

Pol-PRIMETT Conference

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EUROPOL & Metal Theft

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What is Europol?

- European Union law enforcement organisation
- Handles criminal intelligence and provide analysis
- Area of **serious international crime** and **terrorism**
- Two or more Member States concerned



How is the set-up of Europol?

- Budget: **84,1** mio euro (2012)
- **700** Europol staff (Experts, Analysts, Seconded National Experts, Contract Agents)
- **140** Liaison officers
- **27** Member States
- **10** associated Third Parties



Europol's added value

- Swift and secure information exchange
- 24/7 services
- Multi-agency cooperation
- Access to **27** countries + third parties
- **Direct contacts** between/with liaison officers (trust)
- Language barriers overcome
- Confidentiality
- **Need-to-know** principle (handling codes)



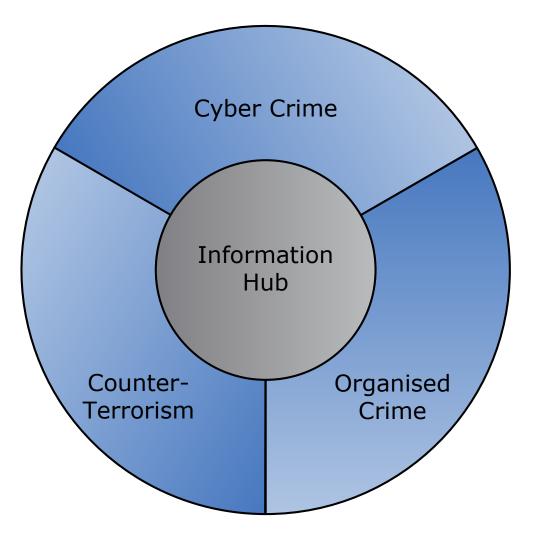
Europol strategic goals

- support centre for Law Enforcement operations (e.g. analysis, coordination meetings, on-the-spot support, etc)
- criminal information hub (e.g. databases, secure info exchange, Liaison Officers from 27MS + AL, AU, CA, CH, CO, HR, IS, NO, US, etc)
- centre for Law Enforcement expertise (e.g. European Platform for Experts, training, etc)





Operations Department: Structure





Operations Department: Crime Areas

Cybercrime

Terrorism

Serious Organised Crime

- Property Crimes
- **Drugs** (Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, Synthetic Drugs)
- Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)
- Illegal Immigration
- Ethnic Albanians Criminal Groups
- Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs
- Manufacturing and trafficking of **cigarettes and tobacco** products
- Intellectual property theft (IPT) / intellectual property rights infringement (IPRI)
- Missing Trader Intra-Community Frauds (MTIC)
- Currency counterfeiting (€)
- Money Laundering



Property Crimes: (some) areas of interest

- Metal theft
- Crime Against the Elderly (CATE)
- Motor Vehicle Crimes (car/plant equipment thefts & international trafficking)
- Cargo thefts
- OCG exploiting minors in committing crimes (e.g. begging, pick-pocketing)
- Armed **robberies**
- Cash In Transit (CIT) & ATM attacks
- Serious **burglaries**, **home jacking** and gang-type offences against private houses and commercial premises
- High value jewellery robberies

Covered by 2 Focal Points

FURTUM & EEOC

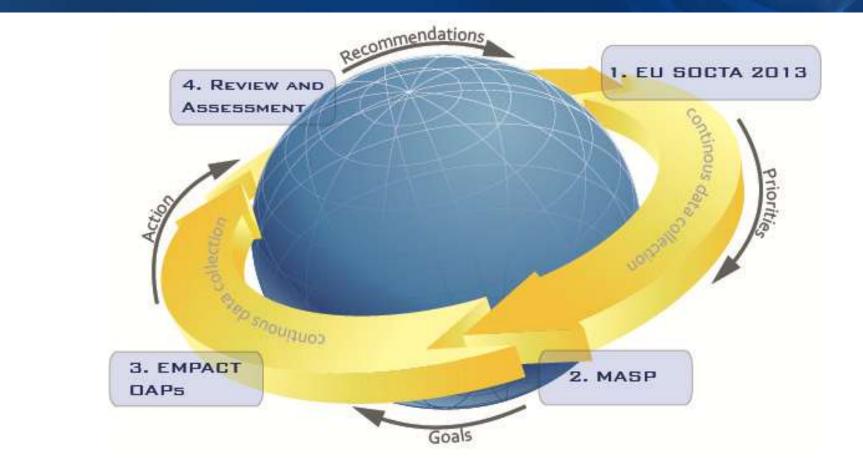


Mobile Organised Crime Groups (MOCG)

Organised Crime Groups, mainly active in property crime or fraud with a high degree of mobility affecting two or more member states.



The EU Policy Cycle



Step 1: **SOCTA** Step 3: **EMPACT OAPs** Step 2: MASP Step 4: Review and assessment



What does it really mean?

Threat (SOCTA)

• Crime hurts society

Political aspiration / priority (COUNCIL)

• To have a safe society (from crime)

Strategic goals (COSI)

• Less crime, jailed criminals, stronger society

Operational activities (OAP, EMPACT)

• Improved cooperation, focussed targeting, intensified coordinated actions

Evaluation (Commission)



MOCG: Background

- Abolition of border controls in the European Union
- Itinerant criminal groups entered the picture at the end of the 90ies – early 2000s
- Multi-criminals and opportunistic
- Mainly interested in cash and goods
- Financial-economic crisis
- Increased **feeling of insecurity** of the population
- Identified as Threat within the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) issued by Europol
- EU Law Enforcement priority 2011-2013
- EU Law Enforcement priority 2014-2017



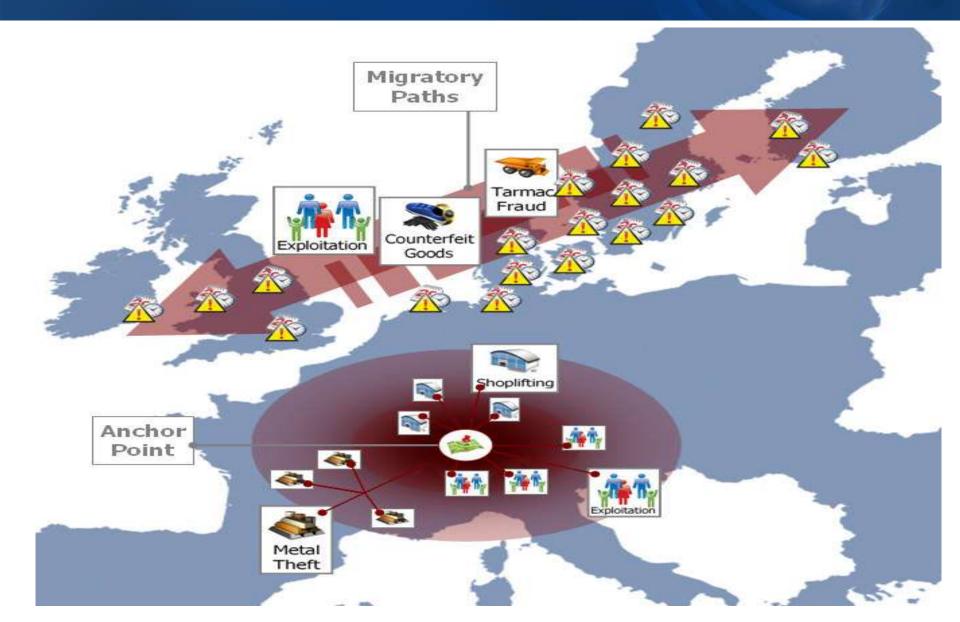
MOCG Features & LEAs Problems

- Below the "radar" of Law Enforcement Agencies ('petty crimes')
- Very mobile (at, from, to the crime scene)
- Flexible regarding crime fields and modus operandi
- Acting from home countries or anchor points abroad
- > High damage
- > Influence of the **feeling of safety** of the population
- Re-investment of the illegal benefits in other crimes
- Hard to detect

- Lack of resources
- Lack of analysis
- Lack of information exchange
- Lack of coordination



Mobility of MOCG: Hunting Territory



Metal Theft

EUROPOL & Metal Theft: EU Policy Cicle

MOCG: EU Law Enforcement priority 2011-2013

Operational Action Plan (**OAP**) 2013 → focus on **metal theft** (and **burglaries**)

Gaps:

- Hotspot
- Routes
- National vs International
- Organised crime vs opportunistic/loose networks
- Nationalities
- Real figures
- State of play reg exportation of stolen metal and detection opportunities at ports
- Influence of metal price
- MS approach (e.g. legislation, cash less)?



EUROPOL & Metal Theft: MOCG

TYPE A (organised crime groups)

- International
- Specialised
- Hierarchically structured
- Limited
- High volume and/or high value and/or specific metal

TYPE B (opportunist thieves)

- International and/or national
- Non specialised
- Loose networks
- Numerous
- Limited quantities and/or limited value and/or mainly copper



EUROPOL & Metal Theft: MOCG

Constraints (TYPE B)

- **LEAs databases** do not allow ad-hoc searches on metal theft to retrieve and analyse e.g. nationality, hotspot, routes etc
- Considered as 'petty crimes'
- Not implemented as specific `type of offence'
- Not taken into account the 'major impact' in terms of e.g. disruption and economical damage (for citizens, services etc)
- Not acknowledged the '**organised crime**' component



EUROPOL & Metal Theft: activities.

- Operational and analytical support to existing investigations
- Consistent data collection for operational and strategic purposes
 - Awaited final submission of MS/TP strategic data
- Ad-hoc and on-the-spot support to **H**igh **I**mpact **O**peration (HIO) and 'action days'.



EUROPOL & Metal Theft

22/23 April 2013, 1st EU Conference at Europol

- 23 MS + Eurojust & Interpol
- 14 private/public sector company/association
- approx 70 participants

Aim:

- bring together **LE from different Units/Depts**
- bring together LEAs and public-private sector
- raise awareness amongst LEAs
- build EU LEAs network
- share **best practices**
- build a **EU picture** of the phenomenon
- understand the role of (M)OCG
- look for a **way forward** together.



Dissemination of Pol-PRIMETT **questionnaire**:

- **1. Review of legislation** relating to metal theft since 2009?
- 2. Key elements of the current legislation relating to metal theft.
- **3. Cashless** model within the scrap metal industry (including voluntary schemes)?



1) Review of legislation relating to metal theft since 2009?

22 answers → 12 YES 9 NO 1 in progress

1.	Austria	
2.	Belgium	
3.	Bulgaria	
4.	Cyprus	
5.	Czech Rep.	
6.	Denmark	
7.	Estonia	
8.	France	
9.	Greece	
10.	Hungary	
11.	Iceland	
12.	Ireland	
13.	Italy	
14.	Lithuania	
15.	Malta	
16.	Norway	
17.	Portugal	
18.	Romania	
19.	Slovak Rep.	
20.	Spain	
21.	Sweden	
22.	United Kingdom	≤ EURCPO

3) Cashless model within the scrap metal industry (including voluntary schemes)?

22 answers → 10 YES 10 NO 2 n/a

1. AustriaImage: style
3. Bulgaria4. Cyprus5. Czech Rep.6. Denmark7. Estonia8. France9. Greece10. Hungary11. Iceland12. Ireland13. Italy14. Lithuania15. Malta16. Norway
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15. Malta 16. Norway
16. Norway
17. Portugal
18. Romania
19. Slovak Rep.
20. Spain
21. Sweden
22. United Kingdom



27-28 May 2013 EU Action Day on metal theft & scrap dealres

Why?

- an important number of **metal thefts** is committed by **MOCGs**
- making use of **boarder crossings** to avoid detection or selling stolen metal
- dangerous for public security, causing loss of key services as well as serious economic damage
- **use of violence** to avoid arrest when caught in the act is increasing

Objectives?

- catching **thieves** in the act of stealing
- detecting **transports** of stolen metal
- locating the **fencing** of the stolen goods
- fining perpetrators for **other offences** (e.g. taxes, licenses, non registered cash transport, etc)



27-28 May 2013 EU Action Day on metal theft & scrap dealers

- **17** countries: AT, BE, BG, FI, RO, SE, NL, HU, AT, DE, LT, EE, PT, IT, FR, IE, CY
- Establishment of **SPOC** in each MS
- Europol, Interpol and SIRENE support
- **Real-time** 48h info exchange



27-28 May 2013 EU Action Day on metal theft & scrap dealers

COUNTRY	checked people	arrested people	theft cases	checked scrap dealers	Amount/type stolen metal found
AT	912	3	1	24	80 kg scrap metal
BE	629	12	21	28	railroad copper cables, messing, old metal scrap
BG	4265	37	73	865	Electric power wires, telecommunication cables, steel, iron - pipes, scrap items, Steel - railroad pieces, Steel, iron from graveyards, aluminium, iron
DE	256	2	4		
FI	13				
FR	10000	10	40	120	100 kg copper
IE		25		72	
IT	12669	61	72	227	186,000 kg copper
LT					281,715 kg
NL			4	32	Rest Aluminium, Cut tin scrap
РТ	515	9	9	244	4,242 kg scrap metal
RO	6839	4	4	2619	395,348 kg iron 2,191 kg copper 4,156 kg aluminium, 635 kg stainless steel 1,187 used accumulators
SE	6	7	3	36	975 kg (Copper roof 200 kilo, Copper 400 kilo, Copper cable 375 kilo)
ES		31			47,385 kg (25,213 kg aluminium)

The only way forward

- **multi-agency** approach (several stakeholders)
- **cooperation** LEAs, Judicial Authorities, public/private sector
- establishment of **national coordination** centre
- **sharing** of existing initiatives, best practices etc and their results/failures ('no need to re-invent the wheel').



Thanks!