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priorities of the field of home safety  
into the national standard of  
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## THE INTEGRATION OF EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITIES OF THE FIELD OF HOME SAFETY INTO THE NATIONAL STANDARD OF LITHUANIA

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### ABSTRACT

The article has analysed the subjects of the integration of European Union (EU) priorities of the field of home safety into the national standard. In the research there has been aimed to rate if the system mechanism has been developed and how the EU priorities have been integrated into the papers of Lithuanian national proceedings of court institutions. It is stated that if there is not such a mechanism, the assumptions are structured to operate spontaneous and unfounded practice by the formation of policy of home safety. Therefore, the medium has been constituted for the gaps of this process such as not to implicate the particular and relevant for a state EU priority in the papers of national standard proceedings and not to implement the priority by the national standard both content and form significance. To judge the experts' interview, the particular proposals due to the process development in Lithuania have been introduced by providing the mechanism of EU priorities' integration.

**KEY WORDS:** Priorities of European Union, integration of priorities, internal security, home safety

## INTRODUCTION

**Relevance of research.** On purpose to solve the problems of home safety, the EU has formed and is still forming the policy of home safety coherently and single-mindedly according to the succession attitude which is maintained not only by the evident term of the very EU provision but also by the involvement of member states to be active to implement the attitudes of home safety policies. In 2003 the policy “Safe Europe in the better world”<sup>1</sup> of the EU security was accepted in which the outside aspect of Europe security was also analysed. The EU agreed to the general threat evaluation according to that policy for the first time and determined specific goals how to aim for progress to implement the interests of EU security which are justified by the leading values. In 2004 the provisions of freedom, security and justice strengthening<sup>2</sup> were consolidated in the Hague Programme. In 2007 the European Commission published the communique “Let us reform the budget and change Europe”<sup>3</sup> and in more detail provided the goals of EU policy which are important to be solved during the next few decades and which are relevant to the establishment of freedom, security and justice spread (FSJS). In 2009 the report of administration of Security policy “Security in the changing world”<sup>4</sup> was represented which maintained that “five years ago the vision how the EU could help to develop the more legitimate, safer and more united world was provided in the policy of Europe security. There has been done a lot to strive for this goal, however, the surrounding world is changing rapidly and the new threats appear and forces vary”<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> European Security Strategy. A Secure Europe in a Better World. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2009, ISBN 978-92-824-2426-1.

<sup>2</sup> Communication from the European Commission of 10 May 2005 to the Council and the European Parliament – The Hague Programme: Ten Priorities for the Next Five Years. European Renewal in the Field of Freedom, Security and Justice. COM/2005/0184 final. OJ C 236 24.9.2005.

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the European Commission of 12 September 2007 – Reforming the Budget, Changing Europe. SEC (2007) 1188 final.

<sup>4</sup> European Security Strategy. A Secure Europe in a Better World. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2009, ISBN 978-92-824-2426-1.

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem.

On purpose to aim the succession of implementation of the policy of home safety, in 2010 the Stockholm programme „An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens“<sup>6</sup> was confirmed which followed up with the goals of the Tampere Programme of 1999 and the Hague Programme of 2004; all these three programmes have been linked by the motif “The consolidation of spread of freedom, security and justice in the European Union“. It was written in the Stockholm Programme that „The European Council is assured that on purpose to secure the protection from national threats it is especially significant to intensify actions by the standard of Europe and thereby to coordinate actions better on regional and national scales“. Therefore, the security became one of the most important factors to warrant the high quality of life of European society and safeguard the particular significance facilities by invoking the prevention of general threats and eliminating them.

In 2010 the European Safety Strategy was supplemented by admitting the home safety strategy of the European Union “The establishment of Europe security model“<sup>7</sup>. There have been grounded the universal respect for fundamental rights and inter-communal solidarity of member states on this strategy. The strategy strives for the concerned attitude towards the police collaboration, border security, cooperation in the field of criminal law and civil safety, it aims to surmount rising threats in consequence of terrorism and organised criminality not forgetting the safety problems for disasters caused by a human and elemental ones. Moreover, as it is stated in the very strategy, it is significant that its provisions “could be keyed to the needs of citizens and challenges of dynamic and global twenty-first century“<sup>8</sup>.

**Novelty of this research.** In 2014 on the expiration of expiry date of the Stockholm Programme the European Council proved the findings<sup>9</sup> in which the leading guidelines of FSJS development were validated for the prospects of recent long-term planning. One of the most important provisions

<sup>6</sup> The Stockholm Programme – An Open and Secure Europe Serving and Protecting Citizens. 2010/C 115/01.

<sup>7</sup> Internal Security Strategy for the European Union: Towards a European Security Model. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2010. ISBN 978-92-824-2684-5.

<sup>8</sup> Ibidem. P. 8.

<sup>9</sup> Conclusions of the European Council of 26–27 June 2014, EUCO 79/14, Brussels, 2014 EUCO 79/14, CO EUR 4, CONCL 2.

of these findings is that the European Council, which defined the strategic guidelines of FSJS legislation and action planning according to the TEU 68<sup>th</sup> article, has encouraged to reconsider and update the strategy of home safety till the middle of the year 2015; in 2015 the agenda<sup>10</sup> of the EU security was ready. There have been identified the most relevant threats of the EU such as terrorism, organised criminality and crimes online, on purpose to prevent them there is essential to attract the attention of all countries and inter-institutional cooperation by way of the ultimate synergy effect. It was emphasised that the development of EU home safety is the common project of the Council, European Commission and European Parliament; it was mentioned in the Council's findings on the 15 – 16<sup>th</sup> of June in 2015 due to the new-look strategy<sup>11</sup> of home safety of the European Union from the year 2015 to 2020 in consideration of the Council's findings<sup>12</sup> on the 4 – 5<sup>th</sup> of December in 2014 for the planning of new-look strategy of home safety of the European Union. The priorities<sup>13</sup> have been determined in the field of home safety of the European Union of late years such as:

- the fight against terrorism, radicalisation with terrorism intentions, recruiting terrorists and sponsorship of terrorism and prevention of these phenomena, the particular attention has been paid to the subject of protagonists of foreign terrorists, armoured boarder safety by performing concerted tests consistently in accordance with corresponding databases with reference to risk evaluation as well as integrating the internal and external aspects of the fight against terrorism;
- the prevention of felony and organised crime and the fight against these phenomena with reference to the EU policy round;
- the online crime prevention and the fight against Internet crimes as well as cybernetic safety increase.

Moreover, the provision of Council findings on 15 – 16<sup>th</sup> June in 2015 is also significant in consequence of that it has been supposed to accom-

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<sup>10</sup> Communication from the European Commission of 28 April 2015 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The European Agenda on Security. COM (2015) 185 final.

<sup>11</sup> Conclusions of the European Council of 15-16 June 2015 on the Renewed European Union Internal Security Strategy 2015-2020.

<sup>12</sup> Conclusions of the European Council of 4-5 December 2014 on the Development of the Renewed European Union Internal Security Strategy.

<sup>13</sup> Conclusions of the European Council of 15-16 June 2015 on the Renewed European Union Internal Security Strategy 2015-2020.

plish the review<sup>14</sup> of new-look home safety policy of the European Union of the mid-period of the year 2015 – 2020.

The formation of these fundamental home safety topicalities on the EU level has become the duty and real challenge for the member states to deal with the problems of the EU priority's integration into the national level. The actualisation of these provisions encourages the discussion how countries integrate particular priorities into the national level and (if it proceeds, so how it happens) if the realization of these priorities proceeds.

Considering relevant new-formed international law acts in the field of formation of home safety policy, it is essential to value how the integration of provisions of this kind proceeds in Lithuania. Therefore, it is necessary to judge on the present situation in Lithuania how the EU priorities are being integrated into the national level and similarly to give the new attitude and proposals how to establish such a mechanism which makes certain the integration of those priorities by aiming for the harmonization of provisions of the EU and national law acts in the field of home safety policy.

**The subject of this research** is the integration of the EU priorities in the field of home safety into the national level of Lithuania.

**The aim of this research** is to analyse the topicalities of integration of the EU priorities in the field of home safety into the national level in Lithuania and make suggestions for the effective working of this process.

**The methods of research.** These academic and empirical methods of a research have been used in this article such as the descriptive-comparative, analytical-critical, papers' content and nonfiction analysis method and an interview. The fundamental aspects of the EU home safety are being analysed by practising on the descriptive-comparative and comparison methods. The provisions of the leading EU papers which reflect the EU priorities are being described and analysed using the methods of papers' content and nonfiction analysis. With the help of analytical-critical method, the mechanism of the EU priorities' integration into the national level and its potential action have been analysed, the integration round and its phases have been proposed and similarly the forms of this mechanism's realisation have been offered. During the interview<sup>15</sup> two representatives of the Ministry

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<sup>14</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>15</sup> The research "Development of the strategy of the EU policy priority directions implementation in the field of internal security in Lithuania" has been conducted on May-June of 2015.

of Home Affairs (MHA) and Police Department under the MHA of the Republic of Lithuania have been questioned about the topicalities of the EU priorities' integration into the national level.

**THE ACTUALISATION OF SUBJECTS OF EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITIES' INTEGRATION ON THE PLANE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

First, it is significant to define the conception of EU priorities' integration into the national level on purpose to analyse the subjects of EU priorities' integration into the national level. The EU priorities' integration into the national level means the identification of the most relevant home safety areas for a member state and their transference into national papers on purpose to put them into practice considering the political, juridical, social and cultural factors of a member state.

On purpose to find out how the mechanism of EU priorities' integration operates and what potential action interferences of this mechanism exist the questions have been stated:

- Is there the juridical principle of EU priorities' integration in the field of home safety into the national level (law acts, in which the method of EU law acts' transference and priorities' integration has been described, content and existing practice)?
- Are there any specific responsible institutions (working parties) on the national level for the EU priorities' analysis and integration? If they are, what are they in set terms?
- How are there the decisions of responsible institutions (working parties) for the EU home safety priorities transferred (integrated/delegated) to each institution (is there the particular method provided; how does the project transfer/delegation follow)?
- How are there the projects delegated for specific institutions transferred (integrated) to the strategy papers of institutions (who is responsible in the agency; how the transfer is organised; what subdivisions participate and etc.)?
- Does the institution which gives the particular priorities' transfer (integration) collaborate with the institution which takes the transference (what is the inter-institute cooperation plane)? Does the collaboration exist between different subdivisions inside the office?

- Is the control being kept how an institution has consolidated particular priorities (feedback)?

These questions have been given to the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Police Department under the MHA on purpose to determine the mechanism of integration of strategy papers of EU home safety range into national papers and assess its efficiency and identify potential strays and put forward proposals due to this process optimisation.

During the interview with the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs it emerged that the mechanism of EU priorities' integration into the national papers partly existed that was the precise mechanism of EU law acts' transfer but not the EU priorities' integration into the national level. First, it is essential to notice in the analysis of this mechanism that the juridical principle of EU law acts' transfer into the national level is precise, however, it was mentioned that the mechanism of EU priorities' integration into the national level was not defined. Following this juridical principle in the whole process all the subdivisions concerned are involved to participate in the law acts' planning, analysis and acceptance procedure first of all those subdivisions which proceedings will be related to the further realisation. It has been defined in the resolution of the government of the Republic of Lithuania due to the EU affair coordination method. This resolution has confirmed the attitudes of the Republic of Lithuania in the EU institutions on pending topics of planning, agreement, presentation and EU law transfer (*acquis communautaire*) into the national law of the Republic of Lithuania and its realisation coordination method<sup>16</sup>. These provisions are aimed for departments, government institutions and agencies under the ministries which appear in the process of decisions' making in the EU institutions on pending topics. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs follows the provisions of this resolution by forming the policy of home safety subjects and transferring the EU law acts into the national level. The regulations<sup>17</sup> of EU affairs' coordination have

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<sup>16</sup> The Lithuanian Government Resolution No. 21 of 9 January 2004 on the Development, Coordination and Presentation of the Position of the Republic of Lithuania in the EU Institutions In Relation to Relevant Matters, and the Transposition of EU Law (*Acquis Communautaire*) into National Law of the Republic of Lithuania and its Implementation.

<sup>17</sup> The Rules for Coordination of the European Union Affairs Approved by the Lithuanian Government Resolution No. 478 (from 6 May 2005) of 29 April 2005. (Official Gazette, 2005, No. 57-1950).



been also prepared on the ground of this resolution which is confirmed by the decree of Prime Minister. Thus there are two leading law acts at present which are followed to transfer the EU priorities into the law acts on the national level. Moreover, government institutions and agencies which represent the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer and realisation use the reference system (LINESIS) which is designed for the EU papers' record and administration, working with attitudes of the Republic of Lithuania, the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer into the national law and realisation coordination.

Following the aforesaid resolution of the government of the Republic of Lithuania government institutions and agencies are responsible for the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer into the national law and realisation under its expertise. The office of the government of the Republic of Lithuania coordinates the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer into national law and realisation. The accredited EU law acts are proportioned for the corresponding government institutions and agencies according to their competence. The office of the government of the Republic of Lithuania analyses the planning works of projects of scheduled law acts and at the beginning of each calendar month it renders the generalised information for the meeting of state secretaries of ministries and meeting of ministers by necessity. Therefore, the subject of transfer coordination of EU law acts has been clearly defined providing one subject as the office of RL government. On purpose to warrant the running and operative EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer into the national law and realisation procedure, the office of the government of the Republic of Lithuania can request that government institutions and agencies would represent in writing the further information about how the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) is being transferred into the national law on that score the expertise institutions which implement the EU priorities' transfer into the national level are committed to render all information connected with this process. Therefore, the MHA also renders this information for the office of RL government by implementing the EU priorities' transfer on the topics of home safety.

On a basis of the aforesaid resolution which has been confirmed by the decree of Prime Minister it is determined the institute liability for taking part in the EU working parties and committees in which the aforesaid law acts and other papers are being discussed, the representatives

of corresponding institutions also become responsible for the planning and presentation of RL attitude. The essential component of RL attitudes due to the EU law acts (also other initiatives) is the value of impact on the RL juridical, economic and social system. Therefore, such representatives also participate in the “priorities’ transfer” and planning during the involvement in the very procedure of EU law and development (as well as decision-making at all points). Thus institutions/subdivisions participate in full in the procedure of the very decision-making and can plan its realisation in parallel. The strategy papers in the field of home affairs’ policy are generally being analysed and attitudes due to them are being organised by the MHA and herein the subdivisions of this institution which are responsible for the policy formation in that field are always being involved. However, the actions of national position’s preparation, arrangement and presentation of such individual representatives do not oblige to integrate the EU priorities into the papers of national plane. The particular attitudes of representatives are being regulated, institutions are within their rights to express their opinion by representatives and look for definite compromise, however, the opinion rendering of institutions and their representatives do not indicate that the written attitude will be reflected in the particular document. Therefore, the first thing should be done in the institute plane is to establish the system of EU priorities’ integration in the field of home safety into the national level and suppose the responsible institution which could coordinate this procedure (it could be the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania as the fundamental institution which forms the state politics in the field of public safety and organizes its realisation).

However, the attitude during the interview has also been expressed due to the very procedure development of the EU law acts’ transfer into the national level. It is stated that the procedure of planning of attitudes of the Republic of Lithuania due to the EU law acts and other papers is being improved particularly by supporting the duty of people/institutions that ready and represent attitudes from the very beginning of the proposal consideration to identify means which will be useful to implement the accredited resolution. While such a duty is consolidated, it is supposed to expand and support it in the instructions of EU affairs’ coordination which are reconsidered/supposed to be changed. It could enable people and institutions that participate in decision-making to plan the practicable means more clearly and responsibly as well as it could motivate to collaborate

with the subdivisions of their institutions which prepare strategy papers/projects or national practice strategies (q.v. 1<sup>st</sup> chart).

Therefore, during the interview it has emerged that the mechanism of EU law acts' transference has been precisely defined but not the EU priorities' integration into the national level. Thus there is not the mechanism of classified EU priorities' integration into the national papers of practice of law and safety institutions established in the context of political papers in which the EU priorities are declared. In that case the environment is structured for the gaps of this process, i.e. it is not to implicate the particular EU priority which is essential for a state into the practice papers of national level.

**1<sup>ST</sup> CHART.** THE METHOD OF EU LAW ACTS' TRANSFER AND PRIORITIES' INTEGRATION INTO THE NATIONAL LEVEL IN THE FIELD OF HOME SAFETY (THE PLANE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)

Notional unit (propositions)	Whether they exist and if they are, how they are executed	What proposals have been put forward due to the process development
Juridical basis of the EU law acts' transfer or priorities' integration	Yes, there is the basis of law acts' transfer. Act No. 21 of 9 <sup>th</sup> January, 2004, of the government of the Republic of Lithuania	To define subjects' functions more particularly
Subjects (institution subdivisions, working parties) which are liable for the EU priorities' integration into the national level	Yes, there are all subjects which participate in practice realisation. It is supposed the institute liability of these subjects. In MHA the particular subdivisions are responsible for politics' formation in that field.	To consolidate the duty of ready and representative people/institutions to identify the particular means for the realisation of accredited resolutions
Peculiarities (method) of resolutions' integration (transfer)	Yes, the responsible subjects are instituted (institute representatives, subdivisions, expert working agencies).	It is essential to enable people and institutions that participate in the process of decision-making to plan practicable means more clearly and responsibly.

Notional unit (propositions)	Whether they exist and if they are, how they are executed	What proposals have been put forward due to the process development
Peculiarities (method) of consolidation of tasks (priorities) to delegate in the strategy papers of an agency	Yes, they are. The responsible subjects are constituted (institute representatives, subdivisions, expert working agencies).	It is necessary to enable people and institutions that participate in the process of decision-making to plan practicable means more clearly and responsibly.
External interaction coordination and collaboration	Yes, it is exercised. The data is introduced to the office of RL government.	To motivate the closer cooperation with the subdivisions of their institutions which prepare the strategy papers/projects or national practice strategies
Internal interaction coordination and collaboration	Yes, they are. The relevant data is being exchanged.	To promote the closer cooperation with the subdivisions of their institutions which prepare the strategy papers/projects or national practice strategies
Action control (feedback)	Yes, it is exercised. Determinate data is introduced to the office of RL government.	There are no proposals.

Source of information: it is composed by the authoress with reference to the findings of an interview.

On purpose to determine how the EU priorities' integration proceeds on the level of Police Department under the MHA, the representative of practice strategy of staff police department of this institution has been questioned. During the interview it has emerged that the policy of public safety is being formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is not being established (formed) individually (independently) in the Police Department under the MHA. The Police Department under the MHA follows the methods of Strategic Planning certified by the government of the Republic of Lithuania in which it has been determined that the National Progress Programme is being organized to implement the State Progress

Strategy. The political provisions of the European Union have been taken into consideration in this programme, the tendencies of realisation of enduring state priorities have been described as well as the use of the EU finance support has been provided to implement the enduring state priorities. The term of preparation of the National Progress Programme is being regulated with the date of programming of the EU finance support. The planning of the National Progress Programme is being coordinated by the Ministry of Finance as well the Prime Minister's Office evaluates this programme's compatibility with other planning acts.

**2<sup>ND</sup> CHART.** THE METHOD OF THE EU LAW ACTS' TRANSFERENCE OR PRIORITIES' INTEGRATION INTO THE NATIONAL LEVEL IN THE FIELD OF HOME SAFETY (THE PLANE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)

<b>Notional unit (propositions)</b>	<b>Whether they exist and if they are, how they are executed</b>	<b>What proposals have been put forward due to the process development</b>
Juridical basis of the EU law acts' transfer or priorities' integration	Yes, there is the partial law acts' transfer. The methods of Strategic Planning have been approved by the government of the Republic of Lithuania.	It is essential to define the mechanism of EU priorities' integration clearly; as a result, the procedure development is necessary.
Subjects (institution subdivisions, working parties) which are liable for the EU priorities' integration into the national level	No, they aren't.	The subdivisions of the Police Department under the MHA which could execute that are the departments of Police Work Strategy and International Collaboration.
Peculiarities (method) of resolutions' transfer	No, it is not determined.	This is proposed to be defined by initiating the procedure development.

Notional unit (propositions)	Whether they exist and if they are, how they are executed	What proposals have been put forward due to the process development
Peculiarities (method) of consolidation of tasks (priorities) to delegate in the strategy papers of an agency	No, it is not determined.	The subdivisions of the Police Department under the MHA which could execute that are the departments of Police Work Strategy and International Collaboration.
External interaction coordination and collaboration	No, it is not determined.	This is proposed to be defined by initiating the procedure development and providing the forms of external coordination and collaboration.
Internal interaction coordination and collaboration	No, it is not determined.	This is proposed to be defined by initiating the procedure development and providing the forms of internal coordination and collaboration.
Action control (feedback)	No, it is not determined.	This is proposed to be defined by initiating the procedure development and providing the feedback control.

Source of information: it is composed by the authoress with reference to the accomplished analysis and the data of an interview.

It has been analysed what subjects (institution subdivisions, working parties) are responsible for the EU priorities' transfer on the national level and it has emerged that the subjects of this process are not defined in set terms in the Police Department under the MHA, i.e. the particular subdivisions are not named or the specific working party is not instituted which are responsible for the EU priorities' integration into the national acts (q.v. 2<sup>nd</sup> chart). The peculiarities of resolutions' transfer are also unidentified (the method is not defined) as a result, there is not the provided

method of delegated projects' (priorities') consolidation in the office strategy acts. There are no principles of effective working of a mechanism such as action coordination and precise external and internal collaboration in consequence of the default of this procedure mechanism.

#### THE FORMS OF INTEGRATION AND REALISATION INTRODUCED BY THE PRIORITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIELD OF HOME SAFETY

On purpose to elaborate the situation due to the EU priorities' integration in the field of home safety into the national level, it is relevant to discuss the very integration mechanism that is precisely why such integration process is necessary. For instance, one of three significant actions is the identified fight against terrorism and radicalisation prevention in the new-look strategy of EU home safety of the year of 2015–2020. This is provided in these provisions how to consolidate the actions of a fight against terrorism, however, on purpose to integrate this EU priority into the national level the question is how (in what order) it will be done, how the integration and realisation of the very EU priority on the national level will operate, what (which state institution) will coordinate the process of integration and realisation of this EU priority. Whereas there is no explicitness on the national level of the EU priorities' integration and realisation, there is presented the environment to the gaps of this process, i.e. not to implicate the particular EU priority which is relevant to a state into the practice papers of national level. It is the same talking of the subjects of home safety in the scholastic plane. For instance, the EU Council which has found out the relation of a triad of freedom, safety and justice to criminology has advanced from the national level to the international one in the criminology development by aiming for the optimum EU security. It has been proposed to establish the general space of criminology in Europe as the fundamental means for a fight against criminality<sup>18</sup> on purpose to carry this objective into execution. However, scientists<sup>19</sup> noticed that the legislator

<sup>18</sup> Conclusions of the European Council of 13–14 December 2011 on the Vision for European Forensic Science 2020 Including the Creation of a European Forensic Science Area and the Development of Forensic Science Infrastructure in Europe. Brussels, 18498/11 (OR. en) PRESSE 491, PR CO 79.

<sup>19</sup> More see: E. Bilevičiūtė, V.E. Kurapka, S. Matulienė, Ž. Navickienė, *Harmonization of application of special knowledge legal regulation creating the common European forensic science space (subjects and forms)*, "Political sciences, Law, Finance, Economics

of the European Union did not agree with and did not propose the very terminological instrumentation of practice of criminology intelligence in the research procedures or at least its harmonisation aspects. Therefore, it demised the absolute discretion for state members to choose the practice method and provide for the mechanism of realisation of this vision.

On purpose to analyse the facilities of EU priorities' integration into the national level, two significant aspects have to be noticed such as internal one (provisions, attitudes, concentration) and right perception about the forms of EU priorities' integration. According to the first case the formative position, concentration, attitudes and intense notion (conscious perception) that all relevant national priorities would be reflected are really essential as a result the position and endeavour of liable subjects of the very state member are particularly important on purpose to integrate the EU priorities into the national level. This is particularly emphasized by foreign scientists who analyse the subjects of EU politics' formation in the field of home safety, i.e. what objectives are exactly set by state members which aim for particular objects<sup>20</sup>. However, on purpose to establish home safety in the context of recent paradigm it is noted that not only the present situation should be assessed but also the sophistic attitude how we understand the formation of EU home safety policy and how we plan to establish the further home safety strategy<sup>21</sup> should be formed. On the other hand, the systemic seeing is really essential in these terms, i.e. the correlation of identified EU priorities which are transferred to the national level is the essential one with the provisions which are reflected in other strategy papers of the national level, for example, the same EU priority is integrated into the practice projects of particular institutions of law and security.

Secondly, on purpose to examine the forms of EU priorities' integration there are two fundamental forms which have to be characterised such as the EU priorities are "loaded" by establishing law standards and formulating a law act, the EU priorities are integrated by executing other actions,

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and tourism: conference proceedings", 26 August – 1 September, 2015 Albena, Bulgaria. Vol. I: Political sciences, Law. (International multidisciplinary scientific conference on social sciences and arts. SGEM 2015, ISSN 2367-5659). P. 569-576.

<sup>20</sup> S. Hollis, *The Global Construction of EU Development Policy*, "Journal of European Integration", Volume 36, Issue 6, September 2014, P. 567-583.

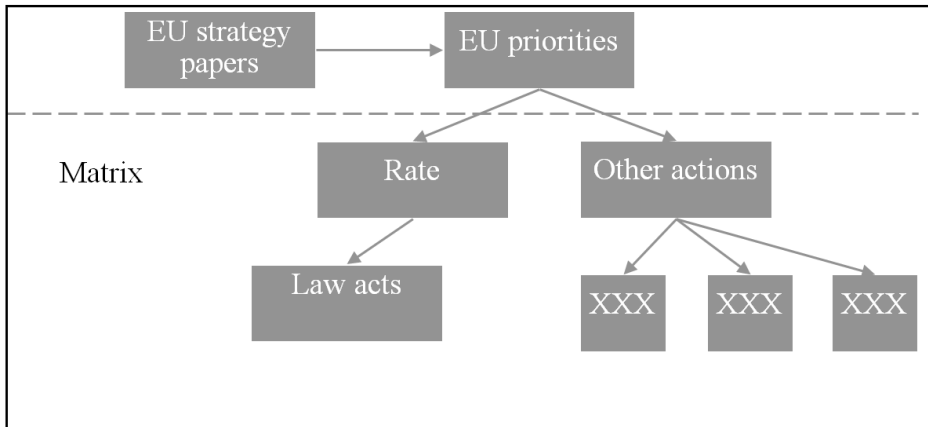
<sup>21</sup> P. F. Violante de Oliveira and others, *Internal Security: Challenges for the Europe of the XXI Century*, "European Police Science and Research Bulletin", Issue 11 — Winter 2014/15. P. 4-9.



for example, by organising relevant training, involving particular actions in interinstitutional plans and etc. (1 pic.). It is noticed that there are no arguments for the mechanism of EU priorities' integration in the first case when one of the forms of EU priorities' integration and realisation is the preparation of a law act (it was mentioned previously). However, there is the negotiable situation how (in what principle) the EU priorities' integration into the format of other actions proceeds as the procedure of these priorities' integration is not clearly defined. In case there is no clearly defined procedure the questions emerge whether the relevant EU priorities are fully integrated. It makes suggestions just for the fragmentary integration of EU priorities.

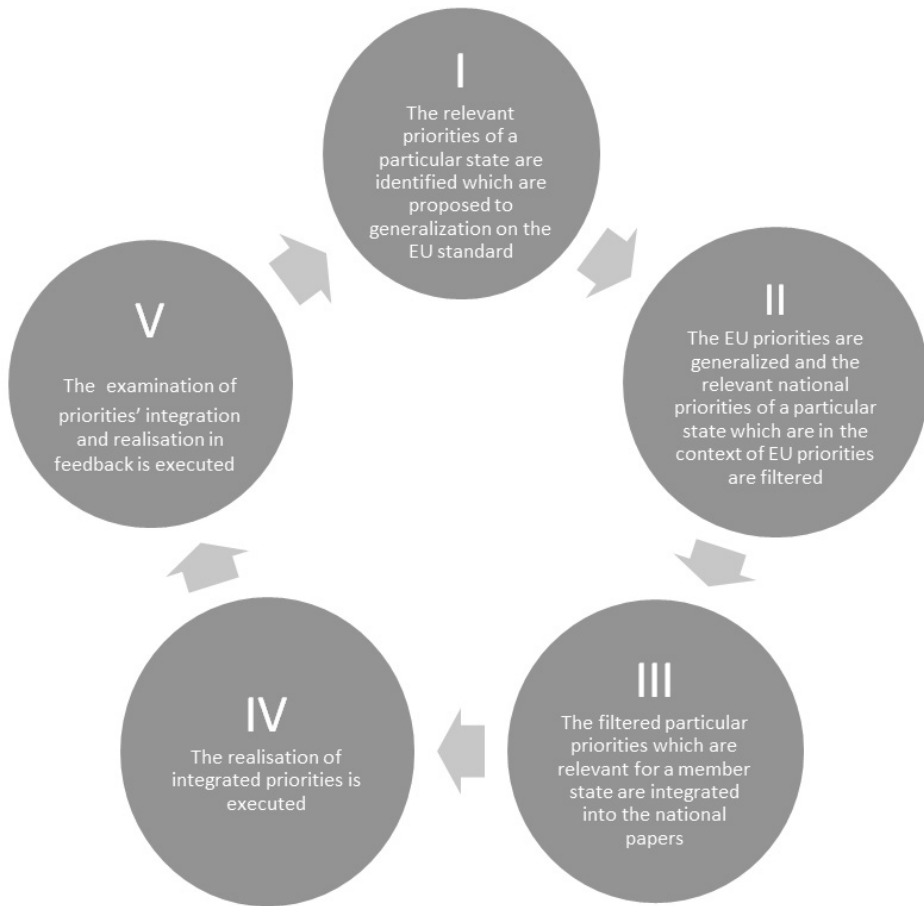
Considering the different aforesaid forms of EU priorities' integration it is nevertheless debated if it is worth integrating the EU priorities into the national level, systematising and preparing one separate act in which all national priorities in the field of home safety would be reflected coherently and at length (for example, in the field of police). Such the establishment of priorities' concept in the field of police could enable to implement the EU priorities which have been identified on the national level more intelligibly by practising integrated means, avoiding a redundancy as well as other mistakes.

#### 1<sup>ST</sup> PIC. THE FORMS OF EU PRIORITIES' INTEGRATION AND REALISATION



Source of information: it is composed by the authoress with reference to the accomplished analysis.

**2<sup>ND</sup> PIC. THE PERIOD OF EU PRIORITIES' INTEGRATION INTO THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND ITS PHASES**



Source of information: it is composed by the authoress with reference to the accomplished analysis.

The very mechanism on the national level could be composed of these phases which could work as a loop (2<sup>nd</sup> pic.):

- The relevant priorities of a particular state are identified which are proposed to the generalization on the EU standard, i.e. the most significant priorities of a particular state are separated, grouped and defined.
- The EU priorities are generalized and the relevant national priorities of a particular state which are in the context of EU priorities are filtered.
- The filtered particular priorities which are relevant for a member state are integrated into the national papers.

- The realisation of integrated priorities is executed.
- The examination of priorities' integration and realisation in feedback is executed (*The feedback of priorities' realisation is interpreted as the complex of means through which the efficiency of priorities' integration and realisation on the national level is estimated with reason according to the precise criteria*).

It is noticed that the coordination actions are particularly significant for the function of an effective loop (they are especially emphasized in the recent scientific sources in which the subjects of home safety are being examined)<sup>22</sup> especially by emphasizing the coordination level<sup>23</sup> of all varieties like international, national and regional (local) one. It should also be estimated that it is essential to measure the aforesaid process (realisation) for the feedback function by determining particular criteria (value indices).

Therefore, one of the significant proposals which are related to the EU priorities' integration into the national level in the field of home safety is to initiate the development of relevant procedure due to the EU priorities' integration into the national level. In this case it is suggested that the initiator of this mechanism's development could be the Ministry of Home Affairs (the particular subdivision of this institution which is responsible for that is the Department of Public Safety Policy). According to the experts' opinion the leading liable subdivisions on the level of the Police Department under the MHA which may execute the EU priorities' integration into the national acts could be some subdivisions of this institution, for example, the subdivisions of Police Practice Strategy and International Collaboration.

Therefore, it could be very significant to determine the particular subjects (subdivisions) which are responsible for the course of this procedure in the mechanism of the EU priorities' integration into the national acts. The scenario of this mechanism's implementation is potential to be dual. Firstly, it could be done by assigning them the integrated function through the particular institute subdivisions (by describing this procedure in detail and providing for responsibility of some subdivisions due to this procedure working). Secondly, it may be done by establishing a working party from several experts of the very institute subdivisions.

<sup>22</sup> J. Monar, *The EU as an international counter-terrorism actor: Progress and constraints*. "Intelligence and National Security", Volume 30, 4 May 2015, P. 333-356.

<sup>23</sup> T. Petrova, *International, national or local? Explaining the substance of democracy promotion: the case of Eastern European democracy promotion*, "Cambridge Review of International Affairs", Volume 28, Issue 1, 2 January 2015, P. 136-155.

According to the first case the leading liable subdivisions on the level of the Police Department under the MHA which may execute the EU priorities' integration into the national acts could be the subdivisions of Police Practice Strategy and International Collaboration. It is essential to determine not forgetting the method of resolutions' transfer for the action of efficient regular procedure, to provide for the method of consolidation of delegated projects (priorities) in the strategic acts of an agency, to identify the liable subject for collective actions' coordination, to define the forms of external and internal collaboration.

In the second case on purpose to succeed in this intention as an alternative it has been proposed to develop the constantly active working party of experts in the particular institution of law and security (under the leadership of the experienced professional in the field of international collaboration) which according to its faculties could revise the EU priorities recorded in the papers of political format and could make suggestions due to the appendix of papers of national practice by justifying the integration of particular EU priority. The practice of such a working party could be regulated by provisions. Thus the regular and classified integration of relevant EU provisions into the national level could be warranted as well as the essential gaps of the EU priorities' integration into the national acts of practice of institutions of law and security could be averted in the context.

In future it is essential to follow some fundamental instructions in pursuance of the harmonisation of the EU and national law acts' provisions in the field of home safety policy. On purpose to establish the national strategy papers it is necessary to consider the clearly defined EU tendencies of home safety and their segments. The use of stunt principle is also recommended, i.e. the national strategy papers in the field of home safety policy have to be arranged at a later date whereat the EU strategy papers are approved. At present the initiate agenda of the EU home safety of the year of 2015–2020 constitutes strong presumptions to revise the national strategic projects of institutions of law and safety and fully implicate provisions which correspond to three underlying EU aspects of home safety policy.

## CONCLUSION

The juridical basis of the EU law acts which have to be implemented as well as the law acts which are directly applied is regulated in our country. It is provided that the government institutions and agencies accord-

ing to their competence are liable for the EU law (*acquis communautaire*) transfer into the national law and realisation. The coordination of this process is also clearly consolidated. On purpose fully to warrant the realisation of this procedure the mechanism of EU priorities' integration has to continue to improve. In that case in default of the clearly precise procedure and particular mechanism there is some uncertainty if the relevant EU priorities are fully integrated. This constitutes presumptions only for the fragmentary EU priorities' integration.

During the research it has been defined that the classified mechanism of EU priorities' integration into the national acts of practice of institutions of law and security has to be improved in the context of political papers in which the EU priorities are declared of both the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Police Department under the MHA. Therefore, it is essential to establish the determination of the classified mechanism of integration of EU priorities which are declared on the political papers into the national acts of practice of institutions of law and security. The initiator of this procedure could be the Ministry of Home Affairs. The very action of a mechanism on the national level could consist of five basic standards which would function as a loop by undertaking the priorities' identification on the national level, examining the identified priorities through the total level of EU priorities which have been rendered to all states and decoding the relevant ones by integrating them into the national level and implementing the law acts in determinate order.

It has also been proposed to structure and formulate one objective separate document in which all national priorities in the field of home safety (for example, in the field of police) would be reflected coherently and at length. Such the establishment of priorities' concept in the field of police could enable to implement the EU priorities which have been identified on the national level more intelligibly by practising integrated means, avoiding a redundancy as well as other mistakes. Moreover, the estimation of definite mechanism of this procedure could enable to implement properly the means of public safety on all levels not only on the strategic plane but also on the topical one, i.e. fully to warrant the needs of society safety. Therefore, it is believed that while there are no mechanisms of evident precise action, the needs of society safety are implemented spontaneously and without reason.

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