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LIMITE

**COSI 82
FRONT 181
ASIM 39
DAPIX 156
ENFOPOL 198
CT 39
SIRIS 67
DATAPROTECT 79
VISA 144
FAUXDOC 20
COPEN 115
JAI 366**

NOTE

From:	Presidency
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	13554/1/16 REV 1, 7483/17, 6698/17, 8255/17
Subject:	Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area: - State of play of its implementation (second implementation report)

The Council at its meeting of 9-10 June 2016 endorsed the Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area (9368/1/16 REV 1). It aims to contribute to tackling migratory, terrorist and crime-related challenges by enhancing information exchange and information management by implementing specific, practical short- and medium-term actions and long-term orientations.

The first implementation report of the Roadmap was presented to the Council at its meeting on 18 November 2016 (13554/1/16 REV 1).

As tasked by the Council, the Maltese Presidency is continuing the implementation of the Roadmap, and has therefore prepared the second implementation report. It is based on the following Chapter-by-Chapter progress reports:

- the implementation of Actions 1-16 of Chapter 2 of the Roadmap regarding information management and exchange in the area of law enforcement, including judicial cooperation in criminal matters and of Actions 37-40 of Chapter 3, was presented to the Working Party on Information Exchange and Data Protection (DAPIX) at its meeting on 4 April 2017 (7483/17). The implementation column in relation to Action 40 was revised to take account of delegations' comments at the meeting (the revised part is underlined). Actions 4(B) and 6(A) were presented to the Law Enforcement Working Party (LEWP) at its meeting on 21 April 2017. The implementation column in relation to Actions 1, 2, 4(A) and 5 were revised in order to reflect that the final report of the High Level Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability (HLEG) has been issued in the meantime (8434/17) (the changes are underlined);
- the implementation report regarding certain Actions of Chapter 3, regarding the strengthening of the collection, checking and connection of information for the detection of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism-related activity and their travel movements, was presented at the joint meeting of the Terrorism Working Party (TWP) and the Working Party for Schengen Matters (SIS/SIRENE) on 15 March 2017 (6698/17); and
- the implementation report on Chapter 4 (Actions 41-50) regarding border management and migration, was presented at the SCIFA meeting on 25 April 2017 (8255/17). Actions 44 and 45 were revised to take account of additional information by the Commission Services and the written suggestions made by one delegation. The implementation column in relation to Actions 41 and 50 was also revised in order to reflect that the final HLEG report has been issued in the meantime.

Following the final report by the HLEG, the Roadmap may be reviewed or updated in order to refer to the outcome of the HLEG.

COSI is invited to take note of this report so that the Permanent representatives Committee can be asked to submit it to the Council with a view to taking note of it.

ROADMAP TO ENHANCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT INCLUDING INTEROPERABILITY SOLUTIONS IN THE JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS AREA

CHAPTER 2: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND EXCHANGE IN THE AREA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INCLUDING JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

Theme 1 Information-centred approach to Law Enforcement

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
1	Identify - operational and legal obstacles in order to improve the availability of information and the subsequent follow up	Undertake a gap and needs analysis among Member States law enforcement authorities and including public prosecution, EU JHA agencies and customs authorities from a legal, operational, behavioural and (IT) system/technical point of view on the availability of information in existing and pursued EU information instruments to identify redundancies and blind spots. This analysis should include an in-depth evaluation of the factual operational and legal obstacles (including the way principles are applied) and challenges in order to improve the follow-up to information exchange in law enforcement and criminal justice systems and to look at possible bridges with border management systems.	Commission (High Level Expert Group) Member States	Europol Eurojust Frontex eu-LISA FRA	2017	COSI	The High-Level Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability (HLEG), in place since 20 June 2016, <u>aimed</u> to identify and address shortcomings and information and knowledge gaps, caused by the complexity and fragmentation of information systems at European level or for other reasons. <u>Its final report including the recommendations on the way forward is set out in 8434/17.</u>

2	Enhance data / information quality	<p>A) Within the relevant governing body/working party propose, discuss and agree on a common set of standards (law enforcement, authorities, public prosecution) (inserting and querying data) regarding the quality of data / information</p> <p>B) eu-LISA to develop a central monitoring capacity for data quality.</p> <p>C) Disseminate data quality standards with the help of joint manuals, best practices and expertise among Member States; eu-LISA to share expertise regarding the central monitoring capacity for data quality with Member States and other EU JHA agencies while fully taking into account the prerogatives of Member States and other EU JHA agencies to determine their quality of information monitoring.</p>	<p>Member States</p> <p>Europol, Eurojust, Frontex, eu-LISA</p>	COM	<p>A&C) 2018</p> <p>B) 2018/2019 or earlier depending on need for legal changes to the mandate of eu-LISA</p>	<p>DAPIX WP</p> <p>COPEN WP</p> <p>SIS/</p> <p>SIRENE WP</p> <p>Governing Bodies EU agencies</p>	<p>Actions 2(A) and 2(C) are taken forward in the framework of IMS action 4¹.</p> <p>DAPIX agreed on eu-LISA's action plan on addressing data quality (13301/1/16 REV 1). The state of implementation is set out in 6249/17.</p> <p><u>In the final HLEG report, a number of recommendations in relation to data quality were made (see 8434/17).</u></p> <p>As regards Action 2(B), the Commission has foreseen to present a proposal regarding the amendment of eu-LISA mandate by the end of June 2017, where the central monitoring capacity for data quality could possibly be addressed.</p>
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¹ The 5th Action List of the renewed Information Management Strategy (IMS) is set out in 5307/17.

3	Full compliance with data protection and data security requirements	<p>A) Analyse, develop and promote privacy-by-design solutions</p> <p>B) Share experiences, practices and insights with a view to implementing the EU data protection package</p>	<p>Member States</p> <p>Commission</p> <p>eu-LISA</p>	<p>Europol, Eurojust, Frontex,</p>	<p>2017/2018 legally and 2018 -2020 operational processes, awareness.</p>	<p>DAPIX WP</p>	<p>Action 3(A): The HLEG in its activities was guided by a general consideration that a modular approach should be pursued, making full use of technological developments and building on the principles of privacy by design.</p> <p><i>Member States are invited to consider whether this topic could be subject of further discussions in DAPIX.</i></p> <p>Action 3(B): the Data Protection Regulation will apply from 25 May 2018, and as regards the Police Directive, Member States have to transpose it into their national law by 6 May 2018.</p> <p>On 10 January 2017, the Commission submitted proposals for a new the Data Protection Regulation for EU institutions (5034/17) and the ePrivacy Regulation (5358/17).</p>
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Theme 2 Practitioner centred approach to information management and information exchange

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
4	Pursue interoperability solutions, creating but not necessarily ending with a one-stop-shop information solutions at national and European level through single interface solutions for Member States in view of feeding and searching national, European (e.g. SIS) and international (e.g. Interpol) information systems	<p>a) Provide standardised operational requirements - such as minimum requirements for a user-friendly interface providing standardised structures for data, efficiency and operational gains - enabling tailor-made national solutions and respecting access rights; and provide best practices of solutions (an example of a solutions for access to Interpol's and national systems: Interpol's FIND and MIND² solutions, and an example to search Europol's EIS, the index of AWF and national systems: the Europol supported pilot project QUEST).</p> <p>B) Study the best practices in Member States for providing real-time mobile access for practitioners to certain information sources, generation of location-aware signals and alerts and capabilities to provide real-time information, including live audio and video</p>	eu-LISA Member States Commission	Europol Eurojust Frontex Interpol	A&B) 2018 following gap analysis action 1	DAPIX WP Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability	<p>Action 4(A): the HLEG report includes a <u>recommendation to create</u> a Single Search Portal to allow national law enforcement and border authorities to search existing EU databases and information systems simultaneously (see 8434/17).</p> <p>As announced by the Commission in the Fourth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union³, the Commission will rapidly follow up on the option to create a Single Search Portal and, together with eu-LISA will start its work on a portal capable of searching in parallel all relevant existing EU systems. A related study should be ready by June 2017, as a basis for designing and testing a prototype of the portal before the end of the year. The Commission considers that in parallel Europol should continue its work on a system interface (QUEST) that will enable Member States' frontline officers when they are consulting their own national systems to consult automatically Europol's databases simultaneously.</p>

² Fixed Interpol Networked Database (FIND) and the Mobile Interpol Networked Database (MIND), aim to facilitate simultaneous searches in the Interpol systems and in national systems (including NSIS).

³ 5775/17

							<p>Action 4(B): based on the information provided by the ENLETS Mobile group (European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services, incorporating former EU Mobile identification interoperability group - e-Mobidig) in the first Roadmap implementation report, <u>and following the LEWP meeting on 21 April 2017</u>, this group <u>was</u> invited by the LEWP to study best practices in relation to mobile solutions for practitioners, in cooperation with Europol and eu-LISA.</p>
5	Further develop the Universal Messaging Format (UMF)	<p>Further develop the Universal Messaging Format</p> <p>The further development of the format should take into account structures and developments of existing information systems such as SIS, while further development of those systems should take into account the UMF.</p>	<p>Member States</p> <p>Europol</p> <p>Frontex</p> <p>eu-LISA</p> <p>Interpol</p>	Commission	Ongoing ((...)UMF3 project)	DAPIX WP	<p>This Action is taken forward as IMS action 5.</p> <p>According to 6454/17, all pilot systems are planned to go live by Q4 2017.</p> <p>The HLEG report also made a <u>number of recommendations in relation to UMF (8434/17)</u>.</p> <p>Pending the output of the study on the potential use of UMF for the European Search Portal, eu-LISA will consider the use of UMF to develop a National Uniform Interface (NUI) for the EES and ETIAS to the extent reasonable and appropriate.</p>

6	<p>Increase the trust among and expertise of practitioners at various and between various levels including understanding of each other's practices and backgrounds.</p>	<p>A) (Further) develop national training and awareness raising programmes for law enforcement and public prosecution, including joint training, in cooperation with relevant EU agencies, taking into account all existing channels and tools with their purposes, conditions and benefits.</p> <p>B) Develop cross-border exchange programmes with various categories of practitioners from various levels.</p> <p>The primary focus should lie on the integrated use of those tools while national legal, operational and technical differences should be fully taken into account. An important starting point is the Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange as a tool for SPOC personnel⁴. The manual was adopted in 2015 and is regularly updated.⁵</p> <p>Practitioners including from SPOCs, PCCC's and other should be involved in developing and applying the mentioned programmes.</p>	<p>Member States</p> <p>Cepol</p> <p>EJN</p> <p>eu-LISA</p> <p>SIRENE Bureaux</p>	<p>Europol</p> <p>Eurojust</p> <p>Commission</p> <p>Interpol</p>	Ongoing	<p>DAPIX WP</p> <p>LEWP</p> <p>CCWP</p>	<p>Action 6(A): In the preparation of the first implementation report, out of 21 delegations which provided contributions on the implementation of this Action at national level, 19 referred to various forms of ongoing training activities in relation to international police and judicial cooperation.</p> <p>One Member State replied that its new dedicated Academy will develop relevant national training, another Member State said such training programmes were not yet available.</p> <p><i>Member States that have not yet developed such national training and awareness raising programmes, at the LEWP meeting on 21 April 2017 were invited to build on the practice of other Member States and consider developing such programmes in consultation with CEPOL and taking into consideration the requirements of the law enforcement training scheme and keeping DAPIX and the LEWP informed of the progress made on the development of such programmes.</i></p> <p>Action 6(B): In 2016, 492 officers participated in the CEPOL Exchange Programme. CEPOL plans that 450 officers will participate in its exchange programme in 2017 addressing various categories of practitioners from various levels.</p> <p><i>(See also Action 7(B))</i></p>
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⁴ see action 7

⁵ 6704/16

7	Cross border law enforcement cooperation	<p>A) Fully introduce Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) for cross-border law enforcement information exchange in all Member States - including 24/7 availability in relation to Article 7 of the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism - based on the guidelines 10492/14 and the SPOC Guidelines for international law enforcement information exchange 6721/14.</p> <p>B) In accordance with the Information Management Strategy action develop training and exchange programmes for SPOC personnel.</p> <p>C) Study the feasibility of Computer Aided Translation to reduce both the information exchange lag and the burden on the staff in SPOCs.</p> <p>D) Develop/introduce effective case management and workflow solutions specifically for SPOCs with a view to mutual legal assistance cooperation.</p> <p>Such solutions require tailor-made elements to fulfil national demands and this initiative should only provide assistance. Hence using (specific) solutions cannot be binding.</p> <p>E) Consider the establishment of common platform (Working Party within the Council or Support group to DAPIX) in order to carry out regular meetings between the Heads of SPOC to discuss up-to-date issues.</p>	Member States Cepol	Europol Eurojust European Commission (OLAF, DG TAXUD) eu-LISA	<p>A) Ongoing – completion in 2018</p> <p>B) Ongoing – completion in 2018</p> <p>C) 2018</p> <p>D) Ongoing,</p> <p>E) 2018</p>	DAPIX WP COPEN WP LEWP	<p>Action 7(A): the implementation of SPOCs in Member States should be pursued in accordance with the guidelines in 10492/14 - to be completed in 2018.</p> <p>Action 7(B) is taken forward in the framework of the IMS action 1. The kick-off meeting is expected to take place in April 2017.</p> <p>CEPOL will offer a specific residential activity "SPOC-one stop shop" (training course No 67/2017) in October 2017 in Hungary for SPOC personnel (operators).The CEPOL exchange programme fully supports the exchange of SPOC personnel giving the opportunity to combine training with the ability to identify good practice within the network.</p> <p><i>Member States are invited to encourage their staff in the SPOCs to take part in CEPOL exchange programme.</i></p> <p>Actions 7(C) and Action 7(D) should be taken forward in the framework of the IMS action 8 - to be defined.</p> <p>As regards Action 7(E), discussions on how to carry out Head of SPOC meetings, either within or outside of Council structures, are ongoing in DAPIX.</p>
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8	Enhance bilateral law enforcement information exchange	Strengthen Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs) and their cooperation with SPOCs while ensuring a centralised (national or at least state level) overview and monitoring of cross-border information exchange.	Member States	Europol Frontex	Ongoing	DAPIX WP CCWP	This Action is taken forward as IMS action 7 . The latest state of play is set out in 7092/17.
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Theme 3 Optimal use of European information systems

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	<i>Implementation</i>
9	Improve the information potential of EU agencies	Increase the data supply to Europol and Eurojust as well as systematic sharing of cases as appropriate	Member States	Europol Eurojust	Ongoing	MB Europol College of Eurojust	<p>According to Europol, on 1 January 2017, the EIS contained 395,357 objects, which is a record number (annual increase of 34%). The total number of person objects stored in the EIS was 103,796 (annual increase of 20%).</p> <p>A total of 1,436,838 searches (98% by MS) were performed in the EIS in 2016. 86% of the searches in 2016 were batch searches. Compared to 2015, the total number of searches increased by 127%.</p> <p>As of October 2016, SIENA v3.0 is available, accredited to EU Confidential. 869,858 messages were exchanged in 2016 (annual increase of 19%). 70% of messages were exchanged by Member States, 11% by third parties, and 19% by Europol. 46,437 new cases were initiated in 2016 (annual increase of 16%). 87% of new cases were created by Member States, 8% by third parties, and 5% by Europol. Almost 40% of SIENA cases and up to 10% of SIENA messages are generated by PCCCs.</p> <p>Eurojust continued to monitor the flow of notifications under Article 13(5) to (7) received from Member States. In 2016, the College of Eurojust approved a new, improved version of the Article 13 form, to make it simpler for users in Member States to use. The technical implementation of the new form was successfully completed.</p>

10	Europol to fully use SIS, VIS and EURODAC	<p>A) Europol to fully use its current permission to access to SIS, VIS and EURODAC including by establishing technical effective connections; and</p> <p>B) After undertaking these steps identifying possible obstacles to batch cross-matching on these systems, and keep statistics and provide analysis of use of the above-mentioned databases in similar way as Member States are obliged to do.</p>	Europol Commission eu LISA	Member States	Ongoing, - completion action A in 2017	<p>MB Europol</p> <p>MB eu-LISA</p> <p>WG on Information Systems and Interoperability</p>	<p>Europol is improving its technical capabilities to enable a systematic cross-matching of SIS alerts against Europol data. A batch search mechanism has become operational in 2016.</p> <p>In 2016, Europol prepared business requirements for the connection to and use of VIS and EURODAC. Europol anticipates to start using these systems in the course of 2017 - 2018.</p>
11	Enhance the effectiveness of using the Schengen Information System (SIS)	<p>A) Law enforcement, border guard authorities and immigration services include when available identifiers in alerts (copy passport, digital photo, biometrics, DNA-profiles to be considered) on the basis of existing legal provisions; enable searches on fingerprints and provision of facial image feedback in the case of a hit. The workload for SIRENE Bureaux and other practitioners should be assessed when further pursuing this action including through solutions to interpret information easily.</p> <p>B) Implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) functionality in the SIS within the central as well as national system in view of its full use.</p> <p>C) Find a short term solution to allow reciprocal sharing of information between Schengen, non-Schengen States and Member States who are partially using the Schengen acquis instruments associated to Schengen, pending a permanent solution to this issue in terms of provision and access to EU information databases</p>	Member States Commission eu-LISA	Europol Eurojust Frontex SIRENE Bureaux	<p>A) Gradual ongoing process depending on national availability and possibilities.</p> <p>B) 2017 (central level) / 2018 onward (national level)</p> <p>C) 2017/2018</p>	<p>A) SIS/SIRENE WP</p> <p>B) MB eu-LISA</p> <p>SIS/VIS Committee</p> <p>C) SIS/SIRENE WP</p> <p>SIS/VIS Committee</p>	<p>Action 11(A): The use of SIS increased considerably during 2016 through the concerted action of Member States, Commission and eu-LISA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of searches in SIS have increased from over 2.8 billion (2015) to almost 4 billion (increase of 40 %); - number of hits also increased from 154 768 hits (2015) to 200 778 hits (increase of 30 %); - number of alerts issued on persons for the purpose of discreet or specific checks for national security reasons (article 36(3) of the SIS II Decision): 8 068 alerts on 1/1/2016 compared to 9 695 alerts on 1/1/2017 (increase of 20 %); - number of discreet checks alerts on persons and objects requiring immediate reporting: 5 453 alerts on 1/1/2016 compared to 6 680 alerts on 1/1/2017 (increase of 20 %). <p><i>MS are invited to continue their efforts to upload available identifiers in alerts and enable searches on fingerprints and provision of facial image feedback in the case of a hit.</i></p>

						<p>Action 11(B): AFIS functionality is provided for in Article 22(c) of the SIS II legal basis. According to eu-LISA, the plan is to implement the AFIS at central level with six piloting Member States in a first phase by mid-2017. From mid-December 2017 to end January 2018, all Member States will test the AFIS notification mechanism. AFIS will go live in early February 2018. A second phase will aim at enhancing the solution with additional requirements (e.g. enhanced response time).</p> <p>Action 11(C): According to eu-LISA, Croatia and Ireland are making preparations for establishing the connection to SIS II, Croatia being technically ready to connect and Ireland starting to develop its national system.</p> <p>No solution to allow reciprocal sharing of information between Schengen, non-Schengen States and Member States which are partially using the Schengen acquis instruments associated to Schengen is possible under the current SIS II legal basis.</p>
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12	Enhance the effectiveness of using the Schengen Information System (SIS)	<p>Revise the legal basis of the Schengen Information System taking into account the evaluation undertaken by the Commission (including new functionalities, extend the access of EU agencies while fully taking into account the information owner principle and the legal base of the agencies, facilitating access to hit information). The revision should include the provision for a long-term solution to allow the reciprocal exchange of information between Schengen, non-Schengen Member States and Member States who are partially using the instruments associated with Schengen</p> <p>Further explore and decide if MS return orders can and should be inserted in SIS.</p>	Commission Council European Parliament	eu-LISA Europol Eurojust Frontex	Ongoing: Proposal end 2016 Adoption co-legislators 2017	Schengen Working Party (SIS/SIRENE) configuration	<p>On 22 December 2016, the Commission presented three new SIS proposals: on the use of SIS in the field of police and judicial cooperation (15814/16), on the use of SIS for border checks (15813/16) and on the use of SIS for return decisions (15812/16), which address various elements of Action 12 and are currently being negotiated.</p> <p>The possible solution to allow the reciprocal exchange of information between Schengen, non-Schengen Member States and Member States which are partially using the instruments associated with Schengen, has so far not been addressed.</p> <p>Following the final report of the HLEG, the Commission is expected to propose additional amendments to the SIS legal framework.</p>
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13	Full use of Prüm possibilities to exchange fingerprints, dna and vehicle registration data	<p>A) Undertake EU pilots and if required follow-up steps to enforce connections of Member States to the Prüm network.</p> <p>B) Identify key obstacles for: i: the connection to the Prüm network ii: the full use of Prüm possibilities iii: solve the obstacles</p> <p>C) Examine the possibility for Europol to become a partner in the Prüm framework with a view to enabling the cross matching of DNA, finger prints and vehicle registration data with third countries with which Europol has an operational agreement while fully taking the information owner principle into account</p>	<p>A) COM</p> <p>B) Member States, COM</p> <p>C) COM</p>	<p>Europol</p> <p>Eurojust</p> <p>Frontex</p>	<p>A) Ongoing,</p> <p>B) Ongoing</p> <p>C) 2018</p>	<p>COM</p> <p>DAPIX</p> <p>WP</p>	<p>Action 13(A): on 29 September 2016, the Commission sent warning letters to HR, EL, IE, IT and PT on the delay of the implementation of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA. Member States concerned are expected to complete the implementation by the end of 2017.</p> <p>Action 13(B) corresponds to the main task of DAPIX. Improving the Prüm data exchange has been pragmatically tackled from various perspectives, lately in the framework of IMS action 6, the purpose of which was to analyse the national procedures following a hit in other Member States' DNA registers. The final report 14310/2/16 REV 2 sets out the outcome of a targeted survey, complemented by recommendations. Furthermore, the current Presidency has initiated the establishment of a catalogue on best practices for Prüm cooperation, the definition of training needs in cooperation with CEPOL, and strives to improve methods for increasing mutual awareness of technical unavailability of data exchange.</p> <p>Action 13(C) should be taken forward in the framework of the IMS action 9. A detailed action plan is expected in 2018.</p>
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14	Improve the sharing of criminal records, particularly relating to terrorism convictions	<p>A) Facilitate access to ECRIS for all relevant authorities and increase use of the system</p> <p>B) Additionally, consider solutions (other than the ECRIS system) to allow the proactive sharing of convictions data, in particular relating to terrorism; and, as appropriate, assess the legal and practical feasibility of implement a solution which includes making certain convictions data available to the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Member States</p> <p>Eurojust</p> <p>Commission</p>	<p>Europol</p> <p>Frontex</p> <p>OLAF</p> <p>eu-LISA</p>	<p>A) Ongoing</p> <p>B) 2019</p>	COPEN	<p>Action 14(A): An expert meeting was organised by the Commission on 10-11 January 2017 to discuss the possibility of establishing a central database for the future ECRIS-TCN (third country nationals). Member States indicated that they were generally satisfied with the way current ECRIS works. They also stated that they were not in favour of granting direct access to ECRIS-TCN database to national law enforcement authorities nor Europol, while some support for access by Eurojust was voiced. Member States did not support the possible inclusion of ECRIS-TCN in the European Search Portal envisaged by the HLEG, but did not object to including it into the future Biometric Matching Service. It was also noted that ECRIS-TCN should be built in such a way as to enable interoperability at a later stage. Following the final report by the HLEG, the Commission is expected to table a new proposal for the extension of ECRIS to third country nationals.</p> <p>Action 14(B): No solutions to allow proactive sharing of information on convictions have been considered so far. It is worth noting that SIS only allows for the exchange of supplementary information, such as data on convictions, on the basis of alerts.</p>
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15	Enhance the coordination and monitoring capabilities of Eurojust Members	Enable the setting up and connection of the members of the Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS) to the Eurojust's Case Management System (CMS)	Member States Eurojust	Europol Frontex OLAF	Ongoing in view of completion in 2017/2018	College of Eurojust	No further developments have been reported compared to information in the first implementation report: 25 MS have established the Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS), and 14 secure connections are operational.
16	Streamlining and speeding up international information exchange by automation of manual procedures	Develop the Automation of Data Exchange Process (ADEP) project The project must ensure complementarity with existing information management solutions especially with regard to Europol (EIS), as well as seek a low-cost, legally proof and user-friendly solution.	Member States	Europol	Ongoing in accordance with the current IMS project.	DAPIX WP	This Action is taken forward as IMS action 2. Project funding had been granted by the Commission, and a meeting on legal aspects concerning Europol's implication took place in Berlin on 19 January 2017. The Business Operational Working Group examined implementation issues concerning the operational part of ADEP at a meeting in The Hague on 20-21 March 2017.

CHAPTER 3:

STRENGTHEN THE COLLECTION, CHECKING AND CONNECTION OF INFORMATION FOR THE DETECTION OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TERRORISM AND TERRORISM RELATED ACTIVITY AND THEIR TRAVEL MOVEMENTS

Theme 1: Improving existing instruments – quantity, quality and timeliness

SIS

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
17	Create a joint understanding of when a person should be entered in the SIS regarding terrorism and terrorism related activity	Agree on indicative criteria for inserting terrorism related SIS alerts	Member States, TWP, SIS VIS Committee	MS (SIRENE Bureau) eu-LISA	2016, ongoing	COSI	Following the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017 and the exchange of views on the basis of 6698/17, discussions will continue at the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 17/05/2017 on the basis of 8806/17.
18	Ensure structural information to SIRENE Bureaux and SIS end users on persons involved of terrorism or terrorism related activity	Member States will create alerts once criteria are met (unless there are operational reasons not to)	Member States	SIRENE Bureaux	2016, ongoing	COSI	Following the discussion at the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017 on the basis of 6698/17, and taking into account the comments made by one delegation <i>the Presidency suggests to re-word Action 18 as follows</i> (new parts are underlined): "Member States will create alerts once <u>the agreed</u> criteria are met (unless there are <u>important</u> operational reasons not to do so), and SIRENE offices will exchange <u>supplementary information as soon as such information is made available by the competent authorities. This should include relevant information in the alerts.</u> "

19	Ensure clear indication to SIRENE Bureaux and SIS end users that an alert concerns a person involved of terrorism or terrorism related activity	Use of marker 'terrorism related activity' where applicable	Member States	SIS VIS Committee, SIRENE Bureaux eu-LISA	2016, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, based on the work of G15, as set out in 13777/16, endorsed by the Council at its meeting on 18 November 2016, and the agreement at the SIS-VIS Committee on 9 February 2017, Member States were invited to note the following wording, intended for inclusion in the SIRENE Manual: "When issuing an alert concerning terrorism-related activity under article 36.2 & 36.3 of the SIS II Decision, this information shall be entered in the field ' <u>type offence</u> ' unless there are clear operational reasons at national level for not entering this information" (see 6698/17).
20	Ensure sufficient quality of data in SIS, so that informed follow up actions can be taken	Minimum standards for data quality required by SIS should be respected by Member States	Member States, SIS/SIRENE, EC, SIS-VIS Committee	eu-LISA SIRENE Bureaux	2017, ongoing	COSI, eu-LISA	The Council on 18 November 2016 endorsed the suggestions of G15 in relation to this Action as set out in 13777/16. The final HLEG report also contains recommendations in relation to data quality (see Action 2).
21	Ensure additional information on criminal records is available to SIRENE Bureaux and SIS end users	Insert additional information based on criminal records (national databases and ECRIS) with an alert	Member States, SIS VIS Committee	Eurojust, SIRENE Bureaux, EC	2016, ongoing	COSI	No new developments since the first implementation report.
22	Create a joint understanding on immediate reporting upon a hit in the SIS	Commonly define when 'immediate reporting' is required upon a hit as well as what action should be taken	TWP, SIS/SIRENE WG	SIRENE Bureaux Commission, eu-LISA	2016, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, Member States were invited to use the 'immediate alert' cautiously (see 6698/17).

23	Make possible that SIS alerts can call for preliminary and temporary holding or detention where sufficient national legal grounds are available	Create a new type of action	Commission (EC), SIS/SIRENE WG	Member States	2017-2018, ongoing (update SIS II Regulation and Decision)	COSI	Following the exchange of views at the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017 on the basis of 6698/17, the discussions on the implementation of this Action will continue at the Schengen Acquis Working Party on 19/06/2017.
24	Ensure that end users are equipped to conduct discreet and (where national legal ground are available) specific checks	Strengthen effective discreet and specific checks including through training the trainers	EC, Member States, CEPOL, eu-LISA	SIRENE Bureaux	2016 (start), ongoing	COSI	<i>Member States are invited to provide regular and timely contributions to CEPOL in order to contribute to the planning of the training activities corresponding to the training needs.</i>
25	Systematic feedback on hits or requests for immediate action to national SIRENE Bureaux and the issuer of an alert	Enable systematic reporting of a hit in SIS to the national SIRENE Bureaux of the Member State where the hit occurs as well as the Member State that issued the alert	SIS VIS Committee, EC, Europol, Member States	SIRENE Bureaux	2017, ongoing	COSI	No new developments since the first implementation report.

26	Ensure that information of extremist speakers, who are deemed to pose a threat to public order, is shared between Member States	Make optimal use of SIS, primarily through Article 24.3, and in accordance with national legislation, where appropriate issue alerts for third country nationals who are not present on the territory of MS	EC, co-legislators, follow-up Member States	Member States (e.g. SIRENE Bureaux)	2017, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, the Presidency reminded the Member States about the ongoing discussions within the Schengen Acquis Working Party on the new SIS II proposals, in particular Article 21 of the proposal on police cooperation and judicial cooperation (15814/16), which requires Member States to create an alert under Articles 34, 36 and 38 in all circumstances, on persons or objects wanted in connection with conduct falling under Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism, and Article 24(2)(c) of the proposal on border checks (15813/16), which introduces an obligation in relation to the entry of refused entry and stay alerts (see 6698/17).
27	Ensure that both law enforcement authorities and security services can quickly enter alerts into the SIS	Where necessary, change national practice to ensure that both law enforcement authorities and security services can insert alerts in the SIS directly without interference of judicial authorities	Member States	Member States' SIRENE Bureaux TWP, SIS SIRENE	2016, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, Member States were invited to facilitate as much as possible the creation of SIS alerts by their competent authorities and to reduce as much as possible any remaining barriers (see 6698/17).

Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
28	Allow checks against travel documents that have not yet been declared stolen, lost or invalidated	Insert documents associated to alerts on persons into the Interpol TDAWN when deemed necessary	Member States, third countries, Interpol	eu-LISA	2016, ongoing	COSI	<i>Member States that do not insert documents to TDAWN are invited to explore the possibilities to do so.</i>
29	Full connectivity to SLTD at external border crossings	Make the SLTD nationally available for automated and systematic checks	Member States	Interpol	2017, ongoing	COSI	In the first Roadmap implementation report, 21 Member States indicated that this possibility was already or would shortly be available. <i>Member States are invited to continue implementing this Action.</i>

Europol

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
30	Ensure that information on FTF is consistently and systematically uploaded to European systems and platforms, and synchronised where possible	Implement a consistent three-tier information sharing approach regarding FTF by making optimal and consistent use of SIS, the Europol Information System (EIS) and the relevant Focal Points at Europol	Member States, Europol	SIRENE Bureaux eu-LISA	2017, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, Member States were invited to continue implementing a consistent three-tier information sharing approach regarding FTF and continue making optimal and consistent use of SIS and Europol's databases (see 6698/17).
31	Ensure better use of existing secure channels for exchange of information regarding terrorism and terrorism related activity	A) Make better use of SIENA as a secure channel for the exchange of law enforcement information regarding terrorism and terrorism related activity, B) Consider introducing a 24/7 regime of work in order to improve the effectiveness of channels	Member States, Europol	TWP	A: 2016 B: 2017 (discussion) - onward (national implementation)	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, Member States were invited to continue improving their use of SIENA (see 6698/17).

Eurojust

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	<i>Implementation</i>
32	Ensure that Member States are informed on all prosecutions and convictions on terrorist offences in the EU	Transmit to Eurojust information on all prosecutions and convictions on terrorist offences	Member States, Eurojust	TWP	2016, ongoing	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, delegations were informed by Eurojust about recent prosecutions and convictions, and on the basis of 6698/17 <i>Eurojust was invited to report and inform delegations regularly.</i>
33	Ensure connection of Eurojust to the Focal Point Hydra at Europol	Connect Eurojust to the Focal Point Hydra at Europol	Eurojust, Europol	Member States	2016, 2017	COSI	Action concluded in July 2016.

Theme 2: Organise to protect: connect silos and expertise

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
34	Nationally connect counterterrorism experts and other services involved in the detection of travel movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism related activity	At national level – if not existing -, it is advisable to create multidisciplinary platforms on the detection of travel movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism related activity	Member States		2016	COSI	In the first Roadmap implementation report, 24 Member States indicated that multidisciplinary platforms were already in place.
35	Ensure that national good practices regarding cooperation with third countries on counterterrorism are shared between Member States	Share good practices on cooperation with third partners in relation to counterterrorism among MS and third country partners	Member States, TWP	EC	2017	COSI	At the joint meeting of the TWP and the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 15/03/2017, Member States were invited to continue sharing good practices relating to cooperation with third countries on counter-terrorism within relevant fora, including TWP (see 6698/17).
36	Ensure common understanding between end users, regarding the detection of travel movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism related activity	Create joint and multidisciplinary training for CT, border and law enforcement experts in cooperation with existing expert groups such as SIS/SIRENE, regarding the detection of travel movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorism related activity	Member States, CEPOL, Frontex	SIS/SIRENE, TWP, SIS VIS Committee	2017	COSI	The outcome of a questionnaire on the training needs in relation to SIS and SIRENE matters (5038/1/17 REV 1) will be presented at the SIS/SIRENE Working Party meeting on 17/05/2017 (see also 6698/17).

Theme 3: National detection capabilities by PIUs

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	<i>Implementation</i>
37	Ensure compatible national implementation of the PNR-directive in the Member States	Initiate operational PNR informal working group	Presidency, Member States and Commission	PIUs in Member States, DAPIX, Europol	2016	Not applicable	The informal working group on the implementation of the PNR Directive (IWG PNR), chaired by NL, continued its work on 7 March 2017 in Brussels. DAPIX will be regularly informed about the results in order to promote a harmonised and timely implementation of PNR Directive.
38	Use national practice of Member States in the construction of new PIUs	Offer technical assistance in construction of PIUs	Member States	DAPIX	2016	Not applicable	This will be organised via the IWG PNR.
39	Agreement on how information is shared between PIUs and with third countries where possible	Ensure interoperability and share information on suspects and anomalous travel patterns and targeting rules	Member States, Commission /Europol,	DAPIX	2018	Not applicable	This Action is taken forward as IMS action 3. The state of implementation is set out in 6452/17. The final report is expected in June 2017. Test scenarios for data exchange between PIUs on the one hand, and PIUs and Europol on the other hand, cover both Europol (SIENA) and SIS (SIRENE) channels.
40	Make full use of Europol databases to support PIUs	Define Europol support of PIU practices, cooperation, and activities	Member States, Europol,	EC, DAPIX	2017	Not applicable	Europol will, <u>if needed and</u> in consultation with the Member States, <u>define its support for national PIUs establishing effective information sharing.</u>

CHAPTER 4: BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MIGRATION

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring mechanism	Implementation
41	Registering entry and exit at the EU external borders of Persons enjoying free movement.	Examine the need and added value of registering travel movements of persons enjoying Free Movement of Persons, including an assessment of impact, costs, proportionality of the different possible solutions (including broadening the scope of EES)	COM, High Level Expert Group	Commission, Member States, eu LISA, EDPS, Frontex	End 2016	SCIFA/ COSI/ WG Frontiers	Broadening the scope of the EES proposal to persons enjoying free movement of persons has not met with the support of a sufficient majority of Member States within the Working Party on Frontiers. The possibility to use existing tools and instruments, in particular SIS, to register travel movements of persons enjoying free movement was discussed at the HLEG subgroup meeting on 21 February 2017. <u>In its final report the HLEG made some recommendations in this regard (see 8434/17).</u>
42	Registering entry and exit at the EU external borders and admitted for a short stay and refusals of entry of third country nationals including contributing to return.	Negotiations on the legal proposals on Smart Borders, EU Entry and Exit and amendment of the SBC in the Frontiers Working Party	Member States, Commission and EP	eu-LISA	December 2016	SCIFA/ COSI/ WP Frontiers	The latest progress report in relation to EES is set out in 7064/17. Interinstitutional negotiations have started on 23 April 2017. The overall objective shared by the two co-legislators and the Commission is to come to a political agreement by the end of June 2017.
43	Close the information gap on pre-arrival data for travellers not generating API, PNR or visa data	Feasibility study and policy study of an EU Travel Information and Authorisation System	Commission	Commission, Member States, eu-LISA, EDPS, Frontex, <i>Europol</i>	October 2016	SCIFA/ WG Frontiers and VISA	The latest progress report in relation to the ongoing discussions on ETIAS is set out in 7064/17. In line with the Conclusions by the President of the European Council of 9 March 2017, the Presidency intends to speed up the work with a view to reaching an agreement between Member States on this file by June 2017.

44	Enhancing of the security check in hotspots	In order to improve both the timing and execution of each security check, each step should be clearly defined in the SOPs of the hotspot and relocation workflow. Access should be provided to the relevant databases SIS, EU VIS, Eurodac, Interpol databases & Europol databases, in particular to facilitate information exchange on security concerns in relocation cases including exchange of fingerprints before relocation. For relocation, a questionnaire should be launched in order to establish when a relocation file meets the right standards. In case of a rejected relocation file because of security concerns, this information should be shared with all MS.	EU agencies & host MS (EL & IT)	Member States, Commission	Immediate	SCIFA/ COSI/ WG Asylum	<p>Firstly, as regards the Standard Operating Procedures in hotspots (SOPs), in Italy they are in place since May 2016, and in Greece they are currently under review by the agencies.</p> <p>Secondly, as regards checks on documents shown, in Italy they will be subject to a preliminary verification in the SDI (Investigation System) police database, SIS, SLTD, and, if possible, in VIS, accessed by national police authorities. In Greece, the security checks are performed by Hellenic Police officers using their national access rights while registering the migrants into the national police database, which is linked with SLTD and SIS II.</p> <p>Europol is conducting secondary security checks, which are triggered by referrals made by competent authorities of the host state. The following Europol databases are checked: Serious Organised Crime (AWF SOC), Counter Terrorism (AWF CT), Art 10 (4) and Europol Information System (EIS). To facilitate this process, Europol is seconding to hotspots its own personnel as well as Guest Officers. From 1 May 2017 onwards, due to the change of Europol's legal framework, referrals will be checked in accordance with the new Europol Regulation against all data Europol received and collected for cross-checking, analysis and determining relevance (data in the Analysis Projects of SOC and CT, the EIS and data processed under Art. 18.6 of the Europol Regulation).</p>
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							<p>Thirdly, as regards fingerprints, in Italy fingerprinting and data recording is carried out by the Italian Forensic Police with the support of Frontex experts from Member States. During the registration process, relevant personal data and fingerprints are recorded in the Italian AFIS system (photo-recording folder) and then compared with the data entered in the central AFIS database and in the EURODAC system. In Greece, fingerprints <u>are uploaded and checked according to the Eurodac architecture and rules, against the Eurodac database and against the national Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to ensure that migrants apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders do not seek new turns in registration process and hamper the identification system.</u></p>
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							<p><u>Fourthly, as regards relocation, significant progress has been made regarding the issue of security checks of applicants for relocation. In Italy, following the agreement on the additional, exceptional security checks formalised by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and Europol, with the support of the Commission, Member States of relocation can request such checks to Europol, under the condition that they are duly justified and in line with Europol's mandate (operational as of 1 December 2016). In Greece, Member States can, in exceptional cases, organise additional security interviews with relocation applicants by themselves and make use of the security correspondent established by the Greek authorities for that purpose. The reasons why a relocation case has been rejected should be shared directly with the Member State of relocation or the authorities in Greece and Italy as appropriate (whilst, on data protection grounds, it is not necessary to inform all other Member States). The Member States can also use the dedicated secured channel established by Europol for this purpose (operational as of 1 December 2016). The above mentioned security aspects of the relocation procedures are also included in the relocation protocols for both Italy and Greece.</u></p>
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							<p>Fifthly, as regards relocation files rejected because of security concerns, <i>Member States are invited to use secured channels (national security correspondents, Europol secured network) to share the reasons for rejection directly with the Member State of relocation or the authorities in Greece and Italy as appropriate. Where there is a serious security concern about an individual, Member States are invited to record an alert in SIS II.</i></p> <p><i>Also, Member States and EU agencies are invited to suggest whether any improvements as regards implementing this Action could be made.</i></p>
45	Enhance operational cooperation of EU MS on migrant smuggling through their activities in the hotspots.	All agencies need to continue to make the necessary resources available, including for translation and interpretation	Frontex, Europol, Eurojust	Member States	Immediate	SCIFA/ COSI	<p><u>PEDRA pilot project as regards the exchange of personal data collected by Frontex with Europol is being implemented. Further efforts could be made to strengthen Europol's support in investigations not only through the deployment of guest officers but with Europol's own resources.</u></p> <p><u>As regards the definition of this Action, it should be noted that no EU agency provides specific support for translation and interpretation as mentioned in the third column. Also, Eurojust is not present in the hotspots and should therefore not be mentioned among the stakeholders.</u></p>

46	Increase of the use of API data for border management	Establish systematic cross-checking of API data against SIS and Interpol SLTD database	Member States	Commission, eu-LISA, Frontex and other relevant agencies	End 2017	COSI	With the entry into force of Regulation 2017/458 amending the Schengen Borders Code and introducing the principle of the systematic checks against relevant databases at the external borders with regard to all travellers, the use of API data is expected to increase. The Regulation encourages Member States to use the API in this context. The new rules apply as of 7 April 2017. However, during the transitional period lasting until 7 October 2017 (with a possibility of further prolongation in limited number of cases for maximum 18 months) the current rules concerning the use of API at the airports apply. In the meantime <i>it is up to the Member States to put in place the necessary national measures allowing for the check of the national API system with other relevant databases and systems.</i>
47	Strengthen the information position of EU MS on border management (and combating terrorism and organised crime)	Assessment of the need to revise the legal basis of processing of API data	Commission	Member States, Frontex	2017	SCIFA/ WG Frontiers	The Commission will assess in 2017 the need to revise the API directive.

48	Enhancing the functionalities of the VIS.	Examination further improvement's of the VIS with a possible need for amending the legal base	Commission	eu-LISA Member States, Europol	before end 2016;	SCIFA/WG VISA	As regards possible improvements of the VIS, following the presentation on 27 October 2016 by the Commission at the VISA Working Party of the main findings of its report to the Council and to the EP on the implementation of the VIS Regulation and the next steps to be taken (13530/16 + ADD1 + ADD2), delegations submitted several comments, which were discussed on 17 January 2017 at the VISA Working Party. The representative of the Commission referred to the comments by delegations and reported on the exchange of views on that matter at the Visa Committee of 16 January 2017. In addition, eu-LISA informed delegations about some technical issues related to the possible modification of the VIS. It was also announced that the Commission would consider amending the VIS Regulation.
49	Revision of the EURODAC Regulation	Negotiations on the legal proposal on Eurodac	Member States, Commission and EP	eu LISA	End 2017	SCIFA/ WG Asylum	The Council reached a partial general approach on the proposal on 9 December 2016 (15119/16) and is now waiting for the adoption of the EP's position in order to start inter-institutional negotiations.
50	To address the existing information gap on the (travel) documents of third-country nationals.	Assessment of the need of central Residence Permits Repository whether such new EU tool is necessary, feasible and proportional to address the existing information gap on these categories of third-country nationals.	COM	Member States, eu-LISA, Frontex	first half of 2017	SCIFA/ COSI/WG Frontiers	The HLEG in its final report made certain recommendations in this regard (see see 8434/17).