COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 9 November 2012

15546/12

LIMITE

ENFOPOL 343

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Law Enforcement Working Party
No. prev. doc.:	CM 3501/12
Subject:	ENLETS

Delegations will find attached an overview of the contributions to CM 3501/12 as regards the Member States' needs in terms of new technologies.

MS	REPLY
BE	
BG	
CZ	- An improvement of the reliability and enlargement of automatic video surveillance systems for the identification of licence plates of passing vehicles for purposes of searching, especially in the SIS (there are video surveillance systems in EU countries with different reliability. It is necessary to improve and enlarge an automatic system that requires only minimum subsequent human interventions), - Creating reliable tools for a lustration of persons, in terms of a phonetic and fuzz-logic retrieval of name and surname, considering existing problems with the use of different forms of name/surname, especially within international databases, - Creating effective instruments for finding persons and things from video surveillance system records (e.g. tracking a missing child from records of the city video surveillance system).
DK	
DE	
EE	
EL	
ES	
FR	
IE	
IT	
CY	
LV	
LT	
LU	
HU	
MT	
NL	
AT	Currently no particular needs.

MS	REPLY
PL	A technology for the use of wide electronic observation and acoustic monitoring, supporting the fight against organised crime. 1. Directional microphone: - Selective directional microphone for use in the open field. - Laser microphone for listening through windows. 2. Applications for increasing the range of radiolocation systems. 3. Tools for the identification of people commiting crimes via the PROXY server and TOR nets.
PT	
RO	1. (OSINT) Analysis of data and information from open sources (articles from the internet, blogs, news, ads, social networking). 2. Integration of several pieces of information from multiple types of sensors/ devices into the Command and Control Centers with the purpose of coordinating the field operations in real time, including satellite communications. 3. Providing real time information regarding the field situation in the area of mass-management through projection on optical individual devices (googles), using the "augmented reality" concept.
SI	
SK	The most urgent needs in terms of new technologies, relating to front line policing, for which such a joint approach could apply are: 1. The priority is the introduction of modern ballistic protection of individuals – protective ballistic vests, protective ballistic shields, and protective ballistic helmets to minimize potential injuries to intervening policemen. 2. Monitoring of stolen vehicles through camera systems with detection of jamming GSM signal. Camera monitor systems with detection of jamming GSM signal are necessary to use in municipalities with the highest incidence of theft. The most important requirements for a monitoring system include – recognition of text and numeric characters used in the SR registration numbers and recognition shape of registration number of other states even during difficult weather conditions and intentional pollution of the registration number. The main objective is to increase the efficiency of the search for stolen vehicles, stolen registration numbers, missing persons moving in vehicles fleeing the scene, because this system monitors the vehicle route. Another objective is to facilitate the search for accompanying vehicles of accomplices, to prevent the occurrence of the same registration numbers at the same time in different places and to ensure effective use of information to security management and flow of traffic. The monitoring system should work with the GPS system to the protection of motor vehicles and it should be equipped with detection device of jamming GSM signal.

MS	REPLY
FI	
SE	The National Police Board of the Swedish Police Service intends to conduct a feasibility study on so-called UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles). The study aims to investigate how the police could use this technique. Possible uses may be searching for missing persons in the terrain, monitoring demonstrations and identification of persons at riots and reconnaissance and documentation in order to investigate crime. UAVs are expected to complement existing flight operations within the Police.
UK	There are many areas where the UK has needs for law enforcement technologies that would benefit from working with EU colleagues and developing a joint approach. In several areas we are already successfully working with other Member States, such as Aviation Security. It is difficult to prioritise only three topics that might benefit from additional impetus, but having excluded those areas where there is already strong joint working, a starting point for a programme of work would usefully include: 1. Remote vehicle stopping. This enables law enforcement agencies to safely stop a moving vehicle using physical or electronic means, or prevent a stationary vehicle from moving. 2. Tools and techniques to process and analyse large volumes of data from multiple sources (computers, phones, social media etc.). There are two scenarios within this requirement: - serious/organised (complex) crime, for which advanced specialist tools with broad capability would be required – used within the laboratory environment by technical staff - front line support, for which ease of deployment and usability (by non-technical specialists, probably police investigators) would be the priority. 3. Contraband detection. This includes the detection of all forms of contraband (for example, people, drugs, biological, radiological material) covering both counter terrorism and serious and organised crime.