

Aktivitätsfeldern. Gründungsdirektor Jürgen Storbeck baute die ersten *Analysis Work Files* auf, inzwischen werden diese Sammlungen als *Focal Points* bezeichnet. Die erste AWF entstand 1994 zum Thema grenzüberschreitende Rockerkriminalität. Anhand der so genannten Operation Monitor entwickelte Europol die IT-Anwendungen einschließlich Fragestellungen um Datensicherheit und Datenschutz. Jedes Projekt enthält allgemeine Lageberichte, Bedrohungsanalysen und Risikoanalysen. Die Mitgliedstaaten erhalten durch die Analysen Ermittlungsansätze.

Ein Beispiel kann die Reise einer Person sein, die in einer kriminellen Vereinigung für Waffen zuständig ist. Daraus kann sich der Verdacht ergeben, dass im Zielland ein Waffendepot unterhalten wird.

Der Kern jedes Projektes ist es, verschiedene mit einer Gruppierung verbundene Kriminalitätsfelder zusammenzuführen. Wichtig ist in diesem Zusammenhang fast immer Geldwäsche, weshalb Europol in besonderem Maß Finanzermittler beschäftigt.

Ein AWF oder Focal Point kann nur für drei Jahre betrieben werden und wird anschließend aus Datenschutzgründen gelöscht.

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THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Terrorism aims at the very destruction of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It attacks the values that lie at the heart of the Charter of

the United Nations and other international instruments: respect for human rights; the rule of law; rules governing armed conflict and the protection of civilians; tolerance among peoples and nations; and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Terrorism has a direct impact on the enjoyment of a number of human rights, in particular the rights to life, liberty and physical integrity. Terrorist acts can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security, threaten social and economic development, and may especially negatively affect certain groups. All of these have a direct impact on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights [1].

The destructive impact of terrorism on human rights and security has been recognized at the highest level of the United Nations, notably by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the former Commission on Human Rights and the new Human Rights Council. Specifically, Member States have set out that terrorism:

1) threatens the dignity and security of human beings everywhere, endangers or takes innocent lives, creates an environment that destroys the freedom from fear of the people, jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and aims at the destruction of human rights;

2) has an adverse effect on the establishment of the rule of law, undermines pluralistic civil society, aims at the destruction of the democratic bases of society, and destabilizes legitimately constituted Governments;

3) has links with transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, money-laundering and trafficking in arms, as well as illegal transfers of nuclear, chemical and biological materials, and is linked to the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, assault, hostage-taking and robbery;

4) has adverse consequences for the economic and social development of States, jeopardizes friendly relations among States, and has a pernicious impact on relations of cooperation among States, including cooperation for development;

5) threatens the territorial integrity and security of States, constitutes a grave violation of the purpose and principles of the United Nations, is a threat to international peace and security, and must be suppressed as an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security [2].

International and regional human rights law makes clear that States have both a right and a duty to protect individuals under their jurisdiction from terrorist attacks. This stems from the general duty of States to protect individuals under their jurisdiction against interference in the enjoyment of

human rights. More specifically, this duty is recognized as part of States' obligations to ensure respect for the right to life and the right to security [4].

The right to life, which is protected under international and regional human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has been described as “the supreme right” because without its effective guarantee, all other human rights would be without meaning. As such, there is an obligation on the part of the State to protect the right to life of every person within its territory and no derogation from this right is permitted, even in times of public emergency. The protection of the right to life includes an obligation on States to take all appropriate and necessary steps to safeguard the lives of those within their jurisdiction. As part of this obligation, States must put in place effective criminal justice and law enforcement systems, such as measures to deter the commission of offences and investigate violations where they occur; ensure that those suspected of criminal acts are prosecuted; provide victims with effective remedies; and take other necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of violations. In addition, international and regional human rights law has recognized that, in specific circumstances, States have a positive obligation to take preventive operational measures to protect an individual or individuals whose life is known or suspected to be at risk from the criminal acts of another individual, which certainly includes terrorists. Also important to highlight is the obligation on States to ensure the personal security of individuals under their jurisdiction where a threat is known or suspected to exist. This, of course, includes terrorist threats [1].

In order to fulfill their obligations under human rights law to protect the life and security of individuals under their jurisdiction. States have a right and a duty to take effective counter-terrorism measures, to prevent and deter future terrorist attacks and to prosecute those that are responsible for carrying out such acts. At the same time, the countering of terrorism poses grave challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights. As part of States' duty to protect individuals within their jurisdiction, all measures taken to combat terrorism must also comply with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law [1].

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K9 (CANINE) OFFICERS AND POLICE DOGS IN THE USA

K9 (Canine) officers are law enforcement professionals who are partner with police dogs (K9s) in the execution of their duties. Canine officers agree to the additional responsibility of training and caring for their police K9s. Police dogs may fulfill one of several roles:

- Detector dogs assist law enforcement in detecting illegal substances (narcotics or explosives, and substances such as gas that are often used in criminal activities).

- According to the United States Police Canine Association, patrol dogs are “find and bite dog(s)”, who find suspects by tracking or searching and bite and hold them.”

- Scent specialty dogs use their scent to track evidence or individuals. Dogs are usually trained in one particular area – such as missing person or cadaver search – and focus on that area for their careers.

Law enforcement can generally use any type of dog with a penchant for hunting and retrieving and for detection assistance as long as the dog receives proper training, though German Shepherds are the most recognized K9 breed. Police dogs are often sworn in as officers, receiving their own badges and ID numbers, and officers must be specially trained to handle their canine partner. Positions in K9 units are typically few in number and highly coveted, resulting in fierce competition [1].

To be a successful dog handler person will need patience and confidence as well as being comfortable working independently with dog. Future K9 officer also need to be able to judge situations accurately and react instantly to any given situation. He/she will also need:

- experience of caring for dogs and have an affinity with them,
- to be physically fit and strong,
- to be patient and self-confident,
- the ability to work a dog efficiently with minimum supervision,
- a stable home life – in some positions your dog lives in your own home,
- to be responsible, alert and observant [2].