



MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND ADMINISTRATION  
Department of Public Security

***„Interoperational capacity in know-how/information sharing  
in the field of  
Counterterrorism and Organised  
Crime ”***

***Andrzej Trela***

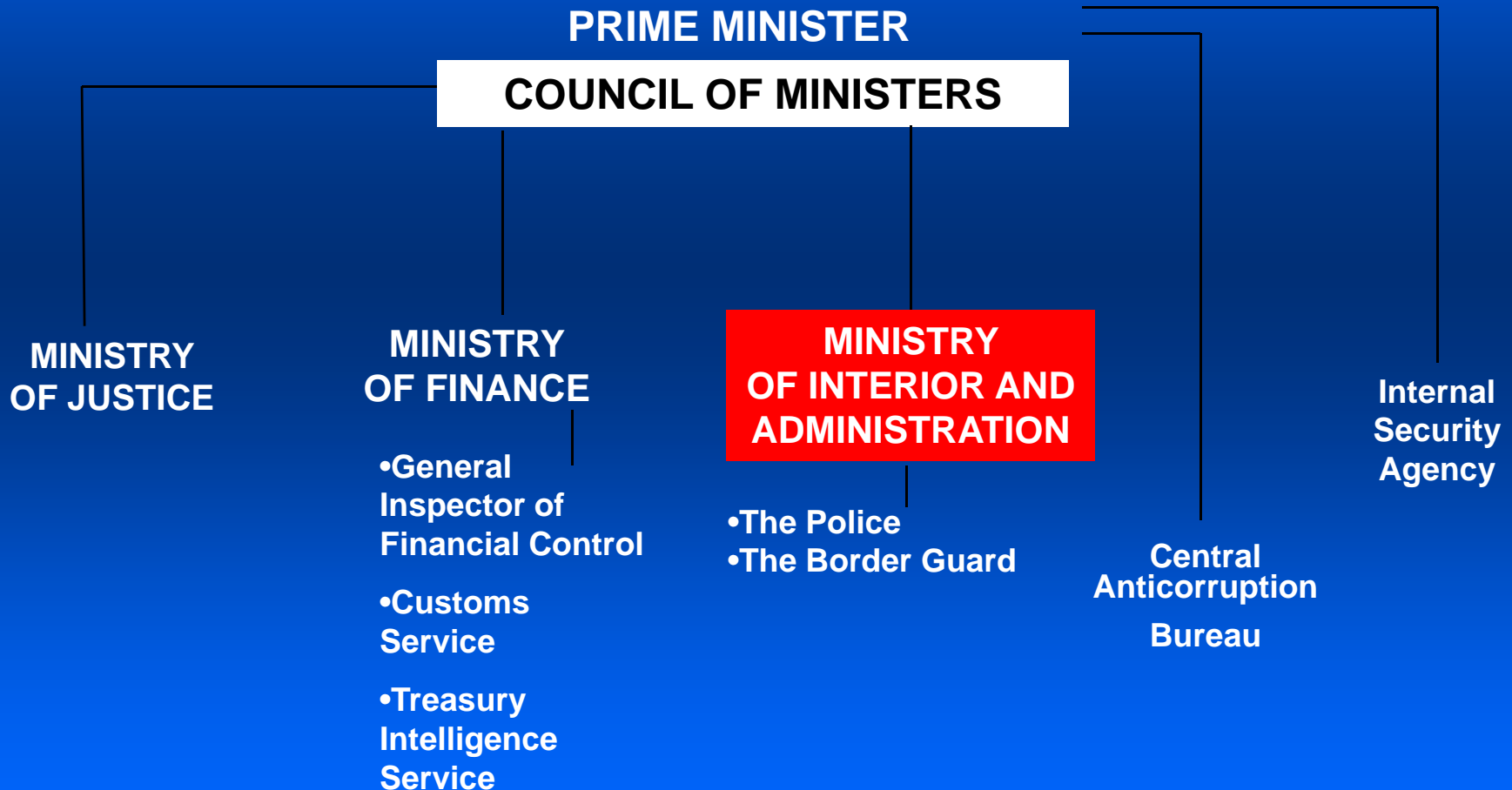
*Director*

Berlin, February 11, 2008



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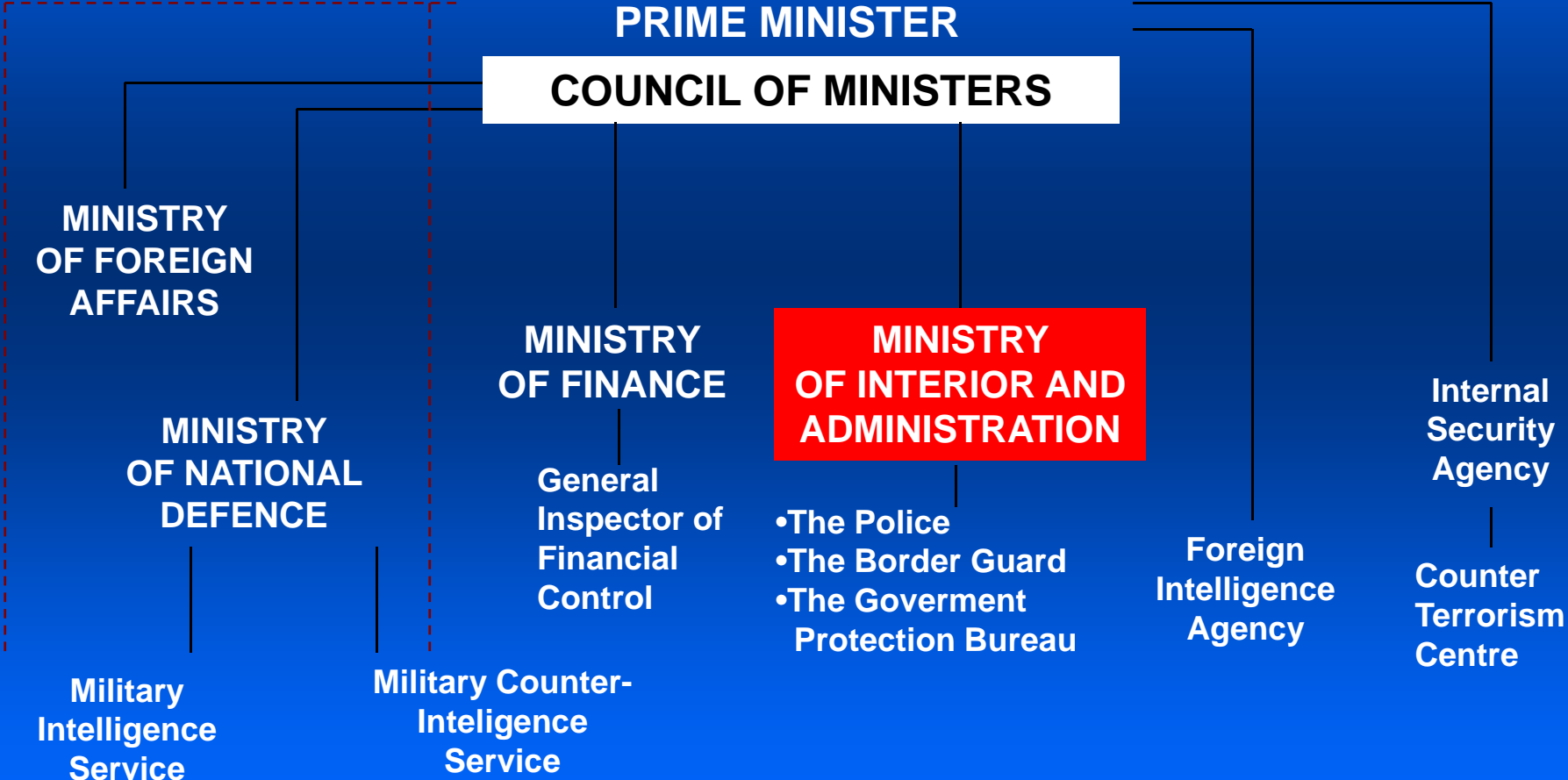
Main services and entities engaged in the process  
of countering organised crime:





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**Terrorism Threats Countering System**  
**(main services and entities):**





# Gathering, processing and exchange of information

with regard  
to the multiplicity  
of services and entities

with regard to the scope:  
statistical, analytical,  
operational

## DATA BASES

### Examples

National Centre  
of  
Criminal Information  
(KCIK)

Police National

Information  
Report System

Information System  
(KSIP)

Operational  
Information System  
(SMI / SIO)

Temida

“Analityk”

“Pobyt”

Central Register  
of

Prosecutor  
Information System  
(SIP)

The Border Guard

Office

for Foreigners

Operational Restrictions  
(CEZOP)

Prosecutor's  
Office

Police

Special services



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**Gathering, processing and exchange of information**

**National Centre of Criminal Information**



**Platform**  
for exchange and coordination of information  
concerning crimes and their perpetrators,  
objects, bank accounts and share's accounts

**Subjects:**  
services and institutions  
including  
Police, Border Guard  
and some of the special services



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## **Counter Terrorism Centre**

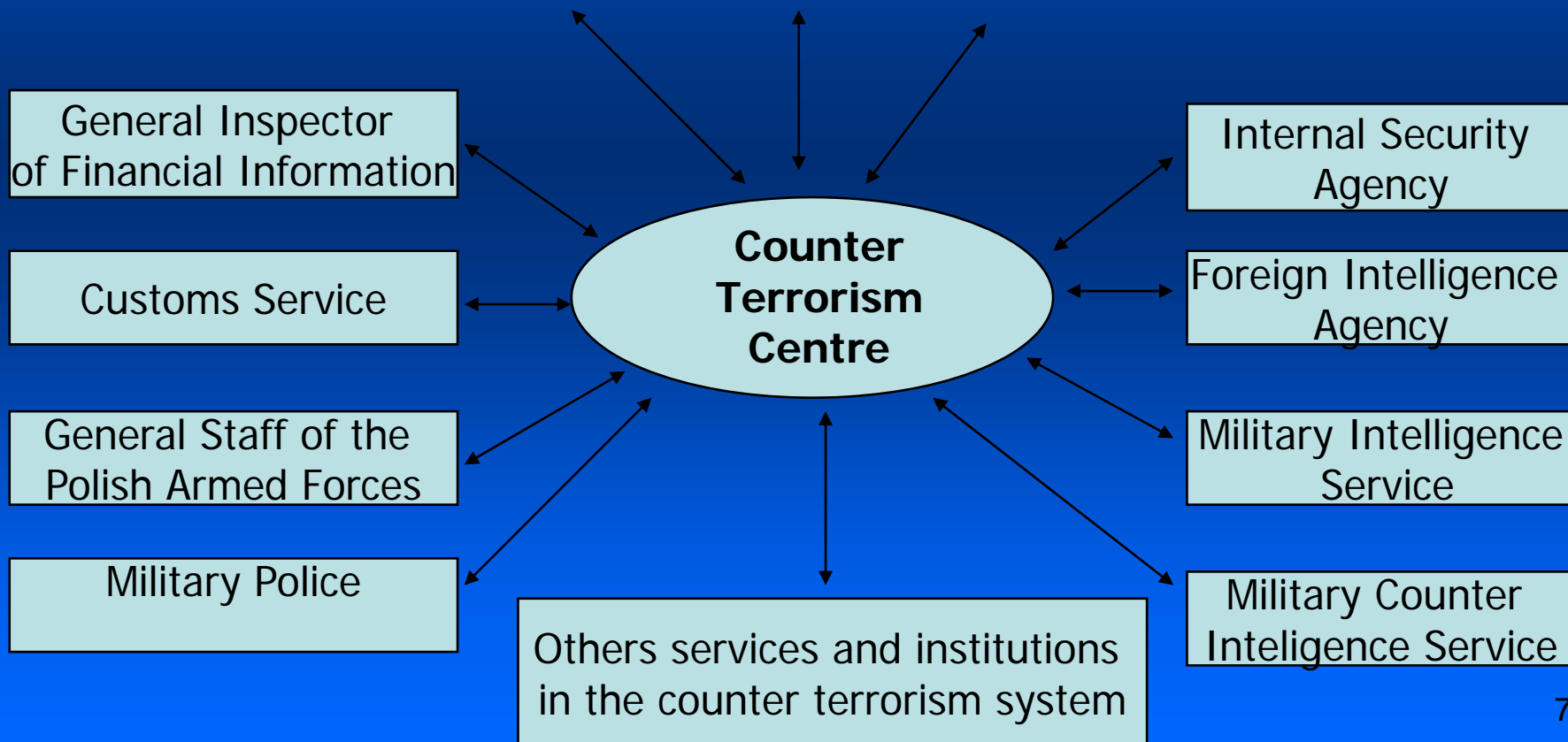
**Its aim is  
to  
coordinate the activities undertaken  
by State's services and institutions  
in the field of exchange of information  
concerning terrorism threats countering  
as well as  
to collaborate with its equivalents  
on the international level**



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## **Counter Terrorism Centre ABW (CAT)**

**Ministry of Interior and Administration**  
**Police Border Guard Government**  
**Protection Bureau**





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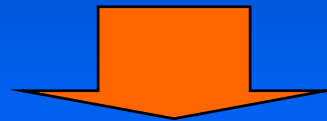
## Interdependencies between organised crime and terrorism

Organised Crime

Terrorism

### Main fields of collaboration of terrorist organisations and organised crime groups:

- collaboration in the field of supplies of weapon, ammunition, explosives, communication systems;
- provision of transfer and smuggling channels (terrorists, weapons, chemical substances);
- provision of hide-outs and conspiracy apartments;
- preparation of terrorist activity (supplying with fake documents, means of transport);
- exchange of gained classified information,
- identification of weak points of the law enforcement agencies, special services, customs services, functioning of administration;
- technical and logistic support.



Necessity for collaboration between policing services and special services



## Data analysis and information management

- In Poland there is an increasing significance of **operational criminal analysis** which has been implemented in great majority of services and entities dealing with preventing and counteracting various forms of crime
- Particular role is to be assigned to the **strategic criminal analysis** which results in threat assessments describing type of crime, in particular taking into account the existing changes and trends along with the predictive aspect. This type of analysis aims in particular at early warning of changes in the phenomena/trends in crime activity. The main objective is to allow proper services to undertake appropriate preventive actions.
- The development of the operational and strategic criminal analysis has been initiated by the Polish Police with the help of foreign consultants; later the measures have been implemented in the Border Guard, Internal Security Agency and Central Anticorruption Bureau. At the moment criminal analysis methods have been introduced in Prosecutor's Office.

**High qualifications of Polish criminal analysts have been acknowledged by the international association of law enforcement intelligence analysts IALEIA which has awarded a special prize to Polish Police Regional HQ in Katowice for the analysis of a multi-murder case .**



Data analysis and information management

**C H A L L E N G E S**

- Decentralization of information exchange (Danish Protocol to the Europol Convention, Framework Decision 960),
- Necessity to act in compliance with costs of proceedings, costs of organizing and administrating of data bases as well as costs of information exchange,
  - Increasing emphasis on as wide as possible access of law enforcement agencies to data bases and as fast as possible mode of information exchange (e.g. 8-hour mode from the Framework Decision 960),
  - Protection of personal data, right to privacy, human rights,
  - Dynamics of changes in crime activity and ways of dealing of perpetrators as well as ongoing internationalization of organised crime and terrorism,
- Interdependencies between organised crime and terrorism.



## Data analysis and information management

### **FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS**

- Effective criminal information management both on the national and international level
    - Aiming at development of analytical instruments
    - Maintaining high quality of gathered and processed information
  - Development of interoperable data basis, integration of various systems, establishment of common criteria of gathering and processing,
    - Precise definition of the scope of competencies of various services and law enforcement agencies,
      - Establishing order in the international system of gathering and exchange of information with regard to interoperational capacity and not doubling competencies – (Interpol, Europol, SIS, Nicea II, Prüm, Framework Decision 960, contact points, liaison officers, bilateral agreements, exchange centres on the borderscentra)
        - Regarding criminal analysis  
as an integral part of criminal intelligence model
- Using results of operational criminal analysis and analysis using e.g. GIS instruments to prepare strategic analysis



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*Thank You*