Council of the European Union

NOTE

From:	Presidency/outgoing Presidency
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	5562/1/19 REV 1
Subject:	Implementation of the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy: joint Presidency paper

Delegations will find attached a revised version of the joint paper of the outgoing Romanian Presidency and the Finnish Presidency on the implementation of the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy.

In line with the Council conclusions of 12 October 2017 on the mid-term review of the Renewed Internal Security Strategy[1] the implementation paper presents a structure based on priorities, on the planning and implementation of the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy 2019.

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[1]   13319/17

It consists of two parts:

- **A general report** providing an overview of the progress achieved during the reporting period in the main priorities of the renewed ISS and a number of cross-cutting priority areas, while focusing on the main achievements and setting out the follow up envisaged by the current Presidency, as relevant.

- **Technical follow-up on specific measures.**

Delegations are invited to express their views on the state of implementation of the renewed ISS.

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Renewed EU Internal Security Strategy: General Report on the implementation and planning (2019)

1. Renewed Internal Security Strategy priorities

1. 1. Countering terrorism and preventing radicalisation and violent extremism

The fight against terrorism continued to be a high priority on the Council agenda.

At the 2019 March JHA-Council, Ministers were invited to reflect on the way forward in this area: Ministers highlighted the need for timely implementation of adopted measures rather than introducing new legislative measures. They also agreed on the need to

–   continue focusing on prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism (online and off line);

–   step up the work on terrorist financing, and in particular the coordination between relevant stakeholders;

–   pay closer attention to emerging threats, and also to the opportunities and challenges stemming from new technologies;

–   enhance the internal/external nexus at all levels;

–   increase the JHA-agencies' support to the Member States, and provide adequate resources for this purpose under the next MFF.

In the area of **preventing radicalisation and violent extremism,** the European Council in October 2018 called for strengthening the capacity to prevent and respond effectively to radicalisation and terrorism, in full respect of fundamental rights. Following an assessment of the effects of the voluntary cooperation with industry on tackling terrorist content online, the Commission on 12 September 2018 proposed a Regulation **preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online**, setting out new rules to get terrorist content off the web. On 6 December 2018, the AT Presidency reached a general approach on this proposal [2]. The EP agreed on a negotiating mandate on 17 April 2019, when a first reading position was reached. The FI Presidency will start trilogues as soon as the EP is ready, which includes the nomination of a new rapporteur.

The final report of the High Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation (HLCEG-R)[3] is being implemented. The Commission set up an EU Cooperation Mechanism. It includes a Steering Board with high level Member States' representatives, set up in August 2018, which advises the Commission on the strategic priorities in the area of preventative work at EU level, and a reinforced Support and Coordinated Structure (Task Force) within the Commission. The HLCEG-R highlighted several areas of collaboration, reflected in the 2019 Strategic Orientations, which Member States decided to work on. Member States initiated specific projects on radicalisation in prisons, training of imams, mental health issues, the evaluation of exit programmes, far right extremism, national support for local authorities and knowledge management, in particular the interaction of knowledge between research and public policies. In July 2019, the FI Presidency discussed EU priorities on countering violent extremism, including the planned assessment of the progress made in implementing the priorities as well as the EU cooperation mechanism and the results of this assessment will be discussed in November TWP. At the TWP in September 2019, radicalisation/countering violent extremism (CVE) will again be in focus, especially right-wing extremism. Furthermore, on 17-18 September, a conference "Stepping up CVE actions" will be held in Helsinki. Over the past months, EU CTC and the Commission have continued working on ideology (Salafist ideology, extremist right-wing) and discussions and exchanges have taken place within the Network of Prevent Policy Makers and within the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN).

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[2]   15336/18
[3]   8951/18

Following up on the signature of the Joint Action Plan (JAP) on CT for the Western Balkans (WB), tailor-made arrangements with each WB partner are being finalised for the Ministerial in November 2019.

Developments in relation to **FTFs**, with a particular focus on EU nationals detained in Syria, Iraq and Turkey continued to be followed under the RO Presidency. On 3 July 2019, the FI PRES held a joint TWP- SIS/SIRENE meeting to discuss best practices in relation to the use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in exchanging information on FTFs and battlefield information for law enforcement purposes. On 10 July 2019, the EU CTC and the Commission hosted a high-level workshop with senior officials from Member States, EU agencies, USA, Interpol, the UN, etc. on ways to better collect, share and use battlefield information, making it available in the relevant EU databases so that the information can be accessible at our borders as well as for purposes of criminal investigation and prosecution.

Council Conclusions on preventing and combating radicalisation in prisons and dealing with terrorist and violent extremist offenders after release, were adopted on 6 June 2019[4] under the RO Presidency. The conclusions include an annex with good practices in addressing radicalisation in prisons and dealing with terrorist and violent extremist offenders after release.

The **six-monthly terrorist threat assessments** presented by Europol and INTCEN showed little change in the overall threat picture; updating the previous recommendations. Member States agreed on reflecting on widening the scope of the INTCEN assessment and the Europol report to cover all forms of extremism constituting a terrorist threat[5].

The Action Plan of the Commission to support the **protection of public spaces** is under implementation[6]. The Commission is engaging with Member States and private stakeholders promoting the dialogue and the cooperation between the public and private sector.

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[4]   9727/19
[5]   9044/1/19
[6]   COM(2017) 612 final

The Commission began an evaluation of the Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection in August 2018 and will report on the outcome in 2019. **CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) threats** have been given increasingly more focus. In October 2018, EU leaders called on further strengthening deterrence and resilience against CBRN threats, welcomed the adoption of the new regime of restrictive measures to address the threat from chemical weapons, while looking forward to early progress on the listing of relevant individuals and entities. The Commission developed a list of chemicals that are of most concern in terms of misuse for terrorist purposes. The EU list is now approved by Member States and serves as the basis for further work to reduce accessibility to these chemicals, and to work with manufacturers on improving the detection capabilities. The Finnish Presidency will promote cooperation between civil protection and law enforcement sectors by arranging a joint meeting of the Terrorism Working Party (TWP) and PROCIV in September. The aim of the joint discussion is to raise awareness on existing CBRN risks and to emphasize a risk-based approach to CBRN capability development. The meeting will promote cross-sectoral cooperation by sharing information on best practices and also by discussing civil-military cooperation in preparing for CBRN threats.

In the area of **financing of terrorism**, the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences agreement was reached on 17 April 2019[7]. The Commission opened [28] infringements procedures to ensure the rules provided to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing are transposed by Member States as required in Directive (EU) 2015/849. This preventative regime was further strengthened following the adoption of Directive (EU) 2018/843, thus providing additional instruments for fighting against terrorism financing and money laundering (e.g. bank account registers, registers of beneficial ownership information for legal entities and legal arrangements, mitigating risks posed by prepaid cards and virtual currencies). The Commission prepares further reports to facilitate interconnection of bank account registers, stepping up cooperation among Financial Intelligence Units and enforcing supervision of obliged entities applying preventative measures.

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[7] Directive (EU) 2019/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences, and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA, OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 122–137.

The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the **marketing and use of explosives precursors**[8], amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, was adopted on 14 June 2019. The new Regulation (EU) No 2019/1148 was published in the Official Journal on 11 July 2019. The purpose is to limit the availability of such explosives precursors to the general public and to provide for appropriate reporting of suspicious activity throughout the supply chain.

– Emerging threats:

Evolving technologies such as UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles), artificial intelligence (AI), block chain or the Internet of Things, could be misused by terrorist groups. Tackling these threats requires high-tech expertise, demanding more efforts at national and EU level, including through public-private partnerships and research and development. At the same time, the opportunities of the new technologies for security need to be explored and mobilised.

The nexus between internal and external security has become increasingly prominent, The Romanian Presidency organised a discussion at the joint TWP/COTER meeting in March, ways to strengthen the links include focusing on the use of internal instruments to promote EU security interests related to CT in priority third countries (e.g. Western Balkans, Turkey and the MENA region); closer coordination of efforts between Member States, JHA actors, CSDP (common security and defence policy) missions and operations and the CT/security experts in EU delegations; maximising the benefits of CT dialogues with third countries; and increased interaction between relevant Council bodies for a better coordinated approach. The Finnish Presidency will continue the close cooperation between TWP and COTER by organising a joint meeting in October which concentrates on the new and emerging terrorist threats, including the opportunities and challenges created by the new technologies.

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[8]   8342/18 + ADD 1 + ADD 2 + ADD 3

1.2. Preventing and fighting serious and organised crime.

Novel actionable information was a concept introduced under the RO Presidency which resulted in Council Conclusions. It addressed rapid technological developments and global connectivity and how this posed a challenge for law enforcement also proposing a way to tackle this issue at an EU level.

The implementation of **the EU Policy Cycle on organised and serious international crime/EMPACT** continued to be the main focus under this ISS priority facilitating operational cooperation between Member States, EU institutions and EU agencies as well as third countries and organisations, including the private sector where relevant.

The RO Presidency addressed this by means of monitoring the progress of the implementation of the 13 - 2019 OAPs (14029/18) (for which the traffic light report will be available under the FI Presidency September 2019) (and the priority on document fraud) in terms of a reporting system (Drivers light reporting, Europol's interim findings and the NEC meeting reports). The RO Presidency finalised the comprehensive reporting on the 2018 OAPs and published a general overall factsheet and video highlighting the main achievements of the 2018 OAPs. OAP (2018) individual factsheets were also created by Europol, these however were not published as they are "Limite". The need to simplify the reporting mechanism was identified and a workshop on this issue was organised in Europol on 26 June 2019.

Recommendations of the ad hoc expert group on funding, that was established pursuant to the NEC meeting in April 2018, were discussed. Some will be implemented within the EU Policy Cycle. The Interim report of new, changing and emerging threats was also discussed and endorsed [9037/19 + ADD 1 (EU RESTRICTED), this is a tool that may be used at a strategic level to re-adjust the priority setting and/or at operational level to guide operational focus and activities within individual EU crime priorities. The Presidency further validated the customer requirements for SOCTA 2021. Preparation and validation of JADs 2019 also fell under the RO Presidency.

During the Finnish Presidency the SOCTA 2021, funding and the reporting mechanism will continue to be addressed as well as monitoring the overall implementation of the EU Policy Cycle. The development of a new methodology for EU SOCTA 2021 will be addressed in line with the identified customer requirements and will have to be formally validated. The main aspects of the independent evaluation of the EU Policy Cycle 2017-2021 will be endorsed and the Presidency will also monitor the drafting of the 2020 Operational Action Plans. Finally, the recommendations of the workshop on the reporting mechanism will feed discussions and potential revision of this exercise before the final reporting of the 2019 OAPs.

1.3. Preventing and fighting cybercrime and enhancing cybersecurity

The RO Presidency was committed to make further progress in various files related to cyber security and preventing and fighting cybercrime. On the legislative side the Cybersecurity Act was adopted following the agreement which was reached with the EP in early December 2018. The Regulation, which entered into force on 27 June 2019, will make a significant contribution toward a more cyber secure Europe by turning ENISA into a permanent EU agency for cybersecurity and by setting up for the first time an EU-wide (voluntary) certification framework for ICT products, services and processes. Further progress was made on the implementation of the Network and Information Security Directive.

The Presidency worked intensively on the legislative proposal for a Regulation establishing the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology & Research Competence Centre and Network of National Coordination Centers, with a view to achieving as much progress as possible and finish the discussions before the end of the legislative period. Following the mandate for the trilogue negotiations of 13 March 2019.

On the policy side, a new framework for targeted restrictive measures was adopted, and the work on coordinated attribution at EU level in the context of the cyber diplomacy toolbox, to better deter and respond to cyber-attacks continued.

The progress in the **WHOIS database reform** related to the need to ensure compliance of the WHOIS with data protection rules was closely monitored. On 15 May 2019, just before the expiry of the Temporary Specifications at the end of the month, the ICANN Board adopted a set of recommendations to be implemented by ICANN and the contracted parties as a result of the so-called phase I, which had lasted almost one year. The policy development process now enters phase 2, where among other contentious issues, access to non-disclosed WHOIS data will be discussed. First results might emerge in April/May of 2020. A team has now been put together to look at how to implement these principles with the aim of coming to a conclusion within a year or so. Thus policies on the collection of WHOIS data by registrars might be in place early/mid 2020, with policies on providing access to follow later, and practical implementation possibly in 2021.

The EU Law Enforcement Emergency Response Protocol (LE ERP) for Major Cross-Border Cyber Attacks endorsed by COSI in December 2018 will be tested during an exercise planned by Europol to take place under the FI Presidency. Cyber-crime continued to be a priority in the EU Policy Cycle/EMPACT for which the efforts can be seen in the context of several OAPs (firearms, CSE, drugs, etc.) contributing significantly to European law enforcement capacities and to build deterrence though targeted disruptive joint operations. EC3 have developed a Dark Web team for support and coordination and assistance in the cyber patrol actions weeks. Overall great operational results were achieved through the training organised in EMPACT (Cyber patrolling), highlighting the horizontal aspect of Cyber for other EU crime priorities.

2. Cross-cutting priority areas[9]

- **Information exchange and interoperability**

The AT and RO Presidencies worked intensively in order to enhance **information exchange and ensure interoperability between EU information systems**.

Negotiations with the European Parliament on the two proposals establishing a framework for Interoperability between EU information systems started at the end of October 2018 under the AT Presidency and were concluded in February 2019 under the RO Presidency. Both Regulations were published in May 2019.

The Commission tabled two proposals (5071/19 and 5072/19) on 8 January 2019 to include further consequential amendments that are necessary to establish the interoperability of other EU information systems with ETIAS. A mandate for negotiations with the EP was reached in May 2019 under the RO Presidency. Negotiations will start with the EP as soon as it is ready with a view to reaching a political agreement on this file by the end of 2019.

In June 2018, the Council and the European Parliament reached political agreement on **the new SIS legal framework**. The formal adoption which took place in October 2018 is followed by an ambitious three years transposition period for full implementation of all the changes both at Union and Member States level.

In May 2018, the Commission presented a proposal to amend the **Visa Information System** (8853/18). The draft regulation chiefly relates to further reinforcing the security and integrity of the short-stay visa procedure as well as to registering long-stay visas and residence permits in the VIS. The proposal also contains important provisions to ensure interoperability between the VIS and all relevant EU systems and databases in the area of justice and home affairs. The Austrian Presidency obtained a negotiating mandate at Coreper on 19 December 2018. The European Parliament voted on 13 March 2019 on its opinion. However, the EP negotiating team already decided in January 2019 not to recommend entering into Interinstitutional negotiations with the Council on this file due to the lack of time. The Romanian Presidency nevertheless launched a discussion on the examination of the EP mandate. The Finnish Presidency stands ready to start the trilogues once the new EP confirms its position on this file.

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[9] Measures with horizontal implications for internal security and relevant for the fight of various forms of crime.

Further to substantially contributing to the debate on amending the Prüm Decisions, the RO Presidency triggered a debate on the future of the Information Management Strategy (IMS) and particularly on the strategic dimension of cross-border automated data exchange procedures regarding de-centralised data exchange systems.

On 17 April 2019, two instruments were adopted regarding the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS): Regulation (EU) 2019/816 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN)[10] and Directive (EU) 2019/884 amending Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA, as regards the exchange of information on third-country nationals and as regards ECRIS[11]. While the Regulation regulates all issues on the establishment, by the Commission and eu-LISA, of a central database holding identity information of convicted third-country nationals and stateless persons, the Directive complements the existing Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA on matters of general nature related to the functioning of ECRIS. The implementation of these new EU information systems as well as of the interoperability framework is ongoing and requires, among others, the adoption of a high number of implementing acts and delegated acts.

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[10]   OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 1.
[11]   OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 143.

- **Availability of data**

- Data retention:

In view of the findings of the reflexion process summarised in the AT presidency report (14319/18) presented at the December 2018 meeting of the Council and following the Justice Ministers call at that meeting for further action, the Romanian Presidency prepared an outline of the key political messages in the area of data retention. This outline served as a basis for the preparation of Council Conclusions which in addition to the political messages define the main steps forward. Amongst those the Commission was requested to initiate targeted consultations with the relevant stakeholders to complement the work carried out in the DAPIX (Data Retention) WP, but also to prepare subsequently a comprehensive study, taking into account these consultations, on possible solutions for retaining data, including the consideration of a future legislative initiative. The draft text of the Council was adopted on 6 June 2019 by the JHA Council. The incoming FI Presidency will monitor the progress achieved by the Commission in the implementation of these requests in order to ensure the continuation of the common reflection process and its drive towards appropriate solutions.

- E-evidence:

The Council adopted its position on the draft regulation creating a legal framework for production and preservation orders in December 2018 and draft directive establishing legal representative in March 2019 respectively (both forming the legislative package on cross-border access to e-evidence[12]). Given the complexity of the proposed Regulation, the work during both the BG and AT Presidencies focused entirely on striking a compromise on the normative provisions, and the examination of the Annexes to the draft Regulation started only under the RO Presidency. It took place in the COPEN Working Party on 1 March and 6 May 2019. Expert input in this process was provided by the European Judicial Network, the European Judicial Cybercrime Network and Eurojust. On 6 June 2019 the Council agreed to supplement its position adopted in December 2019 with the text as finalised at technical level. In parallel to the work on the legislative proposals, the RO Presidency examined the recommendations for Council Decisions one authorising the Commission to open negotiations with the US on cross-border access on e-evidence, and another authorising the participation in the negotiations on a second additional protocol to the Budapest Convention. Both were adopted in June 2019 by the June Council

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[12]   8115/18, 8110/18

- Encryption:

COM clarified further the various technical and legal challenges faced by LEA as regards the use of encryption following the request by the JHA Council in December 2016 and the EUCO in 2017 with respect to end-to-end encryption.

As a result, there have been a set of practical and operational measures including an effort made to raise the level of expertise, an exchange of good practices and an upgrading of Europol's decryption capacity. The monitoring of technological developments and a continued dialogue with industry to examine how best to address evolving challenges in this area were considered to be crucial. A specific tool to facilitate the work of LEA with respect to the challenges faced with respect to end-to-end encryption has been discussed in the JHA Counsellors and supported in CATS. COM is reviewing the options and is expected to return to CATS towards the end of this year.

- **Strengthening the links between external and internal dimension of security**

The establishment of the Crime Information Cell (CIC) within EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia[13] brought tangible progress in enhancing operational cooperation between the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) actors. The CIC was activated on 5 July 2018 *for a pilot period of 6 months*; since then five specialised personnel from Europol, Frontex, and EUNAVFOR Med were embarked on board of the Flagship of EUNAVFOR Med operation Sophia.

A joint report by EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia, Europol and FRONTEX on the final results of the pilot project was presented at the COSI/PSC meeting in November (14312/18). Overall the pilot was judged to be a step forward, benefiting all parties and improving mutual awareness of the respective roles and responsibilities of the actors involved with MSs supporting the continuation of the project, subject to a formal decision by PSC.

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[13]   7708/18

On 23 November, COSI and PSC also took note of the Civilian CSDP Compact, which was approved by FAC on 19 November 2018, given its wider relevance to both internal and external security actors. The importance of MS' support for the initiative, including the National Implementation Plans, and the involvement of JHA actors was highlighted. HRVP and COM are invited to present a joint Action Plan in early spring 2019 to roll out concrete steps to be taken by the Union institutions to contribute to a coherent implementation of the Compact.

Follow-up on the above topics was provided under the RO Presidency.

On 29 March 2019 the Council extended the mandate of EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia until 30 September 2019.

The Operation Commander has been instructed to suspend temporarily the deployment of the Operation's naval assets for the duration of this extension for operational reasons. EU member states will continue to work in the appropriate fora on a solution on disembarkation as part of the follow-up to the June 2018 European Council conclusions.

The Operation will continue to implement its mandate accordingly, strengthening surveillance by air assets as well as reinforcing support to the Libyan Coastguard and Navy in law enforcement tasks at sea through enhanced monitoring, including ashore, and continuation of training. Consequently, the CIC has been temporarily based at Europol.

–   Civilian CSDP:

–   On 19 November 2018, the Council and the member states adopted conclusions on the establishment of a civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) compact. These conclusions set the strategic guidelines for the strengthening of civilian CSDP and contain 22 political commitments by the Council and the member states. The aim is to strengthen the EU's capacity to deploy civilian crisis management missions. The objectives of these missions are to reinforce the police, the rule of law and the civil administration in fragile and conflict settings. Commitments 20 and 21 of the Compact call for closer CSDP-JHA cooperation and to ensure operational output of such CSDP-JHA cooperation by considering, where appropriate, new lines of operations or pilot projects in new or ongoing CSDP missions, also building on targeted mini-concepts.

– On the 12.06.19 CIVCOM and COSI Support Group had a joint meeting where the EEAS presented a discussion paper to both preparatory bodies in order to introduce the initiative of mini-concepts as a means to map the possible scope of civilian CDSP efforts in a specific field. The paper explored the priority areas for civilian CSDP as well as the enhanced opportunities for CSDP and JHA cooperation. It further developed the mini concept initiative as a contribution of civilian CDSP to tackle organised crime (9845/19).

– The FI Presidency will monitor this process and COSI/PSC will discuss the nexus between internal and external security in the joint meeting on 21 September 2019.

- **Cooperation with third countries**

Strengthening the cooperation with the Western Balkans has been among the main priorities of the AT Presidency. In the margins of the Ministerial conference on Security and Migration, Promoting Partnership and Resilience, held in Vienna on 13 and 14 September 2018, a milestone memorandum of understanding on the automated exchange of DNA, dactyloscopic and vehicle registration data was signed with the WB partners. This Prüm-like agreement between the contracting parties of the Convention aims to increase information exchange and to step up cross-border cooperation in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. During the RO Presidency, discussions with the Commission on certain provisions were clarified the relation of this agreement with Prüm Decisions, however there are still provisions that need to be discussed further.

A **Joint Action Plan on counter terrorism for the Western Balkans**[14] (the "Joint Action Plan") was signed at the EU-Western Balkan JHA Ministerial meeting of 5 October 2018, further to the adoption of the Western Balkans strategy by the Commission on 6 February 2018 setting up the framework for developing further cooperation with the region. In order to implement tailor-made priority actions of the Joint Action Plan with each Western Balkans partner, the Commission conducted CT expert missions (together with the EEAS, Europol and the regional CT/security expert) to Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Montenegro. Another such mission to Serbia is to follow in September. COTER and TWP are kept informed. On this basis, the Commission is elaborating (non-binding) CT Arrangements for the implementation of the Joint Action Plan between the Commission and the authorities of each Western Balkans partner. On 10 July, COTER discussed the first two Arrangements (with the authorities of Albania and of North Macedonia respectively).The former RO Presidency continued the work initiated by the EE Presidency in the last semester of 2017 on strengthening the links between external and internal dimension of security on counterterrorism. A discussion on how to better use internal instruments for promoting EU security interests on CT in priority third countries, how to better involve the CT/security experts and CT-dialogues with third countries for strengthening EU internal security, and finally how to strengthen the cooperation between TWP and COTER was held in January 2019[15]. Another joint meeting of TWP-COTER took place in March 2019 and was focused on the Western Balkans region.

The Western Balkans continued to be included in **operational activities under the EU Policy Cycle**, thus enhancing the security of the region by improving the information exchange in combating serious and organised crime and terrorism.

Furthermore, the Pilot Project for the deployment of Europol Liaison Officers (LOs) to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia is ongoing. The first LO was deployed to Albania on 6th June 2019; the lack of a National Contact Point in Bosnia and Herzegovina makes it impossible to deploy for the time being. The Liaison Agreement concluded with Serbia is scheduled for ratification in September/October 2019.

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[14]   11848/1/18 REV 1
[15]   WK 78/2019

On 4 June 2018, the JHA Council adopted eight Decisions[16] authorising the Commission to open negotiations for agreements between the EU and **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey respectively on the exchange of personal data between Europol and those countries**' competent authorities for fighting serious crime and terrorism. The first rounds of negotiations have started in the second half of 2018 and regular updates will be provided by the Commission as of the first semester of 2019.

In 2019, an EU global facility on money laundering and terrorism financing was introduced in order to provide support to partner countries to put in place effective frameworks on anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing. This support will complement efforts made by the Commission to identify high risk third countries in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Directive.

- **Enhancing customs contribution to internal security**

On 15 May 2018 COSI expressed support for introducing a more structured approach for enhancing customs contribution to internal security[17.] The measures are grouped into three categories; institutional cooperation, operational cooperation, and the exchange of information and interoperability. To develop these work strands, the Austrian Presidency initiated a series of thematic discussions at the CCWP. The discussions covered customs cooperation with Europol, Frontex, CEPOL and LEWP. An interim report (13250/18) was approved at the CCWP Plenary meeting on the 26 October. It was presented to COSI on 23 November. The Committee welcomed the report from the Presidency and praised the fruitful discussions, agreeing to remain seized on the subject to further involve Customs in the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime, Europol and other JHA instruments and agencies.

The work continued during the RO Presidency with the focus on the information exchange. These are mainly results during the BG PRES. RO PRES launched in CCWP questionnaire on the use of SIS/VIS by customs. The result including possible recommendations should be presented during the FI PRES.

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[16]   9320/18 + ADD 1; 9330/18 + ADD 1; 9331/18 + ADD 1; 9332/18 + ADD 1; 9333/18 + ADD 1; 9334/18 + ADD 1; 9339/18 + ADD 1; 9342/18 + ADD 1
[17]   7705/2/18 REV 2

The Commission presented the outcome of the practitioners' work on the interoperability between security and border management systems and customs systems at the CCWP meeting on 12 December 2018 and subsequently at COSI on 21 February 2019. The feasibility study on possible interoperability between the future Cargo Information System (ICS2) and SIS and Europol databases will be launched in 2019.

3.   Future Direction of internal security in the EU

In June 2019 the Council held a policy debate relating to the 'Future of the EU Policing' (9027/19) as part of the collective reflection on the future direction of internal security.

Building on the EU strategic agenda the FI Presidency will deepen the discussions including through a series of thematic discussions on various aspects of internal security, migration and justice. The objective is to consolidate the outcome of these discussions by the end of the year and to confirm the position of the Council on the future direction in the JHA area.

In the area of internal security this will include the challenges and needs faced in relation to, e.g. effective implementation of adopted measures, technological developments, information management, training of law enforcement, operational cooperation, etc.

- **Further cross-cutting dimensions**

Member States and EU Institutions have jointly addressed, within the Security Union, important challenges related to emerging threats such as those related to i) disinformation, ii) securing free and fair European elections and ensuring electoral resilience while focusing on improving the synergies between Internal Security and other Union policy areas such as iii) Research or iv) Transport Security.

Follow-up on specific measures

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<td colspan="2" style="background-color:#92c746">1.1.Countering terrorism and preventing radicalisation and violent extremism</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prevention of radicalisation, including developments under HLCEG-R, RAN, Internet forum

Responsible WP[18]: TWP</td>
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Main documents:

- EU response to terrorism - state of play and way forward of 28 February 2019 (6684/1/19 REV 1)
- Council Conclusions on preventing and combating radicalisation in prisons and on dealing with terrorist and violent extremist offenders after release of 6 June 2019 (9727/19) Final report of the High Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation (HLCEG-R) of 18 May 2018 (8951/18)
- Commission Recommendation on measures to effectively tackle illegal content online C(2018) 1177 final
- Council Recommendation of 22 May 2018 on promoting common values, inclusive education, and the European dimension of teaching (9010/18)
- Commission Progress Reports (1-18) towards an effective and genuine Security Union
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online - general approach 15336/18

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State of play/progress made:

Regular updates at TWP on the work of the EU Internet Forum.

Regular updates at TWP on the work of the RAN.

General approach on the proposed Regulation on tackling preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online, was reached in December 2018.

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Envisaged follow-up:

Work towards a political agreement with the EP on the draft Regulation on tackling illegal content online will continue, pending the adoption of the position of the new EP.

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[18] The responsible WP(s) on the substance of the respective file are indicated, while COSI, CATS or SCIFA provide an overview and strategic guidance on a number of the files. The latter activities could be indicated in the state of play/follow-up section, as relevant.

2.	**FTFs/Returnees, including the judicial dimension**
	Responsible WP: TWP, DROIPEN

	Main documents:
	- Directive (EU) 2017/541 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA was adopted on 15 March 2017. The transposition period expires on 8 September 2018 - Council decisions on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union, of the CoE Convention on the prevention of terrorism[19] and its Additional Protocol[20] - RAN Manual – Responses to returnees: Foreign terrorist fighters and their families, July 2017

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
The Union acceded to the CoE Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol on 26 June 2018.	Implemented Continuing

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[19]   OJ L 159, 22.6.2018, p. 1–2

[20]   OJ L 159, 22.6.2018, p. 15–16

3.	**Roadmap on Information exchange (Chapter III)** • **Post-hit follow-up under Article 36 SIS II** **Responsible WP: TWP, SIS/SIRENE**

	Main documents: • Council Conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and the use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) to deal with persons involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters (4 June 2018) (9691/18)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Council Conclusions were adopted on 4 June 2018. They address Member States, the Commission, Europol, Frontex and Cepol.	During a joint meeting of the SIS-SIRENE and Terrorism Working Parties held on 3 July 2019, the issue of stepping up the use of SIS in countering terrorism was brought back to the agenda focusing not only on FTFs but also issues such as using information received from trusted third countries, including battlefield information. These two topics have been discussed at several occasions during the Romanian Presidency (COSI, TWP, SIS-SIRENE).

4.	**Enhance security of explosives and explosive precursors** **Responsible WP: TWP, WP on Technical harmonisation**

	Main documents: Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending regulation (EC) n° 1907/2006 and repealing regulation (EU) N° 98/2013 Of 20 June 2019 (46/1/19)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Regulation adopted and published in the Official Journal	Work towards implementation agreement, of new regulation

5.	**CBRN communication and Action Plan implementation**
	Responsible WP: TWP

Main documents:

- Council conclusions of 7 December 2017 on strengthening the European Union response to CBRN related risks, reducing access to explosive precursors and protecting public spaces (15648/17)
- Action Plan to enhance preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security risks COM(2017) 610 final
- Seventeenth Progress Report towards an effective and genuine Security Union, 15686/18
- Joint Communication on Increasing resilience and bolstering capabilities to address hybrid threats, JOIN(2018) 16 final, 13.6.2018
- Restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons, 11938/18

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Regular debriefs in TWP by COM as well as presentations from MSs.	Debriefs by COM on the current state of play
Adoption of a new EU regime of restrictive measures to address the use and proliferation of chemical weapons.	
Adoption of a new Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, which will enter into force on 1 August 2019.	

6.	**Threat assessment**	
	Responsible WP: TWP	
	Main documents:	
	• EU threat assessment in the field of CT, endorsed by COSI in May 2019 (9044/1/19)	
	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	EU threat assessment in the field of CT was endorsed by COSI under the RO Presidency.	Threat assessment to be reviewed by Autumn 2019.
	COSI policy recommendations from May 2019 are valid.	

| 7. | **Atlas Network** |
| | **Responsible WP: LEWP** |

Main documents:	
• Informally established in 2001 and formalized by the Council Decision 2008/617/JHA • Council Conclusions on the strengthening of the ATLAS Network - Council conclusions (7 December 2017) - 15627/17	

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Based on the above Council Conclusions, a permanent ATLAS support office was created under the auspices of Europol. The official signing ceremony took place at Europol, during the ATLAS *Common Challenge Conference, 10th October 2018.*	COSI will continue monitoring future developments of the ATLAS network.
Further enhancements were discussed in the LEWP on the basis of the Council Conclusions (pooling of expensive equipment, training centres of excellence etc.) during the AT Presidency.	
Following the replies received by AT, it was decided that ATLAS should examine, from a practical point of view, the questions of	
• pooling and sharing of specialised equipment and specific capabilities and • setting-up of common training facilities, acting as centers of excellence.	
The findings by ATLAS on the above issues have been transmitted to the RO Presidency in June 2019 and were discussed at the first LEWP meeting under the FI Presidency on 11 July 2019 (10498/19).	
The majority of the Member States deemed the existing range of legal possibilities in cross-border cooperation available to the Special Intervention Units related to the ATLAS Network sufficient or nearly sufficient.	

8.	**Protecting public spaces**
	Responsible WP: TWP

	Main documents:
	• Action Plan to support the protection of public spaces was presented by COM on 18 October 2017 (13489/17)
	• Council conclusions on strengthening the European Union response to CBRN related risks, reducing access to explosive precursors and protecting public spaces (7 December 2017) - 15648/17
	• The Commission together with public authorities and private operators of public spaces in the so Operators' Forum, have identified good practices for several measures that all operators and public authorities involved in the protection of public spaces can implement to strengthen security. (Commission SWD(2019) 140 (20.3.2019)

	State of play/progress made: Regular reports from the Commission in the framework of TWP, on 16 January 2019 and on 16 April.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continuous

9.	**WBCTi initiative**
	Responsible WP: TWP

	Main documents:
	- EU Western Balkan counter-terrorism initiative: integrative plan of action (4 December 2015) - 13887/15
	- Council Conclusions on strengthening the EU internal security's external dimension in the Western Balkans including via the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) - (8 December 2016) (15413/16)
	- Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism Initiative (WBCTi) iPA 2015-2017 Final Report
	- Final Draft WBCTiiPA 2018-2020
	- Recommendations of the IISG Board of 26 February for the revision of the Terms of Reference of the IISG.

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans signed by the Commission on behalf of the EU and by Western Balkans partners at the JHA Ministerial meeting in Tirana on 5 October 2018.	Development of Counter-Terrorism Arrangements between the European Commission and the authorities of each Western Balkans partner in order to implement priority actionsto be adopted during the FI Presidency.
	A short briefing on state of play of WBCTi took place during TWP-COTER meeting on 20 March.	

10.	**Battlefield evidence**
	Responsible WP: TWP, CATS, COSI

Main documents:

- Strengthening military and law enforcement information exchange in counter-terrorism (6336/19 + ADD 1+ADD 2)
- Eurojust memorandum on battlefield evidence (WK 12876/2018)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
COSI and PSC discussed in February 2019 the importance of ensuring that information collected by forces on the battlefields of Syria and Iraq relating to terrorist fighters is handled in a manner admissible to courts in Europe and allowing its use in the context of border checks.	Continuous. Recurrent topic discussed with the US, Interpol, Europol, Eurojust and NATO.
A short information was presented during TWP meeting in April 2019, when SIS delegates were invited to participate.	

11.	**Implementation of the Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing**
	Responsible WP: TWP, Financial Counsellors

	Main documents:
	- Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing(5782/16+ADD 1+ADD 2) - State of play of implementing the action plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing (WK 6622/2017) - Regulation 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods - - Regulation (EU) 2018/1672 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on controls on cash entering or leaving the Union and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 - Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences, and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA (PE 64 2019 REV 1)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
EU legislation has been adopted.	Implementation of the new pieces of legislation.

	1.2. *Preventing and fighting serious and organised crime*
11 A	**EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime/EMPACT** **Responsible WP: COSI**

Main documents:

- Council Conclusions on the continuation of the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime for the period 2018-2021 - Council conclusions (27 March 2017) (7704/17)

- Council conclusions on setting the EU's priorities for the fight against organised and serious international crime between 2018 and 2021 (18 May 2017) (9450/17)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
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With reference to the EU Policy Cycle - The terms of reference (in relation to recommendations on improving communication on the EU Policy Cycle - 14884/1/18 REV 1) have been updated as well as the table of relevant actors (5567/19). Further recommendations were presented in relation to funding (8443/19, 8679/19). Europols final finding and the results of the comprehansive drivers reports on the OAPs 2018 were also brought to the COSI table under the RO Presidency (8682/19, 8683/19, 8684/19 + ADD 1 EU RESTRICTED) COSI agreed on the proposed way forward on the three issues identified therein: the reporting mechanism of the EU Policy Cycle, the horizontal crime priorities, and the EU Policy Cycle funding. The Interim report of new and emerging threats (9037/19 + ADD 1 EU RESTRICTED) and the EU SOCTA Customer Requirements were endorsed (9038/19). Council Conclusions on Novel Actionable Information (9035/19) was also a success under the RO Presidency.	Areas that will be addressed under the FI Presidency include, recommendations in relation to funding of EU Policy Cycle 2020 as well as reviewing the reporting mechanism attempting to simplify it. Drafting and adoption of OAPs for 2020, the independent evaluation of the EU Policy Cycle, and interim findings on the implementation of OAPs as well as NEC and Driver reports will be Items of importance. Specific attention will be paid to the Future direction of EU Internal Security.

11. B	**Domestic burglary**
	Responsible WP: COSI

	Main documents:
	• Council Conclusions on organised domestic burglary - Council conclusions (13 October 2016) (13268/16)

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	At the COSI meeting on 26 June 2018, DE presented a progress report (10260/18) which was prepared in close cooperation with BE, FR, SE and Europol regarding the follow-up to the Council conclusions on organised domestic burglary (13268/16).	Monitor the implementation of the Council conclusions.

12 A	**Drugs - EU Policy**
	Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG)

	Main documents:
	• EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020, implemented through two EU Action Plans that cover the periods 2013-2016 and 2017-2020 (adopted on 20 June 2017), respectively. 　　o Actions cover the two policy areas of the Strategy: Drug Demand Reduction and Drug Supply Reduction; and the three cross-cutting themes of the Strategy: Coordination, International Cooperation; and Information, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation. • Policy Cycle MASP (14027/17, 13739/17) and OAP 2019 (13664/18 RESTREINT UE. 13665/18 RESTREINT UE). • Council Conclusions on Alternative Development: "Towards a new Understanding of Alternative Development and Related Development centered Drug Policy Interventions - Contributing to the Implementation of UNGASS 2016 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals" (14338/18) • Council Conclusions on Alternatives to coercive sanctions as a response to drug law and drug-related offences (6931/18)

12 B	**Drugs - EU and the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs - global policy on drugs** **Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG)** *Main documents:* Outcome Document of the 2016 UNGA Special Session on the world drug problem (NY, April 2016)

State of play/progress made: • Adoption by the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) of the *Ministerial Declaration on strengthening our actions at the national, regional and international levels to accelerate the implementation of our joint commitments to address and counter the world drug problem.* (March 2019)	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continue to implement the 2016 UNGASS Outcome Document and the March 2019 Ministerial Declaration, and contribute to the roll out of the CND multiyear workplan on this implementation.

12 C	**Drugs - International cooperation** **Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG)**	
	Main documents: • EU-Central Asia Action Plan on Drugs (2014-2020) (18020/13) and EU Strategy on Central Asia adopted on 17 June 2019 • Joint Declaration on enhancing cooperation on drugs and renewing the commitments of the EU-Western Balkans Action Plan on Drugs (2009-2013) (5390/14) • EU-CELAC Action Plan of June 2015 (Chapter 6), Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean: joining forces for a common future (16 April 2019) and Political declarations of the EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (most recent one - Paramaribo Declaration, Outcome Document, June 2019 10363/19)	
	State of play/progress made: Under the RO Presidency, the following meetings took place in the area of drugs, including on drug supply reduction EU-US Dialogue 8 February 2019), EU-Brazil Dialogue (22.3.2019) and EU-CELAC Technical Committee 28 February, 25 April and 24 May 2019) and XXI High Level Meeting of the EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (20-21 June 2019).	*Envisaged follow-up:* Under the FI Presidency, the following meetings have taken place or are planned in the area of drugs, including on drug supply reduction: EU-Eastern Partnership countries' Expert Meeting (9 July 2019), EU-US Dialogue (11 September 2019); EU-CELAC Technical Committee (7 November 2019); and EU-Russia Expert Meeting on drugs (4 December 2019). Two new dialogues on drugs should be launched at the 20th EU-China Summit (16 July 2018), both sides agreed to launch an annual EU-China Dialogue on Drugs, incorporating existing consultations on drug precursors. They welcomed the ongoing Europol-China strategic cooperation as an important step towards enhanced EU-China cooperation on law enforcement and transnational crimes. In addition, a new dialogue or expert meeting on drugs with Iran, following the visit of Commissioner Avramopoulos in June 2018, is also considered, taking into account the context.

	Discussions are on-going in the Council Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG) on the modalities for the launch of the dialogues /expert meetings.

12 D	**Drugs - EU banning of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)** **Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG)**

Main documents: Legislative package, entered into application in November 2018:

- Regulation (EU) 2017/2101 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards information exchange on, and an early warning system and risk assessment procedure for, new psychoactive substances

- Directive (EU) 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA in order to include new psychoactive substances in the definition of 'drug' and repealing Council Decision 2005/387/JHA

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2019/369 of 13 December 2018 amending the Annex to Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA as regards the inclusion of new psychoactive substances in the definition of 'drug'. Entered into force in March 2019.	When dangerous new psychoactive substances will be reported upon by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addictions, the banning of these substances at EU level will follow the new procedure established by the legislative package, which entails a quicker process compared to the one applicable before November 2018.

12 E	**Drugs - International scheduling of new psychoactive substances (NPS)**
	Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG)

Main documents:	
• COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, in the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the scheduling of substances under the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and under the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (6576/19)	

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
A list of new psychoactive substances was proposed by WHO in December 2018, for a UN decision international scheduling at the 62nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019. On this basis, the above mentioned Council Decision was adopted in March 2019, thus giving instructions for Member States' voting on international new psychoactive substances scheduling at the 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019	

12 F	**Drugs - International scheduling of drug precursors**
	Main documents: *Main documents:* • COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, in the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the addition to the list of substances in the Tables of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (6558/19).

State of play/progress made: *State of play/progress made:* In December 2018, WHO made recommendations regarding the addition of four drug precursors to the Tables of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs. On this basis, the above-mentioned Council Decision was adopted in March 2019, thus giving instructions for Member States' voting on the addition of these precurors at the 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019.	*Envisaged follow-up:*

12. G	**Drugs - International scheduling of cannabis and cannabis-related substances**
	Responsible WP: Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG
	Main documents: •

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
On 24 January 2019, the World Health Organisation officially submitted the recommendations of adding nine new psychotropic substances to the annexes of the UN Drug Control Conventions. The World Health Organisation also recommended the re-scheduling of cannabis and several cannabis-related products within the system of these Conventions. The Commission proposal did not include any position on cannabis and cannabis-related substances as the World Health Organisation did not pre-announce these recommendations in December 2018. In March 2019, the CND voted to postpone this vote to a later session.	Discussions in the Council Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG) will continue during the Finnish Presidency, to establish the EU instructions on how to vote in the CND.

13.	**Monitor the implementation of the CCWP 9th Action Plan 2018-2019 and the link with the Operational Action Plans from the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime** **Responsible WP: CCWP**
	Main documents: • 9th Action Plan (January 2018 - December 2019 (13926/3/17 REV 3) • Synergies and opportunities for coordination between the activities developed under the EU Policy Cycle and the Ninth Customs Cooperation Working Party Action Plan for the year 2018 (5920/2/18) • Synergies and opportunities for coordination between the activities developed under the EU Policy Cycle and the Ninth Customs Cooperation Working Party Action Plan for the year 2019 (15433/18)

State of play/progress made: On 18 December 2018, the business case for JCO POSTBOX II (13893/18) within Action 9.3 "Customs against internet crime" was presented by the Belgian delegation and approved by CCWP. Presentations were made by the leaders of Action 9.1.1, 9.1.2.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 on progress made on the respective actions. On 9 January 2019, the Bulgarian delegation made a presentation on a questionnaire for Action 9.5 "IPR infringements". On 16 April 2019, presentations were made by the leaders of Actions 9.4 and 9.7 on the progress made on the respective actions. On 18 June 2019, presentations were made by the leaders of Actions 9.1.1 and 9.3 on the progress made on the respective actions and the leader of Action 9.7 presented the final report.	*Envisaged follow-up:* - Monitor the implementation on the 9th Action Plan. - Ensure fluent flow of information between Action leaders and CCWP as well as with drivers of the relevant OAPs. - Participation of the CCWP PRES in the relevant OAP drafting meetings & NECs meetings - Presentations on and approval of final reports

14.	**Strengthen the EU's' capacity for the detection of illicit trade in goods at the external border, in line with the EU Strategy and Action Plan for customs risk management.**
	Responsible WP: CCWP

Main documents:

- COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE on the EU Strategy and Action Plan for customs risk management: Tackling risks, strengthening supply chain security and facilitating trade COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE on the EU Strategy and Action Plan for customs risk management: Tackling risks, strengthening supply chain security and facilitating trade (12644/14 + ADD 1)
- Council Conclusions on the EU Strategy and Action Plan on customs risk management: Tackling risks, strengthening supply chain security and facilitating trade (15403/14)

The EU Strategy and Action Plan for customs risk management aims for a multi-layered approach to strengthen the capacity of the customs authorities in the fight against illicit trade. An important objective is to enhance the cooperation and exchange of information between Customs and other law enforcement agencies in order to achieve more intelligence-led controls on goods mainly at the external border of the EU.

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
On 26 September 2018, the first Joint Session of Directors General of Customs Administrations and Chiefs of Police was held in Europol HQ. The importance of customs being able to use Passenger Name Records data was also highlighted. Particular mentioning of cooperation with Europol, deployment of customs liaison officers, access to SIENA. The Joint Session resulted in a Joint Statement (WK 10292/2018) outlining which subjects should be addressed in the future, including intensified cooperation, information exchange and interoperability.	Prepare the discussion which will be held at the meeting of EPCC-DGs of Customs in September 2019.
On 8 November 2018, CCWP took note of a presentation by representatives from the Commission (DG TAXUD and DG HOME) on a joint explanatory note on the Use of Passenger Name Records by customs authorities (13798/18).	

	The Romanian Presidency elaborated a questionnaire on the implementation of the PNR Directive, of which the results will be published in July 2019.	

15.	**Environmental crime**
	Responsible WP: LEWP, COPEN

	Main documents:
	• Council Conclusions on countering environmental crime - Council conclusions (8 December 2016) (15412/16)
	• Implementation 2018-2021 EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for Environmental Crime Priority (11806/17)
	• 2018 Operational Action Plan (OAP) Environmental Crime (14484/1/17 REV 1 RESTREINT UE + COR 1)
	• Eighth round of mutual evaluations on environmental crime - Questionnaire (30 May 2017) (8919/1/17)

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
		Continuous
	The eighth round of mutual evaluations on environmental crime is advancing well. In line with the planning, all Member States have been evaluated.	All evaluation reports will be adopted by June 2019, except the reports from the last three visits and the final report, which will be discussed in September 2019. The consolidated final report should be discussed and approved by CATS in November.

16.	**Forensic science area**
	Responsible WP: LEWP

	Main documents:
	• Council Conclusions and Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area - Council conclusions (9 June 2016) (10128/16)
	• Implementation of the Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area (19 October 2017) (10122/1/17 REV 1)
	• Action Plan on the way forward in view of the creation of a European Forensic Science Area - mid-term progress report (22 November 2017) (14606/17)

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	Mid-term progress report adopted at the LEWP meeting on 26 November 2017 (14606/17). One further implementation report has been discussed at the LEWP meeting on 21 May 2019 (9081/19).	Further monitoring of implementation as appropriate on the basis of new developments.

17.	**Administrative approach**	
	Responsible WP: LEWP	
	Main documents:	
	• Council conclusions on the administrative approach to prevent and fight serious and organised crime (9 June 2016)(9935/2016) • Network on Administrative Approach - Affiliation to the LEWP (22 March 2018) (7316/18)	
	State of play/progress made: The e affiliation of the Network on Administrative Approach to the LEWP was announced at the meeting on 21 June 2018.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Monitoring of the Network's activity according to the guidelines for networks (strategic objectives, work programmes, annual reports - cf. 15572/17).

18.	**Illicit firearms** **Responsible WP: LEWP, CCWP**

	Main documents: • EU action plan against illicit trafficking in and use of firearms and explosives (2 December 2015) (COM(2015) 624 final • 2018 Operation Action Plan (OAP) Firearms (14318/1/17 REV 1 RESTREINT UE) • 8th CCWP Action Plan (Action 8.4): Illicit trafficking of firearms - Draft final report (22 March 2018) (7241/18) • COM Recommendation of 17 April 2018 on immediate steps to improve security of export, import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition (C(2018) 2197 final) • *Joint Communication by the Commission and the High Representative to The European Parliament And The Council on Elements towards an EU Strategy against illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition of 13 June 2018 JOIN(2018) 17*

State of play/progress made: COSI took note on 26 June 2018 of a presentation by the Chair of the European Firearms Experts (EFE) network on best practice guidance for the creation of national firearms focal points within the EU Member States (8586/18), as endorsed by the LEWP on 17 May 2018. The purpose of the focal points is to gather, analyse and improve the flow of information regarding the criminal use and illicit trafficking of firearms into and within the Member State and throughout the EU at a strategic and operational level. COM adopted on 16 January 2019 two implementing directives, establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms,[21] thus improving traceability of firearms, and ensuring that convertible gas and alarm weapons are controlled as firearms.[22]	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continue monitoring the implementation of the OAP 2019 on FIREARMS. LEWP will monitor the further developments on the creation of national firearms focal points within the EU Member States according to latest information, around 20 Member States and associated countries have established focal points so far). As there is not a specific action in the 9th Action Plan on firearms, the Presidency should support the involvement of customs in the relevant operational actions of the OAP Firearms and ensure coordination with the driver (ES) by inviting him to the CCWP.

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[21] Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 establishing technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential components under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Text with EEA relevance.) C/2019/109 OJ L 15, 17.1.2019, p. 18–21.

[22] Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (Text with EEA relevance.), C/2019/108, OJ L 15, 17.1.2019, p. 22–26.

19.	**Smuggling of migrants**[23]
	Responsible WP: COSI, SCIFA

	Main documents:
	- In May 2015, the Commission published the <u>EU Action Plan against Migrant Smuggling</u> setting out a series of steps to tackle this problem between 2015 and 2020 - Council conclusions on migrant smuggling, (10-11 March 2016) (6995/16) - Implementation 2018-2021 EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for Illegal Immigration (13232/17) 2019 Operational Action Plan (OAP) Facilitation of Illegal Immigration (13874/1/17 REV 1 RESTREINT UE) - Europol's two-year activity report from the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) (9811/18) - Enhancing the response to migrant smuggling networks: a comprehensive and operational set of measures (15250/18)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
As tasked by the European Council in October, on 6 December 2018 the JHA Council approved a comprehensive and operational set of measures with law enforcement focus on enhancing the response to migrant smuggling networks. The RO presidency and the GSC organised a conference on the 15.05.19 namely @ Breaking Barriers and Securing Borders: An Operational repose to Counter Migrant Smuggling'.	Monitoring the implementation of the set of operational measures with a specific focus on the Joint Liaison Task Force created in Europol.

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[23]   Including in the context of the European Agenda on Migration (COM(2015) 240 final)

20.	**Trafficking in human beings** **Responsible WP: COSI, DROIPEN**	
	Main documents: • Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions (4 December 2017) (COM(2017) 728 final) • Conclusions of the Council of the European Union and of the Member States meeting within the Council on addressing trafficking in human beings (THB) for labour exploitation - Council conclusions (9 June 2016) (9938/16) • Implementation 2018-2021 EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for THB (14146/1/17 REV 1) • 2018 Operational Action Plan (OAP) THB (15852/17 RESTREINT UE) • Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (COM(2016) 267 final) • Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the extent to which Member States have taken the necessary measures in order to comply with Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims in accordance with Article 23 (1) (COM(2016) 722 final) • Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the impact of existing national law, establishing as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Directive 2011/36/EU (COM(2016) 719 final) • Second report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2018) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (15677/18 +ADD 1)	
	State of play/progress made: On 4 February 2019 COSI SG took note of the Second report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2018) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (15677/18 + ADD 1)	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continue monitoring the implementation of the OAP 2019 on THB and the other relevant aspects outlined in the COM Communications.

	1.3. *Preventing and fighting cybercrime and enhancing cybersecurity*
21.	**Budapest Convention (ratification by MS)** **Responsible WP: HWP on Cyber**
	Main documents: • Budapest Convention on cyber-crime

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	Still 2 MSs remain to ratify the Budapest Convention.	Continuous

22.	**Cyber related challenges** **Responsible WP: HWP on Cyber, COSI** • **WHOIS** • **Emergency response protocol for coordinated EU LEA response** • **Roadmap on dark web** • **CGN Address translation and on-line attribution**
	Main documents: • The EU's fight against cybercrime: EU law enforcement response - Presidency report (28 November 2017) (14762/17) • EU Law Enforcement Response to Cybercrime (07 May 2018) (WK 5430/2018) • Reform of the domain name WHOIS - EU lines to take of 23 January 2018 (5506/18) of 23 October (13443/18) • Letter sent from the Commission to the Chair of ICANN on the WHOIS system. WHOIS system (13 February 2018) (WK 1687/2018) • State of play of the WHOIS domain names database reform (WK 14931/2018)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Work on the WHOIS database reform continues primarily in the Commission-led High-Level Group on Internet Governance. The HWP on Cyber observes the reform process which entered its second phase during which the access to non-disclosed WHOIS data is expected to be tackled. First results by Q1-Q2 2020 with practicla implementation in 2021.	The FI Presidency will continue to monitor the aork and the progress of WHOIS reform.
	In Q1-Q2 2019, a cyber-exercise on the LE ERP will be organised under the EMPACT Attack against Information Systems Operational Action Plan 2019. The standard Joint Investigation Team (JIT) template for cyber-specific matters currently under preparation by Eurojust shall be added in the Annex of the EU LE ERP.Europol and in particular the Dark Web team will continue to mainstream the Roadmap in their activities in support of the MS efforts to respond to the growing criminality on the Dark Web. There is a clear action plan for 2019 including the implementation of an Operational Planning and Co-ordination Group (OPCG) to develop the global response strategy, the introduction of a new Analysis Project Dark Web, the development of the dark web data collection capability and support to a series of EMPACT
The EU LE ERP was approved by the European Union Cybercrime Task Force (EUCTF) in October 2018 and the Heads of the Europol National Units (HENUs) in November 2018.	
The final EU LE ERP package (14893/18) was tabled in the COSI Support Group on 10 December 2018.	
The Roadmap was endorsed by COSI in December 2017. The Roadmap is being implemented within the new EU Policy Cycle and is in line with the newly adopted horizontal cross-crime	

strategic goal to address the illicit trade online of goods and services (incl. on the Dark Web). The Roadmap's concrete implementation has already been included under the relevant 2018 and 2019 European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) priorities, such as the Attacks against information systems Operational Action Plan (OAP) (led by Europol's EC3).	operational actions and trainings. Work concerning online attribution and CGN address translation will continue, focusing on supporting IPv6 wider adoption and working with Internet access/content providers to circumvent the attribution limitation due to CGN.

23.	**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** **Responsible WP: COSI**

Main documents:

- Implementation 2018-2021 EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) for CSE (13233/17)

- 2018 Operation Action Plan (OAP) CSE (14289/1/17 REV 1 RESTREINT UE)

- Improved EU Law Enforcement Capability to Address Online Child Sexual Exploitation" - Europol note (8 February 2018) (5932/18) and Exchange of views (12 February 2018) (5933/18)

- EU Law Enforcement Response to Cybercrime (7 May 2018) (WK 5430/2018)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
The improvement of EU law enforcement capability to address child sexual exploitation online in the context of the use of automatic detection and filtering technologies was discussed in COSI on 21 February 2018. On 23 March 2018 Europol organised a dedicated workshop in the EU Policy Cycle Framework to discuss recurring challenges in identifying and safeguarding the child victims of these crimes as well as in identifying and apprehending offenders (WK 5430/2018).	Europol to inform developments as necessary. FI PRES will be working to raise awareness and bring to the forefront the fight against child sexual exploitation through discussions in the October 2019 Justice and Home Affairs Council session culminating with the adoption of Council Conclusions.

24.	**Monitor the implementation of the EU Cybersecurity strategy** **Responsible WP: HWP on Cyber**	
	Main documents: • Action plan for the implementation of the Council Conclusions on Commission Joint Communication on Resilience, Deterrence and Defence (15748/17) • Progress report by the BG Presidency (10216/18) • Progress report by the AT Presidency (15364/18)	
	State of play/progress made: The AT Presidency worked further towards improving the resilience and maintaining high standards in the area of cybersecurity in the EU. A progress report with the main achievements was presented to the HWP on Cyber Issues in December outlining inter alia the political agreement on the Cybersecurity Act reached on 10 December 2018 and "Common messages" in the context of the framework for a joint EU diplomatic response to malicious cyber activities. The RO Presidency continued to tackle various issues of relevance to improving the resilience and maintaining high standards in the area of cybersecurity (e.g. continued to discussions on the proposed regulation establishing a cybersecurity competence centre, contributed towards the development of cyber sanctions, worked for the further implementation of the cyber diplomacy toolbox, etc.). However no progress report has been prepared.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Update on the progress once per Presidency semester

25.	**Hybrid threats**
	Responsible WP: FoP Hybrid

Main documents:

- Joint communication to the European Parliament and the Council: "Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats - a European Union response", (6 April 2016) JOIN(2016) 18 final

- Joint communication of the European Commission and the High Representative, JOIN (2018) 36 final, of 5 December 2018: Action Plan against Disinformation.
- Joint communication of the European Commission and the High Representative, JOIN (2018)16 final, of 13 June 2018: Increasing resilience and bolstering capabilities to address hybrid threats
- Communication on tackling on-line disinformation, COM(2018) 236.
- Communication on securing free and fair elections, COM (2018) 637
- Recommendation on enhancing the European nature and efficient conduct of the 2019 elections to the European Parliament C(2018) 900

- Joint Report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats - a European Union response (28 July 2017) (11539/17)

- Council Conclusions on EU Coordinated response to Large Scale Cybersecurity Incidents and Crises (10086/18)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Discussion to establish the HWP on Enhancing Resilience and Countering Hybrid Threats.	Enhance EU preparedness and resilience to EU threats in the area of internal security.

26.	**EU Position in international fora**
	Responsible WP: HWP on Cyber

Main documents:

- EU Lines to take on a draft resolution on "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" (12094/18)

- EU Lines to take on cybercrime developments in the framework of the UN (12186/18)

- EU lines to take on WHOIS policy reform (13443/18)

- Coordinated EU and its Member States position in view to the June Open-ended working group (OEWG) in the context of upcoming discussions within the UN on cyber issues (9420/19)

- Narrative paper on open, free, stable and secure cyberspace in the context of international security (10473/19)

State of play/progress made:	
EU Positions on cyber policy issues in international fora were discussed by the HWP on Cyber Issues and adopted by COREPER (12094/18, 12186,18, 13433/18).	
	Envisaged follow-up:
Following discussions at the HWP on Cyber issues on the follow-up to the 2016/2017 UNGGE process, and namely on the two resolutions adopted in the UNGA in December 2018 that called for the creation of a OEWG (A/RES/73/27) and a new GGW (A/RES/73/266), Coreper adopted:	Further positions in international fora will be prepared when relevant.
- a Coordinated EU and its Member States position in view to the June (OEWG) organizational meeting, in its meeting of 29 May;	The FI Presidency will continue to ensure unity and efficient outreach of the EU in contributing to the UNGA' OEWG and GGE processes. Common Lines to Take will could be agreed at HWPCI before incoming meetings in New York.
- a Narrative paper on open, free, stable and secure cyberspace in the context of international security, in its meeting of 26 July.	

27.	**Directive on combatting fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment** **Responsible WP: DROIPEN**	
	Main documents: • Commission proposal for a Directive on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment (12181/17)	
	State of play/progress made: Political agreement reached with the EP in December 2018.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Implementation

	2. Cross-cutting priority areas
	Information exchange and interoperability
28.	**eu-LISA Regulation** **Responsible WP: DAPIX**

	Main documents: • Regulation 2018/1726 on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, and amending Regulation (EC) 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) 1077/2011(OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99–137)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Regulation formally adopted in November 2018 and published in the OJ (Regulation 2018/1726, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99–137) The Commission adopted on 3 September 2018 a proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, of the Arrangement with the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Iceland, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein, on the participation by those States in the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice and a proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of this Arrangement. The Council decision on signing of the arrangement was adopted in October 2018 and the Arrangement was signed on 8 November 2018. The Decision on the conclusion of the Arrangement was adopted in may 2019 and the Arrangement was published in the OJ (L 138/19, pp. 11-29).	

29.	**Interoperability proposals**
	Responsible WP: DAPIX

	Main documents:
	•
	• Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818 have been published (OJ L135, 22.05.2019, p. 27 and p. 85).

State of play/progress made:	Envisaged follow-up:
A mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament was agreed upon at Coreper on 14 June 2018 (10453/18 A political agreement was reached with the EP on 5 February 2019 (5691/19). The Regulations entered into force on 11 June 2019.	The implementation of the interoperability framework, including the new EU information systems (EES, ETIAS and ECRIS-TCN) will need to be monitored closely at EU and national level. Several implementing acts and delegated acts must be adopted before the interoperability of EU information systems becomes effective.

30.	**Monitoring and implementation of the Roadmap on information exchange**
	Responsible WP: COSI, DAPIX FoP on interoperability

Main documents:	
• Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area: - Update following Council Conclusions on interoperability (14750/17) • Third implementation report of the Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area (7931/18)	

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
COSI endorsed the Annual Implementation report on the Interoperability Roadmap at its meeting on 26 June 2018.	The implementation of remaining actions will follow mainly after the adoption of various pieces of legislation including the Interoperability proposal.

31.	**Monitoring of the PNR Directive**
	Responsible WP: DAPIX

Main documents:

- 5501/18, 7815/1/18, 10139/18, 12825/18, 5505/19, 10459/19: reports on the informal working group on PNR (IWG PNR) under DE and FR chair

- 8160/18, 10206/18: 14th and 15th COM progress report towards an effective an genuine Security Union

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Implementation deadline 26 June 2019.	Continuation of IWG PNR meetings at expert level under BE chair (as of September 2019); continuation of meetings at expert level with COM on application of PNR.
By 11 July 23MS (BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, DE, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK) have communicated to COM the measures they have adopted to transpose the Directive.	Completeness and conformity assessment of the national transposition measures, to be carried out by COM and an external contractor.
The PIU – SIRENE co-operation and SIS use for PNR purposes were discussed at SIS/VIS COM as well as during the Heads of SIRENE meeting in Bucharest on 20-21 June 2019.	Finalisation of establishing the rules for PIU-SIRENE co-operation and use of SIS by PIUs in SIRENE Manual. Discussion on this matter during the workshop organised by the Commission on 6 September 2019.A questionnaire ~~mid term Report~~ on the application of the Directive was submitted and answers collected ~~is going to~~ be drafted during the RO Presidency. A relevant document was drafted based on the results of the questionnaire (ST 6300/19 Monitoring the implementation of the Directive (EU_ 2016/681 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data)
	Review of the Directive to be conducted by the Commission by 25 May 2020 (in line with its Article 19).

| 32. | **Prüm decisions** |
| | **Responsible WP: DAPIX** |

| *Main documents: 5077/18, 5322/19* |

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Adoption of Council Implementing Decision on the launch of automated data exchange for HR (DNA) and IE (DNA, and FP), UK (DNA)	Finalisation of GR (VRD),
	Preparation of IT (DNA, FP, VRD), UK (, FP, VRD) as to their access to automated data exchange:
Regular update on increase of bilateral connections between operational MS	Implementation of certain Prüm provisions in NO
Agreements with CH and LI on the application of certain Prüm provisions signed on 27 June 2019COM feasibility study on improving information exchange under the Prüm Decisions was launched in November 2018 and two of three workshops with the study contractor were carried out. The results will be available in Autumn 2019.	Launch of discussion on technical features of next Prüm generation (Prüm.ng)
	A questionnaire regarding the technical difficulties encountered in automatic data exchange in the context of Prüm will be promoted during the RO Presidency. Its findings contributed to the work within the framework of the Prüm.ng *focus groups* and will be integrated in the COM feasibility study.

| 33. | **Prüm training needs analysis** |
| | **Responsible WP: DAPIX** |

| *Main documents:* |

- 6807/1/17 REV 1: outcome of survey on Prüm training needs

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
CEPOL online learning module re-drafted, completed and made accessible on CEPOL website.	Although there is no concrete follow-up envisaged, some aspects of the training in the Prüm context will be covered by the feasibility study launched by the COM and by the work of the *focus groups*.

34.	**Develop/implement information management strategy (IMS)** **Responsible WP: DAPIX**	
	Main documents: • 6742/18 (document sets out the list of actions and the documents referring to the state of play of their implementation	
	State of play/progress made: Adoption of action list No 6 (6742/18), which continues with the implementation of list no 5. RO Presidency triggered discussion on the future of IMS	*Envisaged follow-up:* Implementation of, in particular, ADEP, UMF3+, PCCC strengthening Regular reports to DAPIX on progress made The RO Presidency focussed on further exploring the automation of information exchange processes regarding de-centralised information exchange systems.

35.	**Schengen Information System** **(1) for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals;** **(2) in the field of border checks;** **(3) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters** **Responsible WP: Schengen Matters (SIS/SIRENE configuration)**

Main documents:

Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks, amending Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006

Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006, Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU

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State of play/progress made: The Regulations entered into force on 27 December 2018.	*Envisaged follow-up:*There are four phases for their implementation: (i) from the date of entry into force (starting of all the preparatory measures; obligation to create alerts on the basis of terrorism-related offences); (ii) after one year (Europol and Frontex will have full access to SIS); (iii) after two years (AFIS becomes mandatory); (iv) within three years (all the provisions of the three Regulations will be applicable). RO PRES has paid attention to the monitoring of the preparations for implementation in particular as regards the full access to Europol to SIS alerts and the access of Frontex. FI PRES will continue to put the matter on the agenda and will focus on the implementation of some new features such as return alerts and the alerts on children at risk of abduction by a parent.

36.	SIS/SIRENE cooperation in the Fight against Foreign Terrorist Fighters **Responsible WP: Schengen Matters (SIS/SIRENE configuration)**
	Main documents: • Council Conclusions on strengthening the cooperation and the use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) to deal with persons involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters (9691/18) (see measure 3)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
The Council Conclusions were adopted on 4 June 2018. Their implementation is ongoing. It covers actions related to FTF. In particular, COM is invited to ***determine, with the active participation and agreement of experts from the Member States, good practices in terms of follow-up procedures for hits on persons involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters under Article 36 [of Decision 2007/533/JHA]; incorporate these into the SIS/SIRENE Best Practices Catalogue and amend the SIRENE Manual, if necessary*; and CEPOL is invited to *continue developing training programmes for end-users of SIS, on the basis of the SIRENE Manual and Best Practices Catalogue, on the topic of persons involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activities, including foreign terrorist fighters, who are the subject of alerts in SIS**.	During a joint meeting of the SIS-SIRENE and Terrorism Working Parties held on 3 July 2019, the issue of stepping up the use of SIS in countering terrorism was brought back to the agenda focusing not only on FTFs but also issues such as using information received from trusted third countries, including battlefield information. These two topics have been discussed at several occasions during the Romanian Presidency as well (COSI, TWP, SIS-SIRENE).

37.	**Capacity building of SIRENE bureaux**
	Responsible WP: Schengen Matters (SIS/SIRENE configuration)

	Main documents:
	• Development of the SIRENE Bureaux in the framework of the Schengen Information System - Council conclusions (7 December 2017) (15560/17)
	• Questionnaire on the implementation of the Council Conclusions on the development of the SIRENE Bureaux in the framework of the Schengen Information System (SIRENE capability building) (11602/18)

State of play/progress made:	
During the meeting of the Heads of SIRENE in Sofia, on 11-13 June 2018, Member States reported on the progress made on this matter. The Council Conclusions foresee an annual assessment.	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	FI PRES will launch the revised Questionnaire for the 2019 review so that the next Presidency could present the assessment early 2020.
The Romanian Presidency provided the assessment for 2018 during the SIS-SIRENE WP held on 26 February 2019 and during its tenure the Questionnaire to be used for the annual assessment had been revised (8032/1/19).	

38.	**Implementation of AFIS in SIS**
	Responsible WP: Schengen Matters (SIS/SIRENE configuration)

Main documents:	
• Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) component of the SIS - Procedure for matches on fingerprints' (11527/18)	

State of play/progress made:	
Since March 2018 work is ongoing to establish practical procedures concerning the SISAFIS Matches**.**	*Envisaged follow-up:*
11 MS have been using the AFIS for fast fingerprint searches and 6 MS are planning to do so in the near future. During the Heads of SIRENE meeting held in Bucharest on 20-21 June 2019, the Commission and eu-LISA gave a presentation about the state of play while DE provided a sound business case of searching with fingerprints.	FI PRES is going to continue promoting the new functionality and monitor the situation of the implementation.

39.	**Extension of ECRIS to third country nationals**
	Responsible WP: COPEN

	Main documents:
	• Proposal for a Directive amending Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA, as regards the exchange of information on third country nationals and as regards the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS), and replacing Council Decision 2009/316/JHA (5438/16 + ADD 1 + ADD 2)
	• Proposal for a Regulation establishing a 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 (ECRIS-TCN system) and amending Regulation (EU) No. 1077/2011 (10940/17 + ADD 1)

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	Political agreement with the EP was reached in December 2018. Texts are currently under legal-linguistic examination.	The Directive and the Regulation have been adopted in April 2019. Implementing acts are being prepared by the Commission for adoption in Q4 2019. Effective entry into operation of ECRIS-TCN is expected to take place not earlier than 2022.

	Availability of data	
40.	**Data retention** **Responsible WP: DAPIX - (FoP on data retention)**	
	Main documents: • Retention of electronic communication data (14480/1/17 REV 1)	
	State of play/progress made: In view of the findings of the reflection process summarised in the AT presidency report on the state of play of the discussions on data retention for the purpose of fighting crime (14319/18) presented at the December 2018 meeting of the Council and following the Justice Ministers call at that meeting for further action, the RO Presidency prepared an outline of the key political messages in the area of data retention. The outline was welcome by delegations and served as a basis for the preparation of the Conclusions on the matter (10083/19) that were adopted by the JHA Council in June 2019. The Council called upon the Commission to conduct a comprehensive study on data retention and on the possible solutions in this respect, including the possibility of a legislative initiative, taking into account the necessity of data retention for effective law enforcement and the development of the case law of the ECJ. Further to the work within the FOP DAPIX (Data Retention), the RO Presidency continue the joint effort with the TELECOM Working Party of ensuring that the text of the draft ePrivacy Regulation would not hamper the availability of electronic communication data for criminal investigations. A number of proposals by delegations on limiting the scope of and clarifying the	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continue the structured exchange of views amongst experts, including on relevant court rulings. Monitor the work of the Commission in implementation of the Council conclusions and encouraging the new Commission to present a framework on retention of electronic communication data.

	derogations from the draft Regulation in a way that would allow establishing regime for data retention were examined, however no final compromise was reached.	

41.	**E-evidence**
	Responsible WP: COPEN (E-evidence, 2nd Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention, EU-US Agreement), CATS, HWP on Cyber (Implementation of the Practical Measures on e-evidence)

Main documents:

- Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Production and Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters (8110/18 and 15292/18)

- Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down harmonised rules on the appointment of legal representatives for the purpose of gathering evidence in criminal proceedings (8115/18 and 7448/19)

- COUNCIL DECISION authorising the European Commission to participate, on behalf of the European Union, in negotiations on a Second Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (CETS No. 185)(10129/19 + ADD1)

- COUNCIL DECISION authorising the opening of negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on cross-border access to electronic evidence for judicial cooperation in criminal matters (10128/19 + ADD1)

State of play/progress made: Negotiations on the proposed regulation and the proposed directive have been successfully completed with the Council reaching a general approach respectively in December 2018 and in March 2019. During the RO Presidency work has been concentrated on the finalisation of the negotiating mandates for agreement with US on cross-border access to e-evidence and for participation in the negotiations on the 2nd additional protocol to the Budapest Convention within the Council of Europe. The Council Decision authorising the Commission and the respective negotiating directives have been adopted by the Council in June 2019. Further to this the JHA Council agreed to supplement the general approach on the draft regulation with text of the Annexes that have been discussed by the RO Presidency.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Following the adoption of EP Position on the legislative package the FI Presidency will enter in trilogue to complete the legislative process. The FI Presidency will ensure the negotiations preparation in the COPEN (e-evidence) Working Party according to the procedure for negotiation provided in the negotiating directives and will closely follow the developments of the negotiations fora EU-US agreement facilitating the access to e-evidence and on the 2nd Additional Protocol.

| 42. | **Encryption** |
| | **Responsible WP: HWP on Cyber Issues, CATS** |

Main documents:
• 11th and 13th Progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
Following the request by the 2016 December Council the COM presented a set of six operational and practical measures in the 11th Security Union Progress Report aimed at supporting the law enforcement and the judicial authorities in tackling the abuse of encryption in criminal investigations. In the latest update on the implementation progress of those measures was provided by the COM on several occasions both to the HWP on Cyber Issues and CATS. To support national LEA and judicial authorities and to work on a toolbox of legal and technical instrument a network of points of expertise from Member States has been set up: Several meetings of the network took place within Europol and at its last meeting decryption and lawful interception were discussed together with the efforts of Europol to further develop its capabilities.	Awaiting COM's decision and respective funding for the development of the end-to-end decryption tool within Europol in view of the political support provided at the CATS meeting of 21 November 2018. Further reporting on the implementation of the operational and practical measures to address the challenges related to use of encryption. .
Furthermore Europol and Eurojust are working on the observatory function to engage in a forward-looking analysis with respect to encryption. The first report was published in January 2019 and provided an overview of the state of play for future decision-making.	
In addition Europol has been provided with a one-off sum of EUR 5 million to set up decryption capability for data at rest, in collaboration with COM's JRC in Ispra. Work on this is steadily progressing with implementation and testing and it will soon be going live.	
Finally EUR 500 000 were provided for training in collaboration with CEPOL and ECTEG targeting law enforcement and judicial	

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authorities with a view to ensuring that responsible officers are better prepared to deal with criminal abuse of encryption. In view of the European Council Conclusions of June 2017 the Commission also looked at the possible solutions to end-to-end encryption in several expert meetings together with MS. Given the request for more technical information Commission organised jointly with Europol a technical meeting to discuss the details of the possible ways forward to address this issue that would not prohibit, limit or weaken end-to-end encryption. In the JHA Counsellors meeting that took place on 6 November 2018 and further in CATS on 21 November 2018 the COM and Europol provided additional information regarding a possible approach to allow law enforcement to deal with for end-to-end encryption which was broadly supported by Member States. No further discussions or debriefs on the state-of-play took place in the Council after that.	

	Anti money laundering, asset recovery, financial crime	
43.	**Directive Money laundering - criminal law** **Responsible WP: DROIPEN**	
	Main documents: • Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law (OJ L 284, 12.11.2018, p. 22–30)	
	State of play/progress made: Adopted	*Envisaged follow-up:* Transposition period: 3 December 2020
44.	**Mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders** **Responsable WP: COPEN**	
	Main documents: • Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the mutual recognition of freezing orders and confiscation orders OJ L 303, 28.11.2018, p. 1)	
	State of play/progress made: The Regulation (2018/1805) was adopted on 14 November 2018.	*Envisaged follow-up:* In accordance with Article 41, the Regulation shall apply from 19 December 2020.

45.	**Monitor the implementation of mutual recognition instruments** **Responsible WP: COPEN**

	Main documents: • Timeline (WK 1374/2018). Action is also taken in specific fields, e.g. concerning the Directive on the European Investigation Order (9738/1/18 REV 1)

State of play/progress made: Continuous action, in collaboration with the Commission. Time-line is constantly being updated.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continuous

46.	**LEA access to financial information** **Responsible WP: LEWP**

	Main documents: • COM proposal for a Directive on the use of use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences (8411/2018) • Final text of the Directive, as adopted on 14 June 2019: PE 64/2019 REV 1).

State of play/progress made: The Directive has been adopted on 14 June 2019 (doc. PE 64/2019 REV 1) and should be published in the OJ shortly.	*Envisaged follow-up:* No specific follow-up expected under the FI Presidency

47.	**Action plan on financial investigations**
	Responsible WP: LEWP

	Main documents:
	• Council Conclusions and Action Plan on the way forward with regard to financial investigation - Council conclusions (9 June 2016) (10125/16)
	• Council Conclusions and Action Plan on the way forward with regard to financial investigation - mid-term progress report (11 December 2017) (13382/1/17 REV 1)

	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	Mid-term progress report adopted in November 2017. One further implementation report discussed at the LEWP meeting on 21 May 2019 (9082/19).	Further monitoring of the implementation as appropriate on the basis of new developments.

	Improving operational cooperation	
48.	**Europol Regulation** **Responsible WP: LEWP**	
	Main documents: • Regulation (EU) 2016/794 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53–114)	
	State of play/progress made: On 11 May 2016, the co-legislators adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/794 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), which provides a new legal basis for Europol.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Implemented

49.	**European Border and Coast Guard Regulation**	
	Responsible WP: Frontiers	

	Main documents:	
	• Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, pp. 1-76)	
	• Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Council Joint Action n°98/700/JHA, Regulation (EU) n° 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EU) n° 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted on 12 September 2018	

	State of play/progress made:	
	On 14 September 2016 the co-legislators adopted the new Regulation setting out the mandate of FRONTEX.	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	The Commission submitted a proposal on 12 September 2018, with a view to further enhancing the mandate of FRONTEX and facilitating the procedures for the implementation of the European Integration Border Management.	Reach a general approach of the Council by June 2019.

50.	**Eurojust Regulation**	
	Responsible WP: COPEN	
	Main documents: • Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA(OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138)	
	State of play/progress made: The Regulation (2018/1727) was adopted on 14 November 2018.	*Envisaged follow-up:* In accordance with its Article 82(2), the Regulation shall apply from 12 December 2019. In the context of the implementation of the Eurojust Regulation, COPEN will discuss the Rules of Procedure of Eurojust, which need an approval from the Council by means of implementing acts. In addition, the Council will have to determine a mechanism for compensation acting on a proposal by the Commission
51.	**EPPO Regulation**	
	Responsible WP: COPEN	
	Main documents: • Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office ('the EPPO') • OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1–71	
	State of play/progress made: Adopted	*Envisaged follow-up:* Attention will be given by the FI Presidency to the setting up of the EPPO.

52.	**Cooperation between customs and LEA**
	Responsible WP: COSI, CCWP

Main documents:

- Enhancing Customs contribution to internal security (7705/2/18 REV 2)

This document presents a number of areas where cooperation between customs authorities, police and other specialised law enforcement authorities, police and other specialised law enforcement authorities, as well as the interaction with relevant JHA agencies, e.g. Europol and Frontex, could be stepped up as a part of an integrated approach to security.

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
At its meeting on 15 May 2018, COSI endorsed the work strands identified in doc. 7705/2/18 REV 2 on enhancing the contribution of customs authorities to the internal security in the EU.	The results of the questionnaires will be presented at the CCWP, including possible recommendations.
At its meeting on 19 June 2018, the CCWP (Plenary) held an exchange of views on the follow-up to the COSI meeting.	CCWP will discuss how to implement the findings / recommendations included in the SE report on the customs contributions to EU SOCTA.
Following the thematic discussion on cooperation with Europol, EBCGA, CEPOL and LEWP networks during the AT PRES, RO PRES focused on the information exchange and launched two questionnaire about the access and use of SIS/VIS and PNR by customs authorities.	The main objective would be to agree on a number of measures, their way of implementation and timeline (and probably financial aspects) which could be presented to COSI and, if possible, to the Council.
SE also presented the results and recommendation of the action 9.7. of the 9th CCWP Action Plans focusing on customs contribution to EU SOCTA. On 12 December 2018, the Presidency submitted to the CCWP the report on enhancing customs contribution to internal security, which included a section on the main observations made during the Austrian Presidency.	

53.	**Cooperation between LEA and national security authorities** **Responsible WP: COSI, TWP**	
	Main documents:	
	State of play/progress made: Regular debriefs at COSI and the JHA-Council by Europol. Information by CTG at JHA-Council in June 2019, under the RO Presidency.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continuous
54.	**Cooperation between JHA agencies on CT** **Responsible WP: TWP, COSI**	
	Main documents: • JHA agencies' role in CT (6146/18 + ADD 1 + ADD 1 EXT 1) and discussion papers 7871/18 and 8482/18	
	State of play/progress made: Discussions in TWP and COSI during the BG Presidency	*Envisaged follow-up:*

55.	**Expert groups and Networks related to the LEWP** **Responsible WP: LEWP**	
	Main documents: • Guidelines for networks: 15572/17 • Overview of LEWP networks and their strategic objectives: 11055/18	
	State of play/progress made: Work on the Networks' strategic objectives is currently a regular topic in the LEWP. The LEWP continuously monitors the work of its networks and provides the necessary input and orientation.	*Envisaged follow-up:* After the adoption of Council conclusions on the strengthening of the ATLAS Network (15627/17), a permanent ATLAS support office has been created in Europol Further enhancements are being discussed in the LEWP on the basis of the above conclusions (pooling of expensive equipment, training centres of excellence etc.).
56.	**JHA Agencies' network** **Responsible WP: COSI**	
	Main documents: • Final report on the JHA Agencies' cooperation for 2017 (10117/18)	
	State of play/progress made: Agencies' Directors meeting was held in November 2018. A report on the network activities for 2018 will be presented at COSI in February 2018 by EIGE.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Europol will be chairing the agencies network in 2019.

57.	**Europol agreements with third countries**	
	Responsible WP: LEWP	
	Main documents:	
	• *9320/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9330/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9331/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9332/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9333/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9334/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9339/18 + ADD 1*	
	• *9342/18 + ADD 1*	
	State of play/progress made: Council Decisions, authorising the opening of negotiations with all eight of the third countries concerned, have been adopted together with their respective negotiating Directives.	*Envisaged follow-up:* The Commission has opened the negotiations with Turkey in 2018 and will do so with other countries identified as most urgent during 2019. The first meeting of JHA Counsellors (Europol) where the Commission will present the state of play should be scheduled during the FI Presidency.
	Internal/External nexus of security	

58.	**Strengthening the links between external and internal dimension of security** **Responsible WP: COSI / PSC**	
	Main documents: • Crime Information Cell Pilot Project: Identifying challenges and opportunities for the exchange of information between EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia and JHA agencies (6 March 2018) (6440/18) • Council Decision (CFSP) amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/778 on a European Union military operation in the Southern Central Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA) (7708/18) • Crime Information Cell Pilot Project - Final Report (14312/18)	
	State of play/progress made: EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia, Europol and FRONTEX presented a report on the final results of the CIC pilot project at the COSI/PSC meeting in November (14312/18).	*Envisaged follow-up:* Follow up on the CIC activities.
59.	**Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG)** **Responsible WP: COSI**	
	Main documents: • Council Conclusions on strengthening the EU internal security's external dimension in the Western Balkans including via the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) - (8 December 2016) (15413/16) • IISG in the Western Balkans - draft Integrative Plan of Action for the Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime Initiative (WBCSCi) (5934/18)	
	State of play/progress made: On 5 and 6 September 2018 the IISG Support Group organised in Belgrade a workshop with Drivers and Action Leaders who consider the Western Balkans to be an area of interest; the outcomes of the workshop are to be reported to COSI, including possible synergies, challenges faced and ideas which could be implemented in the EU Policy Cycle 2018-2021.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Continuous

	3. Enhancing security at the external borders
60.	**Entry/Exist System Regulation** **Responsible WP: Frontiers**

	Main documents: • Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20–82)

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
On 20 November 2017 the Council adopted the Regulation for an entry-exit system and the regulation amending the Schengen border code in relation to the entry-exit system. This system will register identity data as well as entry, exit and refusal of entry information of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Schengen area. eu-LISA, together with the member states, is expected to start building the new system, which should be operational by the end of 2020.	Work has been pursued - mainly in the context of the Smart Borders Committee - in order to adopt all the necessary Implementing Decisions which will allow eu-LISA to proceed with the technical implementation of the system, including the relevant calls for tender. With a view to implementing the EES necessary steps are being taken in other relevant fields, such as the adaptations of the bilateral agreements that some Member States had stipulated with third countries allowing their citizens to prolong their stay in the Member State in question.

61.	ETIAS Regulation and consequential amendments
	Responsible WP: Frontiers

Main documents:

- Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and 2018/1241 have been published (OJ L 236, 19 September 2018, p.1)
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the conditions for accessing the other EU information systems and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 and Regulation (EU) yyyy/xxx [ECRIS-TCN]
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for ETIAS purposes and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1861

State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
COM tabled two proposals (5071/19 and 5072/19) on 8 January 2019 to include consequential amendments which are necessary to establish the interoperability of other EU information systems with ETIAS. These proposals amend, among others, Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 establishing ETIAS.	Negotiations will start with the EP as soon as it is ready, more likely in November 2019 with a view to reaching a swift political agreement on this file by December 2019.
In May 2019, COREPER granted a mandate for negotiations with the EP concerning the ETIAS consequential amendments (9229/19).	In parallel, work will be pursued - mainly in the context of the Smart Borders Committee - in order to adopt all the necessary implementing and delegated acts which will allow eu-LISA to proceed with the technical implementation of the system, including the relevant calls for tender.

62.	**Temporary reintroduction of controls at the internal borders**	
	Responsible WP: Frontiers	
	Main documents:	
	• Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 as regards the rules applicable to the temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders (16 May 2018) (8741/18)	
	State of play/progress made:	*Envisaged follow-up:*
	The relevant proposal was submitted by the Commission on 27 September 2017. On 19 June 2018 Coreper agreed on a mandate to the Presidency for negotiations with the European Parliament. The main elements of the relevant compromise are linked with the total period allowed internal controls for the same reason (one year), as well as on the procedure for the reintroduction/prolongation(s) of internal border controls, aiming at trust-building elements in the application of such controls.	Trilogues ongoing with a view to reaching a political agreement with the EP within the current legislature.
	The EP adopted its position in November 2018.	

63.	**False documents**
	Responsible WP: Frontiers (False documents)

	Main documents:
	- Communication from the Commission to the EP and the Council - Action plan to strengthen the European response to travel document fraud (08 December 2016) (COM(2016) 790 final) - Council Conclusions on the Commission Action plan to strengthen the European response to travel document fraud (30 March 2017) (7696/17) - Council Conclusions on identity management (30 March 2017) (15862/17) - Report from the Commission to the EP and the Council on the implementation of the Action Plan to strengthen the EU response to travel document fraud (doc. 13265/18) - Questionnaire on the implementation of common minimum security standards related to the security of issuing processes (9231/18)

	State of play/progress made: On-going implementation of actions contained in the Action plan by Member States and the Commission	*Envisaged follow-up:* In line with Commission's report on the implementation of the Action plan, Member States are reminded to swiftly implement the measures described in the Council conclusions of 27 March and 18 December 2017.

64.	**Common risk indicators** **Responsible WP: Frontiers**	
	Main documents: • Frontex booklet was updated in January 2018	
	State of play/progress made: In June 2015, the Commission finalised a first set of common risk indicators, concerning foreign terrorist fighters, to detect terrorist travels. Common risk indicators and guidance from FRONTEX now support the work of national border authorities when conducting checks on individuals.	*Envisaged follow-up:* Implementation
65.	**Improving security features of ID cards** **Responsable WP: Frontiers**	
	Main documents: • Proposal for a Regulation on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (8175/18 +ADD 1+ADD 2) • Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor (11629/18) • Council negotiating mandate (14360/18) • Adopted text: PE 70 2019 INIT	
	State of play/progress made: The proposal was adopted by the Council on 6 June 2019.	*Envisaged follow-up:* The publication of the adopted act in the Official Journal was scheduled for 12 July 2019.