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REV 1

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NOTE

From:	Presidency
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	9368/1/16 REV 1, 8433/17, 8434/1/17 REV 1, 10151/17, 12223/3/17 REV 3, 14750/17
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 (third implementation report)

On 9 June 2016, the Council endorsed a Roadmap[1] to enhance information exchange and information management, including interoperability solutions, in the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) area. This Roadmap contained a total of fifty short- and medium-term actions, together with long-term orientations, tackling the Union's response to migration and security challenges in the area of information exchange.

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[1]   9368/1/16 REV 1

Each year the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security (COSI) assesses the progress on the implementation of the actions included in the Roadmap. The first and second implementation reports[2] were submitted to the Council meetings on 18 November 2016 and on 8 June 2017 respectively.

On 7 December 2017, the Roadmap was updated[3] to take account of the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on information systems and interoperability, as requested by the Council in its conclusions on interoperability[4].

This third annual implementation report of the Roadmap builds on the new structure and numbering of objectives and actions, as presented in its last update, and on previous implementation reports.

As shown in chapter 5 of the Annex, twelve out of the fifty actions of the Roadmap can be considered as implemented. They mainly relate to recommendations and operational tasks that were quickly set up.

The implementation of other actions will follow only after the adoption of various pieces of legislation. Whereas the Entry/Exit System (EES) Regulation[5] entered into force in December 2017 and political agreements have been reached on the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)[6] in April 2018 and on the Schengen Information System (SIS) legislative package[7] in June 2018, the draft Regulation to establish a central register for convicted Third Country Nationals (ECRIS-TCN) and the revision of the Eurodac Regulation are still under negotiations.

Likewise, as some of the actions included in the Roadmap are of horizontal nature, they are mostly covered by the new proposal for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration). The adoption of this Regulation will also entail the amendment of the legislative acts of a number of EU information systems in the JHA area.

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[2]   13554/1/16 REV 1 and 8433/17
[3]   14750/17
[4]   10151/17
[5]   Regulation (EU) No 2017/2226 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, pp. 20/82).
[6]   7986/1/18 REV 1
[7]   9146/18

In addition, the Commission recently presented a proposal to update the Visa Information System (VIS) to better secure the EU's external borders. A new legislative proposal by the Commission is needed to ensure an adequate evolution of the False and Authentic Documents Online system (FADO).

The development and eventual roll-out of new systems (or the adaptation of the existing ones) covered by the legislative files will gradually follow, sometimes with the horizon of the years 2020 - 2021.

The EU agencies operating in the JHA area participate in many of the actions of the Roadmap, reflecting their prominent role in the context of the information exchange and interoperability. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the mandate of eu-LISA[8] will be strengthened following the political agreement reached in May 2018.

Finally, in relation to cross-border cooperation and the improvement of information exchange, some of the ongoing actions are also followed up in the framework of the Information Management Strategy (IMS) for EU internal security.

More details can be found in the Annex.

The Committee is invited to take note of this implementation report.

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[8]   9252/18

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

CHAPTER 2A: HORIZONTAL ACTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND INTEROPERABILITY SOLUTIONS IN THE AREA OF JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Theme 1: Better information management, interoperability and access to information

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
1	Improve information management by pursuing three interoperability solutions as identified by the High-Level Expert Group on information systems and interoperability	A) Work towards a European search portal capable of searching in parallel all relevant EU systems in the areas of border, security and asylum. The possibility of access to Europol data through the European search portal should also be examined together with Europol, and it should be explored, in consultation with Interpol, whether Interpol's databases could be accessed through a European search portal and, if so, which databases and under what conditions. B) Explore the future implementation of a shared biometric matching service for all types of biometric data and analyse its use for the purpose of flagging the existence of biometric data from other systems, including the analysis, together with Europol, of how such a shared biometric matching service could also be used to cross-check Europol data. C) Explore the future establishment of a common identity repository, including examining, together with Europol, the possibility of including Europol data in such repository.	Commission	eu-LISA Europol Eurojust Frontex Interpol EDPS FRA Member States	Legislative proposals issued on 12 December 2017 Expected adoption of the Regulations: December 2018 Implementation by 2020	COSI	The European Search Portal (ESP), the Shared biometric matching service (shared BMS) and the Common identity repository (CIR) are three of the four interoperability components included in the proposals for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration) and (borders and visa). The proposals refer to SIS, Eurodac, VIS, EES, ETIAS and ECRIS-TCN and the ways in which these systems are interoperable among them. In addition, Interpol's SLTD and TDAWN databases and Europol data are also within the scope of the proposals.

| 2 | Pursue other aspects of interoperability and interoperability with other systems or information exchange mechanisms | A) Establish a Universal Messaging Format (UMF) governance at EU level, enabling a structured decision-making process and change management mechanism. eu-LISA is to invest in the creation of 'translators' between UMF and SIS/VIS and possibly Eurodac (subject to outcome of Action 38) as well as to ensure the compatibility of UMF with the future systems, including with the Entry/Exit System (see Action 32) and with ETIAS (see Action 34).

 B) Continue to develop the import control system and undertake a feasibility study to further explore the technical, operational and legal aspects of interoperability of the security and border management systems with customs systems. | A) Commission, eu-LISA

 B) Commission | Europol

 Eurojust

 Frontex

 Interpol

 eu-LISA

 Member States

 CCWP

 Working Party on Customs Union

 Expert Group on Mutual Assistance in Customs | A)
 Implementation by 2020

 B)
 Implementation by end 2018 | COSI

 DAPIX | A) The establishment of the UMF as the standard to exchange data between EU systems is foreseen in the proposals for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration).

 An adequate governance structure needs to be agreed in the framework of the Regulations including the participation of the Commission, Members States, Schengen Associated Countries and EU agencies (eu-LISA, Europol) and Interpol.

 B) Work is ongoing both regarding the revision of the import control system and the feasibility study. |
| 3 | Improve access to information | Explore options for law enforcement access to EU information systems as proposed by the High-Level Expert Group for achieving greater simplification, consistency, effectiveness and attention to operational needs, and to make corresponding legislative proposals providing a necessary framework to facilitate such access in compliance with data protection principles. | Commission | Member States | Legislative proposal issued on 12 December 2017

 Implementation by 2020 | COSI | The overall objectives fall within the remit of the proposal for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration). |

Theme 2: Data quality and data protection

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
4	Enhance data quality	A) Establish for all systems under the operational responsibility of eu-LISA automated data quality control mechanisms and common data quality indicators. B) Work towards developing a central repository with anonymised data for reporting and statistics. C) Disseminate common data quality indicators and minimum standards with the help of joint manuals, best practices and expertise among Member States. Develop relevant training modules on data quality for staff responsible for feeding the systems at national level. D) Implement the data quality roadmap prepared by eu-LISA.	A) Commission B) Commission, eu-LISA C) eu-LISA, Member States, Commission, CEPOL D) Member States, Commission, eu-LISA	Commission Member States eu-LISA Europol Eurojust Frontex CEPOL	A) 2018 B) 2018/ 2019 C) 2018 D) Ongoing	DAPIX COPEN WP SIS/ SIRENE WP Governing Bodies EU agencies	A) has been concluded. B) and C) are taken forward in the framework of IMS action 4 (Enhance Information Quality). A showcase of the future Common Repository for Reporting and Statistics has been implemented. eu-LISA reports regularly to DAPIX on the state of play. Additionally, eu-LISA chairs a group of EU JHA Agencies examining the CRRS and future possibilities thereof. Data quality modules are available in training for all eu-LISA systems while focussed modules were recently included in the joint CEPOL-COM-eu-LISA course on SIS II for SIRENE. A dedicated VIS data quality training took place in late 2017. CEPOL activities in 2018 include several residential trainings in the fields of international law enforcement cooperation and information exchange, SIRENE, SIS II, etc. This is complemented with online modules. D) The implementation of the data quality roadmap is ongoing. Updated quality check metrics have been agreed with MS and are being used in monthly quality measurement campaigns for all three eu-LISA large-scale IT systems. The work is already

							supporting the embedding of data quality by design into new central system development based on common data quality indicators, notably for the upcoming Entry-Exit system.
5	Ensure full compliance with data protection and security requirements	A) Analyse, develop and promote 'privacy by design' solutions, in particular in view of legal initiatives. B) Share experiences, practices and insights with a view to implementing the EU data protection package.	A) Commission B) Member States	Europol Eurojust Frontex eu-LISA EDPS FRA	Data protection package into force in May 2018	Commission	A) The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Police Directive set out the framework for the 'privacy by design' principle. Those principles have to be put in practice and implemented in the context of the EU large-scale IT systems, notably at the level of the legislative proposal and later in the context of development of those systems. B) Member States data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Board enforce compliance of the data protection reform package.The Commission monitors the implementation of the package by Member States and prepares the evaluation report on its application.

CHAPTER 2B: STRENGTHEN INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN THE AREA OF JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS.

Theme 1: Stronger cross-border cooperation and improving information exchange

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
6	Enhance cooperation and expertise of practitioners including understanding of each other's practices and backgrounds	A) (Further) develop national training and awareness raising programmes for law enforcement and public prosecution, including joint training, in cooperation with relevant EU agencies. B) Continue to develop cross-border exchange programmes with practitioners. Practitioners including staff from Single Points of Contact (SPOCs), Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs) and other (for example, from National Coordination Centres (NCCs) in the framework of EUROSUR) should be involved in developing and applying the mentioned programmes. C) Strengthen PCCCs and their cooperation with SPOCs while ensuring a centralised (national or at least state level) overview and monitoring of cross-border information exchange.	A) Member States B) CEPOL C) Member States	Europol Eurojust Commission Interpol eu-LISA Member States	Ongoing	DAPIX LEWP CCWP	A) Ongoing training activities in relation to international police and judicial cooperation. B) In 2018 there are 124 exchanges planned within the 'law enforcement cooperation and information exchange' category under the CEPOL Exchange Programme. In addition, CEPOL hosts the online module on the PCCCs as a third party knowledge resource on its eNet. CEPOL also offers an online module on "Schengen" with a dedication section on SPOCs, describing their purpose and implementation. C) Actions taken forward in the framework of IMS action 7 (PCCC: European dimension). 9th annual PCCC took place in the Hague on 23 April 2018 and addressed SIENA related issues.

| 7 | Improve cross-border law enforcement cooperation between SPOCs and information exchange | A) Establish SPOCs for cross-border law enforcement information exchange in all Member States.
 B) Develop training and exchange programmes for SPOC personnel.
 C) Study the feasibility of Computer Aided Translation to reduce both the information exchange lag and the burden on the staff in SPOCs.
 D) Develop/introduce effective case management and workflow solutions specifically for SPOCs with a view to mutual legal assistance cooperation. | A) Member States
 B) Member States
 CEPOL
 C) Member States
 D) Member States | Europol
 Eurojust
 Commission <br> eu-LISA
 Frontex | A) 2018
 B), C), D) Ongoing | DAPIX
 COPEN
 WP
 LEWP
 CCWP | A) Under implementation.
 B), C), D) taken forward in the framework of IMS action 8 (Strengthen SPOCs). The leader of this action reports regularly on the state of play to DAPIX.
 CEPOL implements dedicated trainings on international law enforcement cooperation and information exchange and SPOCs for over 56 officers in 2018. In addition, SPOC personnel benefits from the participation in the CEPOL Exchange Programme. |
| 8 | Improve the sharing of criminal records, particularly relating to terrorism convictions | A) Facilitate access to ECRIS for all relevant authorities and increase use of the system.
 B) Explore the possibility of interoperability of ECRIS-TCN with the future shared biometric matching service and if appropriate the common identity repository.
 C) Additionally, consider solutions (other than the ECRIS system) to allow the pro-active 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. | A) Member States
 B) Commission
 C) Member States | Europol
 Eurojust
 Frontex
 OLAF <br> eu-LISA | A) Ongoing
 B) Interoperability proposal adopted on 12 December 2017
 C) 2019 | COPEN | Work is ongoing on the establishment of ECRIS-TCN system (centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third country nationals and stateless persons (TCN) to supplement and support the European Criminal Records Information System) through a Regulation, with an accompanying Directive. An agreement on this legislative file could be reached by the end of June 2018. |

9	Facilitate cross-border information exchange between judicial authorities	Present a proposal for ensuring the sustainability of e-CODEX, providing the necessary legal and technical arrangements enabling eu-LISA to ensure its maintenance and interoperability, so as to allow this agency to host e-CODEX solutions.	Commission	Member States eu-LISA	Q4 2019	Working Party on e-Law (e-Justice) - expert group on e-CODEX	At the meetings of the Working Party on e-Law on 27 April, the Commission informed delegations that a proposal on e-CODEX could be submitted either as part of a package containing the revision of the regulations on Taking of Evidence and Service of Document or at the end of 2019. eu-LISA would be in a position to take over the e-CODEX system in 2022. Concerning eu-LISA, the final compromise text mentions e-CODEX as a possible example of systems to be entrusted to the Agency within the context of application of Articles 67 to 89 of the TFEU.
10	Strengthen European response to travel document fraud	Take the necessary actions, including a legislative proposal establishing the system of False and Authentic Documents Online (FADO) on a more solid basis, while ensuring its continuity and development.	Commission	Member States, Frontex, eu-LISA	Ongoing	SCIFA	On 27 March 2017 the Council adopted conclusions inviting the Commission to take action, including the adoption of a legislative proposal on the FADO system. The Commission has not yet presented any legislative proposal. Frontex's new Centre of Excellence for combating Document Fraud (CED) is building expertise in the field of false documents. For residence cards, a proposal was submitted in April 2018 to strengthen their security using an uniform secured format.
11	Streamline and speed up international information exchange by automation of manual procedures	Develop the Automation of Data Exchange Processes (ADEP) project. The project must ensure complementarity with existing information management solutions especially with regard to Europol data, as well as seek a low-cost, legally proof and user-friendly solution.	Member States	Europol	Ongoing	DAPIX	Actions taken forward in the framework of IMS action 2 (Automation of Data Exchange Process). Pilot launched in April 2018.

Theme 2: Strengthening EU agencies and improving the use of EU information systems

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
12	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	Europol has supported the implementation of several dataloaders allowing for efficient and effective insertion and management of large amount of data available directly to MS via EIS (Europol Information System), soon also via QUEST. An additional example of the enhanced data supply by the agency includes the support to the extension of SIENA. Eurojust continued to monitor the flow of notifications under Article 13(5) to (7) of the Eurojust Council Decision. According to Eurojust's annual report for 2017, there were 167 cases under which Article 13 notifications were submitted. In 2018 have been registered 46 cases to date.

| 13 | Europol to fully use SIS, VIS and Eurodac | A) Fully use Europol's current permission to access to SIS, VIS and Eurodac including by establishing technical effective connections.

B) After undertaking these steps, identify possible obstacles to batch cross-matching on these systems, keep statistics and provide analysis of use of the above-mentioned databases in similar way as Member States are obliged to do.

C) Further explore synergies between the Europol data and other systems, notably the SIS. | A) Europol
B) Europol
C) Europol, Commission | Member States eu-LISA | Ongoing | MB Europol
MB eu-LISA
DAPIX | The Council, in its conclusions adopted on 4 June 2018, invited Europol to make full use of its current rights to access SIS, VIS and Eurodac with the purpose of enhancing interoperability.

SIS has been increasingly used by Europol (630 SIS searches in 2016 and over 32 000 in 2017). Pending finalisation of the Eurodac recast, which will allow better interconnection to Eurodac, a pilot project was launched and first searches carried out for most significant terrorism-related cases. Concerning VIS, Europol advanced significantly with building an interface to query VIS biographic data and therefore allow for Europol connection to the system. The project finalisation is pending awaiting for decisive technical support by eu-LISA.

The new SIS legislative package establish the connection of Europol to the SIRENE network. This will substantially support the synergies between the SIS and SIRENE data (both in terms of alerts and hits) with Europol data. |

| 14 | Implement QUEST | Continue work on the project 'Querying Europol Systems' (QUEST), including in support of the development of national single-search interfaces, and facilitate its roll-out to Member States. | Europol | Member States | 2018-2020 | DAPIX | In Europol's programming document for 2018-2020, the agency aims at further integrating the access to data into single search solutions and to add more entities to the Search webservice (QUEST).

The agency will continue developing QUEST in line with MS needs, in particular its access via a multi-level security network and the possibility to do automated batch searches of large volumes of data while ensuring full compliance with the legal requirements including protection of personal data.

QUEST has been deployed in production and is available to be integrated/used by MS (on EU RESTRICTED network). QUEST accessibility from an unclassified/BPL network is under development. Europol is working on a solution: a pilot BPL connectivity is expected to be activated for 3 MS by end of 2018. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15 | Enhance the coordination and monitoring capabilities of Eurojust Members | Enable the setting up of the Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS) and connection of its members to the Eurojust's Case Management System (CMS). | Member States Eurojust | Europol Frontex OLAF | Ongoing | College of Eurojust | As stated in the previous implementation report, 25 Member States have established the ENCS.

According to Eurojust's annual report for 2017 and Eurojust's programming document 2018-2020, the use of ENCS in Member States will have to be optimised including the modernisation of the CMS.

Eurojust approved a set of measures for more harmonised data insertion across National Desks. These measures, together with an increased data quality review, will improve the quality of data to support operational work. |

| 16 | Enhance the effectiveness of using the Schengen Information System (SIS) | A) Redouble Member States' efforts to fully implement and use SIS in line with existing legal requirements.

B) Law enforcement, border guard authorities and immigration services should 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 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.

C) Implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) functionality in the SIS within the central as well as national system should be a top priority.

D) Revise the legal basis of the Schengen Information System taking into account the evaluation undertaking by the Commission (including new functionalities, extending 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). Further explore and decide if Member States' return orders can and should be inserted in SIS.

E) Consider a 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. | A) Member States
B) Member States
C) eu-LISA
D) Commission, Council, European Parliament
E) Commission | Europol
Eurojust
Frontex
SIRENE Bureaux
eu-LISA | A) Gradual ongoing process depending on national availability and possibilities
B) 2017 (central level) / 2018 onward (national level)
C) Ongoing
D) Ongoing
E) Ongoing | A) SIS/ SIRENE WP
B) MB eu-LISA
SIS/VIS Committee
C) SIS/ SIRENE WP
SIS/VIS Committee
D) Schengen acquis Working Party
E) Schengen Working Party (SIS/SIRENE configuration) | A) The use of SIS increased considerably during 2017 through the concerted action of Member States, Commission and eu-LISA as regards the number of searches, hits and alerts.

B) Implemented at central level. Degree of implementation depending on Member States / ongoing. Council conclusions on SIRENE Bureaux workload adopted in December 2017.

C) The SIS AFIS is now used by all Member States. 10 Member States are part of pilot of the next phase of the implementation of SIS AFIS - queries in SIS based on fingerprints.

D) Adoption of the legal basis of the SIS in 2018.

E) 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. |

| 17 | Ensure the use of Prüm possibilities to exchange DNA, fingerprints and vehicle registration data | A) Undertake infringement procedures and if required follow-up steps to ensure the connection of Member States to the Prüm network.

 B) Identify key obstacles and search for solutions in relation to:

 i: the connection to the Prüm network;

 ii: the full use of Prüm possibilities.

 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 data owner principle into account. | A) Commission

 B) Member States, Commission

 C) Europol | Europol Eurojust Commission | C) 2018 | Commission DAPIX | A) According to Commission's twelfth progress report towards building an effective and genuine Security Union (doc. 15861/17), "*Work also continues to ensure the full implementation of the Prüm Decisions for the exchange of fingerprint data, DNA data and vehicle registration data. While most Member States have made progress in this regard, the Commission has had to use its infringement powers. The Commission sent Reasoned Opinions to Croatia, Ireland and Italy on 18 May 2017, and to Greece on 5 October 2017. In parallel, the Commission continues to support Member States by providing funding for implementation under the national programmes within ISF – Police.*"

 B) Implemented.

 C) Actions taken forward in the framework of IMS action 9 (Europol's involvement in Prüm information exchange).

 Europol has started a business needs analysis in March 2018 to obtain the initial feedback of Member States on a possible involvement of Europol in Prüm (or Prüm-like) data exchange. The results will constitute a base for further possible steps in this regard. |

CHAPTER 3: STRENGTHEN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN THE AREA OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

Theme 1: Improving the use of SIS

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
18	Ensure structural information to SIRENE Bureaux and SIS end users on persons involved in terrorism or terrorism related activity as well as additional information on criminal records	A) Create alerts once the agreed criteria are met (unless there are important operational reasons not to do so), and SIRENE offices will exchange supplementary information as soon as such information is made available by the competent authorities. This should include relevant information in the alerts. B) Insert additional information based on criminal records (from national databases and ECRIS) in the alert.	A) Member States, SIS VIS Committee B) Member States, SIS VIS Committee	SIRENE Bureaux Eurojust, Commission	A), B) Ongoing	COSI	A) The JHA Council of 4 June 2018 adopted conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and use of SIS to deal with persons involved in terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters. B) No new developments since the implementation of the report.
19	Make possible that SIS alerts can call for preliminary and temporary holding where sufficient national legal grounds are available	Create a new type of action (inquiry checks).	Co-legislators	Member States Commission Schengen acquis WP	Ongoing (adoption foreseen in 2018 and implementation in 2019)	COSI	An agreement has been reached in June 2018 on the SIS legislative package. It is estimated that it will be approved by the end of 2018.

21	Ensure systematic feedback on hits or request for immediate action in SIS to SIRENE Bureaux and the issuer of an alert	A) Enable real-time reporting of a hit in SIS to the SIRENE Bureaux of the Member State where the hit occurs as well as the Member State that issued the alert in cases of terrorism-related alerts and alerts for which immediate action is required. B) In the short-term, share information on suspects of terrorism related activities held in the SIRENE hit reporting forms with Europol's analysis project *Travellers*. C) In the medium-term explore the feasibility of, possibilities for and alternatives to the targeted registration of achieved SIS hits, including the possible access by Europol thereto, and the improved availability of supplementary information contained in SIS forms.	A) Member States B) Member States C) Commission, Member States, eu-LISA	SIRENE Bureaux, SIS VIS Committee Europol eu-LISA	A) Implemented B) Ongoing C) Completed	COSI	A) Implemented. However, this requires continuous efforts. B) The new legislation is under negotiation. Adoption foreseen in 2018 and implementation in 2019. C) Feasibility study finalised and presented to SIS VIS Committee. Implementation in the framework of the new legislative package in 2019.
22	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 a Member State.	Commission, co-legislators, follow-up by Member States	Member States (e.g. SIRENE Bureaux)	Ongoing	COSI	The new legislation will make the creation of alerts mandatory in such cases (new proportionality rules). The legislative package is under negotiation. Adoption foreseen in 2018 and implementation in 2019.

Theme 2: Improving the use of other EU and of international instruments

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
23	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 and Europol data that Europol processes for cross-checking (including possible watch-lists) and for analysis in the relevant Analysis projects.	Member States, Europol Frontex	SIRENE Bureaux eu-LISA	Ongoing	COSI	Member States continue to implement a consistent three-tier information sharing approach with SIS II regarding terrorism-related phenomena, in particular foreign terrorist fighters. The JHA Council of 4 June 2018 adopted conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and use of SIS to deal with persons involved in terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters.
24	Increase the use of the 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.	A) Member States, Europol B) Member States	TWP	A) Ongoing B) Implemented in Europol	COSI	A) Europol will prioritise the use of SIENA (secure line) as an operational communication tool to promote and enhance information exchange in the area of counter-terrorism. The JHA Council of 4 June 2018 adopted conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and use of SIS to deal with persons involved in terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters. B) From 2017, a 24/7 service is available within the Front Office of Europol.

25	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	Ongoing	COSI	According to Eurojust's annual report for 2017, the information on investigations, prosecutions and convictions for terrorist offences shared with Eurojust, in conformity with Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, increased significantly. Eurojust was informed about 394 investigations and prosecutions and 569 convictions or acquittals for terrorist offences. This information, together with information shared with Eurojust under Article 13 of the Eurojust Council Decision, allows Eurojust to detect possible links between different terrorism cases and between cases of terrorism and organised crime. A significant increase was noted in the number of JITs (Joint investigation teams) in terrorism cases signed in 2017 and supported by Eurojust (8 in 2017 compared to 2 in 2016).
26	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	Ongoing	COSI	Member States to continue to explore the possibilities to insert documents in TDAWN. The scope of the proposals for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration) includes Interpol's SLTD and TDAWN databases.

Theme 3: Develop and share expertise

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
28	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 Member States and third country partners.	Member States, TWP	Commission, JHA-agencies	Ongoing	COSI	Member States are invited to continue sharing good practices relating to cooperation with third countries on counter-terrorism within the relevant fora, including TWP. Strengthening of the internal-external security nexus is a current priority. The cooperation with the Western Balkan partners has been stepped up using the framework of the Western Balkans Counter Terrorism initiative (WBCTi) and the overarching Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG); JHA-agencies are increasingly involved in the region (CT security experts are to be posted in across the region), and JHA-agencies also increasingly participate in dedicated EU CT Dialogues with third countries organised under the framework of the Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Counter Terrorism (updated in June 2017).
29	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	Ongoing	COSI	The JHA Council of 4 June 2018 adopted conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and use of SIS to deal with persons involved in terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters. The joint CEPOL–EJTN residential training on foreign fighters, radicalisation and violent extremism contained a special module addressing the establishment of common risk indicators concerning the movements of persons involved in terrorism and terrorist suspects. CT, border and other law enforcement experts continue taking part in the CEPOL Exchange Programme.

Theme 4: Implementation of the EU PNR Directive

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
30	Ensure compatible implementation of the PNR-directive in the Member States	A) Continue the activities of the PNR informal working groups. B) Provide technical assistance in the construction of PIUs.	A) Presidency, Commission, Chair of IWG PNR B) Member States	PIUs in Member States, DAPIX, Europol, Commission	A), B) Ongoing	DAPIX	The outcome of the IWG PNR meetings are regularly reported to DAPIX . Discussions in the 4 subgroups of the IWG PNR will continue. The Commission has organised 8 meetings on the PNR implementation and as of June 2018 will gradually proceed to discussions on operational issues. PIUs are being established, and SIENA was identified by the IWG PNR as the most suited channel for the exchange of PNR related information, resulting in significant progress in the creation of SIENA accounts for PIUs.
31	Ensure access of Europol to PNR data	Define the technical conditions for access to PNR data by Europol, in accordance with Article 10 of the PNR Directive.	Member States, Europol	Commission, DAPIX	Ongoing	DAPIX	At this time approximately 50% of PIUs have a dedicated SIENA mailbox in place. Operational pilots have been set up and run to initiate the establishment of a business process for the information exchange and consultation of Europol in relation to the PNR exchanges. The discussions on interoperability have further clarified the best options for configuration of those accounts to ensure smooth cooperation with Europol and/or via SIENA for the PIU-PIU information exchange.

CHAPTER 4: BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MIGRATION

Theme 1: Closing information gap – updating and creating systems

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
32	Register entry and exit at the EU external borders of third country nationals (including contributing to return) admitted for a short stay as well as refusals of entry	A) Adopt the necessary implementing acts related to the new Entry/Exit System. B) Prioritise preparations for the development and implementation of the Exit/Entry System.	A) Commission B) eu-LISA	Member States, eu-LISA	Ongoing	SCIFA/ COSI/ WP Frontiers	A) Work of the Smart Borders Committee focussing on an agreement for the twelve main implementing topics. B) The implementing acts need to be adopted before eu-LISA and Member States continue to pursue work on the development of the system. Member States started preparations at national level for the EES.
33	Register entry and exit at the EU external borders of persons enjoying free movement and other TCNs who are not included in the scope of EES	Explore as soon as possible, after discussions among the relevant stakeholders about the possible need for the systematic recording of border crossings of all EU citizens, the proportionality and feasibility of such systematic recording, for example, in a dedicated database, including other TCNs who are not included in the scope of EES (long stay visas, residence permits, residence cards and local border crossing permits).	Commission	Commission, Member States, eu-LISA, EDPS, Frontex	2018	SCIFA/ COSI/ WG Frontiers/ VISA	The proposal on the update of VIS (May 2018) includes the idea of a central EU repository of information on long-stay visas and residence permits as part of the VIS. Implementation expected (poss.) in 2022 according to the indicative draft timing overview, presented by European Commission during the meeting of eu-LISA Management Board in March 2018.

| 34 | Close the information gap on visa-free travellers | A) Complete negotiations on European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS).

B) Ensure rapid implementation of the ETIAS system. | A) Co-legislators

B) Commission together with eu-LISA, Europol and, Frontex and Member States | Commission, Member States, eu-LISA, EDPS, Frontex, Europol | A) Q2 2018

B) 2022 | SCIFA/ WG Frontiers | A) A political agreement has been reached with the EP in April 2018.

B) The ETIAS will enter into operations one year after the Entry-Exit System (EES) enters into operations, i.e. in 2021.

According to the indicative draft timing overview presented by European Commission during the meeting of eu-LISA Management Board in March 2018, the current deadline for ETIAS is 2022.

The Smart Borders Committee has started preparatory work in 2018 with a view to a swift implementation of both EES and ETIAS. |
| 35 | Address the existing information gap on the (travel) documents of third-country nationals. | A) Undertake a feasibility study as a matter of priority for the establishment of a central EU repository containing information on long-stay visas, residence cards and residence permits, consider whether it is appropriate to include local border traffic permits in such a repository.

B) Present a legislative proposal based on the outcome of the study. | A) Commission

B) Commission | Member States, eu-LISA, Frontex

Co-legislators | A) Q3 2017

B) May 2018 | SCIFA/ COSI/W G Frontiers/ VISA | A) Implemented. As the first phase of analysis of different options, the Commission issued in September 2017 a 'Feasibility Study to include in a repository documents for Long-Stay visas, Residence and Local Border Traffic Permits'.

B) The proposal on the update of VIS (May 2018) includes the idea of a central EU repository of information on long-stay visas and residence permits as part of the VIS. For residence cards, a proposal was submitted in April 2018 to uniform their format. |

Theme 2: Optimising cooperation and the use of available tools

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
36	Increase the use of API data for border management and strengthen the information position of Member States on border management (and combating terrorism and organised crime)	A) Establish systematic cross-checking of API data against the SIS and Interpol SLTD database. B) Assess the need to revise the legal basis of processing of API data. C) Undertake a feasibility study on a centralised mechanism for API, including the need for a centralised router enabling the interested Member States to have a one-stop-shop connectivity for airlines and providing API data both to national and central systems (EES/VIS, ETIAS). D) Consider extending the feasibility study for the implementation of a centralised API router and also analyse its use for PNR, enabling the interested Member States to have a one-stop-shop connectivity for airlines and providing PNR data to national systems once Member States have implemented the EU PNR Directive.	A) Member States B) Commission C) Commission D) Commission	Commission, eu-LISA, Frontex and other relevant agencies	A) Ongoing B) 2018 C), D) Q4 2018	COSI SCIFA/ WG Frontier	A) Regulation 2017/458 of 15 March 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 as regards the reinforcement of checks against relevant databases at external borders introduced the principle of the systematic checks with regard to all travellers. The Regulation encourages Member States to use the API in this context. Member States are responsible to put in place the necessary national measures allowing for the check of the national API system with other relevant databases and systems. B) Ongoing C), D) The feasibility study has been launched by the Commission in March and the results are expected at the end of 2018.

| 37 | Enhance the functionalities and use of the VIS | A) Redouble efforts to fully use the VIS, in particular at external borders, in order to verify the identity of the visa holders and the authenticity of the visa.

B) Examine further improvements of the VIS with a possible need for amending the legal base, including a possibility for a central EU repository containing information on long-stay visas, residence cards and residence permits (see Action 35). | A) Member States

B) Commission | eu-LISA Member States, Europol | A) Ongoing

B) May 2018 | SCIFA/ WG VISA | A) Last Commission evaluation report on the implementation of the VIS Regulation was presented in October 2016 and discussed in the VISA WP. Ongoing efforts by Member States to better use the VIS database, notably at the external borders.

Implementation of Council Decision no. 1908/2017 granting passive access to VIS for RO and BG was delayed by eu-LISA until late 2019-early 2020. eu-LISA needs to step up its efforts to implement the decision as soon as possible.

B) VIS proposal of May 2018 intends to amend the VIS Regulation in this sense *inter alia* to store information on long-stay visas and residence permits (though not cards) in the VIS, and to introduce automated security checks against the other IT databases in the area of migration and security, for both short-term and long-term documents. |
| 38 | Revision of the Eurodac Regulation | Conclude negotiations on the legal proposal on Eurodac, including broadening access for law enforcement, asylum and migration authorities to Eurodac. | Co-legislators | eu-LISA | Q4 2018 | SCIFA/ WG Asylum | The legislative file is currently under negotiations with the EP. Some provisions have been agreed, including on law enforcement access for MS authorities and for Europol. On the other hand, other issues remain outstanding (length of the data storage period for asylum seekers and the references to coercion in provisions relating to the consequences of non-compliance with the taking of biometric data). |

Theme 3: Enhancing hotspots

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
39	Enhance security checks in hotspots and in the course of the relocation process	A) In order to improve both the timing and execution of each security check, clearly define each step in the SOPs of the hotspot and relocation workflow. B) Provide access to the relevant databases SIS, EU VIS, Eurodac, Interpol databases and Europol databases. C) Ensure exchange of good quality fingerprints before relocation. D) In case of a rejected relocation file because of security concerns, share this information with all Member States.	A), D) Host MS (EL and IT) B), C) Host MS (EL and IT) and EU agencies	Member States, Commission EU agencies	Ongoing	SCIFA/ COSI/ WG Asylum	A) The Standard Operating Procedures in hotspots (SOPs) are in place in Italy since May 2016 and in Greece since late 2017 with an amendment made in beginning of 2018. B) 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. Europol is conducting secondary security checks, which are triggered by referrals made by competent authorities of the host state. C), D) In Greece, the entire eligible caseload has been relocated. In Italy, 116 persons remain to be relocated. Over 96% of all eligible applicants registered for relocation by Italy and Greece have now been relocated.
40	Enhance operational cooperation of EU Member States on migrant smuggling through their activities in the hotspots	Continue to make the necessary resources available.	Frontex Europol eu-LISA EASO	Member States	Ongoing	SCIFA/ COSI	Europol, Eurojust and other EU agencies continue work in dismantling the smuggling networks in cooperation with Member States.

CHAPTER 5: COMPLETED ACTIONS

N°	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stake-holders	Time-table	Moni-toring	Implementation
20	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.	Commission, Member States, CEPOL, eu-LISA	SIRENE Bureaux	Ongoing	COSI	Implemented (the number of alerts and hits on these types of checks increased by 30% in 2017). However, this is a continuous process.
27	Full connectivity to SLTD at external border crossings	Make the SLTD nationally available for automated and systematic checks.	Member States	Interpol	Implemented at external borders	COSI	Implemented at external borders (included in the revision of the Schengen Borders Code for systematic checks).
41	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	May 2017	COSI	The High-Level Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability (HLEG), in place since 20 June 2016, aimed 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. Its final report including the recommendations on the way forward is set out in 8434/1/17 REV 1. The action can be considered completed.

| 42 | 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 | 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. | Member States | ENLETS | B) June 2017 | LEWP | Action (B): Following the invitation by the LEWP at its meeting on 21 April 2017, ENLETS studied best practices in relation to mobile solutions for practitioners and presented them to the LEWP on 15 June 2017 (10127/17). The action can be considered completed. |
| 43 | Improve cross-border law enforcement cooperation between SPOCs and information exchange | 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. | Member States | Member States | 2017 | DAPIX | The first meeting of the Heads of SPOC was held on 7-8 November 2017 in Tallinn. The action can be considered completed. |

44	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	May 2017	COSI	The indicative criteria were agreed at the SIS/SIRENE Working Party on 17/05/2017 on the basis of 8806/17, and were inserted in the SIS Best Practice Catalogue.
45	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	February 2017	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 'type offence' unless there are clear operational reasons at national level for not entering this information"* (see 6698/17). The action can be considered completed.
46	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	March 2017	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). The action can be considered completed.

47	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	March 2017	COSI	In the first Roadmap implementation report, Member States specified how their national practices were functioning. 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). The action can be considered completed.
48	Ensure connection of Eurojust to the Focal Point Hydra at Europol	Connect Eurojust to the Focal Point Hydra at Europol.	Eurojust, Europol	Member States	July 2016	COSI	Action concluded in July 2016.
49	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 - 2017	COSI	In the first Roadmap implementation report, 24 Member States indicated that multidisciplinary platforms were already in place, so the action can be considered completed.

| 50 | Agree on how information is shared between PIUs and with third countries where possible | Study on technical features for information sharing. | Member States, Commission, Europol | DAPIX | 2018 | DAPIX | This Action was carried out in the context of IMS action list as Action 3 on Passenger Name Record Data Exchange Pilot (PNR DEP) and has been concluded. The outcome is set out in the final report 10879/17. |

Overview of Roadmap actions which correspond to actions of the current IMS Action List[9]

Roadmap Action or Sub-action	IMS Action
Action 7 B) Develop training and exchange programmes for SPOC personnel.	Action 1 A.T.H.E.N.A. - SPOC training
Action 11 Develop the Automation of Data Exchange Process (ADEP) project.	Action 2 ADEP (Automation of Data Exchange Process)
Action 50 Study on technical features for information sharing.	Action 3 PNRDEP (Passenger Name Record Data Exchange Pilot)
Action 4 C) Disseminate common data quality indicators and standards with the help of joint manuals, best practices and expertise among Member States. Develop relevant training modules on data quality for staff responsible for feeding the systems at national level.	Action 4 Enhance Information Quality
Action 2 A) Establish a Universal Messaging Format (UMF) governance at EU level, enabling a structured decision-making process and change management mechanism. eu-LISA is to invest in the creation of 'translators' between UMF and SIS/VIS and possibly Eurodac (subject to outcome of Action 38) as well as to ensure the compatibility of UMF with the future systems, including with the Entry/Exit System (see Action 32) and with ETIAS (see Action 34).	Action 5 Universal Message Format (UMF 3)

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[9]   5307/4/17 REV 4

Action 17	Action 6
B) Identify key obstacles and search for solutions in relation to:	Prüm DNA post-hit procedures
i: the connection to the Prüm network;	
ii: the full use of Prüm possibilities.	
Action 6	Action 7
C) Strengthen PCCCs and their cooperation with SPOCs while ensuring a centralised (national or at least state level) overview and monitoring of cross-border information exchange.	PCCC: European dimension
Action 7	Action 8
C) Study the feasibility of Computer Aided Translation to reduce both the information exchange lag and the burden on the staff in SPOCs.	Strengthen SPOCs
D) Develop/introduce effective case management and workflow solutions specifically for SPOCs with a view to mutual legal assistance cooperation.	
Action 17	Action 9
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 data owner principle into account.	Europol's involvement in Prüm information exchange

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