COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 19 November 2004

14330/04

LIMITE

JAI 428
ECOFIN 358
TRANS 349
RELEX 496
ECO 175
PESC 939
COTER 76
COSDP 650
PROCIV 146
ENER 245
ATO 109

NOTE

from: Presidency

to: Coreper

Subject: EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update

I. Introduction

The European Council welcomed in its meeting on 17 and 18 June the Action Plan on Terrorism and urged the institutions and Member States to fulfil outstanding commitments within the deadlines established. It stated that it would review the Action Plan twice a year, beginning at its December 2004 meeting.

This document presents this first review, drafted by the Presidency in close cooperation with the Counter Terrorism Coordinator and the Commission. It consists of three parts: this Cover note, an updated matrix, containing all the actions of the Action Plan and an annex showing an overview of the implementation by Member States of EU-legislation in the fight against terrorism as well as ratification of the relevant UN-Conventions.
The June Action Plan consisted of the following seven strategic objectives

1. To deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism;
2. To reduce the access of terrorists to financial and economic resources;
3. To maximise the capacity within EU bodies and Member States to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and to prevent terrorist attacks;
4. To protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control;
5. To enhance the capability of the European Union and of member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack;
6. To address the factors which contribute to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism;
7. To target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced.

About 150 actions were attached to these strategic objectives. Many of them were accompanied by specified deadlines. Other actions are of an on-going nature or specified in more general terms (‘as soon as possible’ or ‘without delay’). Action should be undertaken by different EU-bodies (Council, Commission) or by Member States. The Matrix, attached to this review of the Action Plan, shows the progress for every specified action.¹

This Cover Note reports in more general terms on the work carries out during the Netherlands Presidency of the Council.

**II. Progress report**

Progress has been achieved on all objectives. The annex shows more in detail the state of play. The Hague Programme on strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union, endorsed by the European Council of 5 November, is also relevant because it emphasises the fight against terrorism and introduces i.a. the principle of availability of information, which may help to fight cross border terrorism.

¹ Actions which were notes in the June Action plan as having been completed have been deleted from the updated version. There have also been some editorial changes to streamline the document and remove any duplicates.
The European Council of June 2004 requested, besides this review of the Action Plan, separate reporting to the European Council on specific topics:

- integration within the Council Secretariat of an intelligence capacity,
- a coherent overall approach for further strengthening of the fight against terrorist financing,
- preventing and coping with the consequences of a terrorist attack, enhancing cooperation on civil protection and the protection of critical infrastructures
- integrating the fight against terrorism into EU external relations policy.

Although the progress per action is mentioned in the annex, a more general overview on achievements regarding the strategic objectives is provided below.

**Deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism**

In line with its support to effective multilateralism, the EU and its Member States have given high priority to supporting the key role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism. This has been done both in EU’s internal and EU’s external policies. EU-internal activities focus on the ratification and/or implementation of the counter terrorism related UNSC resolutions and UN conventions. On the whole, EU Member states play a very active role in this and most have signed, ratified and implemented the relevant UN instruments. There remain, however, a few gaps and it is important for the EU’s credibility and efficiency that they be closed quickly.

In its dialogue with third countries the EU continued to raise the importance of adhering to and effectively implementing the various UN anti-terrorism instruments. Targeted counter terrorism master messages to address such issues have been developed for priority countries and regions in this regard. The EU continued to provide assistance to those countries that are willing to implement their UN obligations, but lack the capabilities to do so. The EU worked closely with a number of EU external partners, as well as regional and sub-regional organisations and in the context of the Euromed dialogue to ensure a coordinated approach in the fight against terrorism. The EU continued to give high priority to cooperation with the US, which was intensified in accordance with the 2004 EU-US Declaration on Combating Terrorism, in particular in the field of countering terrorist financing through the first ad hoc informal EU-US troika on the prevention of terrorist financing which included all three pillars. At the EU-US ministerial JHA meetings on counter terrorism more specific issues were discussed such as the sharing of information, data protection and co-operation between the US and Europol and Eurojust.
**Reduce the access of terrorists to financial and other economic resources**

On overall strategy against financing of terrorism has been drafted on the basis of Proposals by the SG/HR and the Commission as well as the outcome of seminars in this field organised by the Dutch Presidency on the prevention of the financing of terrorism.

With a view to improving the traceability and transparency of movement of funds by terrorists, an agreement on a general approach is foreseen within the Council regarding the proposal for a new directive on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing. This directive will extend the scope of reporting obligations also to transactions which could be related to terrorist financing. Furthermore, the moving of funds for terrorist financing via individuals who carry cash has been addressed through a regulation on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community. Political agreement has been reached on this regulation. The Presidency has presented a EU Best Practices paper on effective implementation of restrictive measures targeting terrorist persons, groups or entities.

The recommendations in the paper aim to enhance the implementation of financial sanctions against terrorist organisations in order to increase the effectiveness of its sanctions regimes. The EU has started to work to strengthen the supervision of charitable organisations with a view to increasing transparency. The Commission held a workshop with public and private sector stakeholders to help take this work forward.

**Maximise the capacity within EU bodies and Member States to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and to prevent terrorist attacks**

A broad legislative framework for combating terrorism has been developed. Considerable progress in the implementation by Member States of different legislative decisions has taken place, as can be seen in the annex. Other legislative proposals regarding e.g. enhanced exchange of information between Member States still have to be adopted. The capacity of Europol, Eurojust and Police Chiefs Task Force to contribute to the fight against terrorism has been improved. Operational cooperation and information exchange has been improved in a number of ways.
An interim-report containing recommendations of measures to be taken by Member States, based on an extensive peer evaluation of the anti-terrorism systems in the 15 old Member States has been proposed by the Presidency in association with the Counter Terrorism Coordinator. The secure information system between services of the all Member States (BDL) is now in place and functioning. Work on SIS is progressing.

Measures have been taken to facilitate the exchange of information from judicial registers. Discussions have started on proposals regarding the detention of telecommunications data and the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies.

**Protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control**

The Regulation establishing the European Border Agency has been adopted allowing for the launch of its activities by the 1st of May 2005.

The Council has agreed to introduce biometric features in passports: mandatory inclusion of a facial image and two fingerprints within 18 resp. 36 after the adoption of the Regulation. Furthermore, work on the technical specifications for the incorporation of biometrics in visas, residence permits and passports has been taken forward in order for the swift adoption of these measures. Finally, the Hague programme, inter alia, requests Member States and the Commission to prepare for the development of minimum standards for national identity cards, taking into account ICAO standards and calls establishing a continuum of security measures that effectively links visa application procedures and entry and exit procedures at external border crossings.

Member States have agreed to exchange information on lost and stolen passports with Interpol.

**Enhance the capability of the European Union and of Member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack**

The Council adopted conclusions on strengthening the civil protection capacity in the framework of the Civil Protection Mechanism, also with regard to terrorism. Together with the Commission, the Council also [adopted] a Solidarity programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks, that aims at improving the protection of critical infrastructures, the preparedness of consequence-management resources and the management of crises with cross-border effects within the EU.
For its part, the Commission presented three communications for an overall approach on prevention, preparedness and response to terrorist attacks, also encompassing critical infrastructures, in reaction to which Council conclusions have been adopted. Finally, the Commission updated its database of civil protection means and experts and made a first report on the capabilities that the Member States are willing to make available to each other in case of a terrorist attack.

To address the factors which contribute to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism;
In the third pillar context, it was recognised that countering radicalisation and recruitment needs a joint strategy of police and security services. To that end experts from the Counter Terrorist Group (CTG) and Police Chiefs Task Force met for the first time. As a result a comprehensive approach to radicalisation and recruitment for police and security services’ activities was described. On the Member State level, recommendations were made to better structure the process of intelligence gathering. As far as cross-border EU co-operation is concerned, the importance of further work on the subject of Europol and the CTG was announced. Future presidencies are committed to further develop the counter-strategies.

The topic of recruitment has been mainstreamed in EU’s external relations under the Dutch Presidency. An analysis on recruitment-processes will become a fixed part of EU threat assessments on priority countries and regions. In its political dialogue with several third countries where recruitment is an issue, the EU signalled the need to enhance information exchanges on recruitment process. Also, awareness has been raised on how EU’s external assistance programmes (Commission and Member States) can address factors that contribute to recruitment to terrorism. A report on recruitment and radicalisation both within and outside the EU has been finalised and forms an important building block for the long-term strategy on recruitment.

To target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced.
The EU has launched several initiatives to ensure that its external policy instruments are better used in the fight against terrorism. The role of SitCen was enhanced to enable working groups to focus on the development of policy. Tailor made messages on counter terrorism for political dialogue were drawn up and the EU stepped up its efforts to provide counter terrorism technical assistance to third countries. These efforts have been especially targeted to a first group of priority countries.
Together with EU’s Counter Terrorism Coordinator and the Commission the Dutch Presidency launched consultations with these countries on how to intensify counter terrorism cooperation on three fronts: (1) political dialogue (2) information exchange and (3) technical assistance. At the same time, in order to ensure effective future action in these priority countries, EU Member States and the Commission have agreed to enhance information exchange on existing counter terrorism related technical assistance programmes in these countries.
EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism
### Revised Action Plan on Terrorism

#### Objective 1: To deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism.

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Measure/Action</th>
<th>Competent Body</th>
<th>Deadlines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Support the key role of the United Nations in sustaining the international consensus and mobilizing the international community as a whole, in particular the General Assembly and the work of the Security Council, inter alia, through its Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Taliban/Al Queda Sanctions Committee, as well as the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>Presidency/HR and EU Coordinator/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing discussion within the Council on possibilities for improving co-ordination mechanisms between the EU and the UN. Coordination with the Working Group established under UNSCR 1566 should be also considered. The SG/HR in association with the Presidency suggests concrete steps to enhance cooperation inter alia with the UN and other international, regional and sub-regional organisations in the document on Integrating the fight against terrorism into EU external relations policy, submitted to the European Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Establish and develop contacts between the CFSP Working Group on Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee</td>
<td>COTER/PSC Presidency, Co-ordinator, Commission, MS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The EU Coordinator met the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) in November. The Executive Director of CTED also addressed COTER. Further contacts will now be pursued with the focus on enhancing the efficiency of the relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Establish and develop contacts between the CFSP Working Group on Terrorism and the 1267 Committee</td>
<td>COTER/PSC Presidency/ EU Coordinator/Commission, MS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The head of the 1267 monitoring group participated in the seminar on terrorism financing in Brussels in September. Contacts continue in New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Share information on EU priority countries, as appropriate, with the relevant Committees and/or their structures for assisting in the implementation of commitments under UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373</td>
<td>EU Coordinator/MS/Commission</td>
<td>End 2005</td>
<td>Discussed with the Executive Director of CTED in November 2004. While actively supporting the UN and its CTED, COTER will continue to address the effective way forward for an increased interaction between the EU and the UN in the fight against terrorism. COTER agreed to invite regularly the Executive Director of the UN CTED for an exchange of views.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.4</td>
<td>Identify ways to work in a more coordinated way with UNODC including consideration of the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the UNODC and the EU</td>
<td>Council/MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>(i). The EU Coordinator met UNODC Legal Advisor in July. An exchange of views between COTER and UNODC took place in September. UNODC is providing a matrix on its technical assistance programmes. Further contacts should be pursued. (ii) MS should inform the Commission and other MS of any support they are providing to UNODC projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Work to ensure universal adherence to, and full</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The EU has raised the issue of universal adherence to, and full</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>All Member States to ratify 12 International Conventions against Terrorism and continue to lobby for this in third countries both bilaterally and at EU level</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>1 Jan 2005</td>
<td>Not all Member States yet have a full record on ratification/implementation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Identify and demarche, on the basis of agreed mandates, Third Countries which are failing to meet their commitments under UNSCR 1373</td>
<td>Council/HR/EU Coordinator and Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>COTER to continue identify target countries</td>
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<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Coordinated EU position on reservations to Conventions should be encouraged</td>
<td>COUNCIL/MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>This issue is regularly discussed in COTER and COJUR. Presidency made demarches expressing the EU’s concern about reservations to Conventions.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.2.4</td>
<td>Promote the adoption of a Comprehensive UN Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</td>
<td>MS at UNGA and the 6th Committee of the UNGA</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Discussions ongoing in New York. The Presidency has undertaken demarches to a number of third countries to build consensus and committed support for agreeing a Comprehensive Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism amongst other Members of the UN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.5</td>
<td>Promote the adoption of Comprehensive UN Convention against Terrorism</td>
<td>MS at UNGA and the 6th Committee of the UNGA</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Progress on this draft remains blocked at the UN on the definition issue. The EU should agree a coordinated strategy aimed at reaching agreement on a UN definition on terrorism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Work with and within regional and international organisations to ensure their effective contribution to combating terrorism in accordance with UN obligations</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Support the Council of Europe’s work on combating terrorism and in particular support the CoE Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) in their work on formulating a limited scope instrument or instruments dealing with the prevention of terrorism and covering existing lacunae in international law or action</td>
<td>MS/EU Coordinator/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>CODEXTER has started discussing an instrument on the prevention of acts of terrorism that provides, inter alia, for a criminalisation of public provocation to commit acts of terrorism and of recruitment and training of terrorists. It is expected that CODEXTER will complete its work on the draft instrument by mid March 2005.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.2</td>
<td>Identify avenues for expert exchanges between the CFSP Working Group and Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations</td>
<td>COTER/PSC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The EU has developed its contacts with a number of regional and sub-regional organisations, notably OSCE, ASEAN, AU and OAS. The EU is considering the issue of providing support to CT initiatives of regional organisations (such as the JCLEC and the AU centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism) as possible fora for information exchange and cooperation.</td>
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| 1.3.3| Develop further Technical Assistance projects aimed at Counter-Terrorism capacity building for Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations | Commission/MS/Council | Ongoing   | (i) Council, Commission and Member States to develop proposals for assistance to such organisations  
(ii) MS to supply expertise and funding to the maximum extent possible                                                                                 |
| 1.4  | Strengthening further cooperation with the US and other parties in countering the threat posed by terrorism, building on the solidarity and cooperation enshrined in the 2001 Plan of Action to combat terrorism | EU Coordinator/Commission | Ongoing   | Outstanding elements of the 2001 Plan of Action to Combat Terrorism are included in this Action Plan                                                                 |
| 1.4.1| Enhance counter terrorism dialogue at political and official level with the US     | All                | Ongoing   | An EU –US Declaration on Combating Terrorism was adopted at the June Summit. An informal EU-US ad-hoc Troika meeting on terrorist financing took place in September. COTER Troika held with the US in October. There have also been contacts in the field of justice and home affairs. The EU Coordinator and the Commission also met with key US administration personnel. The second meeting of the High Level Policy Dialogue on Border and Transport Security with the US held in November. |
| 1.4.2| Implement decisions following the review of COTER Troika criteria                 | COTER/PSC          | Ongoing   | COTER Troika criteria review completed in June. The SG/HR document on integrating the fight against terrorism into EU external relations policy identifies additional concrete steps to enhance effectiveness of troika dialogues. |
### Objective 2: To reduce the access of terrorists to financial and other economic resources

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<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Ensure the effectiveness of EU asset freezing procedures, including the non-financial economic resources, in accordance with UN obligations and the need to respect due process and the rule of law. Mechanisms for designation of terrorists and asset freezing should be kept under constant review with a view to improving their effectiveness.</td>
<td>RELEX (in sanction form)/COTER/Commission/EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The new comprehensive strategy on combat against financing of terrorism proposed by the SG/HR and the Commission puts forward proposals in this regard.</td>
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<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Ratification and full implementation of the 1999 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and to give increased effect to the provisions of UNSCR 1373 directed to the freezing of assets</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>1 January 2005</td>
<td>Action also under Objective 1.2.1. Encouragement needs to be provided to the two MS who have not yet ratified the 1999 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Establish operational links and improve cooperation between relevant bodies to facilitate enhanced exchange of information on terrorist financing</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Establish specific intelligence capacity in relation to terrorist financing within SitCen to inform the work of relevant bodies</td>
<td>HR/SitCen</td>
<td>September 2004</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 2.2.2 | Increase cooperation between national competent authorities, Financial Intelligence Units and private financial institutions to facilitate improved exchange of information on terrorist financing | MS/EU Coordinator/Private Sector        | Ongoing               | The Commission proposal for a Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences extends to information exchange on all terrorist offences, convictions and disqualifications, including those connected with the financing of terrorist acts. Among other things it proposes that MS must designate a specialised service within the Police responsible for collection and dissemination of all relevant information. (8200/04)  
Member States shall ensure the full implementation of the Council Decision of 17 October 2000 concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of the Member States. |
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<td></td>
<td>States in respect of exchanging information</td>
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<td>The FIU-NET project, co-financed by the Commission, is designed to establish a fully operational computer network linking all MS Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) for the processing and exchange of financial information, including intelligence suspected to be associated with terror financing. Currently 16 MS have adhered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Review capacity of EU institutions and legal instruments to respond to the problem of aliases/front organisations and apply sanctions against leaders of terrorist organisations</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The comprehensive strategy on the combat against terrorist financing puts forward proposals in this regard.</td>
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</table>
| 2.3.3 | Considering improvements on regulation and transparency of legal entities, including charities and alternative remittance systems, which may be used by terrorists to acquire funding for their activities | Council/Council | Ongoing | (i) Commission examining scope for measures to prevent terrorist groups infiltrating legitimate activities and the question of the need for a legal instrument to set up a system for registering bank accounts. A meeting will be organised by the Commission on this topic in November 2004. [See Commission Communication on measures to be taken to combat terrorism and other forms of serious crime, in particular to improve exchanges of information. COM (2004) 221]
(ii) Forum on Prevention of Organised Crime to assess the feasibility and potential scope of an EU instrument on the regulation of the charitable sector
(iii) Review of MS non-profit sectors currently underway in Financial Action Task Force Working Group. The Union is closely following this work. |
<p>| 2.4 | Cooperate closely with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on all issues regarding the financing of terrorism and ensure that the EU framework is adapted to the nine special recommendations on terrorist financing | All | | |
| 2.4.1 | All Member States to implement the FATF 9 special recommendations on terrorist financing | MS | July 2005 | FATF Special Recommendation I: Ratify and implement UN instruments - all MS committed to ratify, and 23 MS have so far ratified the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which came into force in April 2002. At EU level, all Security Council Resolutions concerning the freezing of assets of identified persons and entities have been implemented |
| 2.4.2 | Review EU and terrorist financing legislation and structures in particular on their compatibility with FATF standards. | COUNCIL/MS/ EU Coordinator | December 2005 | (i) FATF Special Recommendation VI requires States to ensure that alternative remittance systems are licensed or registered and that they are subject to the same FATF recommendations as apply |</p>
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<td></td>
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<td>to banks. The FATF Working Group on Terrorist Financing is leading a project to establish an early warning system to promote information exchange and joint action to disrupt illegal international funds transfers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Commission Communication on a New Legal Framework for Payments in the Internal Market, favours integrating Special Recommendations VI on alternative remittance and VII on wire transfers into Community law. This would help ensure a level EU playing field in the approach to these Recommendations which both deal with payments issues.</td>
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<td>(iii) Special Recommendation IV: Reporting suspicious transactions related to terrorism – The Third Money Laundering Directive will oblige banks and other persons subject to the Directive, to report transactions suspected to be linked to terrorist financing.</td>
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<td>(iv) Special Recommendation V: International cooperation in the fight against terrorist financing - at EU level this is ensured through a series of instruments and Financial Directives including those on mutual recognition and the Council Decision on the exchange of information among Financial Intelligence Units.</td>
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<td>2.4.3</td>
<td>Initiate outreach programmes to EU financial private sector to coordinate procedures to combat terrorist financing</td>
<td>Council/Commission</td>
<td>Commence by September 2004</td>
<td>The Commission Communication of 29 March calls for the need to bring in measures to improve transparency of bodies corporate in order to counter the infiltration of the legitimate sector by terrorist organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Pursue political and technical dialogue with Third Countries, in order to step up the fight against the financing of terrorism</td>
<td>Presidency/Commission/ EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Measures to combat terrorism, including the financing of terrorism, already play a priority role in EU relations with Third Countries and EU technical assistance programmes. See also Objective 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1</td>
<td>Pursue ad hoc expert level dialogue with third countries on financing in line with EU priorities</td>
<td>COTER/Commission/ EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>An informal EU-US ad-hoc Troika meeting on terrorist financing took place in September. Contacts continue between Presidency and GCC on an EU-GCC seminar on TF to be held in the Gulf region.</td>
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<td>Measures/Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 3: To maximise capacity within EU bodies and Member States to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks</td>
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<td>3.1 Developing and implementing the legislative framework for combating terrorism</td>
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<td>3.1.1 Framework Decision on the European Arrest Warrant Implementation</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>All but one Member State have reported completion of implementation measures</td>
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<td>Commission EAW Report due by 31 Dec 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Framework Decision on Joint Investigation Teams Implementation</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>18 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Commission JIT Report due by 1 July 2004 (not submitted yet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism Implementation</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>17 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Council has adopted the Presidencies report on the implementation (doc. 11687/2/04 DROIPEN 40 REV 2) which is based on the report from the Commission. The Commission is invited to submit a follow-up report to the Council by 30 June 2005.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4 Framework Decision on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime Implementation</td>
<td>MS SCLWG (to report)</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>17 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Council has adopted the Presidencies report (doc. 10369/2/04 DROIPEN 24 REV 2 + COR 1) which is based on the report from the Commission. The Commission is invited to submit a follow-up report to the Council by 30 June 2005.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.5 Framework Decision on the execution of orders freezing property or evidence</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>1 Member State has reported completion of implementation measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Commission report on implementation due in 8/06]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.6 Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and its Protocol</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>10 Member States have reported completion of ratification measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 Member States have reported completion of ratification measures relating to the Protocol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.7 Draft Framework Decision on the Confiscation of crime related proceeds, instrumentalities and property</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>June 2004 (adoption)</td>
<td>Political agreement on 19/12/02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption (and implementation.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parliamentary reserves remain on the part of 2 Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.8 Draft Framework Decision on Attacks against Information Systems</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>June 2004 (adoption)</td>
<td>Political agreement on 28/02/03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption (and implementation.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 parliamentary scrutiny reserve remains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion of negotiations of text.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parliamentary scrutiny reserves remain on the part of four Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.10 Draft Framework Decision on the retention of communications data.</td>
<td>JHA Council/ CATS/ Cooperation in Criminal Law Matters Working Party</td>
<td>June 2005 (adoption)</td>
<td>The proposal presented by France, Ireland, Sweden and United Kingdom (8958/04) is examined by COPEN working group and by CATS.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusion of negotiations and adoption.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.11 Draft Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.</td>
<td>JHA Council/ CATS</td>
<td>June 2005 (adoption)</td>
<td>The proposal presented by Commission on 29 March 2004 (8200/04) is discussed by MDG and by CATS and, soon, by the Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusion of negotiations and adoption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusion of negotiations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.13 Cross border hot pursuit</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Beginning of 2005 (Presentation)</td>
<td>Commission to present proposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 3.1.14 A) Measures to improve the exchange of information on convictions  
B) European register on convictions and disqualifications  
Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council | JHA Council  
JHA Council/ Commission | June of 2005  
[End 2004] (Presentation) | The Commission presented a proposal for an emergency measure in October (13742/04) This proposal was supplemented by a proposal by the Belgian delegation in November (14207/04). These proposals are under discussion in the Council working group. New proposals on interoperability and mutual recognition are expected from the Commission by the end of the year.  
See also Commission Communication on measures to be taken to combat terrorism and other forms of serious crime, in particular to improve exchanges of information [COM (2004) 221] |
| 3.1.15 European Protection Programme for the protection of witnesses in terrorist cases  
Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council | Commission | [As soon as possible] (Presentation) | Commission to present proposal in due course |
| 3.1.16 Draft Framework Decision on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States, in particular as regards serious offences including terrorist acts.  
Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council | Sweden/Commission | June 2004 | The proposal presented by Sweden (10215/04) on 4 June 2004 is discussed by MDG and by CATS |
| 3.1.18 Reinforcing judicial cooperation  
− ensure the execution of any request for mutual legal assistance related to terrorist offences  
− provide each other with the fullest cooperation  
− study of concrete measures to propose | MS | | Eurojust has held a coordination meeting at strategic level where specialized Prosecutors were present. Cooperation between Prosecutors and law enforcement is ongoing on a daily basis. |
| 3.2 Ensure optimum and effective use of existing EU bodies such as Europol, Eurojust and the Police Chiefs Task Force | | | |
| 3.2.1 Europol/Eurojust Agreement  
Adoption | JHA Council | May 2004 | Approved by JHA Council on 29 April 2004  
Signing by Europol on 9 June 2004  
Signing by Eurojust on 9 June 2004 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures/Action</th>
<th>Competent Body</th>
<th>Deadlines</th>
<th>Status/Observations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Associating Europol and Eurojust representatives with the work of Joint</td>
<td>MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Agreement effective from 10 June 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation Teams as far as possible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commission to report on JIT by beginning of the second semester 2004. Report will be forthcoming but experience is limited because of delayed implementation of the MS. Eurojust has no experience in JIT so far, linked to the fact that the FD on JIT has only been implemented in 5 Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 bis “To examine the scope for further measures to improve the capacity</td>
<td>JHA Council/ EUROJUST</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>Report issued by Eurojust to adoption by Council by June 2004. Council conclusions are discussed. The issue of Eurojust budget needs also to be addressed. Discussion on information to Eurojust are ongoing in relation to the Commission's draft Decision on improving information to Europol and Eurojust in terrorist cases. On the Council’s request, Eurojust has examined and defined the scope of measures to improve its capacity to contribute to the fight against terrorism (see Eurojust’s report: Council Document of 01/06/04 No. 10008/04). Despite the agreement recently concluded, the exchange of information with Europol is limited by its legal framework. Thus : - Need for more and complete, updated information - Need for own Eurojust analyst(s) (there is no direct access by Eurojust to Europol's analysis files). - Need for more budgetary support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Eurojust to contribute to the fight against Terrorism”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concerned bodies should bring forward adequate proposals or recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>for consideration by the Council by December 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.3 Protocols to the Europol Convention</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>17 Member States have reported completion of ratification 13 Member States have reported completion of ratification 9 Member States have reported completion of ratification</td>
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<td>Ratification</td>
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<td>2000 Protocol</td>
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<td>2003 Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.4 Reinforcing Europol counter-terrorism capacities and reactivating the</td>
<td>MS/Europol</td>
<td></td>
<td>The setting up of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTGG) is under way (see progress report from Europol in doc. 14846/04). All Member States are being invited to send experts to the CTTG. The assignment of experts will facilitate the flow of information to Europol on terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter-Terrorism Task Force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.5 Ensuring that Europol is provided by Member States law enforcement</td>
<td>MS/EU Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td>A process of mutual evaluation, within the framework of the Multidisciplinary Group on Organised Crime, is currently under way in relation to the exchange of information and intelligence between Europol and the Member States and also among Member States. An interim report in relation to the evaluation reports in</td>
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<tr>
<td>authorities with all relevant criminal intelligence related to terrorism as</td>
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<td>soon as it is available</td>
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<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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<tr>
<td>respect of five Member States was approved by CATS on 11/11/04 (doc. 9501/3/04). The report was presented in draft form to the Article 36 Committee at the meeting of 14 September 2004. A new version has been discussed on the article 36 Committee at the meeting of 11/12 November 2004. The EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator has also presented provisional findings arising from this evaluation process. [Doc 9876/04 JAI 170 CATS 25]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.6 Improve the flow of intelligence to Europol in relation to all aspects of terrorism</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The conclusions of the meeting of the European Chief’s of Police Task Force meeting in Dublin on 22-23 March 2004 urges Member States to forward appropriate and relevant intelligence data to Europol and invited Member States to ensure that appropriate and high quality information is made available to Europol [Brussels 24 March 2004 - 7779/04, ENFOPOL 30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.7 Take forward the further development of the relationship between Europol and intelligence services</td>
<td>MS/Europol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.8 Implementation of the Europol Information System</td>
<td>Europol/MS</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>A Report by Europol on the state of implementation of the EIS was presented to CATS on 28 May 2004. EIS to be ready for implementation by December 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.9 Decision establishing Eurojust Implementation</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>COM reported on implementation of the Eurojust Decision in July 2004 (Doc 11280/04 ADD 1 EUROJUST 66) 5 MS had not by this date adopted the required legislation and 1 had partly adopted the required legislation. In the meantime, one more MS has adopted the required legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.10 Designation of Eurojust national correspondents for terrorist matters.</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>[June 2004]</td>
<td>All MS have designated their Eurojust national correspondent for terrorist matters. Regular contacts between national members and national correspondent for terrorism are encouraged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.11 Strengthening cooperation between anti-terrorist magistrates</td>
<td>Eurojust</td>
<td>Without delay</td>
<td>Strategic and ad-hoc meetings between anti-terrorist magistrates organised by Eurojust (the first one took place in June 04; the intention is to ensure a follow-up at a six months interval) Establishment of a network between key players in CT. A questionnaire has been sent to all Eurojust national correspondents with a deadline for responses on 15.10.04.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.12 Speeding up the linking of the EJN to the VPN secure</td>
<td>Eurojust/EJN</td>
<td>Without delay</td>
<td>EJN contact points are being consulted on the precise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 10586/04 | DG H | GdK/kve | 20 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures/Action</th>
<th>Competent Body</th>
<th>Deadlines</th>
<th>Status/Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>electronic network</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>requirements with a deadline for responses on 15.11.2004 and a decision on what to implement in Early December. In parallel, Eurojust are defining their communication needs so that the technical solution can be combined where possible. Subject to the current discussions on the 2005 Eurojust budget, implementation can start in the second half of 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.13 Police Chiefs Task Force (PCTF)</td>
<td>PCTF/JHA Council</td>
<td>November 2004</td>
<td>Decision by the Council on 19/11/04 on the role and positioning of the PCTF (doc. 14938/04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review how greater operational capacity can be reinforced, focusing on proactive intelligence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.14 Preparation of a report on the Terrorist attacks in Madrid from a law enforcement perspective</td>
<td>PCTF</td>
<td>May 2004</td>
<td>Report completed by PCTF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Improve mechanisms for cooperation for the sharing of expertise on protective, investigative and preventative security policies between police and security services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Commission will present, before the June European Council, a Communication putting forward ideas on improving intelligence-led law enforcement aiming at better connecting intelligence and law enforcement services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Decision on the implementation of specific measures for police and judicial cooperation to combat terrorism</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>24 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures (insofar as the designation of Eurojust national correspondents for terrorist offences is concerned). COM monitoring the designation of Eurojust correspondents (Council Decision 2003/48/JHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Ensuring that law enforcement agencies (security services, police, customs etc.) cooperate with each other and exchange all information relevant to combating terrorism as extensively as possible</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>The conclusions of the meeting of the European Chief’s f Police Task Force in Dublin on 22-23 March 2004 state that Member States should examine the creation of a coordinating body between intelligence and police services that could be tasked to draw up common analyses. The conclusions also stated that Member States should designate one single point of contact for the EU Coordinator on Terrorism (7779/04)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Interim report on the outcome of the process of peer evaluation of national arrangements in the fight against terrorism in the 15 Member States</td>
<td>JHA Council / CATS / TWP / EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Sept 2004</td>
<td>Evaluation visits to the 15 member States completed. National Reports under compilation for consideration by TWP. Draft interim report to be submitted to the Council (JHA) on 2/12/04. The EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator has also presented provisional findings arising from this evaluation process (9876/04).</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Final report on the outcome of the process of peer evaluation of national arrangements in the fight against terrorism covering the new Member States</td>
<td>JHA Council / CATS / TWP / EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Sept 2005</td>
<td>Schedule of visits to the remaining 10 Member States agreed, commencing September 2004. HU, CY, CZ and PL evaluated before the end of 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation and adoption</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.5 Identification of suspected terrorists in Europe and of the organisations which support them, in order to draw up a common list of terrorist organisations</td>
<td>GAERC/JHA Council</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lists containing the most significant terrorists and terrorist organisations are regularly and appropriately updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.6 Study the role of Customs in the Member States in relation to security/anti-terrorism at EU Borders</td>
<td>JHA Council/CCWG</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>Report approved by CCWG (10238/04) Follow-up actions under way (13793/04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Promote effective, systematic collaboration in intelligence exchange between Member States [and maximize the effectiveness of information systems]</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.2 Decision on the location, management and financing of SIS II - for development phase - for long term</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>- May 2004</td>
<td>- Council Conclusions adopted on 29/4/04 - Discussions at CATS with a view to submitting conclusions to Council in December 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.3 The Visa Information System (VIS) - Draft Council Decision establishing the VIS Proposal for a second legal instrument which will define the VIS in all its elements (including the categories and use of data, access right, data protection rules) and its operation.</td>
<td>JHA Council/SCI/FA/Visa Working Party/Commission</td>
<td>Beginning 2005 (presentation of proposal)</td>
<td>Council Decision adopted on 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (2004/512/EC) JO L 213 (15/06/2004) The VIS is a system for the exchange of visa information and is primarily meant to support common visa policy. The Commission hopes to submit its 2nd proposal (that shall define in particular the system and its operation, including the</td>
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<td>Measures/Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.4 Enhancing the interoperability between European Databases and of synergies between the existing and future information systems (SIS II, VIS and EURODAC)</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Early 2005 (presentation of proposal)</td>
<td>Commission propose to present a “Communication on enhanced synergies of existing and future information systems in the field of visa, travel, border and migration management” which would cover these issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.5 Exchange of personal information (DNA, fingerprints and visa data) for the purpose of terrorism</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>June 2004 (presentation of proposal)</td>
<td>Commission to present proposal “Communication on Information Policy for Law Enforcement Purposes” before the June European Council which will address issues arising in this context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.4.6 Improving mechanisms for cooperation and the promotion of effective systematic collaboration between police, security and intelligence services | MS                    |                                                     | (1) The conclusions of the meeting of the European Chief’s of Police Task Force in Dublin on 22-23 March 2004 state that Member States should examine the creation of a coordinating body between intelligence and police services that could be tasked to draw up common analyses. The conclusions also stated that Member States should designate one single point of contact for the EU Coordinator on Terrorism [Brussels 24 March 2004 - 7779/04, ENFOPOL 30]  
(2) Peer evaluation visits of fifteen Member States have also been completed and national reports are in the process of being compiled for consideration by the Working Party on Terrorism. The Working Party on Terrorism has agreed on the approach to be adopted for the purpose of evaluating the ten new Member States. These arrangements, which envisage a process of visits to the Member States concerned between October 2004 and April 2005, are set out in doc 8519/04 ENFOPOL 41  
(3) The Commission will present, before the June European Council, a Communication putting forward ideas on improving intelligence-led law enforcement aiming at better connecting intelligence and law enforcement services |
<p>| 3.4.7 Regular updating of the network of contact points in the Member States, with particular regard to the new | JHA Council/ CATS/TWP  |                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |</p>
<table>
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<th>Measures/Action</th>
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<th>Deadlines</th>
<th>Status/Observations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member States, in respect of multinational ad hoc teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.8  Extension of the BDL system to the 10 new Member States</td>
<td>JHA Council/ CATS/TWP</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>5 new MS and Europol connected already to BDL and a further 5 expected in the short term. All 10 new Member States are currently connected to the BDL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5   Enhance the capacity of appropriate EU bodies in preparation of intelligence assessments of all aspects of the terrorist threat, with a closer linkage to EU policymaking</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1  Integration within the Council Secretariat of an intelligence capacity on all aspects of the terrorist threat with a view to informing EU policy</td>
<td>SG/HR Solana / EU Coordinator</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>Report by EU Coordinator to Council on 19/11/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Work to identify, disrupt and dismantle arrangements for supply of weapons to terrorists</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6.1  Examine the scope for measures to ensure greater security of</td>
<td>Council/ CATS/ TWP / Commission</td>
<td>June 2005; October 2004; March 2005; December 2004</td>
<td>TWP to consider scope for measures in the first instance. COM is currently preparing a Communication on measures to ensure greater security in explosives, detonators, bomb-making equipment and firearms. COM has drafted a questionnaire to assess the capabilities of MS relevant services to deal with terrorist bomb attacks (Bomb Disposal Squads) [The deadlines are those proposed in the Terrorism WP paper: ENFOPOL 43 REV 1 of 7 May, 2004]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) firearms,</td>
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<td>(ii) explosives,</td>
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<td>(iii) bomb-making equipment,</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv) the technologies that contribute to the perpetration of terrorist outrages</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6.2  Examination of legislation with reference to the “terrorist threat”</td>
<td>Commission/ Council/ Parliament</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Forthcoming work: Examination of terrorist and criminal threat when examining each new legislative proposal (cf. Commission Communication 8809/02 ADD 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3  Examine and report on the requirements in relation to the exchange of information and the coordination of investigations, in particular relating to restrictions on exportation and prevention of WMD</td>
<td>JHA Council/ CATS/CCWP/HR-PR WMD</td>
<td>End December 2004</td>
<td>Examination yet to be commenced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination and preparation of a report</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
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<td>Follow on work on the EU statement will include establishment of criminal sanctions by Member States in the area of trafficking of WMD and related materials is underway. Adoption of the Regulation on the application of Euratom Safeguards approved by the Council on 30.04.04. not yet adopted by the CION and is likely to be completed before the end of 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Implement the Conceptual framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism, including preventive aspects</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>without delay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Support the development of military capabilities for EU-led crisis management operations by incorporating the terrorist threat in all relevant illustrative scenarios in the framework of the Headline Goal 2010.</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Ongoing/First deadline June 2005 with the finalisation of the Requirements Catalogue</td>
<td>Work in this field should take into account possible preventive and protective measures. Possible measures related to prevention of the terrorist threat, including maritime and airspace control-type operations should be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 The future Civilian Headline Goal should also give appropriate consideration to the deployment and further development of civilian capabilities (in particular Police, Rule of Law, Civilian Administration and Civil Protection), in order to prevent as well as counter the terrorist threats within the limitations of the mandate.</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.3 Defence Intelligence Organisations (working through the Intelligence Division of the EUMS) should support through increased exchanges of intelligence the Joint SITCEN as it implements the SG/HR’s report to June European Council on the establishment of an intelligence capacity to cover the range of terrorist threats affecting EU interests both within and outside of the Union;</td>
<td>PSC, SG/HR, SITCEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>See action 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.4 Improve protection of all personnel, material and assets deployed for crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU, including, as appropriate, the ability to protect possible key civilian targets, including critical infrastructure, in the area of operations within available means and capabilities and on a case by case basis based on the threat analysis;</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>PSC preliminary recommendations to Council by the 2005 June European Council</td>
<td>These recommendations should also foster ongoing work in the ECAP NBC Project Group, notably on an NBC Centre of Competence, including civilian expertise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.7.5 Support to third countries in combating terrorism; | PSC | | Specific measures could entail the development of appropriate co-
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<tr>
<th>Measures/Action</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.7.6 [Conceptual work on protection of EU citizens in third countries and specifically on EU citizens taken hostage by terrorist groups should continue in the relevant working groups. Furthermore, these cases could be included in the relevant scenarios of HLG 2010, as well as in EU exercises;]</td>
<td>PSC [COCON]</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>operation programmes to promote trust and transparency, the support in planning activities related to the fight against terrorism including consequence management or support in training and exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.7 Develop a visible and effective rapid response protection capability to be included as protection component of EU-led crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU;</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Concept to be developed by June 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.8 Relevant aspects of the March Declaration on Solidarity against terrorism should also be exercised and considered for inclusion in the EU exercise programme, as appropriate;</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>See also action 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.9 Sponsor an ISS Seminar on the ESDP contribution to the fight against terrorism in the wider context of the EU approach in this field;</td>
<td>PSC, ISS</td>
<td>March 2005</td>
<td>Participation in the seminar would be open to representatives and high level experts (national crisis co-ordinators, academics, etc) of key partners, such as the US, the UN and NATO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.10 Seek ways of co-operating with NATO(^1) in the fields of: - non-binding guidelines and minimum standards for the protection of the civilian population against CBRN risks; - framework agreement on the facilitation of cross border transport; - identification of the relevant national points of contact, with a view to creating a common database of points of contact; - cross-participation, on a case-by case basis, in each other's consequence management exercises, as observers</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>See also Action 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9 Other Related Measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9.1 Examining measures in relation to a database on forensic material</td>
<td>Council/Commission</td>
<td>Second half 2005 (Presentation of proposal)</td>
<td>Commission to present proposals.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

\(^1\) EU Plan of Action on Combating terrorism, action 5.1.
<table>
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<th>Measures/Action</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.9.2 Putting in place new committee structures capable of ensuring greater</td>
<td>Council/ COREPER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>operational cooperation on security and terrorism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9.3 Adoption of the Strategy for Customs Cooperation and related work plan</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>May 2004</td>
<td>Adopted by the JHA Council on 30 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Measure/Action</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Objective 4: To protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td><strong>Ensure the integration of counter-terrorism considerations into the work of relevant EU bodies (transport, border controls, identity documents etc)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>(i) Draft Council Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas.</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>[End 2004]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finalisation of the technical specification to be adopted by COM</td>
<td>Commission/Article 6 Committee</td>
<td>[End 2004]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adoption of Regulation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Draft Council Regulation on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States.</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>End 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adoption of Regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Creation of an integrated system for the exchange of information on stolen and lost passports having recourse to the SIS and Interpol database</td>
<td>Council/Commission</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Adoption of proposal)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>End of 2005</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(Implementation of proposal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td><strong>Work to develop further EU transport security</strong></td>
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<td>On 11 March 2004 the Council agreed to submit to ICAO a</td>
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<td><strong>standards, in coordination with relevant international organisations and third countries</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Preparation of proposal for consideration by Council</td>
<td>Committee/ TTE Council/ European Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>Regulation 2320/2002 on civil aviation security and Regulation 1486/2003 on procedures on Commission inspections in the field of civil aviation security Implementation</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4</td>
<td>Follow up to Container Security Initiative (CSI) Examination of extension to other regions</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>22 April 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Measure/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Develop and implement a common EU approach to the exchange and analysis of passenger information</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3.2</td>
<td>Common EU approach to the use of passenger data for border and aviation security and other law enforcement purposes</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>June 2004 (presentation of proposal)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation of proposal for consideration by Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Encourage and support non-EU states to comply fully with the ICAO and IMO standards</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Enhance capacities for the identification of terrorists and the detection of terrorist devices, materials or funds at ports, airports and land borders</td>
<td>MS/Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.1</td>
<td>Review of criteria that should be applied for the purposes of Article 96 of the Schengen Convention in relation to certain persons reported for the purpose of being refused entry</td>
<td>JHA Council/Commission</td>
<td>End 2004 - Early 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.2</td>
<td>Development of terrorist profiles with a view to developing an operational tool</td>
<td>Council /CATS/TWP</td>
<td>Dec 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.3</td>
<td>Coordinated recourse to Article 2(2) of the Schengen Convention (reestablishment of border checks)</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td>Without delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Reinforce the protection of European citizens in third countries</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Without delay</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>as possible, when one or more of them are called upon to intervene in a third country following a terrorist attack:</td>
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<td>• assist the consular authorities of the Member States upon a request from the relevant authorities,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• cooperate with each other</td>
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### Objective 5: To enhance the capability of the European Union and of Member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack

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<tr>
<th>Measures/Action</th>
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<th>Status/Observations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1. Strengthen the assessment and analysis of the risks on possible targets of terrorist threats so as to provide emergency response services with information and knowledge that is useful in order to prevent and respond to potential terrorist threats and attacks.</td>
<td>Council (Terrorism WG) Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Europol Member States</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>The [draft] EU Solidarity Programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks (widened CBRN-programme) deals with this item in Strategic goal 1 (Risk assessment and analysis). Council, Council Secretariat, Cion, Europol and MS will − make a more structured use of threat assessment and analysis under 3.5 of the Terrorism Plan of Action for the risk assessment, prevention and consequence management, − stimulate, where necessary and through the appropriate channels, improved cooperation between intelligence services, national authorities and relevant emergency services such as civil protection, health and police. − improve the exchange of knowledge and experience on the methods of risk assessment and analysis, − Improve the bilateral exchange of information on cross-border risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Prepare, on the basis of a coordinated approach by the SG/HR and the Commission, an overall strategy to enhance the protection of critical infrastructures (17-18 June 2004 European Council, sub 19 (doc. 10679/2/04)) To strengthen the protection of citizens, essential services (such as water supplies, energy and communications) and production systems (agro-food and process industries), as well as to establish mechanisms (surveillance, early warning, alert and response systems and procedures) to deal with the consequences of any terrorist attacks</td>
<td>Commission Member States</td>
<td>end of 2005</td>
<td>The [draft] EU Solidarity Programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks (widened CBRN-programme) provides, in its Strategic goal 2 (preventive measures) deals with this item. 1) As indicated in its communication on critical infrastructure protection (13979/04), the Commission intends to propose, in the near future, a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) which will contain: − horizontal organisational measures such as the identification of critical infrastructures having a transboundary effect, − the analysis of vulnerabilities and interdependencies, and − the outlining of protective solutions,</td>
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<td>Measures/Action</td>
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<td>(25/3/04 EC Declaration – Section 11)</td>
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<td>2) By June 2005, Cion will establish a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN) as a network of specialists to assist in the drawing up of the EPCIP and to stimulate an exchange of information on threats, vulnerabilities, measures and strategies. 3) MS will identify before end 2005, as a contribution to EPCIP, critical infrastructures at MS’ level having a transboundary effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3. Ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place for a quick detection and identification of an actual threat, for alerting professionals and the public in appropriate ways. (Detection, identification and alert)</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic goal 3 of the [draft] widened CBRN Programme deals with this subject. Cion will create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised systems for emergencies that require action at European level. RAS-BICHAT rapid alert system for deliberate releases of biological and chemical agents: Securisation against technological risks and against security breaches. Improved co-operation with other alert mechanisms EWRS (communicable diseases, food, animals, plants, MIC). MediSYS Monitoring of a Web-based information to provide advance warning of suspicious circumstances or outbreaks. A network of high-level of safety laboratories has been formed to provide quality-assured diagnostics for high-risk pathogens and for mutual assistance between all Member States to allow quick introduction of counter-measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4. Reinforce the Civil Protection Capacity of the EU to deal with terrorist attacks through scenario planning, using - databases of available resources, - training and exercises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The [draft] EU Solidarity Programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks (widened CBRN-programme) provides, in its Strategic goal 4 (Preparedness and consequence management) deals with this item:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Assess the capabilities for mutual assistance</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>mid-2005</td>
<td>Cion will: – update by mid 2005-, its EU-restricted report of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
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| "Assess the capabilities of Member States both in preventing and coping with the consequences of any types of terrorist attacks, identify best practices and propose the necessary measures" (European Council of 17-18 June 2004, sub 19) | Council (for military resources) 
Member States | | 2004 assessing the capabilities available at EU level for assistance to MS affected by a major terrorist attack on the basis of certain scenarios of response to different types of terrorist attacks. 
- upgrade its databases of Civil Protection means and experts. 
- Obtain and share, on a restricted basis, information on relevant vaccines, sera and other medical resources, that can be made available in the event of a major terrorist attack. |
| 5.4.2 Improve the capabilities for mutual assistance | Council (for military resources) 
Member States | on-going | |
| "Strengthen the capacity within Member States to alleviate the consequences of attacks on the civilian population, including in the areas of health security and civil protection, building on existing EU Health Security and CBRN programmes" (25/3/04 EC Declaration – Section 11) | Commission | | |
| 5.4.2.1 Civilian resources | | | 1) Council and Commission will, by June 2005, develop appropriate initiatives for awareness raising and decision support for policy advisors to the political authorities of the EU and the Member States, so as to enable them to deal with the civil protection aspects of consequence management. 
2) Council and Commission will further improve inter-operability of technical equipment, including civilian-military interoperability, i.a. by training and exercises, further research and proposals to enhance interoperability if necessary. 
3) Cion intends to enhance specific training courses relevant for coping with the consequences of terrorist attacks, such as psychological aftercare and operating in a contaminated environment. 
4) MS, CL and Cion are considering to develop a list of relevant exercises, to develop a procedure to allow cross-participation and fine-tuning in the field of exercises 
5) MS and Cion will consider establishing a mechanism for mobilising professional multidisciplinary advisory teams |
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<tr>
<td>6) Council will adopt, end 2004, a Decision to extend the current Community Civil Protection Action Programme (OJ L 332/2000) to 2005/2006 and prioritise public information and self protection (14017/04)</td>
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<td>7) Cion will facilitate Civil Protection teams from MS with appropriate logistics and equipment and additional common insignia.</td>
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<td>8) A Directory of health Experts is being set up.</td>
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<td>9) and rules for consultation for assistance in the health sector are drawn.</td>
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<td>Scenario building and training:</td>
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<td>11) EU-wide exercise to test communication channels and evaluation of existing emergency plans will be conducted in 2005.</td>
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<td>13) Incident investigation and environmental sampling group is developing EU-wide protocols and share good practice and know-how.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4.2.2 In the framework of the Conceptual Framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism (see action 3.7):</td>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>First semester 2005</td>
<td>This report should contain concrete proposals based on lessons-learned from real life incidents and planning scenarios taking into account best practices;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Elaboration of a detailed report to the Council on modalities procedures and criteria to develop the appropriate level of interoperability between military and civilian capabilities in the framework of protection of civilian populations following a terrorist attack, [including] in crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU.</td>
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<td>- Consolidate ongoing work in view of deepening and widening the content of the military database of</td>
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<td>military assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against terrorist attacks, including CBRN;</td>
<td>PSC, PROCIV also involved</td>
<td>PSC to identify a set of recommendations to the Council on the role of this database [by May 2005]</td>
<td>In this framework, a bidding process to incorporate Member States voluntary contributions in an addendum to the current Force Catalogue was already launched. Special attention should be given to all possible instruments for assistance to victims</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4.2.3</td>
<td>Inclusion as appropriate into the EU’s Exercise Programme of activities related to the contribution of ESDP to the fight against terrorism</td>
<td>Council/PSC/PMG</td>
<td>Ongoing EU Exercise programme to be agreed by Council in May 2005 at the latest</td>
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</table>
| 5.4.3 | Improve the procedures for mutual assistance | Council and Commission | July 2006 | 1) Council, Member States and Commission intend, by 1 July 2006, to set up, within the existing structures, while fully respecting national competences, integrated EU crisis management arrangements for crises with cross-border effects within the EU addressing effectively the public order and security aspects of such crises and the coordination between the areas of civil protection and vital infrastructures.  
2) Council will create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised rapid alert systems for emergencies that require action at European level.  
3) Council will also create a central Crisis Centre which would bring together representatives of all relevant Commission services during an emergency and coordinate efforts and to propose the appropriate response measures.  
4) Once Argus and Central Crisis Centre have been established, consider the necessary links with Council Services and other European bodies. |
| 5.4.4 | Develop strategies to improve the capacity of Member States to communicate with citizens in the event of a major terrorist attack | Commission  
Member States | ongoing | 1) Council and MS will develop appropriate initiatives for an optimal coordination of the public information by the Member States during cross border crises.  
2) Council will facilitate, together with the Member States, a permanent dialogue between emergency service operators and authorities on interoperable systems for emergency handling and on new concepts for public warning systems and procedures. |
<p>| 5.5 | Provide the appropriate scientific basis in order to address efficiently the other strategic goals above. | Commission | 2005- 2006 | Strategic goal 5 (R&amp;D) of the [draft] widened CBRN Programme specifies in greater detail the actions to be undertaken. |</p>
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<tr>
<td>1) Cion will continue the work of the Preparatory Action entitled &quot;Enhancement of the European industrial potential in the field of Security research 2004-2006&quot;</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>1) Council (ProCiv) will examine support to technical cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the Civil Protection Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Council will give further emphasis to prevention and limitation of the consequences of terrorist threats when participating in the establishment of the Seventh R&amp;D Framework Programme (2007-2013), including an EU Security Research Programme.</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Cion will encourage the development and production of pharmaceuticals relevant for combating the effects to health resulting from deliberate release of harmful CBRN agents, of which some are yet commercially less attractive.</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>4) Chemical event scenarios and clinical toxicology guidelines: Working Group and Project (as of 2004) on agents and scenarios, including the EU’s Poison Centres.</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>6) See Commission Matrix on deciding on health system vulnerabilities, prioritising and resource allocation for facing up to attacks and threats using particular pathogens</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>7) A series of ten guidelines on case diagnosis and clinical management is to be published by EUROSURVEILLANCE and placed on the Web</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Guidance on General preparedness and response planning and integration of EU dimension in all national health emergency plans is being prepared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Guidance on use of vaccines, antidotes and dilution of vaccinia immunoglobulins has been issued. Negotiations on guidance for vaccines and anti-virals for pandemic influenza have started.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6. Identify areas for closer cooperation in preparedness and consequence management.</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>1) Council (ProCiv) will examine support to technical cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the Civil Protection Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>including with other international organisations within their respective competences, such as NATO (European Council of 25 March 2004 Strategic Objective 5.1, doc. 7906/04)</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protection Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Cion address this issue on its Communication on preparedness and consequence management in the fight against terrorism (COM (2004) 701 final) of 20.10.2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 United Nations</td>
<td>Council(PSC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cion is ready to sign, with the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), an exchange of letters concerning their cooperation in the framework of disaster response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperation with the USA will be examined in the framework of the Dromoland EU-US declaration on combating terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.3 Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discussions are being undertaken with Russia on civil protection cooperation, in the framework of the establishment of the EU-Russia road-map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.4 NATO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See also action 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.5 WHO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cion participates in: work on consequence management guidance, revision of the International Health Regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.6 G7 Group of countries + Mexico + Commission work on the Global Health Security Initiative (risk communication and management including exercises for evaluation of smallpox plans, laboratory cooperation, patient isolation techniques, preventing and mitigating the consequences of chemical agent and radiological agent attacks and surveillance methods).</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 Act in solidarity in case of attack against EU-citizens abroad (European Council of 17-18 June 2004, para 19)</td>
<td>Member States and Presidency</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>MS and Presidency will ensure that the civil protection services of the Member States will, when operating in a third country - render assistance to all EU-citizens, - assist the consular authorities of the Member, States upon a request from the relevant authorities and - cooperate with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8 Ensure full implementation of the EU Health Security Strategy and CBRN programmes</td>
<td>Council/Commission/Member States</td>
<td></td>
<td>The 2002 CBRN-programme will be replaced by the 2004 Solidarity Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8.1 Update the December 2003 implementation report on the 2002 CBRN Programme (16285/03)</td>
<td>Council/EU Coordinator/Commission</td>
<td>end 2004</td>
<td>The 2004 solidarity programme [will] contain a report on the implementation of the 2002 CBRN-Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadlines</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Ensure that support and assistance is provided to the victims of terrorist crimes, and protect minority communities who may be at risk of a backlash in the event of a major attack</td>
<td>JHA Council</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued monitoring by the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia of racial violence and discrimination with particular focus on Muslim communities following the terrorist attack in Madrid of 11 March 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 The European Council endorses the proposal of the European Parliament to declare March 11 a European day commemorating the victims of terrorism</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>[PM]</td>
<td>Commission will launch a call for proposals for pilot projects supporting victims of terrorism, including actions to commemorate the first ‘victims of terrorism day’. Commission is in the final stage of the evaluation process of the call for proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadline</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 6: To address the factors which contribute to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Identify factors which contribute to recruitment to terrorism, both within the EU and internationally, and develop a long-term strategy to address these</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Finalise report on recruitment to terrorism including the possible adoption of an agreed set of recommendations</td>
<td>GAERC/JHA Council/ PSC/CATS/COTER/ TWP</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>Develop a coordinated long-term strategy, based on the initial report at 6.1.1, both within the EU and internationally, to address the factors which contribute to recruitment into Terrorism</td>
<td>COUNCIL/EU Coordinator/MS</td>
<td>December 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Conduct more detailed studies, including academic studies, of recruitment to terrorism in specific contexts such as in prisons, in schools, in universities or in mosques; studies in to the role of the media, including the internet, in radicalisation or in promoting support or sympathy for terrorists; an exploration of links with work in complementary areas such as work on promoting cohesive communities or on the integration of minorities, including any such work being undertaken by first pillar EU Working groups</td>
<td>CATS/COTER/ EU Coordinator</td>
<td>December 2005 – December 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Continue to investigate the links between extreme religious or political beliefs, as well as socio-economic and other factors, and support for terrorism, building on work already undertaken in this area, and identify appropriate response measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadline</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Make more efficient use of relevant external assistance programmes to address factors which can contribute to the support for terrorism, including in particular support for good governance and the rule of law</td>
<td>EU Coordinator/MS/Commission/Council Secretariat</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Promotion of cooperation in good governance between Europe and the Arab world though dialogue, with participation of governments and the wider civil society of Arab states, including non-violent Islamist parties</td>
<td>Council Secretariat/Commission/EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Develop and implement a strategy to promote cross-cultural and inter-religious understanding between Europe and the Islamic World</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1</td>
<td>Put in place funding for journalist training programmes and, regional language broadcasts of European television and radio news and other initiative in Middle Eastern and North African countries</td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.2</td>
<td>Promote better understanding of aspects of Islamic culture within Europe, in conjunction with leaders of religious communities</td>
<td>Commission/MS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.3</td>
<td>Continue to make use of existing information sources in developing strategy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Objective 7: To Target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure/Action</th>
<th>Competent Body</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Status/Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Expand the role of the SitCen in the carrying out of threat assessments [to enable working groups to focus on the development of policy]</td>
<td>SitCen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Develop capacities to analyse and evaluate third country activities in counter-terrorism</td>
<td>Council/HR/ EU Coordinator/ Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>New system in place. First SitCen assessments to COTER in November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1 Task SitCen with the compilation of Country Threat Assessments to be used by Second and Third Pillar formations in the development of policy</td>
<td>COTER/PSC CATS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2 Deploy and further develop technical capacity for monitoring and analysing open source information relevant to third country activities in counter-terrorism</td>
<td>SitCen/MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Develop and implement technical assistance strategies to enhance the counter-terrorist capacity of priority countries, in coordination with other international organisations and Donor states</td>
<td>MS/Commission/ COTER/EU Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td>The document by the SG/HR in association with the Presidency on integrating the fight against terrorism into EU external relations policy suggests concrete steps to enhance EU effectiveness in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.1 Enhance coordination between Member States and the Commission on existing technical assistance projects</td>
<td>MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>COTER inventory should be revised and updated. MS and Commission should consider designating contact points for counter-terrorism in their Missions on the ground, especially in the COTER priority countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.2 Identify approximately 10 partner countries for Technical Assistance</td>
<td>COTER/EU Coordinator</td>
<td>July 2004</td>
<td>COTER has identified 7 priority countries where counter-terrorism capacity needs to be enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.3 Conduct a review of selected Community and bilateral assistance projects with the aim of sharing best practice/lessons learned on counter-terrorism assistance</td>
<td>Commission/COTER</td>
<td>December 2004</td>
<td>Work to continue in 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.4 Develop and implement technical assistance programmes, aimed at capacity building in the field of counter terrorism, in coordination with UN agencies and other organisations as appropriate</td>
<td>MS/Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>MS and COM should regularly update COTER and the UNCTC on CT projects under way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure/Action</td>
<td>Competent Body</td>
<td>Deadline</td>
<td>Status/Observations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.4</strong> Ensure that specific counter-terrorism issues, including effective counter-terrorism clauses in all agreements reflecting the priorities of the revised Plan of Action are a key element of EU relations at all levels with priority countries</td>
<td>Council/Centre</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Standard clause already exists, dating from April 2002. A comprehensive Joint Report by the EU Coordinator and the Commission on CT clauses, including an overview of where the clause has already been included, which negotiations are underway and which agreements are coming up in the next couple of years where such clauses should be added, has been submitted to the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.4.1</strong> Implement suggestions contained in the Joint Report on clauses submitted to the Council</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>See also Objective 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.5</strong> Mainstream counter-terrorist objectives into the work of the geographical working groups and external assistance programmes</td>
<td>Coreper/PSC Council Secretariat/CION</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Commission is already working on mainstreaming within external assistance programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.5.1</strong> Each geographic working group to submit report on counter-terrorist elements of its work programme once per Presidency</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.6</strong> To target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced</td>
<td>Council/EU Coordinator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>NB The emphasis here is also on countries having the capacity, but lacking the commitment, to combat terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.6.1</strong> Develop focussed action plans for each identified countries</td>
<td>COTER/Commission/ EU Coordinator</td>
<td>June 2005</td>
<td>The EU Coordinator and the Presidency started consultations with priority countries selected by COTER with the aim of drawing up an initial inventory of their needs. Action plans will be prepared on the basis of feedback from these missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.6.2</strong> Report on Progress on the priority countries to European Council</td>
<td>Council / EU Coordinator</td>
<td>June 2005</td>
<td>If appropriate, this could be contained in an overall report on Counter Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary of Terms</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ASEAN</strong></td>
<td>Association of South East Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AU</strong></td>
<td>African Union</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CATS</strong></td>
<td>Comité de l'article trente-six - Article 36 Committee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CBRN</strong></td>
<td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CCWG</strong></td>
<td>Customs Cooperation Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CFSP</strong></td>
<td>Common Foreign &amp; Security Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CODEXTER</strong></td>
<td>Council of Europe Working Group Experts on Terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COM</strong></td>
<td>Commission</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COREPER</strong></td>
<td>Committee of Permanent Representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COTER</strong></td>
<td>CFSP Working Group on Terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EAW</strong></td>
<td>European Arrest Warrant</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EJN</strong></td>
<td>European Judicial Network</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IMO</strong></td>
<td>International Maritime Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JHA Council</strong></td>
<td>Justice Home Affairs Council</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JIT</strong></td>
<td>Joint Investigations Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MDG</strong></td>
<td>Multidisciplinary Group on Organised Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MS</strong></td>
<td>Member States</td>
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<td><strong>PCTF</strong></td>
<td>Police Chiefs’ Task Force</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PSC</strong></td>
<td>Political &amp; Security Committee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SCIFCA</strong></td>
<td>Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers &amp; Asylum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SCLWG</strong></td>
<td>Substantive Criminal Law Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIS</strong></td>
<td>Schengen Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SitCen</strong></td>
<td>Joint Situation Centre’s</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TWP</strong></td>
<td>Terrorism Working Party (JHA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNCTC</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESDP</td>
<td>European Security and Defence Policy</td>
<td>UNGA</td>
<td>United Nations General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>European Security Strategy</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs &amp; Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAERC</td>
<td>General Affairs and External Relations Council</td>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>Gulf Co-operation Council</td>
<td>VIS</td>
<td>Visa Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>Virtual Private Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organisation</td>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of the legislative Instruments listed in the Declaration on terrorism  
of the European Council of 25 March 2004 – state as on 17 November 2004

| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | HU | LV | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

1. Instruments of the European Union


| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | HU | LV | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y   | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  |

b) Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on Joint Investigation Teams (initial deadline for old Member States: 1 January 2003; for new Member States: date of accession; deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: June 2004)

| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | HU | LV | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y   | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | c o | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | o  | y  |

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1. y = in case of a Framework Decision: implementation completed, legislation has entered into force; - = implementation not completed; c = implementation completed, legislation has not entered into force; p = implemented in part; in case the Commission has already submitted a report on the implementation of an instrument (by the old Member States), the report is taken account of;

2. y = in case of a Convention or a Protocol: notified the General Secretariat of the Council that the Member State has ratified the instrument; - = no notification;

3. o = Member State has informed General Secretariat of the Council that the instrument has been implemented, but legislation has not been sent to the Council Secretariat;

4. The Czech legislation to implement the FD on the EAW entered into force on 1 November 2004. However, CZ has indicated that it is not able to apply its national laws until CZ has notified the Council of Europe, in accordance with Article 28 of the European Convention on Extradition, that the application of this Convention is excluded in relations to other EU Member States. IT has indicated that the first reading of its draft legislation to implement the FD on the EAW was completed on 12 May 2004. The draft legislation is currently under discussion in the Senate. It is likely that the Senate will propose amendments to the draft legislation. In that case the draft legislation will have to be sent back to the Chamber of Deputies. IT hopes that its parliamentary procedure will be completed by the end of the year 2004.

5. BE has indicated that its draft legislation to implement the FD on Joint Investigation Teams is currently pending before its Parliament.

6. CY has indicated that its draft legislation to implement the FD on Joint Investigation Teams is currently pending before the House of Representatives.
c) Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on Combating Terrorism (initial deadline for old Member States: 31 December 2002; for new Member States: date of accession; deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: June 2004)

On 8 June 2004 the Commission submitted a report on the implementation of the FD on Combating Terrorism by the 15 old Member States (doc. 10528/04 DROIPEN 28 CATS 30 + ADD 1 issued on 15 June 2004). According to this report, only FIN, FR and PT appear to have fulfilled entirely the obligations emerging from the FD on Combating Terrorism except Article 9(2) of the FD. The latter provision appears to have been incorporated, according to the aforementioned report, by none of the Member States. This report is the basis for a note from the Presidency to the Council (doc. 11687/2/04 DROIPEN 40 REV 2). The legislation of the 10 new Member States as well as further progress in implementing this Framework Decision and additional information provided for by the old Member States will be examined in a second report from the Commission (to be submitted to the Council by 30 June 2005). According to the aforementioned report from the Commission (doc. 10528/04 DROIPEN 28 CATS 30 + ADD 1), AT did not entirely comply with the Framework Decision at the time of the drafting of the report. Since then, AT has introduced further legislative procedures so as to enact supplementary legislation.

Sweden has provided supplementary information concerning the Swedish implementation of the FD on Combating Terrorism.

LV has informed the General Secretariat of the Council that it has implemented the FD on Combating Terrorism apart from the provisions on liability of legal persons.

d) Framework Decision of 26 June 2001 on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime (initial deadline for old Member States: 31 December 2002; for new Member States: date of accession; deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: June 2004)

According to the aforementioned report from the Commission (doc. 10528/04 DROIPEN 28 CATS 30 + ADD 1), AT did not entirely comply with the Framework Decision at the time of the drafting of the report. Since then, AT has notified the COM and the GSC of legislation that was enacted in order to comply with the Framework Decision.

According to the aforementioned report from the Commission (doc. 9251/04 DROIPEN 14), ES did not entirely comply with Articles 1 and 3 of the Framework Decision at the time of the drafting of the report. Since then, ES has enacted new legislation in order to transpose the Framework Decision. These provisions have already entered into force and will be applied to offences committed after 1 October 2004.

According to the aforementioned report from the Commission (doc. 9251/04 DROIPEN 14), IT did not inform on provisions implementing Article 2 of the Framework Decision. Thus, it is taken that IT complies only in part with the Framework Decision.

According to the aforementioned report from the Commission (doc. 9251/04 DROIPEN 14), PT did not entirely comply with the Framework Decision at the time of the drafting of the report. Since then, PT has enacted new legislation in order to transpose the Framework Decision.
### Decision of 28 February 2002 establishing Eurojust

| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | EU | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| y  | y  | y  | y  | -  | y   | y  | -  | -  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | y  | y  |

(initial deadline: 6 September 2003; deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: June 2004)

- The information refers to the question whether Member States have enacted legislation or take the view that they comply with the Council Decision on the basis of existing provisions (=y) or not (= -).

As to the appointment of national members of Eurojust, all (old and new) Member States have notified the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU of their decisions. On 6 July 2004 the Commission submitted a report on the legal transposition of the Council Decision setting up Eurojust by the 15 old Member States (doc. 11280/04 EUROJUST 66 + ADD 1). According to this report from the Commission, FIN, UK, IE, GR, SE and DK still had to bring, at the time of the drafting of the report, their national legislation into conformity with the Eurojust Decision.

### Decision of 19 December 2002 on the implementation of specific measures for police and judicial cooperation to combat terrorism

| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | EU | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y   | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  | y  |

(deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: June 2004)

- According to information received from SE, the MLA Convention has been implemented to a large extent. So far, the General Secretariat of the Council has not been notified thereof.

### Convention of 29 May 2000 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union

| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | EU | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| -  | -  | -  | y  | y  | y   | y  | y  | -  | -  | y  | y  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | -  | y  | y  | y  |

(deadline set by the Declaration of the European Council: December 2004)

- PL has indicated that the legislation to implement the 2000 Convention on MLA and the 2001 Protocol thereto were awaiting signature by the President. The ratification instrument can only be signed by the President after Poland has received an authentic text of the Convention and the Protocol in Polish.

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1. The information refers to the question whether Member States have enacted legislation or take the view that they comply with the Council Decision on the basis of existing provisions (=y) or not (= -).

2. Designation of a Eurojust national correspondent for terrorism matters by each Member State.

3. According to information received from SE, the MLA Convention has been implemented to a large extent. So far, the General Secretariat of the Council has not been notified thereof.

4. CY has indicated that the 2000 Convention on MLA and the 2001 Protocol thereto have been implemented into national law. So far, the General Secretariat of the Council has not been notified thereof, accordingly.

5. PL has indicated that the legislation to implement the 2000 Convention on MLA and the 2001 Protocol thereto were awaiting signature by the President. The ratification instrument can only be signed by the President after Poland has received an authentic text of the Convention and the Protocol in Polish.


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1 EE has indicated that it intends to ratify the Europol Convention and the Protocols thereto by the end of 2004 at latest.
2 AT has indicated that its legislation to implement the FD on the execution of orders freezing property or evidence was published in the Austrian Official Journal on 30 April 2004. According to this law, it will enter into force on 2 August 2005. However, it is envisaged to put it into force by December 2004.
3 LV has indicated that legislation to implement the FD on the execution of orders freezing property or evidence is currently being reviewed and prepared by the Latvian Parliament for 3rd and final reading.
| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | HU | LV | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

2. **INSTRUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

a) **Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

b) **Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 16 December 1970**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

c) **Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

d) **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of 14 December 1973**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

e) **International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 17 December 1979**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

f) **Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 3 March 1980**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

g) **Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 24 February 1988**

| r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

h) **Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988**

| r | s | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |

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1 = ratification (or accession or succession); s = signature (without ratification);
| AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FIN | FR | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | PT | SE | UK | CY | CZ | EE | HU | LV | LT | MT | PL | SI | SK |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |


l) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999