

ublic Informat



Europol in brief 2018

Fighting crime across borders

Europol can exchange information except personal data with any country, international organisation and the private sector

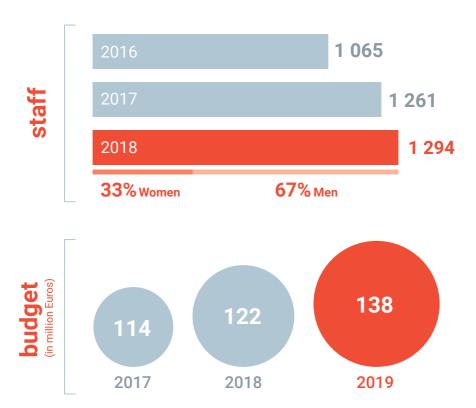


Europol: the EU's response to serious, organised crime and terrorism

The new Europol regulation, in force since 1 May 2017, established Europol as the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation.

Europol supports cross-border investigations involving at least two Member States and targeting serious and organised crime, terrorism and crime affecting a common interest of the European Union.

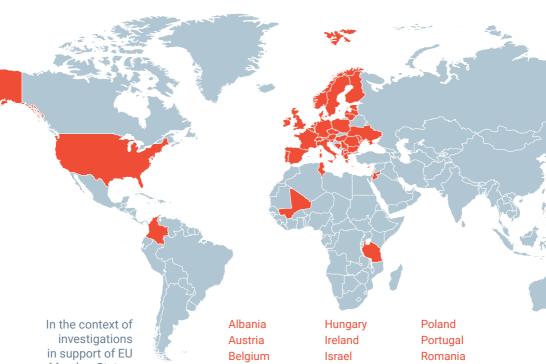
Crime prevention is part of Europol's activities as a way to combat organised crime and mitigate the threats, particularly those originating online, to the EU and its citizens and businesses.



UN Council resolution 1244

Supporting law enforcement in the field

Europol deploys staff in the field to support ongoing investigations and operations. This enables access to Europol's secure network from the spot.



Member States. mobile offices were used by Europol officials deployed to

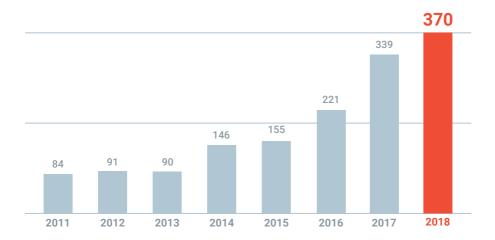
countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Colombia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark **Estonia** Finland France Germany Greece

Italy Jordan Kosovo* Latvia Lithuania Mali Malta Moldova Monaco **Netherlands** North Macedonia United States of Norway

Serbia Singapore Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Tanzania Tunisia Ukraine **United Kingdom** America

Mobile office deployment



1 511 days on-the-spot support deployed to fight migrant smuggling (2 149 in 2017)

days of deployment
of the drug lab
to assist the
dismantling of illicit
production sites and
conduct technical
investigations on drug
production equipment

~15

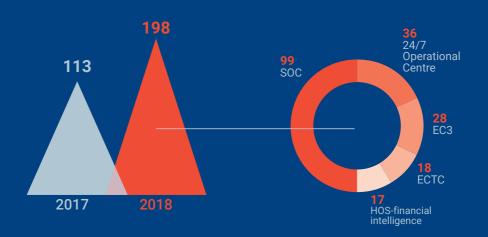
forensic examinations of forged documents and counterfeit currencies (196 different currencies, EUR 128, 729 documents, such as ID/driving licences/ passports)

1053

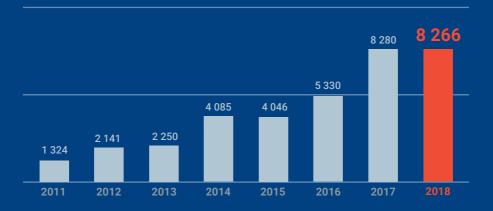
2 100 forensic jobs performed related to cybercrime investigations 155 times the mobile device extraction kit was used

2018 operational highlights

Action days

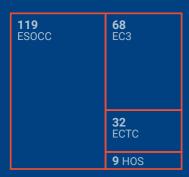


Operational reports



8 266 operational reports produced

228<u>operational</u> analysis reports



6824

Cross Match Reports/ Hit Notifications

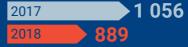
368

financial intelligence reports

846 intelligence packages

Excludes the 11 197 intelligence packages produced in the context of a cybercrime operation.

Cybercrime



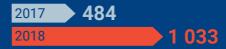
Counter terrorism



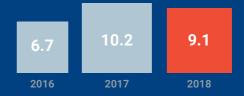
Serious and organised crime



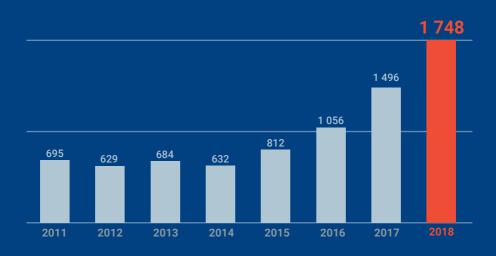
Financial intelligence



Hits on every 100 data checks requested

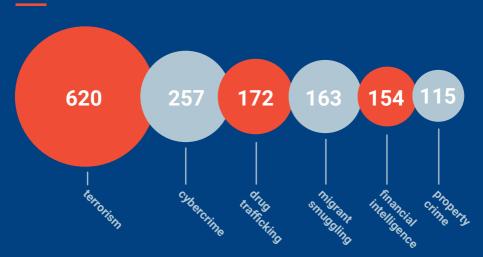


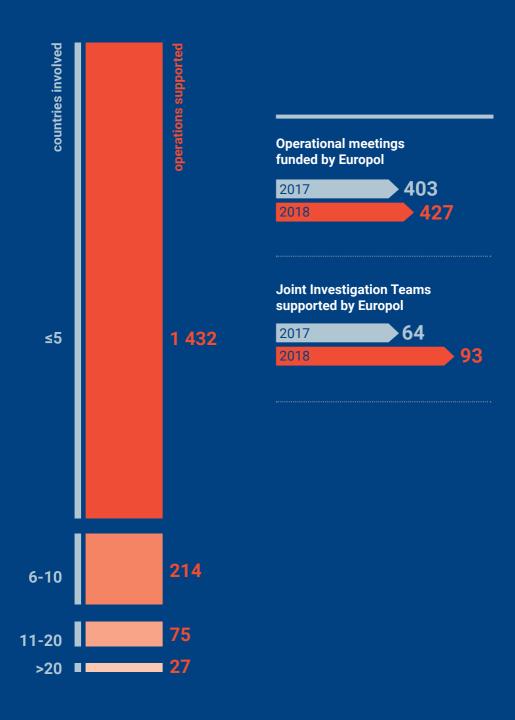
1748 operations supported



top crime areas

(number of operations)





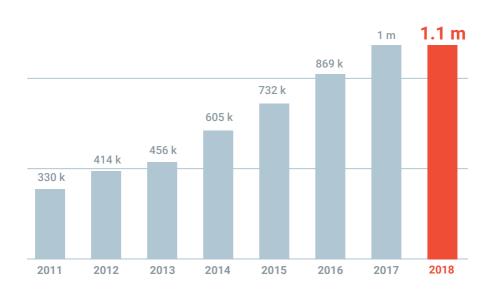
Europol's key analytical capabilities to support investigations

SIENA

Europol's **Secure Information Exchange Network Application**is used to quickly exchange of operational and strategic crime related data.

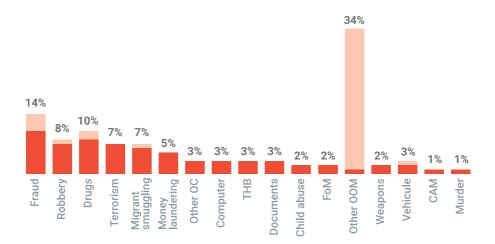
1 445 secure lines provided

SIENA messages exchanged

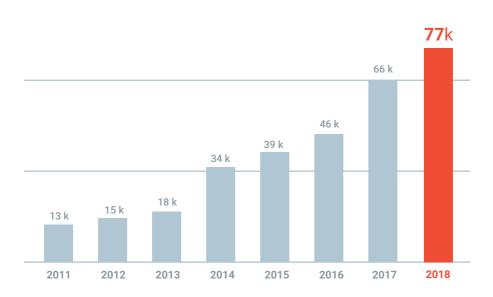


SIENA new cases per crime area





SIENA cases initiated



Top 5 crime areas



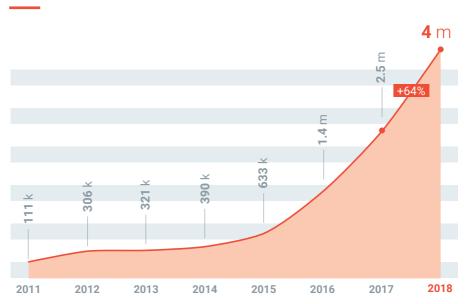
SIENA messages exchanged related to migrant smuggling

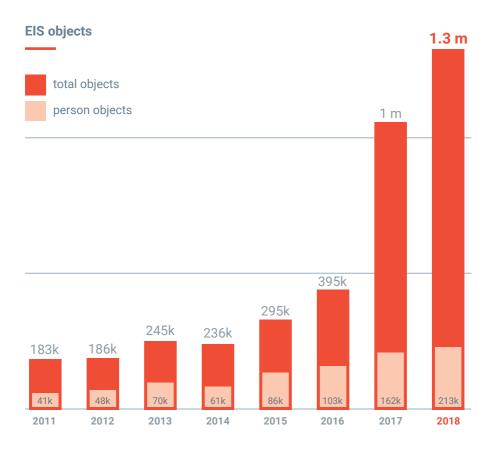


EIS

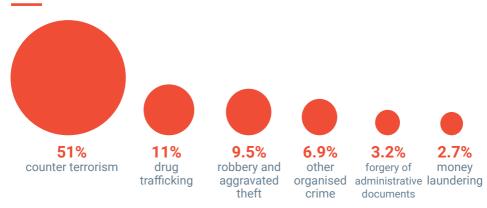
The **Europol Information System** is used to store and query information about offences, offenders, suspects and other key crime-related data.

EIS searches





EIS objects (per crime area)

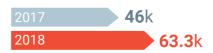






EIS persons linked to terrorism

crime areas discussed



EPE

The **Europol Platform for Experts** is used by a variety of law enforcements to share non-personal data on crime.



countries

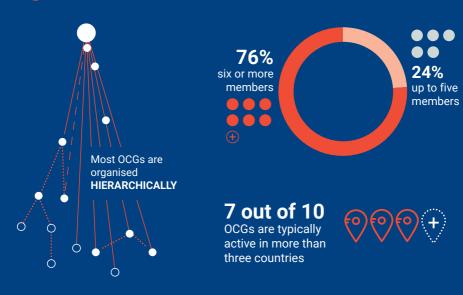
Operational information related to personal data can be exchanged only with EU Member States and Europol operational partners and via the established secure line. Such operational information cannot be shared via the EPE.

From threat assessment to action

SOCTA 2017

Organised criminal groups

5 000 international groups currently under investigation





60% of the suspects involved in serious and organised crime in the EU are EU



Engines of organised crime



Priority areas for the new policy cycle 2018-2021

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Cybercrime Drugs Facilitating Illegal Immigration Trafficking in Human Beings
Organised Property Crime Firearms Excise and MTIC Fraud Document Fraud
Environmental Crime Criminal Finances and Money Laundering
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IOCTA 2018

Key threats

Cyber dependent crime

- Ransomware
- DDoS attacks
- Cryptojacking

Cyber enabled crime

- Darknet facilitated trade in illicit goods and online child sex offender communities
- Social engineering
- Telecommunications fraud
- Card Not Present fraud facilitating other crimes

Key trends

- Ransomware dominating malware scene
- Social engineering as an engine of cybercrime
- Cryptojacking a new criminal revenue stream
- Legislative and technical challenges
- Card Not Present fraud and its facilitating role
- Abuse of Dark Web
- Self-generated explicit material fuelling child sexual exploitation

Help us fight crime!

Have you seen them?

EU MOST WANTED FUGITIVES

eumostwanted.eu #PoliceWantUBack #MostWanted 69 criminals arrested since the launch of the website

Do you recognise these objects?



europol.europa.eu/stopchildabuse

1 650 000 page visitors on

Europol's website

24 300 contributions (tips) from the general public

Need help to unlock your digital life?







nomoreransom.org #NeverPay

1 700 000+ visitors since the launch of the portal

35 000+ victims helped Europol in brief 2018



www.europol.europa.eu

