

SECURITY UNION

A Europe that protects

April 2018

It is the most basic and universal of rights to feel safe and secure in your own home. Europeans rightly expect their Union to provide that for them. The Juncker Commission made security a top priority from day one. We have taken decisive action to deny terrorists the means to carry out attacks, share intelligence between Member States, protect Europeans online, and better manage our borders.



“Combating cross-border crime and terrorism is a common European responsibility. We need to crack down on organised crime, such as human trafficking, smuggling and cybercrime. We must tackle corruption; and we must fight terrorism and counter radicalisation – all the while guaranteeing fundamental rights and values, including procedural rights and the protection of personal data.”

Then-Candidate for European Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines for the next European Commission, 15 July 2014

27

27 legislative initiatives have been presented since the Juncker Commission took office.

5

Of these 27 initiatives, **5 have been adopted** by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

22

There are still **22 Commission legislative initiatives on the table** which the European Parliament and the Council need to adopt.

DENYING TERRORISTS THE MEANS TO ACT

In the past three years, the Commission has taken a series of landmark decisions to tighten security laws across the EU and cut terrorists off from the money, firearms and substances they use to carry out attacks.

A new **law on combatting terrorism** ensures that terrorism-related offences — such as travelling abroad to commit a terrorist offence, returning or travelling within the EU for such activities, training for terrorist purposes and the financing of terrorism — are now **criminalised** and **heavily sanctioned** across Europe. The Commission has also reinforced the control of legally-held **firearms** in the EU. New rules make it harder to legally acquire high capacity weapons and restrict access to **chemical substances** that could be used to make home-made explosives. In April 2018, the Commission proposed to strengthen those rules even more and further close down the space in which terrorist can operate.

Terrorist and criminals are constantly looking for security loopholes – using false identities and setting up multiple bank accounts, they pose a risk to the security of the EU as a whole. Cutting off the sources of **terrorist financing** and curbing **document fraud** are among the most effective ways to crack down on terrorists’ and criminal activities. The Commission has already put forward number of proposals in this regard and stepped up its efforts again in April 2018.

2 INITIATIVES ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

Law on combatting terrorism

Rules restricting access to firearms

11 INITIATIVES STILL PENDING ADOPTION BY THE TWO INSTITUTIONS:

Proposal	Status			
	European Commission proposal	European Parliament negotiating mandate	Council of the European Union negotiating mandate	Adopted by European Parliament and Council
Revised rules on anti-money laundering	✓ July 2016	Agreed in February 2017	Agreed in December 2016	✗
EU certification of airport screening equipment	✓ September 2016			✗
Criminalisation of money laundering	✓ December 2016	Agreed in December 2017	Agreed in June 2017	✗
Strengthening mutual recognition of criminal asset freezing and confiscation orders	✓ December 2016	Agreed in January 2018	Agreed in December 2017	✗
Legislation on Illicit cash movements	✓ December 2016	Agreed in December 2017	Agreed in June 2017	✗
Legislation on illicit trade in cultural goods	✓ July 2017			✗
Improved security of ID cards	✓ April 2018			✗
Access to financial information in criminal investigations	✓ April 2018			✗
Revised rules on explosive precursors	✓ April 2018			✗
Improving cross-border access to electronic evidence	✓ April 2018			✗
Improving cross-border access to electronic evidence (legal representative)	✓ April 2018			✗

SHARING INFORMATION

Effective information sharing is a key element of the fight against terrorism. Thanks to the Commission's efforts to raise awareness and provide practical solutions, information exchange has increased significantly and Member States use databases, such as the Schengen Information System, much more often.

The Commission is working to **close information gaps** and allow **EU information systems to work together** – ensuring that border guards and police officers have the information they need, when they need it. For their part, Member States now have to ensure the full implementation of the existing rules, such as **Passenger Name Records** by 25 May. This data is essential for identifying high-risk travellers that were previously unknown to law enforcement authorities and better track of criminal networks.

0 INITIATIVES ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

6 INITIATIVES STILL PENDING ADOPTION BY THE TWO INSTITUTIONS:

Proposal	Status			
	European Commission proposal	European Parliament negotiating mandate	Council of the European Union negotiating mandate	Adopted by European Parliament and Council
Amendment to European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)	✓ January 2016	Agreed in May 2016	Agreed in December 2017	✗
Revision of Eurodac system	✓ May 2016	Agreed in May 2017	Agreed in June 2017	✗
Reinforced Schengen Information System	✓ December 2016	Agreed in November 2017	Agreed in November 2017	✗
Upgrade of European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS-TCN system)	✓ June 2017		Agreed in Decem- ber 2017	✗
Stronger mandate of the eu-LISA Agency	✓ June 2017	Agreed in Decem- ber 2017	Agreed in Decem- ber 2017	✗
Interoperability between EU information systems for security, border and migration	✓ December 2017			✗

PROTECTING EUROPEANS ONLINE

The cyber-attacks that recently targeted key infrastructure across the world show that we need to invest more heavily in **cybersecurity**. With the scaled-up EU response to cyber-attacks – through our proposed **EU Cybersecurity Agency**, certification for digital products and a large-scale attack response blueprint – the EU will be better prepared to face these new challenges.

In the past two years the Commission has driven action to counter radicalisation, both offline and online. The **Radicalisation Awareness Network** brings together practitioners from all Member States to develop best practices, and equips them with the skills they need to address violent extremism. EU initiatives to counter terrorist propaganda and radicalisation online are also showing results. In 2015, the Commission launched the **EU Internet Forum**, which brings together governments, Europol and the biggest technology and social media companies to ensure that illegal content, including terrorist propaganda, is taken down as quickly as possible. At the end of February, the Commission adopted a Recommendation on measures to effectively tackle illegal content online with a particular focus **on terrorist-related content** – now **to be removed within 1h from its referral**.

0 INITIATIVES ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

3 INITIATIVES STILL PENDING ADOPTION BY THE TWO INSTITUTIONS

Proposal	Status			
	European Commission proposal	European Parliament negotiating mandate	Council of the European Union negotiating mandate	Adopted by European Parliament and Council
Updated privacy rules for electronic communications (ePrivacy)	✓ January 2017	Agreed in October 2017		✗
Combatting fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment	✓ September 2017			✗
EU Cybersecurity Agency (ENISA) and EU certification scheme for digital products	✓ September 2017			✗

PROTECTING OUR BORDERS

In an area of free movement without internal borders, managing Europe's external borders must be a shared responsibility. We need to know who is crossing our borders and be able to effectively secure them. Since October 2016, the new **European Border and Coast Guard Agency** is assisting Member States, including a pool of 1,500 personnel who can intervene without delay whenever support is needed at one of our external borders. Moreover, no traveller will pass EU borders unnoticed as all nationals – both EU and non-EU – are now **systematically checked against all relevant security databases**. But to fully protect our borders, we need new systems to be adopted quickly (in the case of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System) and implemented accurately (the EU Entry/Exit System).

3 INITIATIVES ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

European Border and Coast Guard Agency
Systematic checks against relevant databases
Entry/Exit System

2 INITIATIVES STILL PENDING ADOPTION BY THE TWO INSTITUTIONS

Proposal	Status			
	European Commission proposal	European Parliament negotiating mandate	Council of the European Union negotiating mandate	Adopted by European Parliament and Council
European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)	✓ November 2016	Agreed in October 2017	Agreed in June 2017	✗
Revision of the rules for temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders	✓ September 2017			✗

INVESTING IN EUROPE'S SECURITY

EU funding is an important tool to help Member States better protect their citizens. Since 2014, the EU has invested close to €3 billion in keeping Europe safe – securing our borders, combatting organised crime and terrorism and researching new security solutions. In the next few years, we will invest a further €2.7 billion in funding to improve Europe's security, reaching a total of €5.7 billion for the period 2014-2020.

TOWARDS A SECURITY UNION

Security is identified as a key priority in the Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative priorities for 2018-19. The Commission will continue to drive progress ahead of the September Informal Leaders' meeting on security, announced in the Leaders' Agenda, paving the way towards an effective and genuine Security Union.

