



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 1 December 2004**

**15480/04**

**PROCIV 164  
ATO 145  
CIVCOM 281  
COSDP 760  
COCON 8  
ENFOPOL 190  
JAI 521  
PESC 1071  
PHARM 11  
RECH 256  
SAN 210  
TELECOM 185**

**NOTE**

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from : Coreper  
to : Council

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No. prev. doc. : 15418/04 PROCIV 162 ATO 142 CIVCOM 279 COSDP 754 COCON 7  
ENFOPOL 189 JAI 517 PESC 1061 PHARM 10 RECH 255 SAN 203  
TELECOM 184

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Subject : EU Solidarity Programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks  
(revised/widened CBRN Programme)  
- Adoption

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1. Following the terrorist attacks on Madrid, on 11 March 2004, the European Councils of 25 March and 17-18 June 2004 adopted several texts concerning EU-support to the assistance between the Member States against the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks.

2. In Objective 5 of the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism ("road-map")<sup>1</sup>, the Council showed its intention to implement the mandates of the European Council through an update of the 2002 CBRN Programme<sup>2</sup>, widening its scope to deal with all terrorist threats and incorporating a strengthened cross-pillar implementation monitoring system.
3. The Council has also underlined the adoption of the Conceptual Framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism<sup>3</sup> and insisted on the need for coherence and complementarity between the actions provided for in the Council conclusions on prevention, preparedness and response to terrorist attacks and the abovementioned Conceptual Framework<sup>4</sup>.
4. The Permanent Representatives Committee accordingly finalised, at its meeting on 1 December 2004, together with the Representatives of the Commission, the Annexed EU solidarity programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks (revised/widened CBRN Programme) with in:
  - Annex: Implementation table.An addendum with achievements under the 2002 CBRN programme will be issued later.
5. The Permanent Representatives Committee proposes that the Council :
  - adopt the draft Council and Commission Solidarity Programme as contained in the Annex;
  - agree to take note of the summary of the achievements under the 2002 CBRN Programme as contained in the Addendum when it will be available;
  - agree to the entry into the minutes of the Council of the following statement:

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<sup>1</sup> 10586/04. See latest version in doc. 14330/1/04.

<sup>2</sup> 14627/02.

<sup>3</sup> 14797/04.

<sup>4</sup> See doc. 15232/04, paragraph 2.3.

*"With a view to clarifying the matter, the German delegation points out that, in relation to paragraph 33, subparagraph 1 of the Programme, the Conclusions of the Council of 4 October 2004 on strengthening the overall Civil Protection Capacity in the European Union as set out in doc. 11549/04 are decisive."*

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**DRAFT*****EU SOLIDARITY PROGRAMME ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF TERRORIST THREATS AND ATTACKS (REVISED/WIDENED CBRN-PROGRAMME)  
(adopted by Council and Commission)******Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION***

1. The consequences of terrorist attacks, especially CBRN-attacks, can affect more than one country. In the event of such terrorist attacks, mutual assistance and collective action are both a political imperative and a practical necessity. Terrorist attacks may require the involvement of many different response teams, including traditional civil protection capabilities and more technical and scientific resources. Collective action, based on solidarity, can contribute to a timely and adequate response to all terrorist scenarios. As such, a comprehensive approach to responding to terrorist attacks should include cooperation at EU level.

The EU-institutions and the Member States of the European Union have repeatedly stated their intention of solidarity in their combat against terrorism. This EU solidarity and cooperation programme on preventing and limiting the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks builds upon this intent.

The Council adopted, on 22 November 2004, the Conceptual Framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism <sup>1</sup>.

2. This EU-solidarity programme of the Council and Commission widens and revises the joint Council and Commission programme of 20 December 2002 to improve cooperation in the European Union for preventing and limiting the consequences of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorist threats ("2002-CBRN-programme") <sup>2</sup> by adding new elements introduced by the European Councils of 25 March and 17-18 June 2004 (see paragraphs 5-9). The widened and revised programme concentrates inter alia on:

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<sup>1</sup> 14797/04.

<sup>2</sup> 14627/02. See the 2003 report on the CBRN-Programme in doc. 16285/03.

- a) enhancing the quality of risk assessment and analysis by making a better use of threat assessments and by improving the methodological quality and the information on cross border risks;
- b) improving the protection of critical infrastructure in the fight against terrorism;
- c) improving and interlinking the mechanisms for the detection and identification of terrorist threats and for alerting the professionals and the public;
- d) strengthening the preparedness and capability for consequence management by improved mutual assistance capabilities, increased learning, training and exercises and better coordination;
- e) encouraging R&D activities relevant for civil protection;
- f) improving international cooperation.

## ***Chapter 2: BACKGROUND AND MANDATE***

3. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States of 11 September 2001, the European Councils of Ghent (informal meeting), of 19 October <sup>3</sup>, and of Laeken, of 14-15 December 2001 <sup>4</sup>, asked the Council and the Commission to prepare a programme to improve cooperation in the area of chemical and biological terrorism.
4. Council and Commission responded by the adoption, on 20 December 2002, of the abovementioned 2002 CBRN-programme. The addendum gives an overview of the achievements under this programme.
5. Following the terrorist attacks on Madrid, on 11 March 2004, the European Council of 25 March 2004 adopted a Declaration on Combating Terrorism <sup>5</sup>. Annexed to this was a *Declaration on Solidarity against terrorism* that confirmed the firm intention of the Member States to "*mobilise all the instruments at their disposal, including military resources, to assist a Member State or an acceding State in its territory at the request of its political authorities in the event of a terrorist attack*".

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<sup>3</sup> SN 4296/2/01 REV 2.

<sup>4</sup> SN 300/1/01 REV 1, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> 7906/04.

6. With a view to converting that solidarity into concrete action, the European Council stated, in its Declaration on terrorism:

- (a) *Further action is needed to strengthen capacity within Member States to alleviate the consequences of attacks on the civilian population, including in the area of health security and civil protection, building on the existing EU Health Security<sup>6</sup> and CBRN Programmes;*
- (b) *To enhance the capability of the European Union and of the Member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack:*
- *identify areas for closer cooperation in consequence management with other international organisations;*
  - *to ensure full implementation of the EU Health Security and CBRN Programmes;*
  - *develop strategies to improve the capacity of Member States to communicate with citizens in the event of major terrorist attack” (see Objective 5 of the EU Strategic Objectives to combat Terrorism, annexed to the Declaration on terrorism)<sup>7</sup>.*

7. Moreover, on 17-18 June 2004 the European Council stated in its conclusions on the Fight against Terrorism<sup>8</sup>:

*"The Council and the Commission are invited to assess the capabilities of Member States both in preventing and coping with the consequences of any type of terrorist attack, to identify best practices and to propose the necessary measures.*

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<sup>6</sup> The programme for preparedness and response capacities in the event of attacks involving biological and chemical agents (health security) was adopted on 17.12.2001 by the Commission's Health Security Committee and integrated into the CBRN programme. The objectives of the informal health security programme have been incorporated in the public health programme.

<sup>7</sup> The revised Plan of Action updated the Plan of Action adopted by the extraordinary European Council of 21 September 2001 following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 (SN 140/01).

<sup>8</sup> 10679/2/04 REV 2.

*Existing cooperation on civil protection should be enhanced, reflecting the will of Member States to act in solidarity in the case of terrorist attack in any Member State or in the case of attack against EU citizens living abroad....”*

8. The European Council identified, at the same session, a number of priority issues which should be addressed before the end of 2004: prevention and consequential management of terrorist attacks, protection of critical infrastructures and finance of terrorism.
9. The Commission responded to these requests by the adoption of four communications on 20 October 2004<sup>9</sup> contributing to the preparation of the European Council in December 2004.
10. In the corresponding Objective 5 of the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism ("road-map") - "to enhance the capabilities of the European Union and of the Member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack" - , the Council showed its intention to implement the mandates of the European Council through an update of the 2002 CBRN Programme, widening its scope to deal with all terrorist threats and incorporating a strengthened cross-pillar implementation monitoring system.
11. Outlining such a widened and revised programme is the purpose of the present document. This revised programme builds upon the achievements reached under the 2002 CBRN Programme while adding new elements from:
  - the European Councils of 25 March and 17-18 June 2004;
  - the Commission Communications of 20 October 2004 on Prevention, preparedness and response to terrorist attacks, on Preparedness and consequence management in the fight against terrorism, and on Critical Infrastructure Protection in the fight against terrorism;
  - the multi-annual programme: "The Hague Programme; strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union".<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Docs 13978/04, 13979/04, 13980/04 and 13982/04.

<sup>10</sup> The Hague Programme was approved by the Council (JHA) on 25/26 October 2004 and adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 5 November 2004 (doc. 14292/04).

12. This programme fits within Strategic Objective 5 of the Declaration on Combating Terrorism mentioned above, as elaborated in Objective 5 of the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism. As far as this programme regards aspects within other strategic objectives of the Action Plan, this is explicitly mentioned.

### ***Chapter 3: OVERALL AIM, STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRINCIPLES***

#### ***Overall Aim***

13. The overall aim of this widened and revised programme remains to increase the effectiveness of the measures taken at national and EU level with regard to preventing and limiting the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks. Critical infrastructures and ‘soft targets’, such as public gatherings and concerts, deserve special attention, together with i.a. health, the food chain, the environment, vulnerable industries and transports.

#### ***Strategic Goals***

14. In order to fulfil this aim, this widened and revised programme is divided into six strategic Goals<sup>11</sup>. These strategic goals, which are described in more detail in Chapter 4, are:
1. risk assessment and analysis: strengthening the assessment and analysis of risks related to the potential terrorist targets;
  2. preventive measures: reducing the vulnerability of the potential targets against terrorist threats;

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<sup>11</sup> The 2002 CBRN-programme uses the term “strategic objectives”. In order to prevent confusion with the “objectives” in the Declaration on Combating Terrorism of European Council on 25 March 2004, as elaborated in the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism, these elements are forthwith addressed as “strategic goals”.  
The strategic objectives/goals used by the 2002 CBRN Programme are used again in the present widened and revised Programme, while being rephrased in the light of the conclusions of the European Council.

3. detection, identification and alert: strengthening adequate mechanisms for the detection and identification of actual threats and for alerting professionals and public in appropriate ways;
4. preparedness and consequence management: to enhance the capabilities, including those available by mutual assistance, and instruments, needed to mitigate the consequences of an attack and to facilitate the return to normal conditions, including public information;
5. research and development: strengthening the scientific basis of the programme through research and development activities aimed at countering the effects of terrorism;
6. international cooperation: cooperating with third countries and international organisations.

15. These goals will be attained by:

- improved co-operation and co-ordination between the Member States, the Council and the Commission;
- facilitating the provision of practical assistance to the Member States at their request, especially in situations where the disaster is beyond the capacity of individual member states;
- an optimal, co-ordinated and inter-disciplinary use of the EU instruments that will be reviewed within the programme with a view to identifying and eliminating gaps and inconsistencies between them; and
- creating new instruments, if necessary.

## *Principles*

16. This programme is based on the following principles:
- a) The responsibility for protecting people, property and the environment against the consequences of terrorist incidents lies primarily with the Member States;
  - b) This programme concerns the territory of the Member States of the European Union and the protection of EU citizens living abroad;
  - c) It constitutes a political, and not a legal instrument. Therefore, immediate legal and budgetary consequences for the EU can only derive from any future legal instruments implementing the programme and not from the programme as such ;
  - d) The programme will, on sensitive matters, operate under conditions of strict confidentiality.

## ***Chapter 4: STRATEGIC GOALS AND ACTIVITIES***

### **Strategic goal 1. Risk assessment and analysis**

17. In order to adequately direct the necessary resources needed for consequence management, it is necessary to strengthen the assessment and analysis of, on the one hand, terrorist threats and, on the other, of risks on possible targets.
18. The assessment and analysis of terrorist threats focus on identifying the presence, capacity and modus operandi of terrorist groups. Such analysis is part of Strategic Objective 3 of the Declaration on Combating Terrorism, as correspondingly elaborated in the EU Plan of Action Combating Terrorism and therefore falls outside the scope of this program. Nevertheless, the results of such threat analysis and assessment could be used for fine-tuning the assessment of the risks, the prevention, the preparedness and the consequence management.

19. Risk assessment and analysis are related to the vulnerability of potential terrorist targets and to their potential effects on the society, economy and environment. It provides emergency response services with information and knowledge that is useful in order to prevent and respond to potential terrorist threats and attacks and to prepare the scenarios needed for such response.
20. Risk assessment and analysis are primarily a national responsibility. The Council invites the Council Secretariat, the Commission and the Member States to contribute to:
  - a) improve, by the more structured use of the threat assessment and analysis performed under Strategic Objective 3 by competent bodies, such as SitCen and EUROPOL where appropriate, the risk assessment, prevention and consequence management undertaken by relevant national authorities and emergency services and sectors, while maintaining a high degree of confidentiality (see Implementation Table, action 1.1);
  - b) stimulate, where necessary and through the appropriate channels, improved cooperation between relevant national authorities, intelligence services, emergency services (such as civil protection and health) and police (action 1.2);
  - c) improve the exchange of knowledge and experience on the methods of risk assessment and analysis used within the different Member States, in order to increase its overall quality within the EU (action 1.3);
  - d) improve the bilateral exchange of information on cross-border risks (e.g. the risks related to the hinterland of important harbours) (action 1.4).

### **Strategic goal 2. Preventive measures**

21. Terrorist attacks can be prevented by taking different kinds of preventive measures. Measures which consist primarily of strengthening and enhancing intelligence and judicial capacities, in order to track down and arrest suspects of terrorism are part of Strategic Objectives 1-4 of the EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism. As a consequence, they fall outside the scope of Strategic Objective 5, and therefore outside the scope of the present programme. This strategic goal rather focuses on preventive measure which can be taken upfront in order to decrease the vulnerability of potential targets or increase its protection.

22. The Council invites the Commission to promote preventive measures and, where appropriate, contingency plans for dealing with the protection of potential targets, taking into account existing legislation on safety and environment (see Implementation Table, action 2.1).<sup>12</sup>
23. It is also recalled that the Council is stimulating, under objective 3.6 of the EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, the protection and control of the use, production, sale, packaging and movement and proliferation of CBRN and other agents, materials and technologies that can be misused for terrorist activities. This is done by a coherent strategy against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, aiming at preventing State and non-State actors, such as terrorist, to illegally acquire such agents and their means of delivery.

### *Protection of critical infrastructure*

24. The protection of critical infrastructure is primarily a national responsibility. By applying the subsidiarity principle, the Commission will concentrate its efforts on the protection of infrastructures having a transboundary effect, the others remaining under the sole responsibility of the Member States under a common framework. It will analyse for each sector the developments of Community work in the field of risk evaluation, development of protection techniques, or ongoing/envisaged legal actions in order to collect their advice. The Commission will report progress to the other institutions each calendar year in a Communication. The Commission will further propose in this Communication, if necessary, where appropriate bearing in mind the essential requirements of Member States' national security, updates and horizontal organisational measures for which there is a need for harmonisation, coordination or cooperation. This Communication integrating all the sectoral analyses and measures shall constitute the base of a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).

Such a programme will seek to assist industry and Member States Governments at all levels in the EU, while respecting individual mandates and accountabilities (action 2.2).

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<sup>12</sup> Such as measures on the safety of feed, food, dangerous activities, drinking water, transport, nuclear facilities, energy and telecommunications.

25. A network assembling EU Member States CIP specialists could assist the Commission in drawing up the programme – this Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN) should be set up as soon as possible.

The setting up of the network should assist mainly in stimulating an exchange of information on shared threats and vulnerabilities and appropriate measures and strategies to mitigate risk in support of critical infrastructure protection (action 2.3).

### **Strategic goal 3. Detection, identification and alert**

26. It is essential to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place for a quick detection and identification of an actual threat, for alerting professionals and the public in appropriate ways. The Council and the Commission will base further developments on the existing rapid alert systems.<sup>13</sup>
27. The Commission will create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised systems for emergencies that require action at European level.<sup>14</sup>

### **Strategic goal 4. Preparedness and consequence management**

28. Preparedness and consequence management consist in preparing, enhancing and using all capabilities that are needed for mitigating and remedying the impacts of terrorist treats and attacks and for facilitating the return to normal conditions.

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<sup>13</sup> Such as:

- the MIC (Civil Protection Monitoring and Information Centre, a rapid alert system to facilitate and support mutual assistance between the participating countries in the event of major emergencies),
- the ECURIE system (exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency),
- BICHAT (rapid alert system for biological and chemical attacks and threats),
- RAPEX (consumer health and safety - non-food aspects),
- RASFF (consumer health in relation to food and feed),
- EWRS (communicable diseases),
- EUROPHYT (phytosanitary network: interception of organisms harmful to plants),
- SHIFT (health controls on imports of veterinary concern) and ADNS (animal health).

<sup>14</sup> With respect to national competences.

The Council and the Commission will base further developments on the existing Community Civil Protection Mechanism, as well as other appropriate mechanisms, which make those capabilities available for mutual assistance.<sup>15</sup>

### *Capabilities for mutual assistance*

29. The Commission shows its commitment to strengthen the overall response in the European Union by :
- preparation of an EU restricted report assessing the capabilities available at European level for assistance to countries affected by a major terrorist attack on the basis of scenarios of response to terrorist attacks (see Implementation Table, action 4.1);
  - the upgrading of the existing databases of civil protection means and experts, (action 4.2);
  - obtaining and sharing, on a restricted basis, information on relevant vaccines, sera and other medical resources, that might be made available in the event of a major terrorist attack (action 4.3).
30. The Council and the Commission call upon the Member States to support and participate in the Commission actions in order to assess the capabilities of Member States both in preventing and coping with the consequences of any type of terrorist attack which can be made available to other Member States, as well as to deliver on their solidarity commitment (action 4.4).
31. The Council has invited the Member States to expand and deepen the content of the database of military assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against the consequences of terrorist attacks, on the basis of their voluntary contributions (action 4.5).<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>16</sup> Doc. 11549/04. The military database is established by the EU Military Committee.

32. The Council invites the Commission to develop together with the Council appropriate initiatives for awareness raising and decision support for policy advisors to the political authorities of the EU and the Member States, so as to enable them to deal with the civil protection aspects of consequence management in response to major terrorist threats and attacks, taking into account already existing programmes in this field (action 4.6).
33. The Commission is committed to further improve the system of mutual assistance along the lines presented in the Communication on Reinforcing the Civil Protection Capacity of the EU <sup>17</sup> in particular in the area of the inter-operability of technical equipment, including civilian-military interoperability.

The Council welcomes this commitment and has invited the Commission to examine the issue of interoperability of, i.a., equipment in the context of training and exercises, building also on experience gained by Member States in this area to date, to undertake further research on interoperability, and to make proposals to enhance it if necessary (action 4.7). <sup>18</sup>

#### *Learning, training and exercises*

34. The Commission intends to enhance efforts to organise specific training courses relevant for coping with the consequences of terrorist attacks, such as psychological or psycho-social aftercare for victims and responders, interventions in a contaminated environment, etc. (action 4.8).
35. The Council invites the Commission to consider, where relevant together with the Council, the possibility of:
- a) developing a list of relevant exercises on civil protection and consequence management held by Member States, the EU and relevant international organisations;

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<sup>17</sup> Doc. 7890/04, COM 2004 (200 final).

<sup>18</sup> Doc. 11549/04.

- b) developing a procedure to allow, where appropriate, cross-participation and observation of these exercises by:
  - representatives from other Member States,
  - representatives from relevant international organisations.
- c) fine-tuning of the exercises of the EU in the field of civil protection and consequence management with those of relevant international organisations, also with reference to objective 5.1 of the EU Plan of Action (action 4.9).

36. The Council invites the Commission to consider the possibility of establishing a mechanism for mobilising professional multidisciplinary advisory teams, composed of national experts, to advise Member States on their request and on basis of strict confidentiality, on their national preparedness (action 4.10).

#### *Procedures and organisation*

37. The European Council of 5 November 2004 has, in adopting the Hague Programme on strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union, called for the Council and the Commission to set up, within the existing structures, while fully respecting national competences, integrated and coordinated EU crisis management arrangements for crises with cross-border effects within the EU, to be implemented at the latest by 1 July 2006. (action 4.11).

38. The Commission will create:<sup>19</sup>

- a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised rapid alert systems for emergencies that require action at European level<sup>20</sup>. A new central entry point will be created and built upon the existing structures available within the Commission. The new system will respect the specific characteristics, competence and expertise of the individual and specialised systems which will continue to carry out their current functions.

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<sup>19</sup> With respect to national competences.

<sup>20</sup> Doc. 7890/04, COM 2004 (200 final).

Since it is often unclear in the initial phase of an incident (e.g. an explosion) whether it is an accident or terrorist incident, the scope of this system will not be limited strictly to terrorist attacks, but should include all crisis centres and rapid reaction mechanisms aimed at ensuring safety and security (action 4.12);

- A central Crisis Centre which would bring together representatives of all relevant Commission services during an emergency. This crisis centre would coordinate efforts so as to evaluate the best practicable options for action and to propose the appropriate response measures. A comprehensive emergency system in place at Community level requires that associated with each degree of risk there be a uniform approach to risk analysis (assessments, security levels, response actions etc) (action 4.13).

39. While establishing ARGUS and the Crisis Centre, the feasibility of the establishment of appropriate links with relevant Council Services and other competent authorities could be examined (action 4.14).

### ***Public information***

40. Adequately informing the public in the case of a terrorist threat or attack, is an essential part of consequence management and a primary responsibility of the Member States.
41. The Council invites the Commission to develop together with the Member States appropriate initiatives for an optimal coordination of the public information by the Member States during cross border crises (action 4.15).

### **Strategic goal 5. Research and development**

42. Research is key to providing the appropriate scientific basis in order to address efficiently the strategic goals 1-4 of the Programme, taking into account the assessments and analysis of terrorist threats and risks on possible targets by competent authorities. Special attention is needed for research, development and production of commercially less attractive pharmaceuticals that are relevant for combating the effects to health resulting from deliberate release of harmful chemical and biological agents.

43. Following the different requests from the Parliament and the Council, the Commission has started a Preparatory Action entitled "Enhancement of the European industrial potential in the field of Security research 2004-2006", with a view to contributing to the improvement of the European citizens' security and to reinforce European technological and industrial potential in this area. This Preparatory Action covers the period 2004-2006 and addresses five broad priority areas, including the protection against terrorism and technological support to crisis management. The Commission will continue with the work of the Preparatory Action [ ] (action 5.1).
44. The Council intends to give further emphasis on the areas relating to prevention and limitation of the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks when participating in the establishment of the Seventh R&D Framework Programme (2007-2013), including an EU Security Research Programme (see Implementation Table, action 5.2).
45. The Council invites the Commission, including the Joint Research Centre, and Member States:
- to further improve the cooperation between their research activities on knowledge areas in order to prevent and limit the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks, using in particular the opportunities offered by the Sixth R&D Framework Programme (2002-2006), and the Preparatory Action in the field of Security Research (action 5.3);
  - to encourage the development and production of pharmaceuticals relevant for combating the effects to health resulting from deliberate release of harmful CBRN agents, of which some are yet commercially less attractive, through cooperation between the industry, research centres and the Commission (action 5.4).

#### **Strategic goal 6. International cooperation**

46. International cooperation may contribute to the provision, exchange and coordination of vital information and to supplementing prevention policies and national consequence management capacities in the affected country.

47. The Council will consider support for further appropriate technical cooperation between the Commission and third countries and relevant international organisations, also with reference to objective 5.1 of the EU Plan of Action, in order to examine liaison and exchange of information, with the aim of promoting synergies and avoiding unnecessary duplications within the framework of the implementation of the Civil Protection Mechanism (see Implementation Table, action 6.1).
48. The Council will, within its competence and together with the Commission, facilitate the cooperation on developing further the capabilities to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack, undertaken with the USA within the framework of the EU-US Declaration on combating Terrorism adopted at Dromoland Castle on 26 June 2004 (action 6.2).<sup>21</sup>
49. The Council takes note of the administrative arrangement between DG Environment of the European Commission and EMERCOM of Russia, concerning cooperation between the Monitoring and Information Centre of the Community Mechanism and the Operational Centre of EMERCOM of Russia, and invites the Commission to continue further cooperation on that basis (action 6.3).
50. In order to reflect the will of Member States to act in solidarity in case of an attack against EU-citizens living abroad, the Council invites the Member States and the Presidency to ensure that the civil protection services of the Member States will as far as possible, when one or more of them are called upon to intervene in a third country following a terrorist attack:
- render assistance to all EU-citizens;
  - assist the consular authorities of the Member States upon a request from the relevant authorities;
  - cooperate with each other (action 6.4).

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<sup>21</sup> 10809/04.

**Chapter 5: COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIONS UNDER THIS PROGRAMME**

51. In order to ensure a timely fulfilment of the tasks mentioned in this programme, it is necessary that the implementation of the programme be coordinated and that progress be closely monitored.
52. For Community activities, the Commission will coordinate, implement and monitor all relevant activities referred to by this programme. It will inform, where appropriate, the Council and Member States of the progress made.
53. For the Council activities, coordination and implementation will be ensured as follows:
- In order to ensure coordinated and coherent monitoring of the implementation of EU action in the fight against terrorism, with which the Counter Terrorism Coordinator has been entrusted by the European Council, the entries in the table of Annex I, which specify by whom and under what deadlines the different actions in this programme will be implemented, will be integrated in Objective 5 of the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism.<sup>22</sup>
  - In accordance with common practice, those entries in the Plan of Action will, on the basis of contributions from the relevant sectors of the Council Secretariat and with the assistance of the Counter Terrorism Coordinator, be updated by the Presidency.
54. The updated Plan of Action will be accompanied with a cover note indicating the major achievements. The updated Plan of Action will be submitted to Coreper, endorsed by the Council and be submitted to the European Council for review of its implementation.

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<sup>22</sup> 10586/04.

**IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

The table underneath contains the activities mentioned in the goals 1-7 of Chapter 4. The table provides a format for the progress overview.

Strategic goals	Action number	Measures/Action (summarized; text in main body is leading)	Paragraph reference	Competent body	Deadline	Status/ Observations
<b>Strategic goal 1. Risk assessment and analysis</b>						
1	1.1	Make more structured use of threat assessment and analysis undertaken under 3.5 of the Terrorism Plan of Action performed by competent bodies, such SitCen and Europol where appropriate, for the risk assessment, prevention and consequence management undertaken by EU bodies, national authorities and relevant emergency services and sectors.	20 sub a	Council (Terrorism WG) Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Europol Member States	on-going	
	1.2	Stimulate, where necessary and through the appropriate channels, improved cooperation between relevant national authorities, intelligence services and emergency services (such as civil protection and health) and police.	20 sub b	Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Europol Member States	on-going	
	1.3	Improve the exchange of knowledge and experience on the methods of risk assessment and analysis used within the different Member States, in order to increase its overall quality within the EU.	20 sub c	Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Member States	on-going	
	1.4	Improve the bilateral exchange of information on cross-border risks	20 sub d	Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Europol Member States	on-going	

<b>Strategic goal 2. Preventive measures</b>						
2	2.1	Promote preventive measures and contingency plans, where appropriate, for dealing with the protection of potential targets, taking into account existing legislation on safety and environment	22	Commission Member States	on-going	
	2.2	Establish a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) .	24	Commission and Member States	end of 2005	
	2.3	Set up a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN) as a network of specialists to assist in the drawing up of the EPCIP and stimulate an exchange of information on threats, vulnerabilities, measures and strategies.	25	Commission and Member States	2005	
<b>Strategic goal 3. Detection, identification and alert</b>						
3	Actions integrated with actions of goal 4.					
<b>Strategic goal 4. Preparedness and consequence management</b>						
4	4.1	Prepare an EU restricted report assessing the capabilities available for assistance to countries affected by a major terrorist attack	29 1 <sup>st</sup> dot	Commission	end 2004	
	4.2	Upgrade the existing databases of civil protection means and experts	29 2 <sup>nd</sup> dot	Commission Member States		
	4.3	Obtain and share on a restricted basis, information on relevant vaccines, sera and other medical resources, that might be made available in the event of a major terrorist attack.	29 3 <sup>rd</sup> dot	Commission Member States		

4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and participate in the Commission actions in order to assess the capabilities of Member States both in preventing and coping with the consequences of any type of terrorist attack which can be made available to other Member States,</li> <li>- Deliver on the solidarity commitment</li> </ul>	30	Member States	end 2004	
4.5	Expand and deepen the contents of the military database established by the EU Military Committee	31	Council EUMS Member States		
4.6	Develop appropriate initiatives for awareness raising and decision support for policy advisors to the political authorities of the EU and the Member States, so as to enable them to deal with the civil protection aspects of consequence management.	32	Council and Commission		
4.7	Further improve system of mutual assistance, in particular in the area of inter-operability of technical equipment, i.a. by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training and exercises,</li> <li>- further research in this matter and</li> <li>- proposals to enhance interoperability if necessary.</li> </ul>	33	Commission  Council (for military resources)	on-going	
4.8	Enhance efforts to organise specific training courses relevant for coping with the consequences of terrorist attacks	34	Commission	on-going	
4.9	Consider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing a list of relevant exercises</li> <li>- developing a procedure to allow cross-participation</li> <li>- fine-tuning in the field of exercises</li> </ul>	35	Member States Commission Council (for military resources)		
4.10	Consider establishing a mechanism for mobilising professional multidisciplinary advisory teams	36	Commission Member States		
4.11	Set up, within the existing structures, while fully respecting national competences, integrated and coordinated EU crisis management arrangements for crises with cross-border effects within the EU.	37	Council Member States Commission	1 July 2006	

4.12	Create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised rapid alert systems for emergencies that require action at European level.	38 1 <sup>st</sup> dot	Commission		
4.13	Create a central Crisis Centre which would bring together representatives of all relevant Commission services during an emergency and coordinate efforts and to propose the appropriate response measures.	38 2 <sup>nd</sup> dot	Commission		
4.14	While establishing ARGUS and the Crisis Centre, the feasibility of the establishment of appropriate links with relevant Council Services and other competent authorities could be examined (action 4.14).	39	Council Commission		
4.15	Develop appropriate initiatives for an optimal coordination of the public information by the Member States during cross border crises.	41	Commission Member States		
<b>Strategic goal 5. Research and development</b>					
5	5.1	Continue the work of the Preparatory Action entitled "Enhancement of the European industrial potential in the field of Security research 2004-2006"	43	Commission	
	5.2	Give further emphasis to prevention and limitation of the consequences of terrorist threats when participating in the establishment of the Seventh R&D Framework Programme (2007-2013), including an EU Security Research Programme.	44	Council	
	5.3	Further improve the cooperation between research activities on knowledge areas regarding the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks, using in particular the opportunities offered by - the Sixth R&D Framework Programme (2002-2006), and - the Preparatory Action in the field of Security Research.	45 1 <sup>st</sup> dot	Commission	2005-2006
	5.4	Encourage the development and production of pharmaceuticals relevant for combating the effects to health resulting from deliberate release of harmful CBRN agents, of which some are yet commercially less attractive	45 2 <sup>nd</sup> dot	Council and Commission	

<b>Strategic goal 6. International cooperation</b>						
6	6.1	Support further appropriate technical cooperation between the Commission and third countries and relevant international organisations within the framework of the implementation of the Civil Protection Mechanism	47	Council <sup>1</sup> and Commission		
	6.2	Facilitate the cooperation with the USA within the framework of the EU-US Declaration on combating Terrorism	48	Council and Commission		
	6.3	Continue further cooperation on the basis of the administrative arrangement between DG Environment of the European Commission and EMERCOM of Russia,	49	Commission		
	6.4	Ensure that the civil protection services of the Member States will, when operating in a third country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- render assistance to all EU-citizens,</li> <li>- assist the consular authorities of the Member States upon a request from the relevant authorities, and</li> <li>- cooperate with each other.</li> </ul>	50	Member States and Presidency	on-going	
<b>Coordination</b>						
7	7.1	Coordinate Commission activities	52.	Commission		
	7.2	Coordinate Council activities, using Plan of Action on combating terrorism	53.	Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Working Parties Presidency ProCiv		
	7.3	Update Plan of Action on combating terrorism, including cover note	54.	Presidency Coreper Council	Every half year	

<sup>1</sup> PSC for NATO.