Basic information

2005/0034(CNS) CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	Procedure completed
General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013 Repealed by 2013/0281(APP) **Subject** 7.30.20 Action to combat terrorism	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	LA RUSSA Romano Maria (UEN)	14/09/2005

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
BUDG Budgets	ITÄLÄ Ville (PPE-DE)	09/06/2005

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
General Affairs	2779	2007-02-12
Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	2732	2006-06-01

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Justice and Consumers	FRATTINI Franco

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
06/04/2005	Legislative proposal published	COM(2005)0124	Summary
06/09/2005	Committee referral announced in Parliament		

01/06/2006	Debate in Council		Summary
06/11/2006	Vote in committee		
10/11/2006	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A6-0390/2006	
14/12/2006	Decision by Parliament	T6-0584/2006	Summary
14/12/2006	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/02/2007	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
12/02/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		
24/02/2007	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2005/0034(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by 2013/0281(APP)
Legal basis	Euratom Treaty A 203 EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 308
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/6/27677

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE369.900	07/02/2006	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE371.758	16/03/2006	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE367.679	26/04/2006	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE374.168	16/05/2006	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A6-0390/2006	10/11/2006	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T6-0584/2006	14/12/2006	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2005)0124	06/04/2005	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2005)0436	06/04/2005	

Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2007)0303	24/01/2007	
Follow-up document	COM(2011)0318	16/06/2011	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2018)0455	12/06/2018	Summary
Follow-up document	SWD(2018)0331	12/06/2018	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR0122/2005	16/11/2005	
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1496/2005 OJ C 065 17.03.2006, p. 0063-0070	15/12/2005	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Decision 2007/0124
OJ L 058 24.02.2007, p. 0001 Summary

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 14/12/2006 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Maria **La Russa** (UEN, Italy) and made some amendments to the proposal:

- the Title of the programme was changed to “Prevention of the Risks relating to Security, in particular to Terrorism, and Management of their Consequences”;

- Parliament amended certain definitions, including "prevention", "consequence management", and "critical infrastructure";

- MEPs felt that, while focusing on terrorism, this programme is intended to cover all types of security-related risks. Accordingly, an amendment was made stating that the programme shall contribute to protect citizens, their liberties and society against terrorist attacks and **other security risks, irrespective of their cause or origin**. The general objectives of the programme contribute to the development of a comprehensive concept of security based, in particular, on other Union and Community policies such as police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, protection of the environment, **energy supply, security of communication and information networks, public health, transport, research and technological development, continuity of public action** and economic and social cohesion;

- a new clause states that Member States shall remain responsible for the adoption, implementation and financing of operational security measures identified by this programme as being necessary for the improvement of general security in the European Union;

- access to funding shall be facilitated by the application of the principle of proportionality as regards the documents to be supplied and by the creation of a database for the submission of applications;

- all institutions, associations or networks in receipt of a grant under the programme have the obligation to acknowledge the support granted by the European Union. To this end the Commission shall lay down detailed visibility guidelines;

- priority must be given to prevention of terrorist attacks, in the absence of major disasters;

- the Commission shall, as far as possible, simplify procedures and ensure that calls for proposals provided for in the programme do not entail a bureaucratic burden for promoters of the projects proposed. Calls for proposals may be organised in two stages, the first of which would only require information that was strictly necessary for a proper assessment of the project to be sent;

- the programme may share resources with Commission programmes allowing specific studies relating to critical infrastructure security to be carried out, such as those already in progress in the fields of transport and energy;

- the Commission shall ensure that the actions covered by the Decision are complementary to those covered by the programmes mentioned and that they do not overlap;

- should the programme's resources prove insufficient for the implementation of measures already in progress, the Community shall guarantee access to other compatible funds;

- the Commission shall ensure that the actions covered by the Decision are subject to prior evaluation, monitoring and ex-post evaluation;

- the Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council annually, at the same time as it submits the Preliminary Draft Budget, on the implementation of the programme, in particular the use of the resources available;

- the Commission must present a succinct yearly report, including, in particular, information making it possible to measure the programme's success in quantitative terms;

- each year, the Commission, together with the Member States, shall publish a list of the projects financed under the programme with a short description of each project;

- organisations in receipt of an operating grant by virtue of the programme may take part in calls for proposals for other programmes, without however being entitled to preferential treatment vis-à-vis other organisations financed from budgets other than that of the EU;

- Parliament added an Annex which contains the indicative list of critical infrastructure sectors. Split into eleven main headings. These are: energy, information, communication technologies, ICT, water, food, health, financial, public legal order and safety, civil administration, transport, chemical and nuclear industry, and space and research.

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 06/04/2005 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: in the context of the framework programme on ‘Security and Safeguarding Liberties’, the adoption of a specific programme ‘Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism’ for the period 2007-2013.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Decision.

CONTEXT: in setting out its strategic orientations for the definition of the Financial Perspectives 2007-2013 (INI/2004/2209), the Commission highlights the objective of supporting the development of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ) with appropriate financial resources.

In parallel, the Hague Programme - a new five year multi-annual programme in the fields of freedom, security and justice - was adopted by Heads of state and government at the November 2004 European Council.

A distinct Framework programme is to be proposed for each of these fields, providing for the necessary coherence between relevant interventions in each policy area, and clearly linking political objectives and the resources available to support them. This structure represents a major simplification and rationalisation of existing financial support, thus allowing for greater flexibility in the allocation of priorities and increasing overall transparency.

The main objectives of the Security and Safeguarding Liberties framework programme are:

- to promote and develop coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding among law enforcement agencies, other national authorities and related EU bodies.

– to place more emphasis on promoting and developing public-private partnerships and strategies on crime prevention, statistics and criminology, and on protection of crime victims and witnesses.

– create conditions for a coordinated approach across Member States towards prevention, preparedness, crisis and consequence management with regard to potential and actual terrorist threats.

These objectives, however, have different legal bases in the Treaties. On the one hand, law enforcement, police cooperation and crime prevention in general are subject to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union (Arts. 29-42). On the other hand, preparedness and consequence management with regard to terrorist attacks are to be considered a specific strand, which is complementary to general civil protection measures, which is a matter to be dealt with under the Treaty establishing the European Community (Art. 3(1)(u)). Given these fundamentally different legal regimes, the framework programme will have to be composed of two different legal instruments. based on Arts. 30 and 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union.

The first legal instrument will cover the prevention of and the fight against crime, and will be based on Articles 30 and 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union. This programme will focus on three thematic areas: law enforcement, crime prevention and criminology, and protection of witnesses and victims. The second legal instrument will deal with prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorist attacks, and will be based on Article 308 of the Treaty establishing the European Community – refer to summary of procedure 2005/0035(CNS).

Together with the Fundamental Rights and Justice, and Solidarity and the Management of Migration Flows Framework Programmes, the Security and Safeguarding Liberties programme will be an appropriate basis for maintaining and developing the Union's ASFJ.

The overall amount foreseen for the Framework programme Security and Safeguarding of Liberties is 745 million euro for the period 2007-2013.

CONTENT: the specific programme 'Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism' seeks to contribute to protect citizens, their liberties and society against terrorist attacks and related incidents, and to safeguard the EU as an area of Freedom, Security and Justice, by stimulating, promoting and developing measures on preparedness and consequence management.

On prevention and preparedness to terrorist attacks, the specific programme will aim at:

- stimulating, promoting, and supporting risk and threat assessments on critical infrastructure, including evaluations on site, to identify possible targets of terrorist attacks and possible needs for upgrading their security,

- promoting and supporting the development of common security standards, and an exchange of know-how and experience on protection of critical infrastructure,

- promoting and supporting EU wide co-ordination and cooperation on critical infrastructure protection.

On consequence management regarding terrorist attacks, the specific programme will aim at:

- stimulating, promoting and supporting exchange of know-how, experience and technology on the potential consequences of terrorist attacks,

- stimulating, promoting and supporting the development of relevant methodology and contingency plans, and

- ensuring real-time input of specific expertise on terrorism matters within overall crisis management, rapid alert and civil protection mechanisms.

Eligible actions:

- projects with a European dimension initiated and managed by the Commission, inter alia coordination mechanisms and networks and analytical activities;

• transnational projects initiated and managed by at least two Member States (or one Member State and an applicant country) under the conditions set out in the annual work programmes;

• national projects within Member States under the conditions of the programme and in the annual work programmes.

It is foreseen that national projects will only be eligible as starter measures or complementary measures (preparing or complementing transnational or European projects), if they have a potential for transferability of results to EU level or if they otherwise contribute considerably to developing a Union policy.

Implementation: The 'terrorism' and 'crime' specific programmes will have common implementation structures: they will be managed by the Commission, assisted by an ad hoc committee; the types of interventions and actions will be harmonised (Commission, transnational and national projects), as well as the eligibility criteria.

Community financial support will take one of two legal forms: grants and public procurement contracts.

Complementarity with other instruments: in addition to strengthened complementarity with the specific crime programme – refer to 2005/0035(CNS) – the specific terrorism programme will be complementary to the criminal justice and other Justice and Home Affairs programmes in the process of adoption ('fundamental rights', 'solidarity and management of migratory flows'). It will also support activities and competent authorities in the AFSJ field, such as CEPOL (European Police College) and EUROPOL and will complement other Community programmes, in particular the 7th RDT Framework Programme, the Structural Funds, the Solidarity Fund – 2005/0033(COD) – or the Rapid Response and Preparedness Instrument for major emergencies - 2005/0052(CNS).

Further specific provisions are laid down for the follow-up and monitoring of planned actions.
Anti-fraud measures are also provided for, as well as regular evaluations of the programme (an interim report to be prepared by the Commission by 31 /03/2010, a report on the continuation of the programme by 31/12/2010 and a final report by 31/03/2015).
FINANCIAL IMPACT: The overall budget for the framework programme on 'Security and Safeguarding Liberties' is EUR 745 million for the 2007-2013 period, including EUR 10 million administrative and technical assistance expenses to be divided between the two specific programmes 'organised crime' and 'terrorism'.

BUDGET BY ACTIVITY and BUDGET LINE: 1805 – Law enforcement cooperation and fight of and against general and organised crime – heading 3 of the 2007-2013 financial perspectives.

For the specific 'terrorism' programme, a new budget structure will be required.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES: from 2007-2013: EUR 745 million of operational expenditures and administrative expenditures + 40.848 million EUR of expenditures not included in the reference amount (human resources and related costs): EUR 785.848 million.

DETAILS OF RESOURCES:

1) **Specific programme 'Prevention of and Fight against Crime'**: EUR 597.6 million + EUR 5 million for administrative expenditure and technical assistance:

Sub-action 1 – To promote and develop coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding – EUR 231 million broken down as follows:

- *Commission actions*: grants + procurement: EUR 74,5 million;

- *Transnational projects*: grants: EUR 33 million;

- *National projects*: EUR 123,5 million.

Sub-action 2 – To stimulate, promote and develop strategies, dialogues and partnerships - EUR 191 million broken down as follows:

- *Commissionactions*: grants + procurement: EUR 66 million;

- *Transnationalprojects*: grants: EUR 28 million;

- *National projects*: EUR 97 million.

Sub-action 3 – To promote and develop best practices for the protection of crime victims and witnesses - EUR 102 million broken down as follows:

- *Commission actions*: grants + procurement: EUR 42 million;

- *Transnationalprojects*: grants: EUR 14 million;

- *National projects*: EUR 46 million.

Giving EUR 524 million at 2004 prices and 597.6 million at current prices.

2) **Specific programme 'Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism**: EUR 137.4 million + EUR 5 million for administrative expenditures and technical assistance:

Sub-action 4 – Preparedness – to promote, support and evaluate exchange of standards, know-how and experience – EUR 86.5 million broken down as follows:

- *Commission actions*: grants + procurement: EUR 40 million;

- *Transnational projects*: grants: EUR 3.5 million;

- *National projects:* EUR 43 million.

Sub-action 5 – Consequence management – to develop, implement and promote EU crisis management arrangements: EUR 34.5 million broken down as follows:

- *Commission actions*: grants + procurement: EUR 20.5 million;

- *National projec*ts EUR 14 million.

giving a total of EUR 121 million at 2004 prices and EUR 137.400 at current prices.

HUMAN RESOURCES: EUR 35.532 million from 2007 to 2013 covering expenditure on 55 staff (fixed, temporary and other specific posts).

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 16/06/2011

In accordance with Decision 2007/125/JHA and Decision 2007/124/EC, this Communication consists of the mid-term evaluation of the Framework Programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties (2007-2013) (SSL)", composed of the two Programmes "Prevention and Fight against Crime (ISEC)"

and “Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks **(CIPS)**”. This report covers the 2007 – 2009 period as well as initial data related to 2010, and is aimed at assessing the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the implementation of the Programmes and the results obtained. This involves accurately mapping the programme activities, analysis of the performance of the projects financed, and a review of the instruments and implementation mechanisms, in order to identify possible corrective measures.

Budget and Management Model: extending over the 2007 – 2013 period, the ISEC programme is endowed with a total allocation of approximately EUR 600 million, while EUR 140 million is reserved for CIPS. During the 2007 – 2009 period, ISEC allocations amounted to EUR 167 million, while CIPS received EUR 46 million. The Programmes are implemented through Annual Work Programmes (AWP), which set thematic and/or sector priorities. Implementation is carried out in the centralised direct management, i.e. all programming and operational work is carried out by the Commission, which retains full responsibility.

Activities: during the 2007 – 2009 period, the Programmes supported nearly 400 projects and financed approximately 150 procurement contracts, worth a total of EUR 213 million. ISEC allocations amounted to EUR167 million and for CIPS EUR 46 million. The bulk of the funding went to some 280 action grants, accounting for 61% of total resources, followed by approximately 100 FPA grants, accounting for 24% of funds. Procurement accounted for about 10% of the funds.

Nature of Activities: the Programmes provide support for a wide range of activities, from training to the purchase of equipment, and from the preparation of technical publications to assistance to cross border police operations (including the Joint Investigation Teams). **In the case of ISEC**, projects tend to concentrate in five main areas: (i) tools and infrastructure, which is the main output for 22% of the projects, (ii) support to law enforcement operations (18%), (iii) training programmes (17%), (iv) publications (17%), and (v) conferences (14%). **For CIPS**: (i) 23% of projects have an operational cooperation and coordination component, (ii)15% are focused on the development and creation of networks, (iii) 49% of projects are involved in technology and methodology transfer and (iv) another 44% deal with analytical activities.

Target Groups: law enforcement officers are the main applying group in both ISEC and CIPS, accounting for, respectively, 38% and 41% of participants in projects funded under the Programmes. In relation to ISEC, other important applying groups include NGOs and other civil society organisations (12% of participants) and government officials in general (8%). Government officials (especially those working for security and safety-related agencies) are an important group also for CIPS (19%), followed by private sector representatives (10%).

Geographical coverage: in general, the geographical distribution of projects is fairly skewed, with a relatively small number of countries playing a leading role. In the case of ISEC, four countries (Germany, Italy, Netherlands and UK) account for about 48% of all the projects and for 51% of project value. The degree of concentration is even greater in the case of CIPS, with just two countries (Italy and Spain) accounting for 48% of projects and for 60% of projects value.

Results: the results achieved reflect the varied nature of the projects funded, ranging from operational outcomes (e.g. arrests, seizures etc.) to less tangible results such as awareness-raising, development of new approaches. The most common types of results achieved are the development and adoption of new tools and methodologies, such as databases, and the spreading of best practices, but many projects also contributed to furthering the knowledge of specific issues and/or solutions. An increased mutual understanding of policies and legal and administrative systems across Member States is also a common and widely valued ‘by-product’ of many projects. In certain cases, projects with an operational orientation have achieved very tangible results. Overall, the level of achievement of results is broadly satisfactory, being in line with initial expectations in 60% of projects and better than expected for another 34%.

Improving Programme Implementation: about 75% of the s projects surveyed expressed difficulties of different kinds during the implementation affecting to a varying extent the achievement of planned results, e.g. delays in the approval of projects and the finalisation of grant agreements which have impacted beneficiaries' resource planning and implementation timetable. The report addresses the operational aspects that the Commission - or stakeholders – consider it is important to improve, and illustrates some positive changes already in place.

Future perspectives: up to now, financial support under the ISEC and CIPS programmes has covered a variety of areas of intervention. This support underlines the increasing importance of the Union's policies in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice, with the Lisbon Treaty in force and with the guidance provided by the Stockholm Programme and its Action Plan. The recent Commission communication entitled "The EU Internal Security Strategy in Action: Five steps towards a more secure Europe," proposes, over the next four years, five strategic objectives for internal security with concrete actions. This communication will orient priorities for financial support by the Union within the framework of the existing ISEC and CIPS programmes.

The Commission suggests **a continuation of the programmes until 2013 without modifying the current legal bases**, whilst addressing the concerns identified in the evaluation report and improving the grant approval procedure and evaluation process to enhance budget consumption of the two programmes and stimulate the submission of high quality projects. However, when contemplating the next multi-annual financial framework for 2014-2020 and the new challenges to be undertaken with limited human resources, new approaches will need to be envisaged. The Commission is currently reflecting on the future set-up of EU funding in the area of Home Affairs, and the valuable experience acquired with the ISEC and the CIPS programmes will be taken into account.

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 12/02/2007 - Final act

PURPOSE: in the context of the framework programme on “Security and Safeguarding Liberties”, to adopt a specific programme “Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other security related risks” for the period 2007-2013.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Decision 2007/124/EC, Euratom establishing for the period 2007 to 2013, as part of General Programme on Security and Safeguarding Liberties, the Specific Programme "Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security related risks".

BACKGROUND: the framework programmes in the area of Justice, Freedom and Security, under the new Financial Perspectives 2007-2013 have been established to provide coherent support to an area of freedom, security and justice under the financial perspectives 2007 - 2013. The three key objectives of freedom, security and justice are to be developed in parallel and to the same degree of intensity, thus allowing for a balanced approach, based on the principles of democracy, respect for fundamental rights and freedoms and the rule of law. Each of the three key objectives is supported by a Framework programme underpinning and linking each policy area. This structure represents a major simplification and rationalisation of existing financial support.

The three framework programmes are:

1) “Security and safeguarding Liberties” comprising of 2 specific programmes : i) the programme on the prevention of terrorism which is the subject of the present procedure file and ii) the specific programme on the “Prevention and the fight against crime”;

2) “Fundamental rights and Justice” which includes 5 specific measures: i) “Fundamental rights and citizenship”; ii) “Civil justice”. Iii) “Criminal justice”; iv) “Daphne III”; v) “Drugs prevention and information”;

3) Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows includes 4 specific funds: i) the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country nationals; ii) External Borders Fund; iii) Refugee Fund; iv) Return Fund.

Each of these framework programmes have been given an overall financial envelope covering the 2007-2013 period which will be broken between each specific programme, except for the Funds which have individual budgets.

The main objectives of the Security and Safeguarding Liberties framework programme are to promote and develop coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding among law enforcement agencies, other national authorities and related EU bodies; to place more emphasis on promoting and developing public-private partnerships and strategies on crime prevention, statistics and criminology, and on protection of crime victims and witnesses; create conditions for a coordinated approach across Member States towards prevention, preparedness, crisis and consequence management with regard to potential and actual terrorist threats.

These objectives, however, have **different legal bases in the Treaties**. On the one hand, law enforcement, police cooperation and crime prevention in general are subject to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union. On the other hand, preparedness and consequence management with regard to terrorist attacks are to be considered a specific strand, which is complementary to general civil protection measures, which is a matter to be dealt with under the Treaty establishing the European Community (Art. 3(1)(u)). Given these fundamentally different legal regimes, the framework programme will have to be composed of ***two different legal instruments*** based on Arts. 30 and 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union.

The first legal instrument will cover the prevention of and the fight against crime, and will be based on Articles 30 and 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union (see CNS/2005/0035). The second legal instrument will deal with prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorist attacks, and will be based on Article 308 of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

CONTENT: this Decision establishes the Specific Programme "**Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security related risks**", as part of the General Programme on Security and Safeguarding Liberties. The Programme covers the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013. The Decision does not apply to matters that are covered by the Civil Protection Financial Instrument.

General objectives: the Programme contributes to support Member States' efforts to prevent, prepare for, and to protect people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security related incidents. It is intended to contribute to ensuring protection in the areas such as the crisis management, environment, public health, transport, research and technological development and economic and social cohesion, in the field of terrorism and other security related risks within the area of freedom, security and justice.

Specific objectives: within the general objectives, the Programme willl stimulate, promote and develop measures on prevention, preparedness and consequence management based on comprehensive threat and risk assessments, subject to the supervision by the Member States and with due regard to existing Community competence in that matter, and aiming to preventing or reducing risks linked with terrorism and other security related risks.

With regard to prevention and preparedness of risks linked with terrorism and other security related risks the Programme aims at protecting people and critical infrastructure, in particular by supporting:

- risk assessments on critical infrastructure, in order to upgrade security;
- the development of methodologies for the protection of critical infrastructure, in particular risk assessment methodologies;
- shared operational measures to improve security in cross-border supply chains, provided that the rules of competition within the internal market are not distorted;
- the development of security standards, and an exchange of know-how and experience on protection of people and critical infrastructure;
- Community wide coordination and cooperation on protection of critical infrastructure.

With regard to consequence management the Programme aims at promoting:

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exchange of know-how and experience, in order to establish best practices with the view to coordinate the response measures and to achieve cooperation between various actors of crisis management and security actions;
- joint exercises and practical scenarios including security and safety components, in order to enhance coordination and cooperation between relevant actors at the European level.

Eligible actions: the Programme will provide financial support for certain types of action, including projects managed by the Commission with a:

- European dimension;
- transnational projects, which shall involve partners in at least two Member States, or at least one Member State and one other country which may either be an acceding or a candidate country;
- national projects within Member States. In particular, financial support may be provided for: actions on operational cooperation and coordination (strengthening networking, mutual confidence and understanding, development of contingency plans, exchange and dissemination of information, experience and best practice); analytical, monitoring, evaluation and audit activities; development and transfer of technology and methodology, particularly regarding information sharing and inter-operability; training, exchange of staff and experts; and awareness and dissemination activities.

Types of intervention: Community financial support may take the forms of grants or public procurement contracts. The annual work programme shall specify the minimum rate of the annual expenditure to be awarded to grants, which will be at least 65 %.

Complementarity: this will be sought with other Union and Community instruments, inter alia, with the specific programmes "Prevention of and Fight against Crime" and "Criminal Justice", the Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration Activities, the European Union Solidarity Fund and the Civil Protection Financial Instrument. The Programme may share resources with other Community and Union instruments, in particular the "Prevention of and Fight against Crime" programme, in order to implement actions meeting the objectives of both the Programme and other Community/Union instruments.

Reports: the Commission shall ensure regular, independent and external evaluation of the Programme, and will submit:

- an annual presentation on the implementation of the Programme;
- an interim evaluation report on the results obtained and the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the implementation of the Programme no later than 31 March 2010;
- a communication on the continuation of the Programme no later than 31 December 2010;
- an ex-post evaluation report no later than 31 March 2015.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24/02/2007. It shall apply from 01/01/2007.

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 01/06/2006

The Council reached an agreement on a general approach on three draft Decisions establishing the following EU specific programmes for the period 2007-2013:

General programme on Security and Safeguarding Liberties:

- specific programme on the Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-related risks, and
- specific programme on the Prevention of and Fight Against Crime.

General programme on Fundamental Rights and Justice:

- specific programme on Criminal Justice.

The general approach was adopted without prejudice to the examination in due course of the opinion of the European Parliament, not delivered yet, and of the European Economic and Social Committee.

General programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties": specific Programme "Prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism", 2007-2013

2005/0034(CNS) - 12/06/2018

In accordance with Decisions 2007/125/JHA and 2007/124/EC, the Commission presents an ex post evaluation report on two specific programmes: “Prevention and Fight against Crime” (ISEC) and “Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-related Risks” (CIPS), both part of the Framework Programme on “Security and Safeguarding Liberties” for the period 2007- 2013.

The report is based on the findings of two ex post evaluations that assessed the programmes, in the period 2007 to 2013, against the evaluation criteria defined in the better regulation guidelines: effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, EU added value. The Commission notes, however, that the evaluations of both programmes were significantly hindered by: (i) the lack of baseline, i.e. a clear description of the situation before the start of the Programmes which could serve as a basis for assessing their impacts; (ii) the lack of ex ante targets and of a central repository for ISEC/CIPS project results; (iii) lack of sufficient data for carrying out a detailed comparison of costs, given the wide range of policy areas.

The report makes a number of observations that are pertinent to both programmes. CIPS (2007-2013) focused on critical infrastructure and other security issues, including operational issues in areas such as crisis management and preparedness in various sectors of critical importance. **The key points regarding the CIPS** may be summarised as follows:

Relevance: overall, Member States considered CIPS of **continuous relevance** to the prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism and other security-related risks throughout the evaluation period. The programme responded well to a real need for **transnational cooperation** and coordination in this area, which was particularly important given the need for EU level action in these fields and the lack of alternative national sources of funding due to the consequences of the 2008 financial crisis on national budgets.

The report notes, however, that the funding set-up of both programmes was demand-driven rather than policy-driven, and consequently, there was a **significant geographical imbalance** in their implementation. In order to allow Member States more equal access to funding as well as to improve their participation in all key security policy priorities, a shift towards shared management mode was introduced for the successor Fund, ISF-Police.

Effectiveness: CIPS broadly achieved its general and most of its specific objectives, contributing positively to the policy area of critical infrastructure protection. An important element of a number of CIPS projects was the focus placed on **interdependencies** and the **prevention of 'cascading effects'** in case of disruption and destruction of critical infrastructures during a terrorist attack or other security-related risks. However, the report notes that EU-wide cooperation and cooperation of protection of critical infrastructures could be improved.

Efficiency: the evaluation results show that the EU funding provided was perceived as sufficient for all activities implemented under both ISEC and CIPS. The **creation of networks** was viewed as having a high value for money.

The total allocated **budget for CIPS** amounted to EUR 126.8 million for the whole period. As regards the levels of EU funding, overall, the evaluation shows that EU funds were sufficient to implement the planned activities. On the other hand, the **absence of a peer review on project results** and the **absence of a central repository** were perceived as having **decreased** the overall efficiency of the programmes. Whilst monitoring has improved, these aspects have not yet been put into practice under the successor programme (ISF – Police) but could be taken into consideration for the next multiannual financial framework.

The Commission notes that the **creation of a central repository** containing detailed data on individual projects would have enabled the development of a monitoring system to collect and analyse data on financial progress, outputs and results of projects.

Coherence: the report CIPS actions carried out under the 2007-2013 Annual Work Programmes were found to be coherent with activities funded under other similar EU Funds, namely FP7 and the Civil Protection Financial instrument. Indeed, little to no evidence of overlap occurred between these funding instruments due to their differing features in terms of thematic focus, eligible actions and eligible stakeholders and target groups.

EU added value: findings suggest that organisations did not often have access to national funding opportunities to implement the programmes' activities, so that a significant part of the projects would not have been developed in the absence of the ISEC and CIPS funding.

A key aspect of EU added value lay in the programmes ability to foster transnational cooperation. Both CIPS and ISEC had a strong **transnational dimension** by supporting either transnational projects or national projects with potential for transferability to other Member States. **CIPS's EU added value** was also positively evaluated through its contribution to the development of policies of the Union in the field of prevention, preparedness and consequence management of terrorism and other security-related risks and enhancing coordination and cooperation between relevant actors at EU level in protection of critical infrastructure.

However, the EU added value could have been higher with:

- the establishment of a central repository at Commission level gathering all project results and the dissemination of transferable outcomes of projects at EU level;
- a more even spread of coordinating organisations across Member States.