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### **1. CIT II: Overview of the legislations governing the cash in transit (private security) in the 10 new EU Member States**

A former survey 'A comparative overview of the legislations governing the Cash in Transit private industry in the 15 EU Member States of the EU' has already been conducted by the European social partners for the private security industry, UNI-Europa (for the trade unions) and CoESS (for the employers), in 2004, and this with the financial support of the European Commission - DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

The present report contains the final summary of the follow-on and follow-up study of the above-mentioned report and is consequently entitled: "A comparative overview of the legislations governing the Cash in Transit private industry in the 25 EU Member States".

As a follow-on study, the report focuses on the regulation with respect to CIT in the 10 Member States that have joined the EU on 1st May 2004. As a follow-up study, all participants of the 15 EU Member States studied in the first CIT survey, have been invited to update the country data.

The main objective of the study was to provide a detailed overview of the CIT regulations and legislations in the 25 European Member States.

In doing so, this project needed to:

- 1.1. Register the legislation and regulation in the 10 Member States who have joined the EU since May 1st 2004
- 1.2. Update the 15 Member States that were already subject of the previous study in 2004.

These studies should enable CoESS and UNI-Europa to define the similarities and the differences between the Member States.

The report will soon be available on the CoESS website, after the Social Dialogue meeting on 6 September 2006 where the report will be officially presented.

## **2. EU interior ministers: informal London meeting on counter-terrorism – 16 August 2006**

The European Union has played its part in the response to the terrorist threat. After 9/11, the European Arrest Warrant was introduced, enabling the swift transfer of suspects between EU countries. After the bombings in Madrid, the EU agreed a Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, which drew together an ambitious work programme. And after the London bombings, the EU agreed measures to improve law enforcement authorities' access to mobile phone data for law enforcement purposes. All this and other work strands have made a substantial contribution to the fight against terrorism.

However valuable the work so far, the Union must now step up its efforts with an ambitious EU strategy to combat terrorism. As set out in the EU Counter Terrorism Strategy, effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

On 16 August 2006, the EU ministers of interior discussed aviation security measures in the wake of the alleged transatlantic terror plot in London. Ministers representing the current Finnish EU Presidency, the future EU Presidencies (Germany, Portugal, Slovenia and France), the UK Home Secretary and Vice-President Frattini of the European Commission discussed the EU's plans for the remainder of the year and onwards. In particular they emphasised the need:

- For urgent work to prevent EU citizens turning to terrorism through radicalisation and recruitment. EU Member States and the Commission should accelerate the delivery of the EU strategy, including an even greater focus on addressing home grown terrorism. The Finnish Presidency will start a process of regular expert meetings on this issue with a view to analysing the causes of radicalisation and, based on this analysis, taking targeted measures. This will include exchanging experience and carrying out research into radicalisation in key environments like prisons, schools, places of worship, and examining the role of the media. The Commission also agreed to broaden its network of experts to include both academics and government specialists, and to establish an active programme of contacts and joint projects;
- To make the internet a hostile environment for terrorists and those who seek to radicalise young people, spread messages of hate and plan mass murder;
- To ensure the continued effectiveness of standards of protective security adopted at European airports. The relevant aviation experts in the EU should meet as soon as possible to review the implications of this incident for European aviations security regulation. Any response should include reference to the wider EU work on law enforcement and counter-terrorism. The EU should also continue to work to raise airport security standards in third countries, through its technical assistance programme. The Commission agreed to consider how it could best target funding for these priorities;

- For research into explosives particularly to be targeted at work on liquid explosives. Ministers also gave their support to the development of Europol's weapons and explosives database; and to pre-empt the terrorists' next plot. The Ministers commended the excellent work of the UK authorities so far and expressed their full support to the UK authorities in their investigations. Terrorists will already be trying to identify the next weak spot in our security to exploit. We need to ensure that risk and impact assessment is central to the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including in the delivery of the important European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), which will help share expertise among Member States.

*(Source: Press Statement issued jointly by Ministers of UK, Finland Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, France and the Vice-President of the European Commission)*

### **3. ESTA newsletter**

ESTA (European Security Transport Association), the corresponding member of CoESS, issued its most recent newsletter. The newsletter can be consulted on the CoESS website under 'important developments'.

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**For all general information on CoESS, please consult the CoESS website ([www.coess.org](http://www.coess.org)).**