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## **COUNTERTERRORISM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: A WHO'S WHO OF THE AGENCIES INVOLVED**

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### **Introduction**

Until the attacks on New York, Madrid and London, the threat of terrorist attacks in Europe was arguably considered more of a nuisance than an acute or existential threat. In the past, the worst terrorist attacks were more often perpetuated by nationalist movements with regional reach and little broad-based support than by Islamic extremists who enjoy at least a semblance of popularity within the greater Muslim world. The European Union now considers the terrorist threat to be paramount in its efforts to effect more security cooperation between its members. Alongside supporting NATO's political expansion to include former Soviet satellites, Europe has increased its non-military cooperative efforts in fields that are highly relevant to the prevention and management of the terrorist threat: in areas such as police and investigative work, intelligence and information sharing, and technological advancement.

The EU adopted an Action Plan Against Terrorism in 2004 which outlines seven goals relevant to the fight against terrorism: deepening international consensus; reducing terrorist access to economic resources; maximizing police capacity to fight terrorism; protecting international transport lines and borders; enhancing member states' ability to respond to an attack; addressing factors that contribute to terrorism; and strengthening outreach to "priority" nations in the developing world. The EU also created the position of Terrorism Coordinator – currently Gijs de Vries – to streamline counter-terrorist activities and to coordinate national agencies so the above goals can be realized more quickly and efficiently. In conjunction with efforts to effect deeper and wider political integration, understandings of national security have increasingly been connected to European and international security, leading to better information-sharing practices and more liberal standards of transparency. Concurrent with efforts to relax restrictions on movement within state members of the Schengen Agreement (which will include eight former Soviet bloc states by 2007), police and border services will be strengthened and electronic surveillance within the territory will be enhanced.

### **Country Profiles of Agency Integration Efforts**

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### Austria



As the traditional point of entry for refugees and asylum-seekers from Eastern Europe, Austria has long had an alien presence on its soil. Its experience with terrorism remains limited, however, to minor incidents involving often obscure radicals. After Sept. 11, 2001, heightened attention was paid to the threat of radical Islamist groups using Austria as a base to plan attacks, and laws were updated to reflect the growing sense that historical tranquility did not equate with an absence of threats. Austria is party to all the major anti-terrorism conventions, and has strong ties to both European and international institutions responsible for coordinating national counterterrorism organs.

**Österreichs Bundesheer:** The **Ministry of Defense** exists for the purpose of defending the country from outside threats; partnerships with the EU and NATO form the core of the country's defense strategy. As in most Western defense establishments, there is a Ranger-type unit responsible for high-risk operations, but they are only required in extreme situations when regular police forces do not suffice. Austria has contributed troops to the ISAF force in Afghanistan and engages in humanitarian missions across the globe.<sup>1</sup>

**Heeresabwehramt:** Austria's **Military Intelligence** supports all of the armed forces' missions by gathering and analyzing information. It also collects information about other states through covert operations abroad.

**Bundesministerium fur Inneres:** The **Ministry of the Interior** is Austria's cabinet-level agency with responsibility for the public order. It has authority over the national police, and coordinates between various agencies to both prevent threats from emerging and manage disasters should they occur.

**Polizei:** The Austrian **National Police** is divided into the regular police force and the national gendarmerie. While the police are responsible for daily patrolling and law enforcement in the larger cities, the gendarmerie operates in rural areas and takes on specialized tasks such as responding to natural disasters or terrorist attacks. The Gendarmerie's Einsatz Kommando is a swat team responsible for high-risk operations such as hijackings or hostage situations in rural areas, while the Polizei's Mobiles Einsatz Kommando takes on such tasks in larger cities.

**Staatliches Krisenmanagement, Zivilschutz und Flugpolizei:** Austria's **National Crisis and Disaster Prevention Management** responsibilities are divided between the nine federal states and coordinated by a central committee consisting of high-level ministers, police chiefs and

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<sup>1</sup> <[http://www.bmlv.gv.at/english/topthema/int\\_role/introle.shtml](http://www.bmlv.gv.at/english/topthema/int_role/introle.shtml)>

military officials. Since Sept. 11, each state's legislature has enacted legislation recognizing the need for a strengthened preparedness doctrine. The Austrian Security and Defense Doctrine provides that training of emergency forces and cooperation at both the federal and international levels should be intensified in order to combat the terrorist threat.<sup>2</sup> Non-governmental organizations and universities take part in the country's overall emergency readiness infrastructure, which includes a plan for a backup communications system, hazmat teams, and an early warning system for detecting radiation.

**Bundesministerium fur Justiz:** The **Ministry of Justice** manages the country's judicial structure, including courts, detention centers and all procedural elements of the criminal justice system. Austria has historically been a transit point for immigrants from Eastern Europe and the Middle East as well as a host country for asylum-seekers and guest workers; in 1992, the ministry implemented quotas for the legal number of permanent residency permits it would issue. The Muslim population in Austria is around 340,000, or 4 percent of the total; as elsewhere in Europe, the question of assimilation continues to concern justice and other officials seeking to ensure a stable political environment.<sup>3</sup>

## Belgium



As the host country for the European Parliament and as a major hub for international trade and human migration, Belgium is at a significant risk of political violence. However, no major terrorist attacks have occurred in Belgium since the mid-1980s, when militant communists planted bombs at NATO bases, banks and some businesses.<sup>4</sup> A radical Islamic presence within the country is closely monitored by police and intelligence agencies.

**Ministre de la Defense:** The Belgian **Defense Ministry** is responsible for safeguarding the territorial inviolability of the state, which includes confronting any threats to the country's citizens. The armed forces have participated in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions alongside NATO, though recent contributions have been minimal. The **Intelligence and Security** wing works closely with the SGRS (see below) on important matters of national security, and is divided further into an intelligence sector (for collection and analysis) and a security sector (for operations and missions).

**Service Publique Federal Interieur:** The **Federal Interior Ministry** of Belgium manages all facets of the public order, including police duties, immigration, border patrol (sea and air), and emergency management and preparation.

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<sup>2</sup> "National Information Provided by Austria," *World Conference on Disaster Reduction*, <<http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/preparatory-process/national-reports/Austria-report.pdf>>. More information is available at <<http://www.bmi.gv.at/zivilschutz/management.asp>>

<sup>3</sup> The justice ministry has a helpful and comprehensive English version: <<http://www.justiz.gv.at/EN/justiz/content.php?nav=23>>

<sup>4</sup> Van de Linde, et al., 135

**Police Fédérale:** The **Federal Police** seeks to “ensure security throughout the country and safeguard democracy.” Its 15,000 personnel are divided into five departments: the judicial police, the administrative police, operational support, logistics and human resources. Both the judicial police and operational support teams claim responsibility for the struggle against terrorism. The former prosecutes organized crime, including financial malfeasance, the drug trade and terrorism,<sup>5</sup> while the latter offers operational support to both national and local police missions, including material, intelligence and personnel. About 40 staff members form the Terrorism and Public Order (Terop) service and are active in both intelligence as well as police work. In addition, the Department of Terrorism and Sects tracks and seeks to frustrate Islamist and other extremist groups within Belgium.

**The Mixed Anti-Terrorist Group (AGG)** was created in 1984 in response to an attack on a Brussels synagogue, and serves as an independent intelligence group for both the interior and justice ministries. Its 20 staff members focus specifically on the terrorist threat and work closely with the SE and SGRS to undermine threats to Belgium.

**Sûreté de l'État (SE):** The Belgian **State Security Service** is a civilian agency under the Ministry of Justice. It is tasked with “tracking espionage, interference, terrorism, extremism, proliferation, harmful sectarian organizations and organized crime.”<sup>6</sup>

**Service Général du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (SGRS):** The **General Information and Security Service** is the military intelligence service under the Ministry of National Defense. Its personnel function in a traditional way as military attachés in Belgian embassies abroad, but have re-focused some of their efforts on monitoring terrorist movements abroad and sharing intelligence internationally.

## Czech Republic



As a prosperous new member of the European Union that has experienced the terror of foreign rule more than any modern variations of secular or religious terrorism, the Czech Republic has committed to participating in the political project of the EU as well as the security regime of NATO. Although there have been no serious terrorist attacks in the nation's history, the government expressed concerns after Sept. 11 that no nation is immune from the threat. It has since adopted a series of legislative measures intended to bolster its ability to prevent terrorist attacks through both domestic crime-fighting and international cooperation. Even so, the government has acknowledged that “absolute security is an impossibility,” and it has not attempted to exploit the global “war on terror” for political advantage.<sup>7</sup> The Czech intelligence service BIS (see below) was responsible for the faulty reports of a meeting between an Iraqi

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<sup>5</sup> The Belgian Police has a website only in Dutch and French:

<[http://www.polfed.be/police/fr.htm?home\\_f.php~main](http://www.polfed.be/police/fr.htm?home_f.php~main)>. However, a rough overview can be found at <[http://www.police.ac.be/menu\\_58.htm](http://www.police.ac.be/menu_58.htm)>.

<sup>6</sup> Van de Linde, et al., 137

<sup>7</sup> “Overview of the Measures of the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism,” <<http://www.mvcr.cz/english.html>>

diplomat and Sept. 11 hijacker Mohammed Atta in Prague; neither the diplomat nor Atta were even in Prague at the time of the meeting.<sup>8</sup>

**Ministerstvo Obrany:** The Czech **Ministry of Defense** (MOD) has embraced its relatively new role as a member of NATO and has committed itself to participation in internationally-sanctioned military operations. It has emphasized the need to ensure the “constant readiness of the Czech Republic for possible concrete participation in the military aspect of international anti-terrorist effort.”<sup>9</sup> As of Jan. 3, 2006, the MOD had 96 personnel active in Iraq and 17 in Afghanistan.<sup>10</sup> As part of the ministry’s efforts to modernize its structure and operational standards to achieve compatibility with NATO in the late 1990s, 2005 marked the first year of the army’s all-volunteer status, and efforts continue to make both equipment and procedure interoperable with NATO.

**Vojenske Zpravodajstvi:** The **Military Intelligence**, constituting a part of the Ministry of Defense, gathers and analyzes information that pertains to the country’s ability to defend itself from external threats. One of its most pressing concerns is weapons proliferation, yet its tasks remain oriented towards monitoring the activities of other states – in particular, their military capabilities.

**Ministerstvo Vnitra:** The **Ministry of the Interior** (MOI) is responsible for securing the internal stability of the country, and has purview over all police forces and their operations. The MOI has recognized the need for a “multi-disciplinary and complex” approach to the terrorist threat.<sup>11</sup> The ministry is also responsible for organizing the country’s emergency readiness sector and all international rescue teams.

**Policie:** The Czech **Police** are responsible for maintaining public order. The Analyses and Strategies unit serves to aid regular police efforts by gathering information on developing threats, including forms of extremism and other organized activities that threaten stability. Although there are regional police branches with some autonomy, all investigative duties fall to the national police.<sup>12</sup> The police also control the country’s borders.

**Bezpecnostni Informacni Sluzba (BIS):** The **Security Information Service** is the primary domestic intelligence agency for the Czech Republic; it gathers and analyzes information that pertains to the security of the state and its territorial integrity, and reports directly to the government. Its official mission is to protect “national interests, democracy and freedom, and to defend individual citizens and the state vis-à-vis the most serious forms of crime.”<sup>13</sup> The director of the BIS is appointed by and reports to the government on “schemes and activities” considered threatening to Czech security. This includes counterfeiting money, drug and human trafficking, espionage by foreign powers, organize crime, and terrorism. In keeping with the project of integrating Europe’s security services, sharing information with other European powers, when

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<sup>8</sup> “9/11 Commission Report,” *Official Government Edition*, <<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/911>>

<sup>9</sup> “Overview of the Measures of the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism,” *Czech Ministry of the Interior*, 2003, <<http://www.mvcr.cz/english.html>>

<sup>10</sup> <<http://www.army.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=6568>>

<sup>11</sup> See note 64.

<sup>12</sup> <<http://www.interpol.int/Public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/Czech.asp#21>>

<sup>13</sup> “Mission, Principles and Creed,” BIS Website, <[http://www.bis.cz/\\_english/prezentace\\_.html](http://www.bis.cz/_english/prezentace_.html)>

such information relates to the security of Europe as a whole, is encouraged. BIS agents are permitted to conduct surveillance with a warrant from the chairman of a special panel of judges, and they carry firearms. Oversight is conducted by the House of Deputies.<sup>14</sup>

**Úřad pro Zahraniční Styky a Informace (ÚZSI):** The **Office for Foreign Relations and Information** gathers information about the activities of foreign powers and independent actors both within the Czech Republic and abroad. The director has the authority to summon operational support from the police in grave situations, and to conduct surveillance of private persons or property without a warrant. It is under the ministry of the interior.<sup>15</sup>

**Council for Coordination of the Intelligence Services (CCIS):** Modeled after Britain's Joint Intelligence Committee, the CCIS is a forum of cabinet-level ministers that meet regularly to discuss high-level information and to determine any necessary action or political changes. The post-cold war political leadership has viewed the intelligence agencies with some antipathy, as they were closely tied to the organs of Soviet power. As prime minister, for example, Vaclav Klaus informed the first meeting of the CCIS, "If I could, I would dissolve you all."<sup>16</sup> The transition to civilian control over the intelligence services has been hampered by institutional features and old-regime mindsets, yet an effective leadership in the Czech Republic has prevented the disorder that took hold in Slovakia.

## Denmark

Like the other Scandinavian countries, Denmark has had little direct experience with terrorism outside of isolated cases causing little damage. The organization of Denmark's counterterrorism efforts is similar to the other northern European countries. Because of its small size, geographic isolation and limited history of a colonial presence in conflict regions, the prevention and emergency preparedness sectors are under one government body – the Ministry of Justice – which controls the police and domestic intelligence organs. However, Denmark's contribution of troops to both Afghanistan and Iraq has drawn ire from extremist groups, which has in turn bolstered the country's internal police and intelligence efforts. Recently, for example, Danish police arrested several individuals suspected of planning a terrorist attack on Denmark to coincide with a marriage between Danish royalty and an Australian woman. DFAT, Australia's foreign ministry, added that the most severe danger in Denmark remained driving on icy roads.<sup>17</sup>

**Forsvarsministeriet:** The Danish **Ministry of Defense**, which has contributed troops to the wars in both Iraq and Afghanistan, has recognized the importance of confronting "new asymmetric and unpredictable threats, such as international terrorism and the spreading of weapons of mass

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<sup>14</sup> Act No. 153-154, on the Intelligence Services of the Czech Republic, <[http://www.bis.cz/\\_english/zakony\\_.html](http://www.bis.cz/_english/zakony_.html)>

<sup>15</sup> The Czech information services have highly accessible websites: <<http://www.uzsi.cz/index.php@lang=2.html>>

<sup>16</sup> "Czech Intelligence after the Cold War," *Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces*, presented 2002, <[http://www.dcaf.ch/pcaf/ev\\_geneva\\_021002\\_prog\\_cerny.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/pcaf/ev_geneva_021002_prog_cerny.pdf)>

<sup>17</sup> Kerin, John. "Alert on Danish terrorism hardly sets off alarm bells," *The Australian*, January 23, 2006

destruction.”<sup>18</sup> It strongly supports enhancing NATO’s ability to confront terrorism by military means and is committed to maintaining transatlantic ties in the long-term.

***Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste***: The **Defense Intelligence Service** is Denmark’s only foreign intelligence service, and its mission is akin to that of similar organizations within Western Europe: to collect and analyze information relevant to national security and the operation of military forces. This includes information relevant to humanitarian missions as well as those in more hostile environments such as Iraq and Afghanistan. Like other intelligence agencies, collection is based on SIGINT, (signals intelligence, i.e. electronic information), HUMINT (human intelligence) and open-source data. DIS also provides top government agencies with important information and advice regarding national security. It has no authority to collect information within Denmark’s borders.<sup>19</sup>

***Justitsministeriet***: The **Ministry of Justice** is the executive department responsible for safeguarding the public order: investigation and prosecution of crimes, all police work, and the judicial system.<sup>20</sup>

***Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET)***: The **Police Intelligence Service** is Denmark’s domestic intelligence agency, responsible for safeguarding the public order and countering any “threats against the national security and the safety of the population.”<sup>21</sup> The common foes of the public order follow: attacks against the Constitution, terrorism, extremism, espionage, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The main function of the PET is preventive; it seeks to frustrate harmful activities before they are allowed to occur, and therefore works closely with the police. In this capacity, PET’s leadership advises both the government and other national agencies on emerging dangers.

***Beredskabsstyrelsen***: The **Danish Emergency Management Agency** is responsible for all emergency situations that might arise in Denmark, including terrorist attacks. In the event of an attack, the specialized teams of DEMA would work with the police to coordinate rescue operations as well as any clean-up required.

## Estonia



As a new member of NATO and the EU, the small republic of Estonia has demonstrated its commitment to upholding Western standards of combating terrorism. Consistent with its obligations under Article 5 of NATO’s charter, Estonia’s government considers the terrorist attacks against London, Madrid and New York as against Estonian national interests. Estonia has contributed forces to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and its domestic counterterrorism operations and legislation are on par with most Western states. The Estonian “National Security

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<sup>18</sup> “Danish Armed Forces: International Perspectives,” *Danish Ministry of Defense*, 2005, <<http://forsvaret.dk/FMN/>>

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, 36

<sup>20</sup> The English version of the agency’s website is available online, but it is not exhaustive, <<http://www.jm.dk/wimpdoc.asp?page=dept&objno=59213>>.

<sup>21</sup> “The Role and Tasks of the PET,” *Danish Security Intelligence Service*, 2005, <<http://www.pet.dk/English.aspx>>

Concept” of 2004 expressed its belief in a strong NATO as the backbone of any effort to effectively combat terrorism and the threat of WMD proliferation.<sup>22</sup>

**Vabariigi Kaitseministeerium:** The **Ministry of Defense** administers Estonia’s small military, and is responsible for implementing the state’s NATO obligations. Its forces are deployed in both Iraq and Afghanistan.<sup>23</sup>

**Siseministeerium:**<sup>24</sup> Estonia’s **Ministry of the Interior** is the agency responsible for local and national administration, including all duties related to domestic security. Groups subordinate to the ministry include the police, border guard, immigration services, and the security services. The ministry is also responsible for implementing the requirements of the Schengen Agreement, set for May, 2006. The ministry has set up the Schengen Information System to coordinate police, security, and frontier services in order to meet the treaty’s requirements.

**Politsei:** Estonia’s **Police** force is the primary body responsible for investigating crimes and enforcing the law.<sup>25</sup>

**Kaitsepolitseiamet:** The Estonian **Security Police** collect and analyze information relevant to state security, including any possible hints of terrorist activity. In line with the westward political shift, the security police have adopted western investigative practices, such as seeking approval from a judge before conducting intrusive surveillance.<sup>26</sup>

**Välisministeerium:** The **Foreign Ministry** is responsible for implementing international treaties relevant to counterterrorism, which involves coordinating domestic agencies as well as the military with European and international obligations.<sup>27</sup>

## Finland



As a geographically remote and politically minor European state with no significant colonial past, Finland has no direct experience with either domestic or international terrorism. International terrorist groups have shown no interest in Finland except as a transit country; its liberal immigration laws have made it attractive to individual terrorists seeking temporary refuge. Finnish intelligence considers the only likely targets to be foreign embassies and businesses with international connections to the United States. Nonetheless, after Sept. 11, Finland both tightened its air and border security and stepped up intelligence sharing with foreign and international agencies. Although no new legislation was introduced (to the chagrin of the American ambassador), cooperation with the United States and the EU – at both the

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<sup>22</sup> [http://web-static.vm.ee/static/failid/067/National\\_Security\\_Concept\\_2004.pdf](http://web-static.vm.ee/static/failid/067/National_Security_Concept_2004.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.mod.gov.ee/?op=body&id=178>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.sisemin.gov.ee/atp/?lang=en>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.pol.ee/?id=8036>

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.kapo.ee/eng\\_terrorism.html](http://www.kapo.ee/eng_terrorism.html)

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.vm.ee/eng/kat\\_136/294.html](http://www.vm.ee/eng/kat_136/294.html)



executive/operational and legislative level – has been healthy.<sup>28</sup>

***Puolustusministerio***: Finland's **Ministry of Defense** is responsible for defending against the threat of foreign invasion. Because of its remote location, defense expenditures as a percentage of GDP are among the lowest in Europe. The role of the military's intelligence service is minimal in the country's counterterrorism efforts. Any information collected that is relevant to the nation's national security is forwarded to top decision-makers and leaders of SUPO.

***Sisaasiainministerio***: The **Ministry of the Interior** is responsible for local and regional administration and internal security in Finland. The minister acts as the highest authority in police matters. An Internal Security Management Group organizes security matters that cross departmental jurisdiction – this involves information-sharing as well as mission cooperation. The Frontier Guard is organized as a military organization and is responsible for guarding land, sea and airport entries. Finland does not have a separate Special Forces unit specifically charged with combating terrorism, but its *Karhu* (bear) unit handles dangerous situations such as hostage crises.

***Suojelupoliisi*** (SUPO): Finland's **Security Police** has expanded its mandate after Sept. 11 and has correspondingly sought new international contacts. It lost two senior analysts to Europol in 2002, leading to a serious back-up of necessary operations. SUPO has issued statements saying Finland is at no risk of international terrorism. It is a division of the interior ministry but because of its role as Finland's primary general intelligence service, its leadership has access to top-level meetings of the government.

***Oikeusministeriö***: Finland's **Justice Ministry** is responsible for maintaining the legal order, including the drafting of the most important laws, the functioning of the judicial system and the enforcement of sentences.<sup>29</sup> The ***Valtakunnansyyttajanvirasto***, or **Prosecutor General's Office**, carries out the prosecutorial functions of the state and is the primary body responsible for bringing charges against perpetrators of terrorism.

## France

France has a long colonial history that places it as one of the great powers of Europe; accordingly, the French are experienced with the many variants of political violence: nationalist insurgency, communist uprising, foreign occupation, domestic unrest, and both politically and religiously motivated terrorism. The insurgency in Algeria in the 1950s and 60s was a pivotal campaign in modern French history, in that Algerian nationalists employed terrorist violence successfully against an enemy with far superior resources, and were able to win the political – if not the military – struggle. In the same period in Indochina, French forces were fighting – in

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<sup>28</sup> Van de Linde, Erik, et al., "Quick Scan of Post 9/11 National Counterterrorism Policymaking and Implementation in Selected European Countries," *Rand Europe*, 2002, p. 33, <[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph\\_reports/MR1590/MR1590.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1590/MR1590.pdf)>

<sup>29</sup> Taken from the ministry's website, <<http://www.om.fi/19091.htm>>

vain, as it turned out – to maintain their influence in a region whose inhabitants lacked the advanced machinery of their industrialized enemy, yet were endowed with a cause they thought worthy of their lives. Today, France is an important pillar of the European bloc, and, on top of spearheading pan-European efforts, has a multitude of services charged with confronting terrorist threats. Like the United States, France has experienced problems coordinating the various government agencies and services involved in its counterterrorism effort, but recent initiatives aimed at sharing resources and coordinating the police, intelligence and defense sectors have been moderately successful.<sup>30</sup> Because France has a longer history of managing terrorist threats than most western nations, its counterterrorism strategy is generally regarded as “one of the most effective in Europe.”<sup>31</sup>

## *Defense*

**Ministere de la Defense:** The French **Ministry of Defense** has developed a comprehensive action plan to combat the threat of terrorism, and is at the front of French counterterrorism initiatives. In particular, the MOD has identified the need to maintain technological superiority over dangerous persons with access to ever-more sophisticated consumer resources – cell phones and academic computer networks, for example. French troops are committed to cooperating with the national gendarmerie and the regular police forces as well as participating in multinational peacekeeping missions around the globe. The *gendarmerie* is a division of the French armed forces that works closely with the interior ministry and the police, thus representing the visible presence of the military in French society.<sup>32</sup>

**Gendarmerie:** The hybrid military/police force of about 100,000 works with other government agencies domestically and internationally to monitor dangerous activities and manage crises. Officers assigned to embassies abroad collect important information about the host countries’ activities, especially those suggesting terrorist plots or activities.<sup>33</sup>

**Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE):** The **General Headquarters for Security Overseas**, under the Ministry of Defense, is responsible for collecting and analyzing information abroad that is relevant to French national security. The organization gained notoriety when its agents were convicted of sinking the *Rainbow Warrior* in New Zealand in 1985.

**Direction du Renseignement Militaire (DRM):** The **Military Intelligence Service** is the equivalent of the Defense Intelligence Agency in the United States and is primarily responsible for collection and analysis of information relevant to military operations. It works closely with the Gendarmerie to undermine the terrorist threat.

## *Interior*

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<sup>30</sup> A comprehensive survey of the history of the French experience with terrorism is Jeremy Shapiro and Suzan, Benedicte, “The French Experience of Counterterrorism,” *Survival*, v.45, no.1, 2003, <<http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/fellows/shapiro20030301.pdf>>

<sup>31</sup> Ludo Block, “Evaluating the Effectiveness of French Counterterrorism,” *Terrorism Monitor*, v.3, no.17, 2005, <<http://jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2369780>>

<sup>32</sup> <[http://www.defense.gouv.fr/portal\\_repository/1067199334\\_\\_0002/fichier/getData?\\_&ispopup=1](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/portal_repository/1067199334__0002/fichier/getData?_&ispopup=1)>

<sup>33</sup> Denis Vaultier, “The Implications of the Fight Against Terrorism for the French Gendarmerie,” *Geneva Center for Democratic Control of Armed Forces, Working Paper*, February 2005

**Ministere de l'Interieure:** The French **Interior Ministry** administers the national police as well as the Emergency Preparedness Directorate. The ministry has identified the prevention of WMD terrorism as a top priority.

**Police Nationale:** The **National Police** in France are responsible for public safety, which includes coordinating regular patrols, criminal investigations and special operations. The agency is headed by a director general who reports to and advises the government and parliament. The police are also responsible for the **Frontier Guard**, the Secret Service, and all activities involving the protection of important persons and property.<sup>34</sup>

**Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST):** The French Secret Service monitors foreign activities on French soil and has recently shifted focus from Soviet and Russian activities to the movement and operations of suspected terrorists. Technically a division of the National Police, the DST operates independent of regular crime-fighting units and focuses primarily on non-domestic agents.

**Division Nationale Anti-Terroriste (DNAT):** Also within the national police, the **National Anti-Terrorist Division** is responsible for preventing terrorist attacks on French interests, although its intelligence collection and analysis capabilities are limited.

**Renseignement Generaux (RG):** The **General Intelligence Service** collects and analyzes information for the government and works closely with the national police to maintain internal stability against primarily internal threats. It is France's main intelligence service.<sup>35</sup>

**Departement de Defense et Securite Civiles (DDSC):** The **Emergency Preparedness Directorate** is France's agency responsible for interagency coordination in times of crisis or disaster. It is a division of the interior ministry, and is divided into four subdivisions: the emergency preparedness inspectorate, administration and modernization, civil defense and hazard prevention, and the fire brigade. The DDSC is led by senior officials from various government agencies.<sup>36</sup>

### *Cabinet-level*

**Unite de Coordination de la Lutte Anti-Terroriste (UCLAT):** The **Anti-Terrorist Coordination Unit** was formed in 1985 to coordinate the activities of all agencies involved in the fight against terrorism, but it remains under the direction of the National Police. Its mandate was expanded after Sept. 11 and has accordingly taken on a more important role, but, like in the United States, the various agencies have retained their specialized tasks and failed to fully pool their counterterrorism resources.

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<sup>34</sup> <[http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/rubriques/c/c3\\_police\\_nationale/c33\\_organisation](http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/rubriques/c/c3_police_nationale/c33_organisation)>

<sup>35</sup> For a reliable outline of France, Germany and the UK, see "Combating Terrorism: How Five States are Organized to Combat Terrorism," *US General Accounting Office*, April 2000, <<http://www.gao.gov/archive/2000/ns00085.pdf>>, also <[http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/rubriques/c/c3\\_police\\_nationale/c337\\_dcrg/](http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/rubriques/c/c3_police_nationale/c337_dcrg/)>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/rubriques/divers/anglais/ddsc>

## Germany



Germany's bureaucratic structures have posed serious impediments to prosecuting any effective campaign against terrorism, yet legislation passed after Sept. 11 has increased police and military powers.<sup>37</sup> Former Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder identified four elements of Germany's counterterrorism strategy: identifying, prosecuting and disrupting terrorist groups; assisting failing or failed states; halting proliferation of WMDs; and seeking legitimization for military action through the UN.<sup>38</sup> Although these goals differ with the United States' focus on unilateral action, there has been considerable cooperation between the two states in both strategy and tactics. Nonetheless, Germany's liberal asylum laws and strong commitment to civil liberties even for non-citizens has led some observers to doubt the nation's ability to capture and prosecute suspected terrorists.<sup>39</sup> No central agency exists to coordinate Germany's counterterrorism operations, as the 16 federal states strongly resist efforts aimed at centralization of police and intelligence organizations. The federal intelligence agencies have a history of working well together, unlike their counterparts in France and the United States.

***Bundesministerium der Verteidigung***: The German **Ministry of Defense** has embraced the revolution in military affairs and has adopted a strategy that emphasizes mobility and flexibility in order to confront asymmetrical threats over the massing of large conventional armies to protect against other conventional threats. This transformation has taken place within the framework of NATO, which forms the core of Germany's traditional defense posture. Participation in Yugoslavia in the 1990s marked the first time German forces have been deployed on foreign soil since the Second World War. Increased involvement in internationally-sanctioned military efforts is likely.

***Militaerischer Abschirmdienst*** (MAD): The **Military Counterintelligence Service** is charged with gathering intelligence to assure the readiness of the German military. It is the only anti-terrorism organization under the Defense Ministry and the *bundeswehr*. It advises the German military on international developments that have implications for Germany and its allies.

***Bundesministerium des Innern***: The **Federal Ministry of the Interior** has purview over all public safety issues: law enforcement, criminal investigation, border control, and protection of the Constitution. Its leadership has identified "combating Islamic extremism and terrorism" as the "core task" of the country's security services.

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<sup>37</sup> Measures include: revoking immunity from surveillance for religious groups, allowing officials to prosecute non-nationals even if a crime was committed on foreign soil, strengthening border and air control. See p. 4 of Francis T. Miko and Froehlich, Christian, "Germany's Role in Fighting Terrorism: Implications for U.S. Policy," *Congressional Research Service*, Washington, DC, December 2004, <<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32710.pdf>>

<sup>38</sup> Statements by Gerhard Schroeder, "Government Policy Statement, October 30, 2002," Speech at the 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 24, 2003, "Focal Points of Anti-terrorism," German Interior Ministry website (in German) <[http://www.bmi.bund.de/top/sonstige/Schwerpunkte/Innere\\_Sicherheit/Terrorismus/ix9470\\_93173.htm](http://www.bmi.bund.de/top/sonstige/Schwerpunkte/Innere_Sicherheit/Terrorismus/ix9470_93173.htm)>

<sup>39</sup> Francis T. Miko and Froehlich, Christian, "Germany's Role in Fighting Terrorism: Implications for U.S. Policy," *Congressional Research Service*, Washington, DC, December 2004, <<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32710.pdf>>

**Bundespolizei:** The **Federal Police** are at the forefront of the fight against political violence and anti-democratic activities in Germany. Its laws and mandate were updated in 1998, and its responsibilities were enhanced following Sept. 11, 2001. It maintains a highly specialized, well equipped Special Forces unit called the GSG 9, which was established in 1972 in response to the murder of Israel's Olympic team at Munich. The unit is Germany's primary rapid-response team; its membership is highly selective and its training rigorous.<sup>40</sup>

**Bundeskriminalamt (BKA):** The **Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation** is Germany's counterpart to the FBI and operates in a similar fashion and capacity. The following information boards have been established within the BKA in order to respond to specialized aspects of the terrorist threat: Human Trafficking and Drug Crimes, Financial Investigations, Narco-Terrorism, and Arab Mujaheden Networks. The BKA investigates suspected terrorists within Germany's borders alongside other law enforcement duties, and was responsible for uncovering a 1999 plot to destroy the World Trade Center. Its failure to detect certain cells pre-Sept. 11, as well as its detecting several "sleepers" since, has galvanized leaders to push for reform. The financial intelligence unit has teamed up with national banks to monitor all illegal or suspicious flows of money. The BKA has federal offices in the 16 states that work independently of one another and of the central office in Berlin.

**Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND):** Like the CIA, the **Federal Intelligence Service** is limited to collecting information abroad. It is under the direct authority of the Chancellor's office but has significant independence in its operations abroad. Agents are stationed within embassies abroad in more than 100 countries, but most activity is in Eastern Europe. The BND has an intelligence sharing agreement with the Russian FSK to detect movements of illicit nuclear material.<sup>41</sup>

**Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (BfV):** The **Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution** is a domestic intelligence-gathering service concerned with espionage, treason and sedition. It has no powers of arrest and cannot use force, but it carries out surveillance and supplies the BKA and other police agencies with information on international crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and other illegal activities.<sup>42</sup>

**Bundesgrenzschutz (BGS):** Under the control of the Interior Ministry, the **Federal Border Guard** controls the borders (which are airports and seaports as of the 1995 implementation of the Schengen Agreement) and enforces immigration law. It works closely with domestic and international intelligence networks to ensure no dangerous material or persons enter Germany. It is working to improve monitoring and surveillance technology, including the push to adopt biometrics (finger-print technology) as a feature of identification cards and passports. The border guard numbers 38,500.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> The English-language report of the National Police is available at <<http://www.bmi.bund.de/>>

<sup>41</sup> "Foreign Intelligence Service," *Federation of American Scientists*

<sup>42</sup> Take from "Federal Police Agencies in Germany,"  
<[http://www.germanculture.com.ua/library/facts/bl\\_fed\\_police.htm](http://www.germanculture.com.ua/library/facts/bl_fed_police.htm)>

<sup>43</sup> <<http://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/701.0.html>>

**Generalbundesanwalt:** The **Federal Attorney General's** office is responsible for pressing charges in cases where terrorism is suspected.

**Greece**



Greece has a 20-plus year history of terrorism on its soil; its two largest cities – Athens and Thessaloniki – have played host to a number of obscure radical movements. Most incidents are small-scale, such as torching the automobiles of foreign diplomats, yet the government of Greece has recognized the danger of extremist groups acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It has been a willing partner in the U.S.-led war on terrorism, despite its refusal to join the Iraq coalition.

**Defense Ministry:** The Greek ministry of defense recognizes the necessity of “the human factor” in countering asymmetrical threats such as WMD proliferation. Participation in both European and international efforts to counter such threats is a top priority of the Greek military. As such, the ministry stresses the need to work with civilian agencies and the intelligence community to frustrate the ambitions of terrorists. Awareness of the security environment in the Balkans has been especially acute.

**Ministry of Public Order (MPO):** The Greek equivalent of an interior ministry has authority over all issues involving public stability and oversees the Hellenic police. The **Special Anti-Terrorist Unit** manages all serious terrorist incidents, including hijackings, hostage situations, etc. The chief of police reports directly to the minister of public order who in turn serves the elected leadership. Like most national police organizations, the Hellenic police conduct secret investigations into suspected terrorist and other subversive activities. The border guard and immigration control are also under the MPO.<sup>44</sup>

**Hellenic National Intelligence Service:** Greece’s intelligence agency collects and analyzes information relating to national security and reports it to governmental authorities. Like other espionage agencies, one of its primary tasks is to focus on and disrupt foreign intelligence agencies acting within Greece. This task has been undermined since Sept. 11 in favor of anti-terrorist efforts, as part of an ongoing legislative push to modernize Greek intelligence.<sup>45</sup> The service has recently denied mistreating 28 Pakistani prisoners in collaboration with MI6 agents operating in Greece after the July 7 attacks in London.<sup>46</sup>

**Hungary**



Although Hungary is not a primary target of terrorist activities, its role as a new member of the EU and NATO has led the country to sign on to international accords denouncing terrorism as well as bilateral and multilateral treaties requiring cooperation between national agencies. As a

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<sup>44</sup> *Ministry of Public Order Website:* <<http://www.ydt.gr/main/Home.jsp?LanguageID=2>>

<sup>45</sup> Nomikos, John M., “Greek Intelligence Service and Post-9/11 Challenges,” *Journal of Intelligence History*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2004, <<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/greece/nomikos.pdf>>

<sup>46</sup> Grohmann, Karolos, “Greece Denies Illegal Pakistani Kidnappings,”

signatory of the Schengen Agreement that borders the troubled Balkan states, Hungary has taken measures to align its security and border services with European standards. Full implementation of the agreement should occur by 2007.

**Honvédelmi Minisztérium:** The **Ministry of Defense** has purview over all military activities within Hungary. The military security office within the MOD conducts all intelligence operations necessary for the external security of the state, including missions abroad. The armed forces of Hungary made the transition to an all-volunteer force in 2004.

**Belügyminiszterium:** Hungary's **Interior Ministry** has authority over all internal administration and security. As a result of the ministry's reputation as a corrupt and brutal tool of the communist party, the government created an independent body within the ministry to monitor police and border guard abuses.<sup>47</sup> The security services within the interior ministry have come under effective civilian control since the end of the communist regime.<sup>48</sup>

**Rendőrség:** The **National Police** of Hungary are responsible for all crime-fighting activities within the borders; as there is no gendarmerie in Hungary, the police are divided into national, regional and local sectors. The rapid response unit is a federal group tasked with responding to particularly dangerous situations.

**Nemzetbiztonsági Hivatal (NBH):** The **Hungarian Secret Service** (or National Security Office) is the country's domestic security and intelligence service and works closely with the national police to frustrate any efforts deemed subversive or threatening to internal stability. The agency's pre-1989 legacy of collecting information and investigating even the most innocuous of activities has been gradually replaced by a focus on implementing security requirements that follow EU standards.

## Ireland



The history of terrorism in Ireland is long and complicated. While the Republic of Ireland was not directly involved in the fighting during the terrorist campaigns (known as 'The Troubles') that began in Northern Ireland in the late 1960s, the country suffered some terrorist attacks during the period, albeit on a smaller scale than Northern Ireland itself or the mainland of the United Kingdom. While, for a time, the UK authorities sometimes found their southern neighbors less than helpful in terms of cross-border counterterrorism cooperation, this has improved and 'normalized' in recent years. Today, Ireland is a prosperous member of the European Union, and its remote geographic location and small population have made it largely untouched by international terrorism.

**Department of Defence:** The defense department in Ireland has two duties: managing the nation's armed forces and coordinating all emergency preparations. After Sept. 11, the

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<sup>47</sup> This agency is called the Protective Service of Enforcement Agencies, <<http://www.bm.hu/rszvsvz/en/rendeltetes.html>>

<sup>48</sup> <<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=47&nit=369&year=2005>>

department established an office of emergency planning (OEP) to cope with the threat of international terrorism. The **G-2** is Ireland's military intelligence wing and is responsible for collecting and analyzing all information relevant to the mission of the armed forces.

**The Army Ranger Wing (ARW):** As a specialized unit within the Department of Defence, the ARW was established in response to the rise of international terrorist hijacking and kidnapping incidents in the late 1960s and early 1970s.<sup>49</sup> Created by soldiers who had trained alongside American personnel in the Army's Ranger Courses in Georgia, the ARW is Ireland's Special Forces unit, and would be summoned to buttress Garda police forces only in a crisis. Its peacetime role is to help train other troops and provide security for high-level government ministers. Counterterrorism remains primarily the duty of the civilian security services.

**Department of Justice, Equality, and Law Reform (DOJELR):** As Ireland's primary cabinet-level agency responsible for state security, the DOJELR oversees the criminal justice system, including prisons, police departments, and customs and immigration. The police agency "Garda Siochana" is formally represented in the DOJELR by a secretary general, though all functional decisions are made by the agency's commissioner, whose recommendations are seldom ignored. Cooperation with the EU has been a pillar of the department's efforts to guarantee national security, as shown by its commitment to the 2004 Hague Program on strengthening freedom, security and justice in Europe.<sup>50</sup> The program emphasizes that member states should consider the security of Europe as a whole as they implement their national security strategies.<sup>51</sup>

**An Garda Siochana:** The national police force of Ireland – translated literally as "guardians of the peace" – is responsible for all domestic security tasks, from preventing and investigating criminal activity to responding to national emergencies. The Garda is headed by a commissioner who makes the day-to-day management decisions and serves in an advisory capacity in high-level cabinet meetings. Ireland's size does not permit regional autonomy of police forces, so all police units are employed by the Garda. Under the deputy commissioner of operations, there is a security and intelligence wing that gathers information on emerging threats, a criminal investigation bureau, an immigration bureau, and an international coordination unit.<sup>52</sup> Ireland's economic growth has allowed opportunities for expanding the country's cooperative efforts with both European and International police agencies. For example, in January 2006, the country opened an International Liaison Office in order for the Garda to create contacts abroad and work with other national agencies to combat threats of mutual concern.<sup>53</sup> The Garda has a strength of 11,747 personnel, including 1,700 detectives.

**C3:** The special branch of the Garda is Ireland's domestic intelligence and security agency, which is responsible for counterterrorism, counter-intelligence and other activities subversive to the Irish state.<sup>54</sup> It remains a secret organization with few publicly available resources.

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<sup>49</sup> "Army Ranger Wing: Unit Evolution," *Garda Siochana Website*, <[http://www.military.ie/army/arw\\_history.htm](http://www.military.ie/army/arw_history.htm)>

<sup>50</sup> "The Hague Program on strengthening Freedom, Security and Justice," *Council of the European Union*, 2004, <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/doc\\_centre/doc/hague\\_programme\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/doc_centre/doc/hague_programme_en.pdf)>

<sup>51</sup> *Id.*, 4

<sup>52</sup> Ireland's website is useful, if brief, and contains important documents reflecting Ireland's position as a prosperous member of the EU: <[www.garda.ie/angarda/orgchart.html](http://www.garda.ie/angarda/orgchart.html)>.

<sup>53</sup> <<http://www.justice.ie/80256E01003A02CF/vWeb/pcJUSQ6LEEWm-ga>>

<sup>54</sup> "Ireland: Intelligence," *Federation of American Scientists*, <<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/ireland/>>



## Italy



Italy's experience with terrorism – both in the complexity of the threat and the severity of attacks – is on par with Europe's other major powers. During the 1970s and 1980s, Italian civilians faced sporadic and random attacks from right wing nationalists as well as communists and anarchists.<sup>55</sup> The country's campaign against terrorists during the early 1980s has been seen as an exemplary way of confronting the perpetrators through force while at the same time undermining the legitimacy of their political and ideological beliefs.<sup>56</sup> Italy's security, intelligence and military services have collaborated closely with U.S. efforts since Sept. 11, and the leadership of conservative Silvio Berlusconi has prevented the kind of political opposition to the war in Iraq found in France and Germany, despite overwhelming popular antipathy. Italian involvement in the 2003 Nigerian yellowcake scandal has cast doubts on the country's intelligence capabilities. Italy's security posture remains closely tied to both Europe's efforts to prevent and protect against terrorist attacks, as well as NATO's involvement in pan-European security.

**Ministero della Difesa:** Italy's **Defense Ministry**, which controls the country's armed forces, has a minimal direct role in counterterrorism outside of the work of the *carabinieri*. Italy's soldiers would be summoned only in case of a serious emergency such as a terrorist attack.

**Arma de Carabinieri:** The *carabinieri* are a *gendarmerie*-style organization that mixes military and police functions. In addition to having a peacekeeping function abroad, it conducts criminal investigations and surveillance within Italy. Unlike the civilian state police, the *carabinieri* are under the control of the military, and work closely with the military's intelligence unit, SISMI (see below). The Special Intervention Group (GIS) is a specialized unit responsible for handling terrorist and other emergency situations. Unlike the similar police unit NOCS, GIS is authorized to operate abroad, given the approval of the host country.<sup>57</sup>

**Servizio per le Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militare (SISMI):** The **Military Intelligence and Security Service** cooperates closely with SISDE (see below) to gain information as to terrorist movements and activities and to disrupt terrorist networks. Although SISMI is under the direction of the ministry of defense, it has legal authority to operate within Italy, except in matters involving organized crime. Its leadership was implicated in the Niger yellowcake scandal before the Iraq war for bypassing the CIA and transmitting a forged document directly to Vice President Dick Cheney's office (a violation of standard protocol).

**Ministero dell'Interno:** The **Interior Ministry** is an executive ministry responsible for maintaining public order and security. Under the Directorate for Anti-Terrorism Police, the Central Security Operating Unit (NOCS) pursues high-risk missions in coordination with

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<sup>55</sup> Thomas Sheehan, "Italy: Terror on the Right," *New York Review of Books*, January 22, 1981

<sup>56</sup> Nina M. Serafino, "Combating Terrorism: Are there Lessons to be Learned from Foreign Experiences?" *CRS Report*, 2002, <<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7957.pdf>>

<sup>57</sup> "Special Interventions Group," *SOC*, <<http://www.specialoperations.com/Foreign/Italy/GIS.htm>>

*carabinieri* units. The interior ministry reports important information regarding national and international terrorism and other threats to national unity to the prime minister.<sup>58</sup>

**Polizia di Stato:** The **State Police** is responsible for maintaining public order and operates as a division of the interior ministry. It coordinates anti-terrorism efforts with the *carabinieri* and manages local police functions and missions. Its anti-terrorism unit is not authorized to operate outside Italy's borders. It has sole responsibility to investigate and prosecute organized crime.

**Servizio per le Informazioni e la Sicurezza Democratica (SISDE):** The **General Information and Security Service** is Italy's domestic intelligence agency responsible for carrying out "preventive intelligence activities in the defense of the internal" security of the state.<sup>59</sup> This includes monitoring and confronting subversive and other elements perceived to threaten the stability of the political system.

**Comitato Esecutivo per i Servizi di Informazione e Sicurezza (CESIS):** The **Executive Committee for the Intelligence and Security Services** serves as a focal point for information sharing and coordination of missions between Italy's two intelligence organizations. It reports directly to the prime minister.<sup>60</sup>

## Latvia



Since the most recent terrorist attacks in Europe and the United States, Latvia has taken steps to improve its ability to fight terrorism, including adopting and implementing the European Action Plan against terrorism. The legal framework for prosecuting terrorists has been reformed to meet European standards, including a workable definition of terrorism as well as a narrow understanding of activities that are intended to incite violence against the state, citizens or property – such as threats or incendiary language. Surveillance of suspected persons requires the approval of a judge, and laws regarding intelligence collection set out provisions for which activities are legally acceptable. International cooperation – particularly with other EU states and Russia – has been at the core of Latvian security policy. Like most states that have not fallen victim to international terrorism, Latvia has focused on its role as a member of NATO and other international political structures as reasons to commit to the struggle against terrorism.

**Aizsardzības Ministrija:** The Latvian **Ministry of Defense** manages the country's armed forces and works to safeguard its territorial integrity and political independence – both of which have been compromised for most of Latvia's recent history. In the event of a catastrophe, the MOD would assist regular security forces.

**Iekšlietu Ministrija:** The **Ministry of Interior** has purview over the police and has responsibility to implement domestic security policy, including the Schengen Agreement.

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<sup>58</sup> The website (in Italian) is <<http://www.interno.it/>>. For an English reference, the best source is the State Police's official website: <<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/english/>>

<sup>59</sup> *The Italian Intelligence and Security Services*, <[http://www.serviziinformazioneisicurezza.gov.it/pdcweb.nsf/pagine/ee\\_homepage](http://www.serviziinformazioneisicurezza.gov.it/pdcweb.nsf/pagine/ee_homepage)>

<sup>60</sup> "CESIS," *Wikipedia*, December, 2005, <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CESIS>>.

The **Security Police** is the primary authority responsible for collecting information on subversive activities and frustrating the attempts of terrorists to use Latvian territory to plan or carry out attacks. The security police are responsible for “collecting, acquiring and analyzing information concerning threats of terrorist attacks and also for prevention.”<sup>61</sup>

*Ārlietu Ministriju*: The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** coordinates the country’s international obligations, including relevant anti-terrorism treaties and conventions.

The **Constitutional Defense Bureau** is also involved in intelligence work relating to counterterrorism. It is a ministerial bureau that coordinates the country’s police and intelligence agencies.

With regard to criminal investigations, the agency responsible for prosecuting suspected terrorists is the **Prosecutor’s General Office**.

## Lithuania



Since its accession into the EU and NATO, Lithuania has been eager to cooperate with the leading Western powers in the fight against international terrorism. It has “implemented numerous legal and organizational measures” to that end, including all relevant UN conventions and protocols against terrorism as well as the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Although Lithuania has no direct or profound experience with political violence, the 2005 National Security Strategy regards terrorism as a serious threat to the international community and, by implication, to Lithuania. The legal framework against terrorist acts has been amended following the bombings in London, Madrid and New York, and incorporates “incitement to terrorism” into the roster of punishable offenses.

*Krašto Apsaugos Ministerija*: The **Ministry of Defense** is responsible for the country’s small armed forces, which number just over 18,000. The Lithuanian army has a special operations unit – called Aitvaras – that performs anti-terrorist tasks abroad and, if necessary, inside the country.

*Vidaus Reikalų Ministerija*: The **Interior Ministry** is responsible for police forces, the border guard, and management and coordination of the country’s domestic priorities. It also manages the emergency response center.<sup>62</sup>

*Policija*: The **Police** are responsible for public safety and stability, which includes efforts to prevent and punish terrorist activities. The police have a specialized unit, “Aras,” which performs high-priority and risky operations, such as hijacking, hostage, or bomb scare situations.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> “Profiles on Counter-Terrorist Capacity: Latvia,” *Codexter*, 2004, <[www.coe.int/gmt](http://www.coe.int/gmt)>

<sup>62</sup> <<http://www.vrm.lt/index.php?id=297&lang=2>>

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

**Valstybes Saugumo Departamentas (VSD):** The **State Security Department** is Lithuania's primary domestic security and intelligence service, and performs tasks that aim to protect the sovereignty and constitutional order of the state. One of these tasks is to prevent terrorist acts and respond to them should they occur.<sup>64</sup> The VSD is accountable to both the government and an oversight commission in parliament.<sup>65</sup>

The **Financial Crimes Investigation Service** is under the interior ministry and investigates suspicious flows of cash, money laundering and counterfeiting activities, both with regard to possible terrorist funding and traditional financial crimes.<sup>66</sup>

**General Prosecutor's Office:** All legal requirements in the prosecution of suspected or actual terrorists are carried out by Lithuania's general prosecutor.<sup>67</sup>

The **State Defense Council (SDC)** is a forum for top decision-makers from the government and various ministries to meet and coordinate the state's institutions responsible for national security. It includes the president, the prime minister, the minister of defense, the commander of the army, and the chairman of the parliament. The ministers of interior and foreign affairs, as well as top members of the security services are usually invited to offer their perspectives.

The **Intergovernmental Counterterrorism Coordination Commission** manages the country's counterterrorism resources and submits proposals to the SDC. It discusses important strategic issues relevant to counterterrorism and controls the implementation of specific measures of the Counterterrorism Program.

## Luxembourg



As one of the founding members of the EU, Luxembourg has extensive laws and institutions in place to combat political violence and other crimes. Its place as the world's wealthiest country per capita has afforded an active counterterrorism infrastructure and abundant resources relative to its small population (about 500,000). Although Luxembourg has not suffered any serious terrorist attacks in its history, the bombings in Madrid, London and New York have increased awareness of the threat, as well as resources devoted to its prevention. Particular attention is paid to financial flows.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> The security service has an English website that is legible only if text is pasted onto a blank document. It contains all relevant legislation and a brief history, <<http://www.vsd.lt/default.asp?page=97>>

<sup>65</sup> From Lithuania's "Law on Operational Activities," 2002, <<http://www.vsd.lt/?page=141>>

<sup>66</sup> All information on Lithuania's counterterrorism infrastructure is available through the Council of Europe's country profiles, available online, <[http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal\\_Affairs/Legal\\_co-operation/Fight\\_against\\_terrorism/4\\_Theme\\_Files/Country\\_Profiles/](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Fight_against_terrorism/4_Theme_Files/Country_Profiles/)>

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> See "Profiles in Counter-Terrorist Capacity: Luxembourg," *Council of Europe*, 2005, <[http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal\\_Affairs/Legal\\_co-operation/Fight\\_against\\_terrorism/4\\_Theme\\_Files/Country\\_Profiles/CODEXTER%20Profiles%20\\_2005\\_%20LuxembourgE.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Fight_against_terrorism/4_Theme_Files/Country_Profiles/CODEXTER%20Profiles%20_2005_%20LuxembourgE.pdf)>

**Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres:** The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** controls the country's small military force; Luxembourg's military spending is among the lowest in Europe, at .9% of GDP, and as a result, the army plays only a small role in counterterrorism efforts. Soldiers would be required only in the case of an emergency.

**Ministere de la Justice:** The **Ministry of Justice** administers the state's internal security sector, including the police and the intelligence services, as well as the independent judiciary and the state prosecutor's office.

**State Prosecutor:** The state prosecutor pursues all legal cases against suspected criminals, and has the responsibility of enforcing Luxembourg's legal procedures in the pursuit of justice. Its **Financial Intelligence Unit** examines all suspicious financial activity, including money laundering and counterfeiting, and is thus significant to the fight against terrorism.

**Police Grand-Ducal:** The **Police** are responsible for maintaining the public order and investigating all crimes, including those relating to terrorism. The police are only permitted to search or set up surveillance on suspected persons with the approval of a special investigating judge – except in cases of immediate danger. The police have an anti-terrorist unit in case of crisis situations.<sup>69</sup>

**Ministere de l'Etat:** The **Ministry of State** is responsible for coordinating domestic institutions with international standards, and has authority over the intelligence service. Luxembourg has joined all major international political and legal regimes relevant to the fight against terrorism.

**Service de Renseignements de l'Etat:** Luxembourg's **National Intelligence Agency** collects and analyzes information, both domestically and abroad, that relates to the security of the state.

## Netherlands



The Netherlands has been relatively free from the scourge of terrorism, yet many in the United States criticize the Dutch for their liberal legal system and accommodating immigration laws that have permitted the growth of a large and somewhat alienated Muslim population. A fierce public debate took place following the gruesome public murder of the filmmaker Theo van Gogh in 2004, which focused on the viability of existing attitudes and practices toward foreigners and minorities. Commitment to the G-7 Action Plan designed to cut off funding from suspected terrorist organizations has been strong. And the reaction to Sept. 11 brought together all major government ministers to form a steering committee, which, among other things, established the need to prevent – and prepare for – a nuclear, biological or chemical attack.

**Ministerie van Defensie:** The **Ministry of Defense** controls the borders and immigration and assists regular police forces in exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks.<sup>70</sup> Until March 2005, the Netherlands had 1,100 troops in the coalition in Iraq; it still

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<sup>69</sup> Ibid. See also the Luxembourg police website, in French and German, <<http://www.police.public.lu/index.html>>

<sup>70</sup> <[http://www.mindef.nl/binaries/3757\\_Def\\_F-C\\_Eng\\_E\\_tcm15-23605.pdf](http://www.mindef.nl/binaries/3757_Def_F-C_Eng_E_tcm15-23605.pdf)>

retains an advisory group there.<sup>71</sup> Recently, the government approved the deployment of an additional 1,200 troops to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan's troubled southern region.

***Militaire Inlichting-en Veiligheidsdienst (MIVD):*** The **Military Intelligence and Security Service** assists the armed forces with important information concerning the viability and proper procedure for various missions abroad. It has recently teamed up with AIVD (see below) to frustrate terrorist ambitions that threaten Dutch security. Focus has been on tracking, monitoring and disrupting radical Islamist groups prone to violence.

***Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties:*** The **Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations** coordinates police, fire and other emergency-response groups, and the minister reports directly to the prime minister. The ministry developed the Integrated Emergency Center System to facilitate cooperation between various agencies responsible for managing the terrorist threat.<sup>72</sup>

***Politie:*** The Dutch **National Police Agency** is divided into 26 subdivisions based on population size, geographical area and history of crime. Its **National Criminal Intelligence Service** works closely with both Europol and Interpol to track criminal and terrorist activity. Regional divisions are controlled by a police board of local mayors and constables; as in the United States, they collaborate with a separate prosecutor's office to ensure the fair implementation of national laws and compliance with procedural rules.

***Algemene Inlichtingen-en Veiligheidsdienst (AIVD):*** The **General Intelligence and Security Service** has used the occasion of Theo Van Gogh's murder to re-evaluate its mission and its role in the struggle against terrorism. Although it is a domestic agency, it has the authority to conduct operations abroad, alongside MIVD agents.<sup>73</sup> It is overseen by the Intelligence Committee of parliament and is officially a branch of the interior ministry. Its primary focus since Sept. 11 has been on "radical Islamist networks" both in the Netherlands and internationally.<sup>74</sup> To that end, AIVD has increased its budget for counterterrorism and laid out a framework for cooperation with military intelligence approved in 2005.<sup>75</sup>

## Poland



Poland's accession to the EU and NATO has created an increased demand for transparency and legitimacy within the defense and national security establishment. Cooperation has therefore been robust, both with the European powers as well as the United States. Since 1991, the desire

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<sup>71</sup> "Dutch Military Mission to Iraq," *Netherlands Government Website*, <[http://www.government.nl/actueel/dossieroverzicht/42\\_18993.jsp](http://www.government.nl/actueel/dossieroverzicht/42_18993.jsp)>

<sup>72</sup> *Dutch Department of the Interior*, <[http://www.minbzk.nl/uk/public\\_safety/introduction](http://www.minbzk.nl/uk/public_safety/introduction)>

<sup>73</sup> The AIVD issues an annual report describing recent activities and engagements: <<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/netherlands/aivd2004-eng.pdf>>

<sup>74</sup> "Annual Report 2004," *General Intelligence and Security Service*, <<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/netherlands/aivd2004-eng.pdf>>

<sup>75</sup> Id.

to participate in world affairs independent of the Soviet Union has been strong; contributing to UN and NATO peacekeeping missions, as well as supporting the U.S.-led efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, has been a source of national pride. Like most European countries, Poland remains inexperienced with terrorism; most attacks within the country have been perpetuated by obscure radicals with vague ambitions. However, the country is large and, like most Eastern European countries, its police force is underpaid and vulnerable to corruption. Because terrorism is not yet “directly imprinted in the public perception as a crucial threat,” Poland does not have many forces – police or military – solely tasked with preventing terrorist attacks. While the intelligence services are sensitive to the threat, most of their staff members are engaged in traditional intelligence duties.<sup>76</sup> Poland has signed all of Europe’s major anti-terrorism conventions.

**Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej:** The **Ministry of National Defense** is responsible for all administrative duties over the armed forces. It has been involved in peacekeeping missions since the beginning of the Cold War, yet has been especially active since the early 1990s. Poland remains a part of the coalition in Iraq, making it a legitimate target according to al-Qaida.

**Wojskowe Służby Informacyjne (WSI):** The **Military Intelligence Service** is responsible for collecting information that bolsters Poland’s capability of achieving its military goals. Recent operations in Iraq, as well as a growing perception within the West that good intelligence is paramount to any effective effort to fight terrorism, have demonstrated that the WSI is poorly equipped – both in terms of HUMINT and SIGINT – for modern warfare.<sup>77</sup>

**Agencja Wywiadu:** Poland’s **Foreign Intelligence Agency** is responsible for gathering and analyzing information from abroad that is relevant to the internal security of the state. Along with the Internal Security Agency, it also works to counter foreign agents from infiltrating the country and obtaining secret information. Like many other European intelligence agencies, it has viewed the London, Madrid and New York terrorist attacks as a blaring reminder that the threat of radical Islamist terrorism looms large even in times of relative tranquility.<sup>78</sup> The organization was formed in 2002 as part of a shake-up to revitalize the Polish intelligence services.

**Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji:** The **Ministry of Internal Affairs** is responsible for the nation’s internal order and stability: border patrol, police, fire, criminal investigation, etc.<sup>79</sup> The **Police** work closely with the ABW (see below) to counter threats to internal stability, including dangerous movements of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) material and any activities that might pose a risk to the stability of the state. The police also have

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<sup>76</sup> Karkoszka, Andrej, “Combating Terrorism and its Implications for the Polish Armed Forces,” *Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces*, 2004, p. 104, one of a number of papers on the implications of the implications of combating terror on national armed forces, available online with a subscription to CIAO, <<http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/wit02/>>

<sup>77</sup> Karkoszka, 112

<sup>78</sup> Information on any secret intelligence agency is hard to come by, yet lately governments have recognized the need to demystify the activities of spies. Websites have accordingly sprouted even in countries that do not have the traditional openness of Western European powers. Poland’s foreign intelligence website in English is <<http://www.aw.gov.pl/eng/witamy.html>>. For a brief history of the shake-up of the intelligence community in 2002, see <<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/poland/dastych.html>>

<sup>79</sup> <[http://www.mswia.gov.pl/index\\_eng.php?dzial=5&id=22](http://www.mswia.gov.pl/index_eng.php?dzial=5&id=22)>

a **Central Investigation Bureau** which deals with the most serious crimes and an **Anti-Terrorism Task Force** to handle crisis situations.<sup>80</sup>

**Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego:** (ABW): Poland's **Internal Security Service** is responsible for protecting the state against illicit and destructive activities including counterfeiting money, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. Like other internal security agencies, much of its activities remain secret. But unlike intelligence agencies, ABW has executive authority: the power to arrest and to detain suspects. It has a broad mandate to protect the constitutional order of the state, meaning its tasks range from counter-espionage to fighting drugs to monitoring movements of dangerous weapons.<sup>81</sup> Because it has a dual intelligence/security function, it both reports to the government and cooperates with other state agencies on important missions. Oversight is conducted by legislative, judicial and executive authorities.

**Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości:** The **Ministry of Justice** administers Poland's entire judicial system. It has no active role in combating terrorism outside of ensuring legal process for the accused.

**National Security Bureau (NSB):** The NSB is a state institution established in 1991 that oversees all activities relating to the defense of Poland's territorial integrity and reports to the government. It is responsible for formulating Poland's defense policy.

## Portugal



**Ministro da Defesa Nacional:** Portugal's **Ministry of National Defense** has authority over the country's armed forces, and has participated in humanitarian missions across the globe. Its role in counterterrorism is minimal except in cases of a national emergency.

**Ministério da Administração Interna:** Portugal's **Ministry of Internal Administration** oversees the country's domestic security establishment, including the National Police, the Borders and Foreigners Service, the Security Coordination Office (for international liaisons), and all regional civil administrative districts. It also controls the Republican National Guard, Portugal's equivalent of a gendarmerie.<sup>82</sup>

**Policia Judiciaria:** Portugal's **Judicial Police** is headed by an administrative director who reports to the ministry of internal administration. Its goal is to prevent, detect, and investigate criminal activity. The Portuguese police force has no autonomous regional departments.

**Sistema de Informações da República Portuguesa (SIRP):** The **Intelligence System of the Portuguese Republic** is Portugal's primary information-collection agency and oversees all

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<sup>80</sup> Taken from "Profiles in Counterterrorism Capacity: Poland," *Codexter*, 2004, <[http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal\\_Affairs/Legal\\_co-operation/Fight\\_against\\_terrorism/4\\_Theme\\_Files/Country\\_Profiles/](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Fight_against_terrorism/4_Theme_Files/Country_Profiles/)>

<sup>81</sup> The website is helpful: <[http://www.abw.gov.pl/EN/Eng\\_glo.htm](http://www.abw.gov.pl/EN/Eng_glo.htm)>.

<sup>82</sup> <<http://www.mai.gov.pt/main.php>>



intelligence activity both within the country and abroad. Its leaders report directly to the prime minister, who directs the work of the two subdivisions of SIRP: the **Security Intelligence Service (SIS)** and the **Military and Defense Strategic Intelligence Service (SIEDM)**. The SIS is the primary intelligence gathering wing, with financial independence and the authority to conduct operations without the support of the police service; it remains a secret organization. Its agents are focused on actions that they consider threatening to the “Constitution and the rule of law,” such as financial crimes, terrorism, espionage, etc. The SIEDM, on the other hand, is Portugal’s foreign intelligence wing, charged with gathering information abroad that is relevant to the military’s mission or concerns the sovereignty of the Portuguese state.<sup>83</sup>

**National Center for Operations on Civil Protection Emergencies:** Portugal’s emergency response center coordinates the country’s emergency preparedness sector. The country has no early warning system in place.<sup>84</sup>

## Slovakia



Like the Czech Republic, Slovakia has had little experience with sectarian violence, yet has a recent memory of oppressive state control over society. As a minor political player, Slovakia has not been actively targeted by any international terrorist organization, nor has it experienced anything more than the occasional small, unclaimed explosive device. Slovakia has signed onto the Schengen Agreement allowing freedom of movement between member states, but it has not yet been implemented. The country’s armed forces have participated in both Iraq and Afghanistan and have deployed in Kosovo as part of a NATO-led peacekeeping contingent. Slovakia’s counterterrorism efforts revolve around regular police work and an intelligence community that closely resembles that of the Czech Republic.

**Ministerstvo Obrany:** The Slovakian **Ministry of Defense** is responsible for the country’s external security, and its armed forces are in the process of transitioning from a Soviet-style compulsory military force to an all-volunteer professional army.<sup>85</sup> Its intelligence units are the Military Defense Service (for counter-espionage) and the Military Intelligence (for regular espionage). The defense establishment has embraced NATO’s enlargement and has committed to aiding international operations when required. A Special Forces unit also exists to aid civilian authorities in critical situations. The current peace in Central Europe has allowed the armed forces to devote considerable resources to the fight against terrorism and the threat of weapons proliferation.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> The website has all the information that is available publicly; like most security or intelligence organizations, the SIRP has only recently begun to shed the culture of secrecy that surrounds their work. The need for a public interface is slowly coming to be accepted, though not fully, and certainly not in third world or former communist states. See <<http://www.sis.pt/ingles/SIRP.htm>>. Some other sites offer similar information, whereas the embassy will advise searching via Google, <<http://www.cvni.net/radio/nsnl/nsnl026/nsnl26pt.html>>.

<sup>84</sup> From a questionnaire completed by the Portuguese government for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, <<http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/preparatory-process/national-reports/Portugal-Report.pdf>>

<sup>85</sup> <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/lo.html#Military>>

<sup>86</sup> See the extensive summary of Slovakia’s military organization and doctrine, “The General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic,” <<http://www.mosr.sk/dokumenty/eng/doctrine.pdf>>

**Ministerstvo Vnutra:** The **Ministry of the Interior** of Slovakia is responsible for “protecting the constitutional system, public order, security of persons and property, and the state’s borders.”<sup>87</sup> As such, it has purview over all national police activity as well as the border guard and customs. It is also responsible for maintaining Slovakia’s emergency readiness sector; crisis management tasks are the responsibility of ministerial heads.<sup>88</sup>

**Policia:** The Slovakian **Police** are responsible for matters of domestic security, including all criminal investigations, regular patrolling, border control, etc.

**Slovenská Informačná Služba (SIS):** The **Slovak Information Service** is Slovakia’s primary domestic security and intelligence service and reports directly to a commission of ruling and opposition leaders within the parliament. Its former leader, Ivan Lexa, has been implicated in a number of human rights abuse scandals, including the kidnapping and torture of the former president’s son.<sup>89</sup> The Soviet-style agency has not managed the transition to democracy as well as its counterpart in the Czech Republic, yet it has come under parliamentary control.

## Slovenia



Slovenia is a recent member of the EU and NATO, and has signed the Schengen Agreement to open its borders to Europe – an accomplishment set for 2007. As a small and sparsely populated country, Slovenia has no experience with any serious terrorist activities or threats.

**Ministrstvo za Obrambo:** Slovenia’s **Ministry of Defense** administers the country’s armed forces as well as its disaster relief and emergency readiness sectors. Members of the country’s limited military force are involved in counterterrorism operations at the borders to the troubled Balkan region, and training exercises between Slovenian and other European armed forces has begun for implementation of Schengen. Monitoring suspicious movements of arms from the Balkans has also been a task of the MOD.<sup>90</sup>

**Ministrstvo za Notranje Zadeve:** The **Ministry of the Interior** is responsible for all police and security matters as well as the country’s internal administrative tasks.

**Policija:** The Slovenian **Police**, like any other police agency, are responsible for maintaining the public order and safeguarding the country’s citizens and property from internal threats. The attacks in New York, Madrid and London have heightened the country’s awareness of the terrorist threat; cooperation with the EU is a cornerstone of Slovenian security policy.

**Slovenska Obveščevalno -Varnostna Agencija:** The **Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency** collects information at home and abroad relating to the country’s national security

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<sup>87</sup> <<http://www.minv.sk/en/>>

<sup>88</sup> <<http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/preparatory-process/national-reports/slovakia-report.pdf>>

<sup>89</sup> <<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2001/eur/8338.htm>>

<sup>90</sup> <[http://www.mors.si/pdf/2005/Annual\\_report\\_MoD\\_2004.pdf](http://www.mors.si/pdf/2005/Annual_report_MoD_2004.pdf)>

needs. Since independence from the Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991, Slovenia's security agency has come under more democratic control.<sup>91</sup>

## Spain



Following the Madrid train attacks in March 2004, Spain experienced post-crisis political turmoil similar to the United States after Sept. 11. Many claim that the ruling center-right party's folly in blaming Basque separatists for the attacks allowed the Socialist Party's Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero to win the general elections. The head of Spain's National Intelligence Center, Alberto Saiz, claimed that electoral politics made leaders deaf to the dire warnings of the intelligence community, and that the bombings could have been avoided had the organization been immune to political whimsy. Calls for his resignation have been ignored. Prime Minister Zapatero has focused primarily on social issues and rebuked the Bush administration by withdrawing all Spanish troops from Iraq, yet he has maintained strong rhetoric against both Islamic fanaticism and the Basque separatist movement.

**Ministero de Defensa:** The **Defense Ministry** of Spain controls the country's armed forces and is closely involved with the civil guard in terms of training and operations. Spanish forces were involved in Iraq when the war began but withdrew after the election of Zapatero. The defense ministry also controls Spain's intelligence agency, CNI.

**La Guardia Civil:** The Spanish counterpart to France's *gendarmerie* has gained a popular reputation since democracy took hold in the late 1970s. Although under Franco the **Civil Guard** was used to quash opposition and torture dissenters, it has mended its image by engaging in humanitarian missions within Spain as well as patrolling rural areas and combating Basque separatists. It is commanded by an army general but operates as a division of the interior ministry.<sup>92</sup> Its intelligence operations have historically focused on the Basque separatist problem, though after the Madrid bombings and the slowing of incidents perpetuated by the ETA, there has been a shift to Islamic terrorism as the focus of information gathering efforts. In the event of a military invasion of the country, the Civil Guard would buttress traditional defensive forces. President Zapatero has made political decisions that undermine the Civil Guard and point to his desire to merge the two police forces into one.

**Ministero del Interior:** The **Interior Ministry** has authority over both the Civil Guard and the national police, and its top officials report to the prime minister on matters of national importance. It also directs Spain's emergency readiness sector.<sup>93</sup>

**Cuerpo Nacional de Policia:** The **National Police Corps** is primarily charged with maintaining order in Spain's urban areas. Like the Civil Guard, the National Police earned a reputation for brutality under Franco's regime, yet its image has been improved since.

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<sup>91</sup> <[http://www.gov.si/vrs/?gr1=vldSlz&gr2=soa&gr3=&gr4=&id=&lng=eng#main\\_areas\\_of\\_activity](http://www.gov.si/vrs/?gr1=vldSlz&gr2=soa&gr3=&gr4=&id=&lng=eng#main_areas_of_activity)>

<sup>92</sup> "Civil Guard," GlobalSecurity.org, <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/spain/guard.htm>> See also the Guardia Civil's website (in Spanish), <<http://www.guardiacivil.org/index.jsp>>

<sup>93</sup> <http://www.mir.es/>

***Centro Nacional de Inteligencia (CNI)***: The **National Intelligence Center** is charged with providing the government with information and analysis required to counter threats to Spanish sovereignty and social stability. It works with other national intelligence agencies to frustrate common threats and prevent terrorists from realizing their goals, but like most intelligence agencies, it has no police powers. CNI is the successor to the defense establishment's intelligence service, the Centro Superior de Informacion de la Defensa (CESID), and still operates as a division of the ministry of defense. It was the first organization to announce definitively that the Madrid bombings were not the work of Basque separatists, contrary to the hasty conclusions of the Aznar regime.<sup>94</sup>

## Sweden



Sweden's experience with the terrorist threat has been minimal, and its counterterrorism network is ill-equipped to handle a major attack.<sup>95</sup> Although the risk of a terrorist attack in Sweden seems to be low, several deadly attacks have occurred since the late 1960s that have caused concern within the security establishment. Interagency rivalry remains a significant barrier to the creation of a functional counterterrorism strategy. Like most European countries, Sweden took steps after Sept. 11, 2001, to implement legislation aimed at further frustrating terrorist ambitions. Recently, al-Qaida made direct threats against Sweden for its plan to bolster its presence in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

***Försvarsdepartementet***: The **Ministry of Defense** in Sweden, like those in other European nations, has undergone massive reforms that reflect a shift away from the threat of invasion to asymmetrical threats such as violent political extremism. The focus of these changes has been on increased flexibility and mobility combined with a robust intelligence infrastructure – each requiring technological superiority and high-quality personnel, or “network-based defense.” In line with the shift away from traditional threats, the MOD has set up an **Emergency Management Agency** that improves coordination between national agencies in case of a disaster.<sup>96</sup>

***Militära underrättelse-och säkerhetstjänsten (MUST)***: The **Military Intelligence and Security Service** is the intelligence wing of the Swedish armed forces, and gathers and analyzes information from abroad and reports to military leaders. Its Office for Special Assignments conducts high-risk, low-profile missions and reports directly to the defense and foreign policy leadership. For the most part, MUST is responsible for assisting the Swedish defense forces in its many peacekeeping operations around the world,<sup>97</sup> and has a limited counterterrorism network.

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<sup>94</sup> The intelligence service has a website at <<http://www.cni.es/castellano/index.html>>.

<sup>95</sup> Axelson, Dodi, “Sweden Unprepared for Terrorist Attack,” *The Local*, <<http://www.thelocal.se/article.php?ID=1307&date=20050420>>

<sup>96</sup> <http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/4184;jsessionid=axrT0g2pxdsd>

<sup>97</sup> For a list of Sweden's peacekeeping commitments, see <<http://www.mil.se/article.php?lang=E&id=7296>>

**Justitiedepartementet:** The Swedish **Ministry of Justice** oversees the national police and all criminal investigation and prosecution teams. It is Sweden's primary cabinet-level agency responsible for internal stability.

**Säkerhetspolisen (SAPO):** The Swedish **Security Police** concerns itself with police and intelligence work vital to national security. Its divisions include, *inter alia*, counter-subversion, counter-espionage, counterterrorism, dignitary protection, and protective security. It engages in domestic intelligence and surveillance operations that seek to undermine both foreign terrorist activity and espionage conducted within Sweden's borders. The focus is limited to criminal activity that poses a threat to national security. Regular police activities account for a small fraction of SAPO's budget, whereas counterterrorism represents fully one-third. Its staff is below 800 persons.<sup>98</sup> SAPO's leadership reports to the National Police Board, an executive bureau that supervises all police-related activity in Sweden.

**Polisen:** The Swedish **Police** handle most investigations and operational field work and has the responsibility of responding to emergency situations including terrorist attacks. It is under the purview of the National Police Board, which is a division of the Ministry of Justice.<sup>99</sup>

## United Kingdom



The UK's counterterrorism operations have been upgraded since Sept. 11 and its legislation strengthened after the July 7 and 21 terrorist acts in London. Bureaucratic antipathy is not as strong in the UK as in France (between agencies) or in Germany (between federal states). Collaboration between police constables, intelligence organizations and the government is robust. The high population of Muslims in Britain, many of whom have failed to assimilate and lack access to the same opportunities afforded ethnic Britons, has created an acute fear within the government that Britain is more vulnerable to terrorism than other European states.<sup>100</sup> The long history imperial Britain had with combating insurgencies has endowed the country with a strong intelligence community and established protocol for handling political violence. Many nations have emulated the British principle of "minimum force" when fighting terrorist groups or national insurgencies; the U.S. Army, for example, considers the small-unit tactics developed by the British "ideally suited to such warfare."<sup>101</sup>

**Ministry of Defence:** Like in the United States, the military establishment in the UK has taken a leading role in the fight against terrorism, and subscribes to the American practice of promoting democracy in important regions of the world and confronting threats before they have the chance to threaten the British Territory. Britain maintains one of the best-equipped armies in the world, and has engaged in both peacekeeping and regime-change missions. Its forces contribute to ISAF in Afghanistan and have been involved in some of the worst fighting in Iraq.

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<sup>98</sup> "Annual Report, 2003," *Swedish Security Service*, <<http://www.securityservice.se/VBtext/engelsk.htm#terrorism>>

<sup>99</sup> The Ministry of Justice, like other Swedish governmental agencies, has extensive and informative online access: <<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/584>>

<sup>100</sup> "Special Report on Muslims in Britain," *BBC News Special Report*, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/special\\_report/1997/religion/33539.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/special_report/1997/religion/33539.stm)

<sup>101</sup> <[http://www.army.mil/professionalwriting/volumes/volume3/november\\_2005/11\\_05\\_2.html](http://www.army.mil/professionalwriting/volumes/volume3/november_2005/11_05_2.html)>

**Home Office:** The British equivalent to the interior ministry in France has purview over law enforcement, domestic intelligence and emergency management. The county police constables are responsible for preventing as well as responding to terrorist attacks and are assisted by Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Branch in London. MI5 (see below) informs the chief police constables of any dangerous developments requiring police involvement. The Home Secretary reports to the Prime Minister regularly on pressing matters of domestic security.

**Foreign Office:** The British equivalent to the Department of State facilitates covert activities and provides a legitimate cover for clandestine missions. Some officials have dual roles within the Foreign Office as this allows them a convenient cover for other, less transparent duties.

**MI6:** Also known as Secret Intelligence Services, MI6 has no legal authority to act within the borders of the British Islands. Like the CIA, MI6 stations agents abroad to collect and analyze information vital to national security and important economic interests. It reports directly to the Prime Minister on matters of national importance but is under the authority of the Foreign Secretary.<sup>102</sup>

**MI5:** The British Security Service is a counter-intelligence organization operating primarily within the borders of the UK. It has surveillance powers that go well beyond any equivalent organization in the United States, including the ability to conduct intrusive wiretaps without a warrant. Although MI5 does not have any executive authority, it conducts investigations within the UK and passes relevant information onto police, military, or diplomatic networks. Its mandate includes two goals: protecting national security and safeguarding the economic well-being of the nation. This includes "protection against threats from espionage, terrorism and sabotage, from the activities of agents of foreign powers and from actions intended to overthrow or undermine parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means."<sup>103</sup>

**Official Committee on Terrorism (OCT):** The OCT is an executive committee that coordinates communication and information sharing among agencies directly responsible for the terrorist threat: Home Office, Foreign Office and the police.

**Joint Intelligence Committee:** The JIC is a cabinet-level group that pools Britain's various intelligence resources and offers definitive analysis to the government's leadership. The JIC has been criticized over a dossier written before the Iraq War that concluded Iraq had stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction. Its members come from the top leaderships of Britain's many security-related agencies.

**Other counterterrorism-related groups:** The Intelligence Corps of the British Army gathers information relevant to the defense of the nation; its activities have been stepped up since the beginning of military occupations of Afghanistan and Iraq. The Police Intelligence contingent investigates the causes of crimes and ways to counter and prevent them, and it works closely

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<sup>102</sup> A good overview is *Combating Terrorism: "How Five Foreign Countries are Organized to Combat Terrorism," Letter Report*, U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000, <<http://www.gao.gov/archive/2000/ns00085.pdf>>

<sup>103</sup> *The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Bill*, House of Commons Library, 2000, <<http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2000/rp00-025.pdf>>

with the British Police to reduce criminal activity. The Royal Air Force also has its own intelligence unit. Finally, the Government Communications Headquarters works to ensure the integrity of communications across all levels of government, military and police activity.

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*The **Center for Defense Information** (CDI), a division of the World Security Institute, provides expert analysis of the various components of U.S. national security, international security and defense policy. CDI promotes wide-ranging discussion and debate within the United States on issues affecting security such as nuclear weapons, space security, missile defense, small arms and military transformation. This work builds on a 30-year tradition of research and publications such as the acclaimed *Defense Monitor*, numerous books and monographs, and engaging conferences.*

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