NOTE

from: the General Secretariat of the Council

to: the Article 36 Committee and the Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum


1. On 22 January 2003, Chairmen of the Article 36 Committee and the Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum, assisted by the General Secretariat of the Council, and the Commission met with representatives from the US Ministry of Justice and the State Department. A list of participants as well as the agenda of the meeting are appended.

2. INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAMME OF THE GREEK PRESIDENCY AND ON THE MULTIYEAR PROGRAMME ON EXTERNAL RELATIONS IN THE JHA FIELD

The Presidency introduced and handed over the External Relations programme of the Greek Presidency (5333/03). A possible Justice and Home Affairs ministerial meeting was mentioned on the occasion of the signature of the MLA/extradition EU/US agreement. The US side welcomed the programme.
3. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Integrating migration issues in the European Union’s relations with third countries

Debrief on the Commission’s Communication

The Commission presented its communication to the Council and the European Parliament: Integrating migration issues in the European Union's relations with third countries (15284/02).

4. BORDER CONTROLS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

4.1. Cooperation in the context of SCIFA (12.04.02) conclusions

Identifying areas for further activities

The Presidency welcomed the efforts made by the Danish Presidency which have strengthened the cooperation between the EU and the US in the fields of border control and migration management.

It recalled the importance the EU attaches to the combating of illegal immigration and the strengthening of border controls which are, in line with the Seville conclusions, high priority issues.
US side asked whether the new architecture for the Schengen Information System (SIS II) as well as the Visa Information System (VIS) would allow third states to get access to the information stored in the system or, at least, to query the system on particular individuals. The Commission indicated that the SIS has been conceived as a flanking measure for the lifting of internal borders control within the EU and that only the Member States which shared that objective could be connected to it and get access to the information related to migration. Things are getting slightly different with the law enforcement information of the SIS after the accession of the UK and IRL to the third Pillar part of the Schengen acquis. The Commission proposed that the US put their detailed questions with regard to the SIS on paper. This paper could serve as a basis for a further dialogue, possibly by means of an experts’ meeting.

5. COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

DELETED
5.2. Critical infrastructure protection [experts meeting to look at the Europol report on the measures taken by MS to protect critical infrastructures]

DELETED The Commission responded that part of these issues falls beyond the limit of Justice and Home Affairs. Physical CIP was primarily the responsibility of Member States, the Council and the Commission playing only a coordinating role. The Commission also indicated that the draft proposal for the EU Cyber-security Task Force would hopefully be adopted by the Commission by the end of January.

5.3. Technical assistance to third countries [presentation by Cion]

DELETED The Commission referred to the July GAC Conclusions which had called for the identification of specific actions to assist third countries in implementing their commitments under UNSCR 1373, and the identification of a small number of countries where pilot projects could be launched. As to the latter, missions to Indonesia and the Philippines had been carried out and a mission to Pakistan would soon take place. Preliminary results of the two completed missions pointed to EU assistance in areas such as support to combat financing of terrorism, strengthening law enforcement capacities and the development of integrated border management policies. Commission reconfirmed its resolve to work closely with the UN’s CTC and mentioned in this respect the planned special meeting on 7 March between the CTC and regional organisations.
6. COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG-TRAFFICKING – PREPARATION OF THE FORTHCOMING MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL PLAN FOR ACTION ON DRUGS IN APRIL 2003 IN VIENNA

The EU side indicated that it actively takes part in the preparation of the ministerial meeting especially in Vienna, where the European Union Member States, the Commission and the United States are members of the same group (WEOG). The Horizontal Working Party on Drugs has discussed twice the ministerial meeting. The position of the European Union has not yet been agreed. But the attitude of the European Union will be guided by its own report on the mid-term evaluation of its 2000-2004 Action Plan that was presented to the meeting of the European Council of Copenhague. The report stresses that future EU actions should be evidence based and guided by increased application of target dates, defined responsibilities and measurable success criteria. EU actions against drugs should be focused and based upon proactivity, continuity, coherence and efficiency. Heroin, cocaine and crack cocaine should remain at the center of European efforts to combat drugs.

7. JUDICIAL COOPERATION

7.1. NEGOTIATIONS ON EXTRADITION/MLA AGREEMENT

The Presidency indicated that it aimed at finalising negotiation at the January session in Athens, arriving at political agreement in the February Council and having signature by the end of the Greek Presidency. It indicated that some provisions have to be fine-tuned after receiving the last comments from Member States. Treaty law questions (exact nature of this agreement under Article 24 TEU - relationship to present and future bilateral treaties) was discussed in Coreper on 22 January. EU side recalled that it was agreed between the US and the DK Presidency that there should be further confidence building measures between EU and US in order to further the understanding of each other's legal system.
This question has especially sprung up in the context of the assessment of the probable cause requirement in extradition proceedings in the United States of America. A first meeting between US authorities and EU judicial authorities has already taken place in Denmark in the beginning of December 2002. The Greek Presidency is willing to further such contacts and is willing to look at any suggestions in this field.

7.2. Next steps in developing a G-8/EU database on child exploitation

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the commitment to combat child pornography on the Internet, that has also been referred to in the conclusions of the Gothenburg EU-US Summit of June 2001 has been fruitful so far. The Final report of a Feasibility Study had just been received by all sides and would be further discussed at the next meeting of the G8 Lyon Group in Paris in February. Commission said that it would shortly present the results of the Study to Member States.

7.3. Further steps to be taken for EU-US cooperation on Eurojust

DELETED
Coordination meetings were focused on specific cases and for some of them took place on the countries where the main investigations have been carried out. The development of new investigations which will be reported during the next strategic meeting on terrorism will give the opportunity to make new progress on this issue. 

8. EXPLORE POSSIBLE VENUES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN EU AND US IN DEALING WITH ORGANISED CRIME IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: FOLLOW-UP TO THE OUTCOME OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON ORGANISED CRIME IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

The Presidency informed the US side of the priority given to combat organised crime in the Western Balkans. It intends to focus on specific JHA issues of significance to the region, by following up on the London Conference on organised crime in SE Europe (25 November 2002) and the declaration made by the SG/HR by implementing existing measures or adopting new initiatives on Justice and Home Affairs issues in the area. It will explore ways to address the issues of return of refugees, of border controls, of drugs. Commission explained about the EU approach to fighting organised crime in the Western Balkans and the need to follow up consistently.

9. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN EU AND US REGARDING ORGANISED CRIME IN EASTERN EUROPE

On organised crime and Russia, the Presidency indicated its willingness to continue the efforts made in the past years, actually since it was decided in 2001 to concentrate on a limited number of topics related to organised crime, like trafficking in women, stolen cars, drugs and money laundering.
The Commission has supported financially several projects in this respect and generally explained about EU’s instruments and efforts to fight organised crime. It recalled the EU and US are engaged together in a project aiming at combating trafficking in women, attracted to the West by false promises of legal work. 

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AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Information on the programme of the Greek Presidency and on the multiannual programme on external relations in the JHA field. (DELETED)

3. Migration and Development (DELETED)

4. Border controls and travel documents
   4.1. Cooperation in the context of SCIFA (12.04.02) conclusions (DELETED)

5. Cooperation in the fight against terrorism
   5.1. (DELETED)
   5.2. Critical infrastructure protection (DELETED)
   5.3. Technical assistance to third countries (DELETED)


7. Judicial Cooperation
   7.1. Negotiations on extradition/mla agreement (DELETED)

   7.2. Next steps in developing a G-8/EU database on child exploitation (DELETED)
   7.3. Further steps to be taken for EU-US cooperation on Eurojust (DELETED).

8. Explore possible venues of cooperation between EU and US in dealing with organised crime in the Western Balkans: follow-up to the outcome of the London Conference on organised crime in the Western Balkans. (DELETED)

9. Exchange of views between EU and US regarding organised crime in Eastern Europe (DELETED)

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