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NOTE

From: Presidency

To: Working Party on Information Exchange and Data Protection (DAPIX)

No. prev. doc.: 9368/1/16 REV 1, 11495/1/16 REV 1

Subject: Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area:
- State of play of the implementation of its Actions 1 to 16 (Chapter 2)

Introductory remarks

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

State of play

The Presidency has prepared an overview of the progress made since the endorsement of the Roadmap in relation to Chapter 3 (Actions 17-40), which was presented at COSI meeting on 28 September 2016 (12286/1/16 REV 1), and in relation to Chapter 4 (Actions 41-50) regarding border management and migration, which was presented at the SCIFA meeting on 13 September 2016 (11954/16).

The Presidency has now prepared an overview of the implementation of Chapter 2 (Actions 1-16), set out in the Annex¹. A number of Actions in this Chapter correspond to certain actions in the 5th IMS action list (see 10824/16) in the context of the implementation of the renewed Information Management Strategy (IMS) (15701/1/14), approved the Council on 18 December 2014. Therefore, the information about the implementation of the Actions of the Roadmap, is based, inter alia, on the contributions of the IMS action leaders and relevant EU agencies.

As indicated at the COSI meeting on 28 September 2016, the Presidency intends to submit the report on the overall implementation of the Roadmap of the upcoming JHA Council on 18 November 2016.

Delegations are invited to take note of this state of play as regards the implementation of Chapter 2 of the Roadmap.

Delegations are also invited to provide information about the implementation of Action 6(A) and Action 7(A) at national level, and the relevant IMS action leaders who have not yet done so are invited to provide information about the state of play of the implementation of those actions by 24 October 2016.

¹ The text in *italics* in the last column of the table indicates the Actions where no developments have taken place up to date.

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

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

Theme 1 Information-centred approach to Law Enforcement

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
1	Identify - operational and legal obstacles in order to improve the availability of information and the subsequent follow up	Undertake a gap and needs analysis among Member States law enforcement authorities and including public prosecution, EU JHA agencies and customs authorities from a legal, operational, behavioural and (IT) system/technical point of view on the availability of information in existing and pursued EU information instruments to identify redundancies and blind spots. This analysis should include an in-depth evaluation of the factual operational and legal obstacles (including the way principles are applied) and challenges in order to improve the follow-up to information exchange in law enforcement and criminal justice systems and to look at possible bridges with border management systems. <i>No legal changes required (the follow-up possibly)</i> <i>Council request financial support:</i> <i>Commission Budget (not EU funding)</i>	Commission (High Level Expert Group) Member States	Europol Eurojust Frontex eu-LISA FRA	2017	COSI	As announced in the Commission Communication of 6 April 2016 on "Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security" (7644/16), the High-Level Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability (HLEG) was created and started its activities on 20 June 2016. It is tasked to identify and address shortcomings, and information and knowledge gaps, caused by the complexity and fragmentation of information systems at European level or for other reasons. Some of the considerations that are guiding the work of the HLEG are the following: information systems should be complementary; overlaps should be avoided, and existing overlaps should be eliminated; gaps will be appropriately addressed; where necessary and feasible, information systems should be interconnected and/or interoperable; simultaneous searches of systems should be facilitated. Three sub-groups of HLEG are tasked to focus on the following challenges:

		<i>programmes)</i>					<p>(1) to improve the implementation and use by Member States of existing systems and to make existing systems more effective, process-oriented and user-friendly;</p> <p>(2) to consider the development of new systems to address identified gaps in the present information system landscape; and</p> <p>(3) to develop an interoperability vision for the next decade that reconciles process requirements with data protection safeguards.</p> <p>Eu-LISA has presented an analysis of system usage, possible obstacle and proposed some technical measures at the HLEG subgroup meeting on existing systems on 20 July 2016, and is ready to support the implementation of various solutions.</p> <p>The HLEG is expected to meet 5 times by May 2017, and at least three meetings of each of the sub-groups are also planned. Following the last meeting of HLEG in May 2017 the Commission will prepare a Report to the European Parliament and the Council in June 2017. The Report will present the main findings of HLEG and propose concrete actions for follow-up.</p>
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2	Enhance data / information quality	<p>A) Within the relevant governing body/working party propose, discuss and agree on a common set of standards (law enforcement, authorities, public prosecution) (inserting and querying data) regarding the quality of data / information</p> <p>B) eu-LISA to develop a central monitoring capacity for data quality.</p> <p>C) Disseminate data quality standards with the help of joint manuals, best practices and expertise among Member States; eu-LISA to share expertise regarding the central monitoring capacity for data quality with Member States and other EU JHA agencies while fully taking into account the prerogatives of Member States and other EU JHA agencies to determine their quality of information monitoring.</p> <p><i>A&B: Possibly require legal changes/steps, C: No legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: A & C) ISF, B) eu-LISA budget – through extra financial support EU budget</i></p>	Member States Europol, Eurojust, Frontex, eu-LISA	COM	A&C) 2018 B) 2018/2019 or earlier depending on need for legal changes to the mandate of eu-LISA	DAPIX WP COPEN WP SIS/ SIRENE WP Governing Bodies EU agencies	<p><i>In the context of the implementation of 5th IMS action list, <u>Actions 2(A) and 2(C)</u> should be taken forward in the framework of IMS action 4.</i></p> <p>As regards <u>Action 2(B)</u>, since 3 July 2016 eu-LISA produces data quality reports concerning each MS which provides a clear indication about the alerts to be corrected. (See also Action 20 of the Roadmap). At the HLEG subgroup meeting on existing systems on 20 July 2016, eu-LISA presented relevant statistics on data quality, which highlighted areas in which data quality improvements may be necessary. At the second HLEG subgroup meeting on 12 October 2016, a proposed action plan and a general timeline for the implementation of various actions was discussed.</p>
3	Full compliance with data protection and data security requirements	<p>A) Analyse, develop and promote privacy-by-design solutions</p> <p>B) Share experiences, practices and insights with a view to implementing the EU data protection package</p> <p><i>No legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: ISF</i></p>	Member States Commission eu-LISA	Europol, Eurojust, Frontex,	2017/2018 legally and 2018 -2020 operational processes, awareness.	DAPIX WP	<p><u>Action 3(A)</u>: The HLEG in its activities is guided by a general consideration that a modular approach should be pursued, making full use of technological developments and building on the principles of privacy by design. <i>No specific solutions have been considered so far.</i></p> <p><u>Action 3(B)</u>: the Data Protection Regulation will apply from 25 May 2018, and as regards the Directive, Member States have to transpose it into their national law by 6 May 2018.</p>

							<p>The Commission established an Expert Group that should clarify how Member States' existing and future legislation will ensure effective and uniform application of the Regulation. As regards the Directive, the expert group should clarify how to ensure a high level of protection of personal data of individuals held by police and criminal justice authorities and at the same time allow the exchange of data in a smoother manner, improving police and judicial cooperation in preventing and fighting crime. Furthermore, the Commission will adopt delegated and implementing acts on the basis of the Regulation and the Directive. Moreover, the European Data Protection Board is tasked with delivering opinions and guidelines on issues laid down in the Regulation.</p> <p>Finally, in light of the entry into force of the Regulation, the Commission will submit proposals to amend the Data Protection Directive for the EU institutions and the ePrivacy Directive.</p>
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Theme 2 Practitioner centred approach to information management and information exchange

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
4	Pursue interoperability solutions, creating but not necessarily ending with a one-stop-shop information solutions at national and European level through single interface solutions for Member States in view of feeding and searching national, European (e.g. SIS) and international (e.g. Interpol) information systems	<p>a) Provide standardised operational requirements - such as minimum requirements for a user-friendly interface providing standardised structures for data, efficiency and operational gains - enabling tailor-made national solutions and respecting access rights; and provide best practices of solutions (an example of a solutions for access to Interpol's and national systems: Interpol's FIND and MIND² solutions, and an example to search Europol's EIS, the index of AWF and national systems: the Europol supported pilot project QUEST).</p> <p>B) Study the best practices in Member States for providing real-time mobile access for practitioners to certain information sources, generation of location-aware signals and alerts and capabilities to provide real-time information, including live audio and video</p> <p><i>Sub-action A&B do not require legal changes. However if technical requirements are embedded in legal texts amendments could be required.</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support: ISF</i></p>	eu-LISA Member States Commission	Europol Eurojust Frontex Interpol	A&B) 2018 following gap analysis action 1	DAPIX WP Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability	<p><u>Action 4(A)</u>: The main task of the HLEG is to address the legal, technical and operational aspects of the different options to achieve interoperability of information systems. The different options of a (centrally located) single search interface (SSI) were discussed at the HLEG subgroup meeting on 12 October 2016.</p> <p>See also below in relation to Action 5 and QUEST project.</p> <p>As regards <u>Action 4(B)</u>, mobile access solutions are being discussed by the ENLETS Mobile group. ENLETS is the European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services, incorporating former e-Mobidig (European Union (EU) Mobile identification interoperability group).</p> <p>The group meets approximately 3 times a year with the participation of 30-40 law enforcement experts, and recently including representatives of eu-LISA as well. Currently a forerunners group by DE, FI, NL, SE, SI is being set up to align the needs, share innovations and disseminate best solutions.</p> <p>NL already provides 60000 officers with a mobile solution and is open to share best practices. Such a mobile solution provides a possibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check the identity of a person, by connecting

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

							<p>to the police and justice databases using the name, address and date of birth that was given to the officer by the person,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verify documents by making a photo of the readable zone in a passport, - check fingerprints by clicking the phone on an accessory that will copy the fingerprint, - give fines that are sent by email directly, - register traffic accidents, burglaries etc., - live audio and video link is possible. <p>Currently all MS are developing their own solutions, and the ENLETS Mobile group could be requested to provide a platform to align and exchange various developments as well as study best practices.</p> <p>According to eu-LISA, officers engaged in field operations, including those from Europol, have been identified as target end-users of a single search interface, possibly running on mobile devices. Europol and eu-LISA are committed to work together in designing and developing such devices and interfaces.</p>
5	Further develop the Universal Messaging Format (UMF)	<p>Further develop the Universal Messaging Format</p> <p>The further development of the format should take into account structures and developments of existing information systems such as SIS, while further development of those systems should take into account the UMF.</p> <p><i>Depending on the national and European legal framework implementing the UMF will require legal changes.</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support: ISF financed UMF 3 project</i></p>	Member States Europol Frontex eu-LISA Interpol	Commission	Ongoing (pilots started in 2016 at Europol and in several MS - UMF3 project)	DAPIX WP	<p>In the context of the implementation of the 5th IMS action list, this Action is taken forward as IMS action 5.</p> <p>UMF is a European standard to facilitate effective information sharing and information exchange in the law enforcement area, in development since 2008. It defines how communication between police information systems of MS as well as international systems like the Europol Information System (EIS) is to be shaped. The UMF 3 project is co-led by Germany and Europol and comprises three main objectives:</p> <p>Stream 1: Further development of the contents of the UMF standard, such as names and date of birth, but also data related to</p>

						<p>objects, e.g. firearms. The aim is to agree on one data exchange format for firearms to be consistently used by all UMF partners. This would enhance interoperability of systems and subsequently facilitate the possibility for frontline investigators in MS to run searches on firearms in SISII, iARMS, Europol and national systems in one single search. Eu-LISA is contributing to discussions within the UMF Focus Group on firearms.</p> <p>Stream 2: Establishing a European governance model to sustainably maintain the standard: collection and analysis of governance requirements to be finalised by autumn 2016; development of governance structures by August 2017; agreement on a governance structure by January 2018.</p> <p>Stream 3: Pilot implementation (Europol, EE, EL, ES, FI, PL): the participating MS will be able to simultaneously query their national systems and EIS as well as other international systems using the UMF standard. Europol therefore develops a UMF-compatible interface named QUEST, which also supports the wider concept of a Single Search Interface (SSI). All pilot systems are planned to go live by November 2017, and UMF3 should be finalised by March 2018.</p> <p>Europol³ is supporting the UMF-3 project. This includes the aforementioned pilot project QUEST which will make it possible for MS to also include Europol systems as part of integrated searches in the (inter)national systems. DE will be the first MS to test it in practice towards the end of 2016. Discussions on launching a UMF-4 project will start in the 4th quarter of 2016.</p>
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³ See 11495/1/16 REV 1.

6	Increase the trust among and expertise of practitioners at various and between various levels including understanding of each other's practices and backgrounds.	<p>A) (Further) develop national training and awareness raising programmes for law enforcement and public prosecution, including joint training, in cooperation with relevant EU agencies, taking into account all existing channels and tools with their purposes, conditions and benefits.</p> <p>B) Develop cross-border exchange programmes with various categories of practitioners from various levels.</p> <p>The primary focus should lie on the integrated use of those tools while national legal, operational and technical differences should be fully taken into account. An important starting point is the Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange as a tool for SPOC personnel⁴. The manual was adopted in 2015 and is regularly updated.⁵ Practitioners including from SPOCs, PCCC's and other should be involved in developing and applying the mentioned programmes.</p> <p><i>A&B: No legal changes required Council request financial support: A&B) ISF central budget and national programmes Cepol and eu-LISA as EU agencies are not recipients of EU funding programmes. Their assistance requires sufficient means through the regular budget lines for those agencies.</i></p>	Member States Cepol EJN eu-LISA SIRENE Bureaux	Europol Eurojust Commission Interpol	Ongoing	DAPIX WP LEWP CCWP	<p><u>Action 6(A): MS contributions on the implementation of this Action at national level are expected by 24 October 2016.</u></p> <p>As regards CEPOL trainings, the learning outcomes of the relevant courses for 2017 in the area of migration, firearms and terrorism have been enriched to reflect the specific needs, such as encouraging the use of all relevant databases and information exchange possibilities (in particular SIS II, EIS, SLTD, VIS, EURODAC, ECRIS, etc.), feeding and using available systems for firearms, sharing experience on application of Article 36 of the SIS II Regulation in detecting and addressing suspicious travel. Eu-LISA also delivered its specialised training for SIRENE Officers in collaboration with CEPOL and a course on SIS II to SIRENE officers.</p> <p><u>Action 6(B): CEPOL plans that 450 officers will participate in its exchange programme in 2016</u> addressing various categories of practitioners from various levels. It comprises 22 categories including but not limited to all EU Policy Cycle priority areas, counter-terrorism, maintenance of law and order, research and science, and fundamental rights. The Erasmus-style method provides the participants with the opportunity to create a network of colleagues and familiarise themselves with the working methods of other countries by exchanging experiences, exchange information and sharing expertise. On a longer term it contributes to build trust and to establish a more efficient cooperation of not only MS, but among all 39 involved countries (MS, EU</p>
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⁴ see action 7

⁵ 6704/16

							Candidate countries and Eastern Partnership (ENP) countries). The exchange programme will continue in 2017.
7	Cross border law enforcement cooperation	<p>A) Fully introduce Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) for cross-border law enforcement information exchange in all Member States - including 24/7 availability in relation to Article 7 of the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism - based on the guidelines 10492/14 and the SPOC Guidelines for international law enforcement information exchange 6721/14.</p> <p>B) In accordance with the Information Management Strategy action develop training and exchange programmes for SPOC personnel.</p> <p>C) Study the feasibility of Computer Aided Translation to reduce both the information exchange lag and the burden on the staff in SPOCs.</p> <p>D) Develop/introduce effective case management and workflow solutions specifically for SPOCs with a view to mutual legal assistance cooperation. Such solutions require tailor-made elements to fulfil national demands and this initiative should only provide assistance. Hence using (specific) solutions cannot be binding.</p> <p>E) Consider the establishment of common platform (Working Party within the Council or Support group to DAPIX) in order to carry out regular meetings between the Heads of SPOC to discuss up-to-date issues.</p>	Member States Cepol	Europol Eurojust European Commission (OLAF, DG TAXUD) eu-LISA	<p>A) Ongoing – completion in 2018</p> <p>B) Ongoing – completion in 2018</p> <p>C) 2018</p> <p>D) Ongoing, E) 2018</p>	DAPIX WP COPEN WP LEWP	<p><u>Action 7(A)</u>: the implementation of SPOCs in MS should be further pursued, in accordance with the guidelines set out in 10492/14 and bearing in mind legal, operational, procedural and other differences between MS.</p> <p><i>MS contributions on the implementation of this Action at national level are expected by 24 October 2016.</i></p> <p><i>In the context of the implementation of the 5th IMS action list, <u>Action 7(B)</u> should be taken forward in the framework of the IMS action 1, <u>Action 7(C) and Action 7(D)</u> - in the framework of the IMS action 8.</i></p> <p>In relation to Action 7(B), CEPOL will offer a specific residential activity “SPOC-one stop shop” (training course No 67/2017) in 2017 with the aim to promote cooperation and enhance knowledge on innovative methods and techniques regarding information exchange via SPOC. It is offered for SPOC personnel (operators).The CEPOL exchange programme fully supports the exchange of SPOC personnel giving the opportunity to combine training with the ability to identify good practice within the network.</p> <p>As regards <u>Action 7(E)</u>, discussions on how to carry out Head of SPOC meetings, either within or outside of Council structures, are ongoing in DAPIX.</p>

		<p><i>A- E: no legal changes required.</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support:</i></p> <p><i>A. n.a.</i></p> <p><i>B. ISF central funding. Cepol as a EU agency is not recipient of EU funding programmes.</i></p> <p><i>C. EU funding</i></p> <p><i>D. EU funding</i></p> <p><i>E. n.a.</i></p>					
8	Enhance bilateral law enforcement information exchange	<p>Strengthen Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs) and their cooperation with SPOCs while ensuring a centralised (national or at least state level) overview and monitoring of cross-border information exchange.</p> <p><i>No legal changes required</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support: ISF funded project</i></p>	Member States	Europol Frontex	Ongoing	DAPIX WP CCWP	<p>In the context of the implementation of the 5thIMS action list, this Action is taken forward as IMS action 7, led by BE, with the support by the German Federal Police led ISF Project “Strengthening of PCCC Activities in the European Union”. The annual PCCC Conference took place on 11-12 October 2016 at Europol and discussed particularly</p> <p>(1) trans-border crime analyses by PCCCs In the beginning 2017, a comprehensive workshop will be held, aimed at increasing the number of PCCCs carrying out analysis as well as at stepping up the level of analysis from step one (exchange of statistics related to border regions) to step two (analysing exchanged statistics already at PCCCs) to step three (thoroughly processing analysis up to initiating criminal investigations by national competent law enforcement authorities).</p> <p>(2) use of SIENA by PCCCs: 6 PCCCs have implemented SIENA for their so called “point to point” communication between their respective national delegations.</p> <p>To harmonise the use of SIENA by PCCCs as well as to define the common PCCC interests in this regard, an informal group of PCCCs using SIENA was set up. Two meetings in 2016 were held at Europol, which focused on the needs of PCCCs in respect of the further development of</p>

							<p>SIENA. In addition, an OSCE-led project is focusing on the use of SIENA by PCCCs at the Western Balkan area. All these initiatives will serve as a basis for a workshop in Q1 2017 to define best practices for information exchange by and via PCCCs.</p>
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Theme 3 Optimal use of European information systems

No.	Objective	Action	Primary Responsible Party/Parties	Stakeholders	Timetable	Monitoring	Implementation
9	Improve the information potential of EU agencies	<p>Increase the data supply to Europol and Eurojust as well as systematic sharing of cases as appropriate</p> <p><i>No legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: n.a.</i></p>	Member States	Europol Eurojust	Ongoing	MB Europol College of Eurojust	<p>According to Europol, on 4 October 2016 the EIS contained 384,804 objects. Compared to Q3 2015, the EIS content increased by 57%, and compared to Q2 2016, the content increased by 1%. The total number of Person objects stored in the EIS was 106,493, which represents an increase of 50% when compared with Q3 2015 and a decrease of 4% when compared with Q2 2016. The total number of objects stored in the EIS at the end of Q3 2016 is a record number. 549 new CBCC events were triggered in Q3 2016, 298 of which were related to persons.</p> <p>Terrorism related objects: The number of terrorism related objects increased by 20% (to in total 13,645) compared to the number of such objects at the end of Q2 2016. There are 7,166 persons linked to terrorism in the EIS, of which 6,506 are labelled as or assumed to be 'foreign fighters' or their supporters/facilitators. Crime areas: Robbery, with 22% of all objects remains the major crime area, followed by drug trafficking with 20%, other offences with 13%, fraud and swindling with 7% and illegal immigration with 6%.</p> <p>The number of MS using data-loaders to insert data into the EIS remains 16. Some MS have not used their data loaders during Q3 2016. A record total of 468,952 searches (99% by MS) were performed in the EIS in Q2 2016. 89% of the searches in Q3 2016 were batch searches. The number of searches conducted in Q3 2016 sets a new record, and brings the total</p>

						<p>number of searches performed in a year (2016 so far) to more than 1,000,000 for the first time in the history of the EIS.</p> <p>As of October 2016, SIENA v3.0 is available. This new version of SIENA, contains the features required for the accreditation of SIENA to EU Confidential. 10,852 new cases were initiated in Q3 2016. Compared to Q3 2015 the number of initiated cases increased by 6%; compared to Q2 2016 the number of new cases decreased by 3%. 85% of new cases were created by MS, 10% by third parties, and 4% by Europol. Cases initiated by MS and third parties in PCCCs account for 39% of all new cases in SIENA. 212,127 messages were exchanged in Q3 2016. Compared to Q3 2015 the number of messages exchanged increased by 16%; compared to the previous quarter (Q2 2016) the number of messages decreased by 4%. 70% of messages were exchanged by MS, 11% by third parties, and 19% by Europol. Latest figures by Europol show that more than 30% of SIENA cases and up to 10% of SIENA messages are generated by PCCCs.</p> <p>According to Eurojust, as regards information transmitted to Eurojust on counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions, 100 cases were referred to Eurojust in 2015, and 113 in 2016. in 2015, 218 counter-terrorism court proceedings were concluded, whereas in 2016 - 65.</p>
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10	Europol to fully use SIS, VIS and EURODAC	<p>A) Europol to fully use its current permission to access to SIS, VIS and EURODAC including by establishing technical effective connections; and</p> <p>B) After undertaking these steps identifying possible obstacles to batch cross-matching on these systems, and keep statistics and provide analysis of use of the above-mentioned databases in similar way as Member States are obliged to do.</p> <p><i>A&B: No legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: Europol budget</i></p>	Europol Commission eu LISA	Member States	Ongoing, - completion action A in 2017	MB Europol MB eu-LISA WG on Information Systems and Interoperability	<p>Europol is improving its technical capabilities to enable a systematic cross-matching of SIS alerts against Europol data. A batch search mechanism is currently under development, and is planned to be available by the end 2016. Europol is preparing business requirements for the connection to and use of VIS and EURODAC. Based on practical use cases, the business opportunities of increased use of existing possibilities will be highlighted, as well as suggestions made for further extension of the access to data in these systems. As currently both databases provide for very strict purpose limitations that impede the usability for Europol, law enforcement needs should be adequately reflected in the expected legislative review of the VIS framework and in the negotiations of the EURODAC Regulation.</p>
11	Enhance the effectiveness of using the Schengen Information System (SIS)	<p>A) Law enforcement, border guard authorities and immigration services include when available identifiers in alerts (copy passport, digital photo, biometrics, DNA-profiles to be considered) on the basis of existing legal provisions; enable searches on fingerprints and provision of facial image feedback in the case of a hit. The workload for SIRENE Bureaux and other practitioners should be assessed when further pursuing this action including through solutions to interpret information easily.</p> <p>B) Implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) functionality in the SIS within the central as well as national system in view of its full use.</p> <p>C) Find a short term solution to allow reciprocal sharing of information between Schengen, non-Schengen States and Member States who are partially using the Schengen acquis instruments associated to Schengen,</p>	Member States Commission eu-LISA	Europol Eurojust Frontex SIRENE Bureaux	<p>A) Gradual ongoing process depending on national availability and possibilities.</p> <p>B) 2017 (central level) / 2018 onward (national level)</p> <p>C) 2017/2018</p>	<p>A) SIS/ SIRENE WP</p> <p>B) MB eu-LISA SIS/VIS Committee</p> <p>C) SIS/ SIRENE WP SIS/VIS Committee</p>	<p>As regards Action 11(A), MS continue to work on providing training to staff of the relevant authorities. In addition, efforts are being made to improve the updating of the databases and enhance procedures.</p> <p>As regards Action 11(B), AFIS functionality is provided for in Article 22(c) of the SIS II legal basis. eu-LISA started working on the implementation of the AFIS in the SIS with the Commission and the MS in June 2016 in the dedicated Project Management Forum (PMF) that aims to better coordinate the implementation of the AFIS projects on the central as well as on the national level. The detailed design of the solution is currently being finalised. The plan is to implement the AFIS at central level with six piloting MS in a first phase by mid-2017 and to have the biometric functionalities in production early 2018. The AFIS will then be rolled out to other MS in a</p>

		<p>pending a permanent solution to this issue in terms of provision and access to EU information databases</p> <p><i>A – C no legal changes required</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support:</i></p> <p><i>A) n.a.</i></p> <p><i>B) Introduction in central system - EU budget</i></p> <p><i>Introduction nationally – national budget (with after 2017 possibly ISF funding)</i></p> <p><i>C) to be determined</i></p>					<p>second phase, when additional requirements (e.g. increased throughput, enhanced response time) would be implemented.</p> <p><u>Action 11(C): no developments.</u></p>
12	<p>Enhance the effectiveness of using the Schengen Information System (SIS)</p>	<p>Revise the legal basis of the Schengen Information System taking into account the evaluation undertaken by the Commission (including new functionalities, extend the access of EU agencies while fully taking into account the information owner principle and the legal base of the agencies, facilitating access to hit information). The revision should include the provision for a long-term solution to allow the reciprocal exchange of information between Schengen, non-Schengen Member States and Member States who are partially using the instruments associated with Schengen</p> <p>Further explore and decide if MS return orders can and should be inserted in SIS.</p> <p><i>Legal changes required</i></p> <p><i>Council request financial support: EU funding in view of implementation</i></p>	<p>Commission Council European Parliament</p>	<p>eu-LISA Europol Eurojust Frontex</p>	<p>Ongoing: Proposal end 2016 Adoption co-legislators 2017</p>	<p>Schengen Working Party (SIS/SIRENE) configuration</p>	<p>The Commission carried out an overall evaluation of the SIS. The evaluation report was distributed to experts from MS on a restricted basis in May 2016. Based on the outcome of the evaluation, a legislative proposal will be prepared, containing a series of measures aimed at maximising the effectiveness, efficiency and added value of the SIS. The Commission plans to carry out an impact assessment focusing on technical enhancements to the system (such as the use of facial images for biometric identification under strict conditions) and the extension of the scope of the SIS for immigration purposes. Work on the review of the legal basis of SIS is due to be completed by Q2 2017.</p> <p>According to Europol, the planned legal revision of the SIS framework should take into account the business needs of Europol with regard to extending the access rights to alerts on missing persons and on persons refused entry or stay in the Schengen territory and it should facilitate the systematic cross-matching of biographic and in the future - once AFIS for SISII is operational - biometric data against Europol systems.</p>

13	Full use of Prüm possibilities to exchange fingerprints, dna and vehicle registration data	<p>A) Undertake EU pilots and if required follow-up steps to enforce connections of Member States to the Prüm network.</p> <p>B) Identify key obstacles for: i: the connection to the Prüm network ii: the full use of Prüm possibilities iii: solve the obstacles</p> <p>C) Examine the possibility for Europol to become a partner in the Prüm framework with a view to enabling the cross matching of DNA, finger prints and vehicle registration data with third countries with which Europol has an operational agreement while fully taking the information owner principle into account.</p> <p><i>A&B: No legal changes required, C: legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: A&B (i and ii)</i> Not applicable B (iii): ISF funding national programmes C n.a.</p>	<p>A) COM B) Member States, COM C) COM</p>	Europol Eurojust Frontex	<p>A) Ongoing, B) Ongoing C) 2018</p>	COM DAPIX WP	<p><u>Action 13(A)</u>: on 29 September 2016, the Commission sent warning letters to HR, EL, IE, IT and PT on the delay of the implementation of the Prüm Decisions.</p> <p>According to the Commission, these MS have not implemented automated data exchange for at least two of the three data categories covered by the Prüm Decisions. The MS now have two months to respond.</p> <p>This is the first time that the Commission is issuing ex-third-pillar infringement proceedings in the domain of police and judicial cooperation</p> <p><u>Action 13(B) corresponds to the Prüm monitoring, the main task of DAPIX.</u> Also, in the context of the implementation of the 5th IMS action list, this Action is taken forward as IMS action 6.</p> <p>The purpose of IMS action 6 is to analyse the procedures applied by the MS law enforcement authorities following a hit in other MS DNA registers. In order to identify commonly encountered business obstacles, a targeted research was carried out based on a questionnaire on the daily follow-up data exchange in April and May 2016 on the Prüm follow-up management. The purpose was to examine whether expedite information exchange is hampered by either current national legislation or by not applying best practices, or by other factors such as technical challenges. A response was received from 12 MS, which provides a sufficient basis to proceed with an analysis. On the basis of the summary of responses, an analysis will be made before end October 2016 to draw conclusions and to propose good practices for the post-hit procedures for the supply of further information. The final report concluding IMS 6 is scheduled to be prepared by December 2016.</p>
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14	<p>Improve the sharing of criminal records, particularly relating to terrorism convictions</p>	<p>A) Facilitate access to ECRIS for all relevant authorities and increase use of the system</p> <p>B) Additionally, consider solutions (other than the ECRIS system) to allow the proactive sharing of convictions data, in particular relating to terrorism; and, as appropriate, assess the legal and practical feasibility of implement a solution which includes making certain convictions data available to the relevant authorities.</p> <p><i>A: No legal changes required, B: Legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: A) n.a. B) to be determined</i></p>	<p>Member States Eurojust Commission</p>	<p>Europol Frontex OLAF eu-LISA</p>	<p>A) Ongoing B) 2019</p>	<p>COPEN</p>	<p><u>Action 13(A)</u>: In February 2016 the COPEN Working Party started the examination of a proposal for amendment of the current ECRIS to allow the storage of criminal record information, including fingerprints, of convicted third country nationals and the exchange of such information for the purpose of criminal proceedings. The June 2016 Council supported its establishment as a centralised automated system. This approach requires a decision by the Commission (expected in October 2016) whether to modify the current proposal or to introduce an additional one for setting up a centralised system.</p> <p><i>The issue related to the access to ECRIS for all relevant authorities has not been discussed so far.</i></p>

15	Enhance the coordination and monitoring capabilities of Eurojust Members	<p>Enable the setting up and connection of the members of the Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS) to the Eurojust's Case Management System (CMS)</p> <p><i>No legal changes required</i> <i>Council request financial support: EU funding</i></p>	Member States Eurojust	Europol Frontex OLAF	Ongoing in view of completion in 2017/2018	College of Eurojust	According to Eurojust, 25 MS have established the Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS), and 14 secure connections are operational.
16	Streamlining and speeding up international information exchange by automation of manual procedures	<p>Develop the Automation of Data Exchange Process (ADEP) project</p> <p>The project must ensure complementarity with existing information management solutions especially with regard to Europol (EIS), as well as seek a low-cost, legally proof and user-friendly solution.</p> <p><i>Legal changes possibly required particular when implementing</i> <i>Council request financial support: ISF funded project</i></p>	Member States	Europol	Ongoing in accordance with the current IMS project.	DAPIX WP	<p>In the context of the implementation of 5th IMS action list, this Action is taken forward as IMS action 2.</p> <p>The FR led ADEP project with currently 6 participating MS is supported by Europol, in particular with a view to ensure interoperability and complementarity with Europol systems and tools, including the storage of linked information in the EIS and the exchange of information as follow-up to identified matches.</p>