

Europol Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)

Structure of the presentation

- Introduction
- Benefits of the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)
- Process to produce the OCTA
- Tools of OCTA
 - PEST
 - SWOT
 - Indicators
- Threat Assessments – part of more

Introduction

- The Hague Programme: To OCTA by 2006
- OCTA is the core product of ECIM
- Europol's central role
 - Strategic and operational analysis
 - Support to MS' investigations
- New methodology

New methodology and benefits of the OCTA

- Clear mandate
 - Qualitative assessment
 - Updated information
 - Multi–agency concept
 - Holistic approach
- ⇒ Focused targeting of organised crime

Process to produce the OCTA

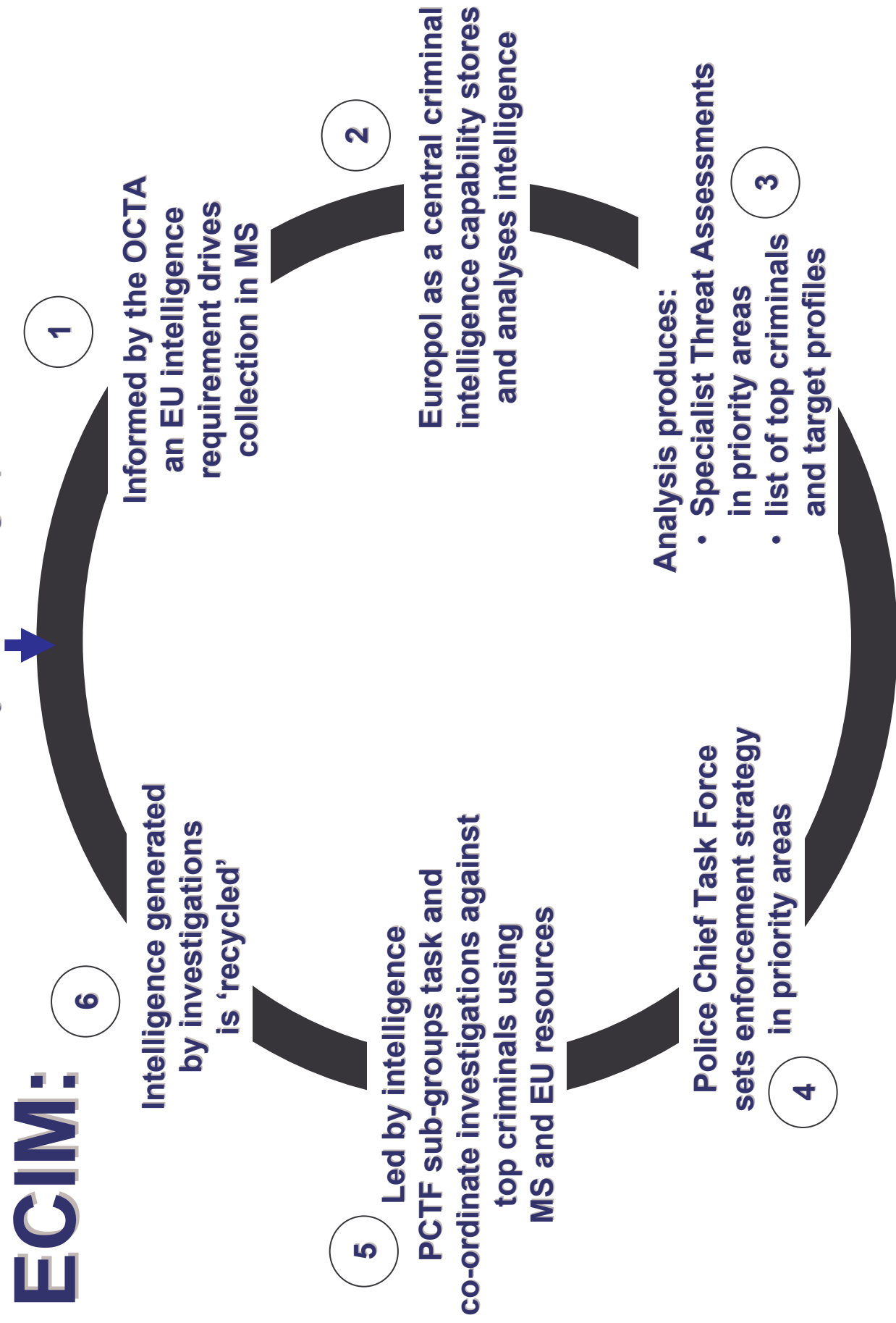
- Council Conclusions – October 2005
- New data collection mechanism
- October 2005 – response to Europol
- OCTA ready second quarter 2006
- Priority setting through Council structures and operational targeting
- Evaluation of methodology

Critical aspects for success

- OCTA is owned by Europol
- MS to respond to new methodology – commitment necessary
- Time for implementation
- OCTA is first product of such kind ever

The ECIM:

Informed by an annual Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) produced by Europol a JHA Ministerial Body sets strategic priorities



The OCTA: tools

The three main tools in drafting the

OCTA are:

- PEST analysis
- SWOT analysis
- Indicators

PEST Analysis

- The context that influences the overall threat assessment
- The effect environment has on OC
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Technological

SWOT Analysis

- Facets of the criminals and their criminal markets
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
 - Opportunities
 - Threats

PEST and SWOT

Analysis

PEST

political

economical

social

technological

developments

= external environment
impacting on OC

SWOT

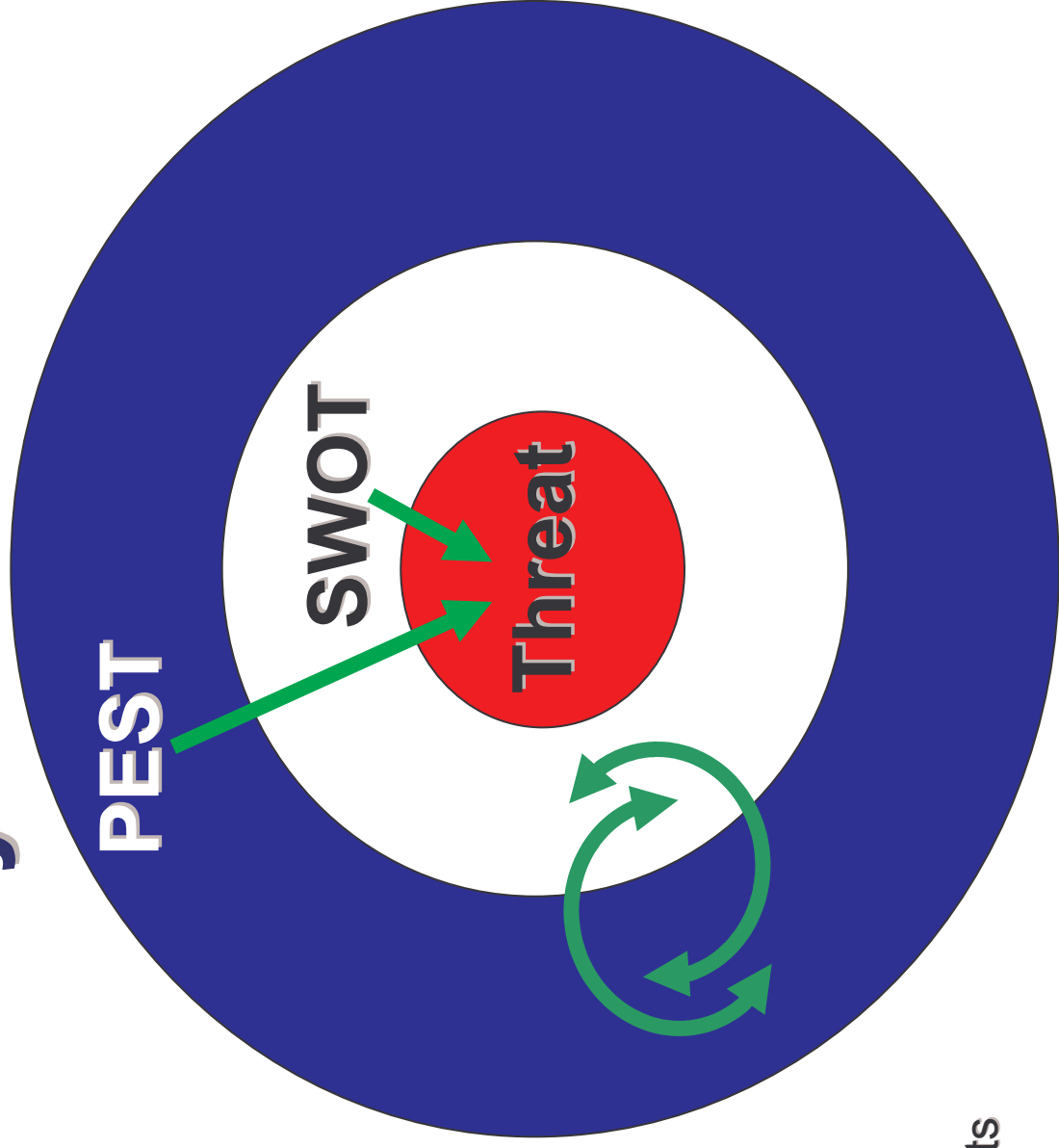
Strength

Weaknesses

Opportunities

Threats

= internal factors related to
OC and the criminal markets



Indicators

- are needed to describe the SWOT characteristics of OC groups
- provide by definition indirect access to the required information
- indicators are required to provide qualitative information for example in the following areas:
 - international dimension of the group
 - ability to make use of legal market structures
 - ‘market position’ in the area of criminal activities
 - ability to control the activities of group members

Examples of possible indicators:

The group makes use of bogus companies to hide their activities?

- Yes
- No
- No information available

Was the group forced to change tactics?

- Yes
- No
- No information available

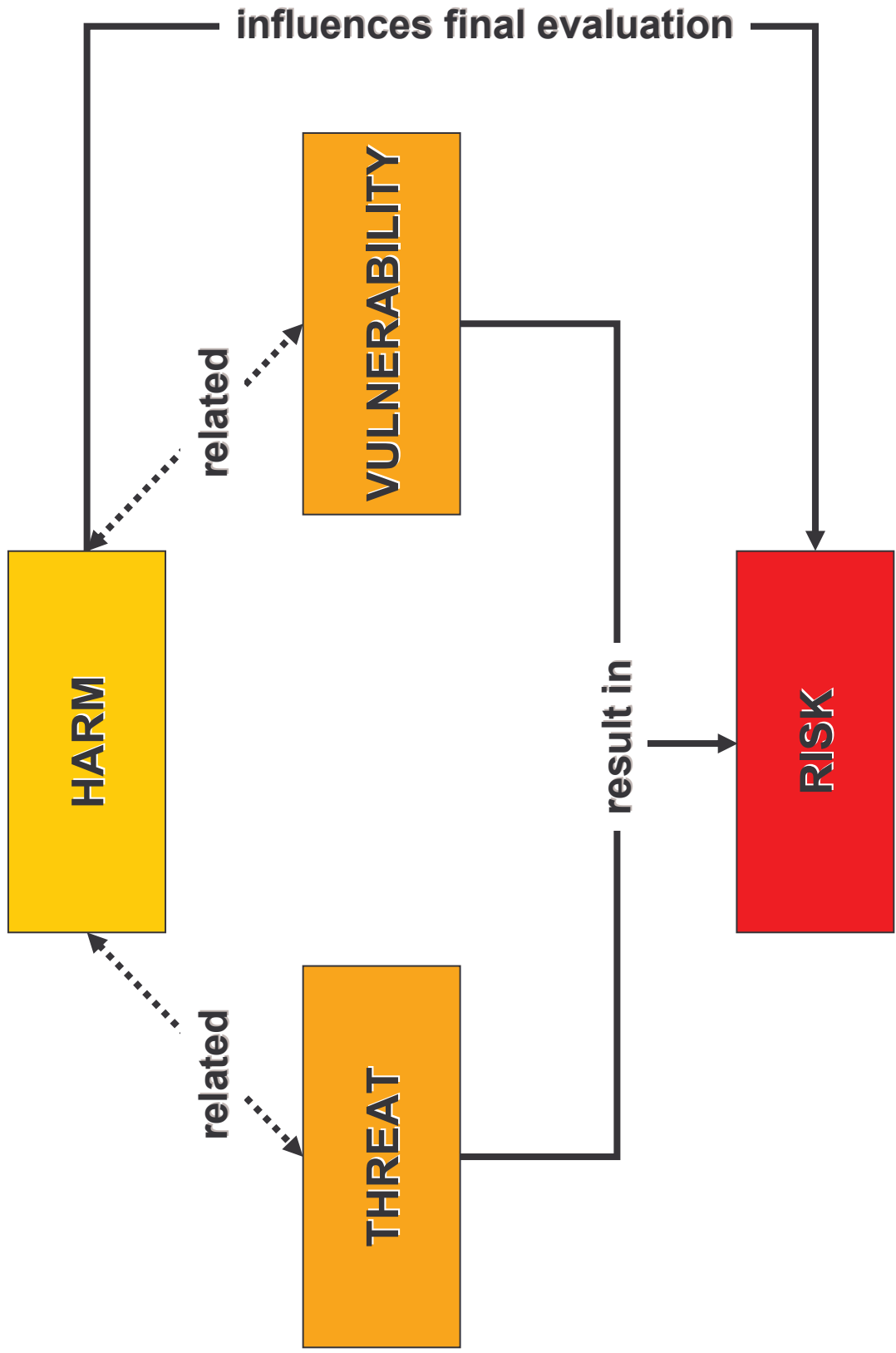
The group makes use of bogus companies to launder their criminal proceeds?

- Yes
- No
- No information available

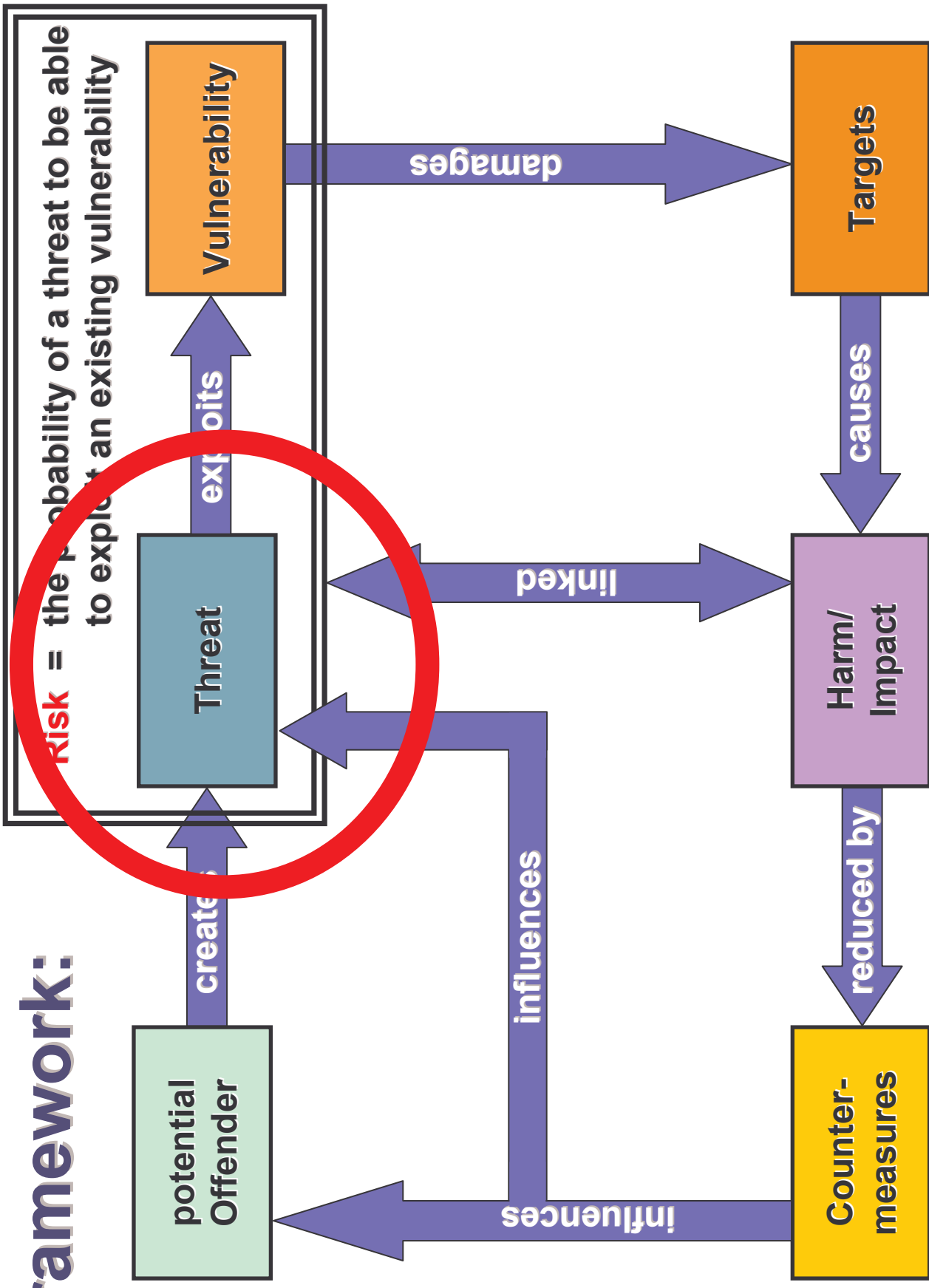
In case you ticked 'yes': The change of tactics was required because of

- Disruptive law enforcement activities
- Changes in the criminal market

Threat Assessment: Part of more



The overall framework:



Questions?

**Thank you for your
attention!**