/04).

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<sup>179</sup> OJ L 105, 13.04.2006, Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC, 15 March 2006, Article 1.

<sup>180</sup> F. Bignami, ‘Privacy and Law Enforcement in the European Union: The Data Retention Directive’, Chicago Journal of International Law, Summer 2007, vol. 8 no. 1, p. 234.

<sup>181</sup> Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, 15 March 2006, on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC, Article 1 and 5.

<sup>182</sup> Cecilia Malmström, speech/10/723, Brussels, 3 December 2010, <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/723>. Figures were known for 20 Member States. The figure is therefore not entirely representative for the whole of the EU.

<sup>183</sup> OJ L 105, 13.04.2006, Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC, 15 March 2006, preamble 8.

## Costs of Counterterrorism

- The way the Directive is implemented differs among Member States in terms of duration of retention, the requirements for access, procedures governing access, and the way the retention is funded<sup>184</sup>.
- As funding schemes differ across Member States, so do the costs for the private sector across the European Union<sup>185</sup>. The costs don't just involve storing space but also the management, development and security of these data<sup>186</sup>.
- From the fragmented data available, the following numbers appear:
  - One operator reportedly spend €5,2 m on implementation and €3,7 m operational costs<sup>187</sup>.
  - Other operators stated their 'CAPEX investment' (capacity investment) between €300.000 and €4,4 m. Operational expenditure is estimated at €4 m<sup>188</sup>.
  - Other sources, however, claim annual operational costs to be €50 m<sup>189</sup>.
  - In the UK, mobile operator O2 was compensated by the UK government for data-retention costs, for the amount of £875.000<sup>190</sup>. Industry-wide, UK costs are estimated at €150 m<sup>191</sup>.

## Conclusions

- Though the above numbers are indicative, they show that the costs of data-retention are significant.
- Differences in compensation across Member States furthermore lead to imperfect competition across national telco's and ISP's.

<sup>184</sup> Cecilia Malmström, speech/10/723, Brussels, 3 December 2010, <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/723>.

<sup>185</sup> Cecilia Malmström, speech/10/723, Brussels, 3 December 2010, <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/723>.

<sup>186</sup> <http://www.edri.org/edriagram/number4.1/dataretentioncosts>, week 16/2011

<sup>187</sup> Room Document, Evaluation of Directive 2006/24/EC and of national measures to combat criminal misuse and anonymous use of electronic communications, part IV.3, acquired via a large telecom operator, part IV.3

<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>189</sup> <http://www.totaltele.com/view.aspx?C=3&ID=362576>, week 16/2011.

<sup>190</sup> Financial Times, 11 November 2005, p. 4.

<sup>191</sup> [http://www.tkg-verfassungsbeschwerde.de/data\\_retention\\_and\\_human\\_rights\\_essay.pdf](http://www.tkg-verfassungsbeschwerde.de/data_retention_and_human_rights_essay.pdf), week 16/2011.

## FACTSHEET 6.4: FINANCIAL SECTOR

### Introduction

- The major responsibility of the financial sector in the fight against terrorism is to prevent the use of their systems by terrorists, either to finance their activities or to launder money.

### Financial sector and CT

- In order to abide by existing legislation, the costs for banks can be divided in three categories: personnel, technical, and other costs.
- Personnel costs consists of checks performed on national and international clients, and consequent follow-ups once a real 'hit' occurs. This 'hit' then needs to be dealt with technically, within a bank's computer system. Furthermore, a special sanctions unit needs to be up to date with changes in existing legislation and managing the terrorist lists.
- Technical costs are incurred in preparing computer systems for the requirements posed by the legislation, i.e. filtering possible hits. This system requires, in turn, supporting servers and databases.
- Other costs are incurred when blocking and deblocking specific transactions (including currency changes). Furthermore, clients can appeal to decisions made by banks to e.g. block their account or specific transactions.

### Costs of Counterterrorism

- In order to retrieve the costs incurred by national banks as a consequence of CT measures, the researchers have sought out contact with several major Dutch banks, the Dutch National Banking Federation, and the European Banking Federation.
- Neither of these organizations could provide us with numbers on CT costs, though one party claimed them to be 'substantial'.
- A study performed by Deloitte into regulatory costs in Luxembourg, however, showed that between 2006 and 2008 more than €2 m had been invested on average per institution in regulatory costs, and €1 m on average per institution on recurring costs.<sup>192</sup>

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<sup>192</sup> Deloitte, Regulation: What is its impact on the Luxembourg financial sector? *Version 2008-2009, jan. 2009*, cost of C\_FR\_Rapport\_090206\_FINAL1, p. 4.

## ANNEX B: EU COUNTERTERRORISM MEASURES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (2001-2010)

European counterterrorism measures	Impact Assessment (IA) available	Costs measures included in IA	of in	Stocktaking (X) <sup>193</sup> /other sources
<b>2001</b>				
21.09 EU Action Plan against terrorism <sup>194</sup>				
15.11 The Counterterrorism Task Force becomes Operational				EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
27.12 EC Common Decision on the freezing of financial assets (2001/931/CFSP)				EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism – Update
27.12 Council Regulation on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism (2001/2580/EC) <sup>195</sup>				
<b>2002</b>				
27.05 Council Regulation imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 467/2001 prohibiting the export of certain goods and services to Afghanistan, strengthening the flight ban and extending the freeze of funds and other				X

<sup>193</sup> All measures included in Commission Staff Working Paper 'Taking stock of EU Counterterrorism Measures', Accompanying document to the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council The EU Counterterrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges, COM(2010) 386 final, are marked with an 'X'. Where measures have been included based on other sources, these sources are mentioned in the table.

<sup>194</sup> The Ethical Justness of European Counterterrorism Measures, Deliverable 12b, Work package 6, 'Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society', 19 December 2008, available at <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP6%20Del%2012b.pdf>, week 16/2011.

<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.*

financial resources in respect of the Taliban of Afghanistan (2002/881/EC)			
27.05 Council Common Position concerning restrictive measures against Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them and repealing Common Positions 96/746/CFSP, 1999/727/CFSP, 2001/154/CFSP and 2001/771/CFSP (2002/402/CFSP) <sup>196</sup>			
13.06 Council Framework Decision on joint investigation teams (2002/465/JHA)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism – Update
13.06 Framework Decision on harmonizing national legislation (2002/475/JHA)			X
13.06 Council Framework Decision on combating terrorism (2002/475/JHA)	Ex post assessment SEC(2007) 1424/2	Yes	X
13.06 Council Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2002/584/JHA)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism – Update
12.07 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and			

<sup>196</sup> The Ethical Justness of European Counterterrorism Measures, Deliverable 12b, Work package 6, 'Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society', 19 December 2008, available at <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP6%20Del%2012b.pdf>, week 16/2011.

electronic communications) (2002/58/EC) <sup>197</sup>			
28.11 Council Decision setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime (2002/187/JHA)			X
28.11 Council Decision establishing a mechanism for evaluating the legal systems and their implementation at national level in the fight against terrorism (2002/996/JHA) <sup>198</sup>			
16.12 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing common rules in the field of civil aviation security (2002/2320/EC)			X
19.12 Council Decision on the implementation of specific measures for police and judicial cooperation to combat terrorism in accordance with Article 4 of CP 2001/931/CFSP (2003/48/JHA)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
20.12 CBRN Action Programme			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
<b>2003</b>			
22.07 Council Framework Decision on the execution in the European Union of orders freezing property or evidence. (2003/577/JHA)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
10.12 Strategy against weapons of mass destruction <sup>199</sup>			
<b>2004</b>			
25.03 Declaration on Combating Terrorism <sup>200</sup>			
x.03 Counterterrorism Team at Eurojust is set up <sup>201</sup>			
31.03 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the			X

<sup>197</sup> The Ethical Justness of European Counterterrorism Measures, Deliverable 12b, Work package 6, 'Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society', 19 December 2008, available at <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP6%20Del%2012b.pdf>, week 16/2011.

<sup>198</sup> OJ L 349, 24.12.2002, Council Decision of 28 November 2002 establishing a mechanism for evaluating the legal systems and their implementation at national level in the fight against terrorism (2002/996/JHA).

<sup>199</sup> [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2004/august/tradoc\\_118532.en03.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2004/august/tradoc_118532.en03.pdf), week 16/2011.

<sup>200</sup> Declaration on combating terrorism. Brussels: Council of the European Union, 25.03.2004, available at [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/79637.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/79637.pdf), week 16/2011.

<sup>201</sup> Eurojust News, Issue No. 1 - October 2009, available at : [http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/quarterly/EurojustNews\\_Issue1\\_2009-10.pdf](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/quarterly/EurojustNews_Issue1_2009-10.pdf), week 16/2011.

Council on enhancing ship and port facility security (2004/725/EC)			
29.04 Council Directive relating to compensation to crime victims (2004/80/EC)			X
08.06 Council Decision establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (2004/512/EC)	Two ex post assessments SEC(2004) 1628 SEC(2009) 837	Yes in SEC(2004) 1628	EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
09.06 Europol/Eurojust agreement signed for better cooperation <sup>202</sup>			
17.06 Action Plan against terrorism (COD/2004/0137)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
30.09 Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America on intensifying and broadening the Agreement on customs cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters to include cooperation on container security and related matters (OJ L 304/34)			X
13.12 Council Regulation on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (2004/2252/EC)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
16.12 Measures taken against terrorist financing (RSP/2004/2627)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
<b>2005</b>			
24.02 Council Framework Decision on attacks against information systems (2005/222/JHA).			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
13.04 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (2005/648/EC)			X

<sup>202</sup> Agreement between Eurojust and Europol, 9 June 2004, available at: [http://europol.mvr.bg/NR/rdonlyres/43561D55-2CBF-471E-B340-0AF656777609/0/CA\\_Europol\\_Eurojust.pdf](http://europol.mvr.bg/NR/rdonlyres/43561D55-2CBF-471E-B340-0AF656777609/0/CA_Europol_Eurojust.pdf), week 16/2011.

10.05 Implementation of The Hague program 2005-2010 <sup>203</sup>			
20.09 EC Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences (2005/671/JHA)			X
26.10 EP guideline on money laundering and terrorist financing (2005/60/EC)			X
26.10 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on enhancing port security (2005/65/EC)			X
20.11 Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences (2005/671/JHA) <sup>204</sup>			
24.11 EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism			X
30.11 EU Strategy: 'Prevent, Protect, Pursue, Respond' <sup>205</sup>			
23.12 Commission Decision amending its internal Rules of Procedure (2006/25/EC) (a general rapid alert system)			X
<b>2006</b>			
15.03 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC (2006/24/EC) <sup>206</sup>	Ex-ante assessment SEC(2005) 1131	Yes	
19.04 Commission Decision setting up a group of experts to provide policy advice to the Commission on fighting violent radicalization (2006/299/EC)			X
06.11 Measures are taken prohibiting the carrying of liquids on board (EC Regulation			

<sup>203</sup> <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/hague-programme-jha-programme-2005-10/article-130657>, week 16/2011.

<sup>204</sup> OJ L 253, 29.09.2005, Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.

<sup>205</sup> <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=1195&lang=NL>, week 16/2011.

<sup>206</sup> The Ethical Justness of European Counterterrorism Measures, Deliverable 12b, Work package 6, 'Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society', 19 December 2008, available at <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP6%20Del%2012b.pdf>, week 16/2011.

1546/2006)			
15.11 Regulation on information on the payer accompanying transfers of funds (COD/2005/0138)			X
12.12 Communication of the Commission of a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection COM(2006)786			X
18.12 Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (2006/1875/EC)			X
20.12 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (2006/198/EC)	Two ex-post assessments SEC(2009) 837 SEC(2007) 809	Yes	EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
<b>2007</b>			
12.02 General programme 'Security and Safeguarding Liberties': specific Programme 'Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism', 2007-2013 (2007/124/EC) <sup>207</sup>	Ex-ante assessment SEC(2005) 436	No	
05.03 Council Decision establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument (2007/162/EC, Euratom)			X
23.07 Council Decision on the signing of an agreement between the EU and the US on the processing and transfer of PNR data by air carriers to the US (2007/551/CFSP/JHA)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
06.11 Communication "EU Action Plan for the enhancement of the security of explosives and firearms" COM(2007)651	Assessment on the same day SEC(2007) 1421	No	X
06.11 Proposal for a Council Framework Decision on the use	Assessment on the same day	Yes	

<sup>207</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/fight\\_against\\_terrorism/l33262\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/fight_against_terrorism/l33262_en.htm), week 16/2011.

of Passenger Name Record (PNR) for law enforcement purposes COM(2007) 654 final	SEC(2007) 1453		
06.11 Proposal for a Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism, COM(2007) 650 final	Assessment on the same day SEC(2007) 1424/2	Yes	X
08.11 Council Decision establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism (recast) (2007/779/EC, Euratom)			X
12 Network of Associations of Victims of Terrorism (NAVt) (JLS/2008/D1/003)			X

<b>2008</b>			
11.03 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 (2008/300/EC)			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
04.04 Commission Directive setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC <sup>208</sup> , a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses (2008/43/EC)			X
09.04 Commission Regulation laying down revised procedures for conducting Commission inspections in the field of maritime security (2008/324/EC)			X
18.04 EC adopts Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives			EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update
23.06 Council Decision concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences (2008/633/JHA) <sup>209</sup>			
28.06 Council Decision on the improvement of cooperation between the special intervention units of the Member States of the European Union in crisis situations (2008/617/JHA)			X
30.06 Council Decision on the signing of an agreement between the EU and Australia on			

<sup>208</sup> OJ L 121, 15.05.1993, Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses.

<sup>209</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/free\\_movement\\_of\\_persons\\_asylum\\_immigration/l14512\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/free_movement_of_persons_asylum_immigration/l14512_en.htm), week 16/2011.

the processing and transfer of EU-sourced PNR data by air carriers (2008/651/CFSP/JHA) <sup>210</sup>			
28.11 Combating terrorism: prevention, public provocation to commit terrorist offences, recruitment and training for terrorism (amend. Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA) (2008/919/JHA)			X
08.12 Fight against terrorism: identification, designation and protection of European Critical Infrastructures (2008/114/EC)	Ex-ante assessment SEC(2008)2701	Yes	X
16.12 Council Decision on the strengthening of Eurojust and amending Decision 2002/187/JHA setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime (2009/426/JHA)			X
18.12 Judicial co-operation in criminal matters: mutual recognition to a European evidence warrant (2008/978/JHA)			X

<sup>210</sup> The Ethical Justness of European Counterterrorism Measures, Deliverable 12b, Work package 6, 'Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society', 19 December 2008, available at <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP6%20Del%2012b.pdf>, week 16/2011.

<b>2009</b>			
26.01 Council Common Position updating Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism and repealing Common Position 2008/586/CFSP (2009/67/CFSP) <sup>211</sup>			
24.06 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Strengthening Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security in the European Union – an EU CBRN Action Plan	Assessment on the same day SEC(2009) 790	No	X
<b>2010</b>			
03.03 Stockholm Programme including fight against terrorism <sup>212</sup>			
20.07 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council The EU Counter-Terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges COM(2010)386 final			
20.09 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the marketing and use of explosives precursors			
22.11 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, The EU Internal Security Strategy in Action: Five steps towards a more secure Europe <sup>213</sup>			

<sup>211</sup> OJ L 23, 27.01.2009, Council Common Position 2009/67/CFSP of 26 January 2009 updating Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism and repealing Common Position 2008/586/CFSP.

<sup>212</sup> OJ C 115, 04.05.2010, Notices from European Union institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies, European Council, The Stockholm Programme – An Open and Secure Europe serving and protecting citizens, (2010/C 115/01).

## ANNEX C: BENEFICIARIES OF EU COUNTERTERRORISM POLICIES

### 1. RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS ISEC & CIPS 2007

Organisation	Country	Type of business
Health protection agency	UK	
National police	Hungary	Police
London probation Board	UK	Ministry
Ministry of Justice	The Netherlands	Ministry
Directorate of the special units	Belgium	
Federal criminal police office	Germany	Police
The chancellors, masters and scholars of Cambridge	UK	University
STUK radiation and Nuclear safety authority	Finland	Consultancy
Federal foreign office	Germany	
The Viovodeship headquarters of police	Poland	Police
Indra Sistemas	Spain	Technological services
Warsaw metropolitan police	Poland	Police

### 2. RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS ISEC & CIPS 2008

Organisation	Country	Type of business
General directorate of intelligence and internal protection	Romania	Consultancy
F.S.C. security consulting	Czech Republic	Consultancy
European chemical industry council	Belgium	Chemical industry EU
Booz Allen Hamilton	Italy	Consultancy
Federal ministry of the interior	Germany	Ministry

<sup>213</sup> The EU Internal Security Strategy in Action: Five steps towards a more secure Europe, Press Release, Memo /10/598, Brussels, 2010, available at <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/598>, week 16/2011

<b>Executive service of the commission for the prevention of money laundering and monetary infractions</b>	Spain	
<b>University of Helsinki</b>	Finland	University
<b>Ministry for Refugees</b>	Denmark	Ministry
<b>Federal criminal police office</b>	Germany	Police

### 3. RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS ISEC & CIPS 2009

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Type of business</b>
<b>Ecole Nationale</b>	France	University
<b>Ayuntamiento de donostia San Sebastian</b>	Spain	
<b>UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID</b>	Spain	University
<b>F.S.C. Security counseling, joint stock company</b>	Czech rep.	Consultancy
<b>Sitep Italia</b>	Italy	Industry
<b>Dutch Police</b>	The Netherlands	Police
<b>Europol</b>		Police
<b>Belgian Federal Police</b>	Belgium	Police
<b>VVUÚ, a.s. Joint Stock Company</b>	Czech Republic	Consultancy
<b>Utrecht University, The Netherlands</b>	The Netherlands	Scholars
<b>Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic</b>	Slovakia	Ministry
<b>Federal Ministry of the Interior</b>	Germany	Ministry
<b>University of Helsinki</b>	Finland	Scholars

### 4. RECIPIENTS OF FUNDING FROM THE 7TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH & TTSRL (FIRST 45 PROGRAMMES OF 2007-2013)

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>ADABTS</b>	TNO	The Netherlands
	Totalforsvarets Forskningsinstitut (FOI)	Sweden
	BAE Systems	UK
	Detec A/S	Norway
	Home Office Scientific Development Branch	UK
	Institute of Psychology – Ministry of the Interior	Bulgaria

	SINTEF	Norway
	University of Amsterdam	The Netherlands
<b>CPSI</b>	TNO	The Netherlands
	FOI	Sweden
	University of Kent	UK
	Sogeti	France
	Temis	France
	EC DG Joint Research Centre	Italy
	Centre for European Security Studies	Austria
	Social Cultural Planning Office	The Netherlands
	VLC	The Netherlands
<b>CrisComScore</b>	University of Jyväskylä Yliopisto	Finland
	Ben Gurion University of the Negev	Israel
	University of Tartu	Estonia
	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway
	Emergency Services College Finland	Finland
<b>Detector</b>	University of Birmingham	UK
	Abo Akademi University	Finland
	University of Nottingham	UK
	University of Zurich	Switzerland
	University of Oslo, Centre for Human Rights	Norway
	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	Sweden
	Danish Institute for Human Rights	Denmark
	European University Institute	Italy
<b>EUsecon</b>	German Institute for Economic Research	Germany
	Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg	Germany
	Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Charles University Prague	Czech Republic
	University of Patras	Greece
	The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford	UK
	Queen Elisabeth House, University of Oxford	UK
	Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford	UK
	Ingenieria de Sistemas para la Defensa de España, S.A.	Spain
	Basque University	Spain
	RAND Europe	UK
	Hebrew University Jerusalem	Israel
	University of Thessaly	Greece
	University of Linz	Austria
	International Peace Research Institute, Oslo	Norway
	Institute of Social Studies	The

		Netherlands
<b>FRESP</b>	Royal Military Academy	Belgium
	Budapest University of Technology and Economics	Hungary
	University of Brighton	UK
	University of Alicante	Spain
	TNO	The Netherlands
	High Technology Filters s.a.	Greece
	MAST Carbon	UK
	NORIT Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands
	Laser Optical Engineering Ltd	UK
<b>IMSK</b>	Saab AB	Sweden
	Selex Sensors and Airborne Systems Limited	UK
	Selex Communications S.p.A.	Italy
	Telespazio S.p.A	Italy
	Cilas	France
	Diehl BGT Defence GmbH & CO KG	Germany
	Thales Security Systems SA	France
	Bruker Daltonik GmbH	Germany
	Totalforsvarets Forskningsinstitut, (FOI)	Sweden
	Valtion Teknillinen Tutkimuskeskus (VTT)	Finland
	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA )	France
	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR)	Germany
	Fraunhofer	Germany
	Ministere de l'interieur- STSI	France
	Universita Degli Studi Di Catania	Italy
	Thyia Tehnologije d.o.o.	Slovenia
	AS Regio	Estonia
	EPPRA S.A.S	France
	Qascom S.r.l	Italy
	Rikskriminalpolisen - Swedish National Police Board	Sweden
	Regione Lombardia	Italy
	Thales Research and Technology Ltd	UK
	TriVision ApS	Denmark
	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission	European Commission
	Deutscher Fussball-Bund e.V.	Germany
	AirshipVision International S.A.	France
	University of Reading	UK
<b>INDECT</b>	AGH – University of Science and Technology	Poland
	Apertus	Hungary
	Gdansk University of Technology	Poland
	InnoTec DATA GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
	IP Grenoble (Ensimag)	France
	MSWiA – General Headquarters of Police (Polish Police)	Poland
	Moviquity	Spain
	Products and Systems of Information Technology	Germany

	Police Service of Northern Ireland	UK
	Poznan University of Technology	Poland
	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	Spain
	Technical University of Sofia	Bulgaria
	University of Wuppertal	Germany
	University of York	UK
	Technical University of Ostrava	Czech Republic
	Technical University of Kosice	Slovakia
	X-Art Pro Division G.m.b.H.	Austria
	Fachhochschule Technikum Wien	Austria
<b>INEX</b>	International Peace Research Institute, Oslo	Norway
	Ericsson Security Systems	Norway
	Centre d'études sur les conflits	France
	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Belgium
	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	The Netherlands
	Centre for Security Studies, Collegium Civitas	Poland
	Centro de Investigacion de Relaciones Internacionales y Desarrollo	Spain
	Bilkent University	Turkey
	Centre for European Policy Studies	Belgium
<b>LOTUS</b>	Swedish Defence Research Agency	Sweden
	Portendo AB	Sweden
	Saab AB	Sweden
	Bruker Daltonik GMBH	Germany
	Ramem S.A	Spain
	Bruhn NewTech A/S	Denmark
	Research and Education Laboratory in Information Technologies	Greece
	TNO	The Netherlands
	Universidad de Barcelona	Spain
	Secrab Security Research	Sweden
<b>Odyssey</b>	Sheffield Hallam University	UK
	Atos Origin	Spain
	Forensic Pathways Ltd	UK
	Europol	Europol
	XLAB	Slovenia
	SESA	Austria
	Politecnico di Milano	Italy
	West Midlands Police	UK
	National Ballistics Intelligence Service Royal Military Academy	Belgium
	An Garda Siochana (Police Forensic Service)	Ireland
	SAS Software Limited	UK
	D.A.C. – Servizio Polizia Scientifica	Italy
<b>Optix</b>	Indra Sistemas S.A	Spain
	University of Malaga	Spain
	FOI (Swedish Defence Research Agency)	Sweden
	EKSPLA UAB	Lithuania

	AVANTES BV.	The Netherlands
	Technical University of Clausthal	Germany
	Vienna University of Technology	Austria
	University of Dortmund	Germany
	Guardia Civil	Spain
<b>SAFE-COMMS</b>	Bar-Ilan University	Israel
	A&B One GmbH	Germany
	Research Institute for European and American Studies	Greece
	University of Ulster	UK
	Universidad de Burgos	Spain
	University of Rousse Angel Kunchev	Bulgaria
<b>Sectronic</b>	Marine & Remote Sensing Solutions Ltd	UK
	Uniresearch B.V.	The Netherlands
	Det Norske Veritas AS	Norway
	Norwegian Defence Research Establishment	Norway
	Chalmers University of Technology	Sweden
	Advanced Computer Systems ACS S.p.A.	Italy
	Nato Undersea Research Centre	Italy
	Carnival Corporation	UK
	BW Off shore AS	Norway
	BW Gas ASA	Norway
	Havenbedrijf Rotterdam N.V.	The Netherlands
	AutoritA Portuale della Spezia	Italy
<b>UNCOSS</b>	ECA S.A	France
	Commissariat a l'energie atomique	France
	Ruder Boskovic Institute	Croatia
	Laseroptronix	Sweden
	Jozef Stefan Institute	Slovenia
	A.C.T.d.o.o	Croatia
	Port Authority Dubrovnik	Croatia
	Port Authority Bar	Montenegro
	Port Authority Vukovar	Croatia
<b>WIMA2S</b>	Thales Systemes Aeroportes S.A	France
	SELEX GALILEO	Italy
	Dassault Aviation	France
	SENER Ingenieria y Sistemas	Spain
	Swedish Defence Research Agency	Sweden
	Fraunhofer IITB	Germany
	EC Directorate General, Joint Research Centre	Belgium
	Air Force Institute of Technology	Poland
	EUROSENSE	Belgium
	SATCOM1 Aps	Denmark
	SETCCE	Slovenia
	Aerovision Vehiculos Aereos S.L	Spain
	Thales Communications S.A	France

	Mediterranean Academy Of Diplomatic Studies	Malta
<b>TTSRL (doc 2)</b>	TNO	The Netherlands
	Fundación Para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior	Spain
	Danish Institute for International Studies	Denmark
	Institute of International Relations, Prague	Czech Republic
<b>EU-GRASP</b>	University of Warwick	UK
	Göteborgs Universitet	Sweden
	Forum On The Problems Of Peace And War	Italy
	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium
	The Centre For International Governance Innovation	Canada
	Institute for Security Studies	South Africa
	The Centre For The Study Of European Politics And Society	Israel

## 5. LIST OF BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES UNDER FP 7 FOR RESEARCH & TTSRL<sup>214</sup>

Country	Number of projects funded
<b>UK</b>	28
<b>Spain</b>	20
<b>Germany</b>	20
<b>The Netherlands</b>	18
<b>Italy</b>	16
<b>France</b>	16
<b>Sweden</b>	15
<b>Norway</b>	11
<b>Belgium</b>	10
<b>Poland</b>	8
<b>Finland</b>	7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	7
<b>Slovakia</b>	6
<b>Denmark</b>	6
<b>Austria</b>	6
<b>Greece</b>	5
<b>Israel</b>	4
<b>Croatia</b>	4
<b>Hungary</b>	3
<b>Bulgaria</b>	3
<b>Estonia</b>	2
<b>Ireland</b>	1
<b>Canada</b>	1

<sup>214</sup> Towards a more secure society and increased industrial competitiveness, security research projects under the 7th Framework Programme for Research & European Union Research on Human Rights, Conflicts and Security in the 6th Framework Programme and the first period of 7th Framework Programme, May 2009, available at [ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/security/docs/towards-a-more-secure\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/security/docs/towards-a-more-secure_en.pdf), week 16/2011.

<b>Turkey</b>	1
<b>South Africa</b>	1
<b>Romania</b>	1

**ANNEX D: LIST OF CONTACTS**

Contact	Type of contact	Interview
Major Dutch bank	Email	-
Major European airline organisation	Email	-
Counter Terrorism Coordinator		12-04-2011
DG HOME		12-04-2011
ECTA Portal (European Competitive Telecommunication Association)	Email	-
ETNO (European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association)	Email	-
EuroISPA (European Internet Service Providers Association)	Email	-
Eurojust		26-04-2011
European Banking Federation	Email	-
European Court of Auditors	Email	-
European Data Protection Supervisor		27-04-2011
European Sea Ports Association	Tel. & email	-
European Union Joint Research Centre	Email	-
Europol		13-04-2011
GSMA (GSM Association)	Email	-
Major international transport organisation	Email	-
Major airline	Email	-
Major telecom operator	Email	-
National Banking Association	Email	-
Major European port	Tel. & email	-
Major European airport	Email	-
Large telecommunications provider	Email	-
Major ISP	Email	-



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

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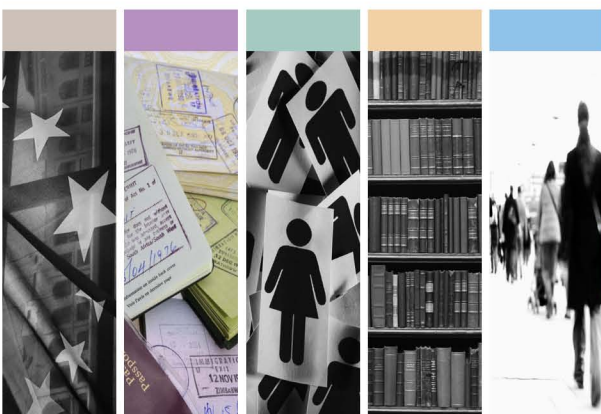
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