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TRANS 81  
RELEX 181  
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COTER 23  
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**ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE**

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from :            Presidency/Counter-terrorism Coordinator  
to :                Coreper/Council/European Council

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Subject :        EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism - Update

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Delegations will find enclosed an updated version of the EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism.

## Revised EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism

No.	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
<b>Objective 1: To deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism.</b>				
1.1	<b>Support the key role of the United Nations in sustaining the international consensus and mobilizing the international community as a whole, in particular the General Assembly and the work of the Security Council, inter alia, through its Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Taliban/AI Queda Sanctions Committee, as well as the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime</b>	Presidency/HR and EU Coordinator/ Commission	Ongoing	Ongoing discussion within the Council on possibilities for improving co-ordination mechanisms between the EU and the UN.
1.1.1	Establish and develop contacts between the CFSP Working Group on Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee	COTER/PSC Presidency, Co-ordinator, Commission, MS	Ongoing	Enhanced cooperation with the CTED. The EU participated to CTED assessment missions to Morocco and Kenya. The Executive Director of CTED addressed COTER in June.
1.1.2	Establish and develop contacts between the CFSP Working Group on Terrorism and the 1267 Committee	COTER/PSC Presidency/ EU Coordinator/ Commission, MS	Ongoing	The head of the 1267 Committee as well as a delegation of the 1267 monitoring Team visited EU institutions in April and May. Contacts continue in New York
1.1.3	Share information on EU priority countries, as appropriate, with the relevant Committees and/or their structures for assisting in the implementation of commitments under UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373	EU Coordinator/MS/ Commission	End 2005	Discussed with the Executive Director of CTED in June 2005. Participation to CTED assessment missions contributed to ensure coordination
1.1.4	Identify ways to work in a more coordinated way with UNODC including consideration of the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the UNODC and the EU	Council/MS/ Commission	Ongoing	(i). UNODC is providing a matrix on its technical assistance programmes. Further contacts should be pursued. (ii) MS should inform the Commission, the Council and other MS of any support they are providing to UNODC projects
1.2	<b>Work to ensure universal adherence to, and full implementation of, existing United Nations Conventions on Terrorism, and to agree on the Comprehensive UN Convention on terrorism</b>	All	Ongoing	The EU has raised the issue of universal adherence to, and full implementation of, the UN Conventions and Protocols on Terrorism in the political dialogue with several countries and international, regional and sub-regional organisations and will continue to do so. The EU will promote early ratification of the UN Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
1.2.1	All Member States to ratify 12 International	MS	Ongoing	Not all Member States yet have a full record on

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	Conventions against Terrorism and continue to lobby for this in third countries both bilaterally and at EU level. All Member States to sign the UN Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible			ratification/implementation. The UN Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism will be open to signature on 14 September 2005.
1.2.2	Identify and demarche, on the basis of agreed mandates, Third Countries which are failing to meet their commitments under UNSCR 1373	Council/HR/ EU Coordinator and Commission	Ongoing	COTER to continue identify target countries, in close coordination with the CTED
1.2.3	Coordinated EU position on reservations to Conventions should be encouraged	COUNCIL/MS/ Commission	Ongoing	This issue is regularly discussed in COTER and COJUR.
1.2.4				
1.2.5	Promote the adoption of Comprehensive UN Convention against Terrorism	MS at UNGA and the 6 <sup>th</sup> Committee of the UNGA	Ongoing	Progress on this draft remains blocked at the UN on the issue of the scope of the Convention. The EU should agree a coordinated strategy aimed at reaching agreement, building on the positive momentum created by the adoption of the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism..
1.3	<b>Work with and within regional and international organisations to ensure their effective contribution to combating terrorism in accordance with UN obligations</b>	All	Ongoing	
1.3.1	Support the Council of Europe's work on combating terrorism and in particular support the CoE Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) in their work on formulating an instrument dealing with the prevention of terrorism and covering existing lacunae in international law	MS/EU Coordinator/ Commission	Ongoing	CODEXTER has adopted the convention on the prevention of acts of terrorism that provides, inter alia, for a criminalisation of public provocation to commit acts of terrorism and of recruitment and training of terrorists. It is expected that the draft instrument will be signed in May 2005.
1.3.2	Identify avenues for expert exchanges between the CFSP Working Group and Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations	COTER/PSC	Ongoing	The EU has developed its contacts with a number of regional and sub-regional organisations, notably OSCE, ASEAN, AU and OAS. The EU is considering the issue of providing support to CT initiatives of regional organisations (such as the JCLEC and the AU centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism) as possible fora for information exchange and cooperation.
1.3.3	Develop further Technical Assistance projects aimed at Counter-Terrorism capacity building for Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations	Commission/MS/Council	Ongoing	(i) Council, Commission and Member States to develop proposals for assistance to such organisations (ii) MS to supply expertise and funding to the maximum extent possible (iii) list of experts to be set up

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1.3.4	Ratify the UN-Convention against Transnational organised crime and Protocols thereto and lobby for this in third countries both bilaterally and at the EU level	MS/Council	Ongoing	<p>All Member States have signed the Convention, 17 Member States have ratified it. The European Community has signed and approved it.</p> <p>All Member States and the European Community have signed the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 14 Member States have ratified it.</p> <p>All Member States and the European Community have signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, 12 Member States have ratified it.</p> <p>18 Member States and the European Community have signed the Protocol on Firearms, 8 Member States have ratified it and 1 MS has acceded to it..</p>
1.4	<b>Strengthening further cooperation with the US and other parties in countering the threat posed by terrorism, building on the solidarity and cooperation enshrined in the 2001 Plan of Action to combat terrorism</b>	<b>EU Coordinator/Commission</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Outstanding elements of the 2001 Plan of Action to Combat Terrorism are included in this Action Plan</b>
1.4.1	Enhance counter terrorism dialogue at political and official level with the US	All	Ongoing	<p>An informal EU-US ad-hoc Troika meeting on terrorist financing took place in May. COTER Troika held with the US in May. The SG/HR and the EU Coordinator met Secretary Chertoff of Homeland Security in May.</p> <p>The third meeting of the High Level Policy Dialogue on Border and Transport Security with the US held in May.</p> <p>Regular meetings at expert level are taking place.</p>

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<b>Objective 2: To reduce the access of terrorists to financial and other economic resources</b>				
2.1	<p><b>Ensure the effectiveness of EU asset freezing procedures, including the non-financial economic resources, in accordance with UN obligations and the need to respect due process and the rule of law</b></p> <p><b>Mechanisms for designation of terrorists and asset freezing should be kept under constant review with a view to improving their effectiveness</b></p>	RELEX (in sanction form)/COTER/Commission/EU Coordinator	Ongoing	
2.1.1	Ratification and full implementation of the 1999 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and to give increased effect to the provisions of UNSCR 1373 directed to the freezing of assets	MS	1 January 2005	Action also under Objective 1.2.1. Encouragement needs to be provided to the two MS who have not yet ratified the 1999 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
2.2	<b>Establish operational links and improve cooperation between relevant bodies to facilitate enhanced exchange of information on terrorist financing</b>			
2.2.1	Establish specific intelligence capacity in relation to terrorist financing within SitCen to inform the work of relevant bodies	HR/SitCen	September 2004	Achieved
2.2.2	Increase cooperation between national competent authorities, Financial Intelligence Units and private financial institutions to facilitate improved exchange of information on terrorist financing	MS/EU Coordinator/ Private Sector	Ongoing	<p>The Council reached a general approach on the Commission proposal for a Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences which extends to information exchange on all terrorist offences, convictions and disqualifications, including those connected with the financing of terrorist acts. Among other things it proposes that MS must designate a specialised service within the Police responsible for collection and dissemination of all relevant information.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure the full implementation of the Council Decision of 17 October 2000 concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of the Member States in respect of exchanging information</p>

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			End 2005	The FIU-NET project, co-financed by the Commission, is designed to establish a fully operational computer network linking all MS Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) for the processing and exchange of financial information, including intelligence suspected to be associated with terror financing. Currently 21 MS have adhered. According to the strategy against terrorist financing, all MS should be fully functioning members of FIU.NET by end 2005
2.2.3	Establish an electronic list of persons, groups and entities in relation to which restrictive measures apply	Commission/Private Sector	Progress to be reported on by end 2004	In June 2004, the European Commission, in partnership with the four European Credit Sector Federations have established an electronic database containing all relevant data concerning persons, groups and entities, subject to European Union financial sanctions
2.3	<p><b>Develop and implement an EU strategy on the suppression of terrorist financing, including the regulation of charitable organisations and alternative remittance systems</b></p> <p><b>Tools for improving traceability and transparency of the movement of funds by terrorists, terrorist organisations and those who finance terrorism, especially with respect to transactions through the informal banking sector and via non-profit organisations should be developed</b></p>		December 2004 and June 2005	Strategy adopted by European Council on 17 December.2004 First report on implementation due by June 2005.
2.3.1	<p>Identification of measures to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the mechanism set up to freeze the assets of terrorists and terrorist organisations and to identify the holders and true beneficiaries of bank accounts, irrespective of their place of residence</p> <p>Proposal for a Third Money Laundering Directive, which addresses terrorist financing, requires MS to ensure that credit and financial institutions are able to respond fully and rapidly to enquiries from national Financial Intelligence Units or other authorities about any business relationship such institutions have or have had with a specified person</p>	Council/Commission/ EU Coordinator	Ongoing	<p>Partly achieved during Irish Presidency; discussion on further revision continued by the Netherlands and Luxembourg Presidency. Effectiveness of the mechanism and of implementation at national level is kept under review. The recommendations contained in the best practices paper developed in the Foreign Relations Counsellors Group<sup>1</sup> concerning national rules and procedures for implementing asset freezing measures is kept under review in the Group</p> <p>22 April Commission Communication on Organised Financial Crime addressed transparency issues</p> <p>The Framework Decision on the Execution of Orders Freezing</p>

<sup>1</sup> Doc. 13851/4/04

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	Proposal for a Regulation on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community is currently under discussion in the Council.			<p>Property and Evidence includes terrorist offences within its scope. It facilitates intra-EU freezing measures by establishing the principle of mutual recognition of freezing orders which must be recognised and enforced directly by the competent judicial authorities of the MS.</p> <p>Agreement on a general approach to the draft 3rd Money Laundering Directive reached on 7 December 2004. EP will vote on 25 May 2005.</p> <p>The Framework Decision on the Execution of Confiscation Orders includes acts of terrorism within its scope.</p> <p>Political agreement on the draft cash controls regulation reached on 16 November 2004</p>
2.3.2	Review capacity of EU institutions and legal instruments to respond to the problem of aliases/front organisations and apply sanctions against leaders of terrorist organisations	Council	Ongoing	Effective freezing action will require from all Member States efforts to prepare designations that are based on solid intelligence and information from competent authorities which comply with the criteria the EU uses for freezing, drawing on the enhanced information sharing recommended above, while respecting legal safeguards. There should be greater focus on front organisations, non-profit organisations and individuals as well as on problems relating to the re-naming of organisations. The Council, together with the Commission, will examine whether the legal framework can be strengthened with regard to these issues.
2.3.3	Considering improvements on regulation and transparency of legal entities, including charities, which may be used by terrorists to acquire funding for their activities	Council/Commission	Ongoing  End 2005	<p>(i) Commission examining scope for measures to prevent terrorist groups infiltrating legitimate activities and the question of the need for a legal instrument to set up a system for registering bank accounts. [See Commission Communication on measures to be taken to combat terrorism and other forms of serious crime, in particular to improve exchanges of information. COM (2004) 221]</p> <p>(ii) With a view to the full implementation of Special Recommendation VIII of the FATF, and as a follow up to the conclusions of the combined ECOFIN/JHA Council of October 2001, the Commission is invited to assess the need for measures at the EU level, in addition to those taken at national level, in</p>

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				<p>particular with regard to the transparency of legal entities in the non-profit sector with a view to reducing the vulnerabilities of this sector to abuse for terrorist financing. A report should be made to the Council by the end of 2005</p> <p>(iii) Review of MS non-profit sectors currently underway in Financial Action Task Force Working Group. The Union is closely following this work.</p>
2.4	<b>Cooperate closely with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on all issues regarding the financing of terrorism and ensure that the EU framework is adapted to the nine special recommendations on terrorist financing</b>	All		
2.4.1	All Member States to implement the FATF 9 special recommendations on terrorist financing	MS	July 2005	FATF Special Recommendation I: Ratify and implement UN instruments - all MS committed to ratify, and 23 MS have so far ratified the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which came into force in April 2002. At EU level, all Security Council Resolutions concerning the freezing of assets of identified persons and entities have been implemented
2.4.2	Review EU and terrorist financing legislation and structures in particular on their compatibility with FATF standards.	COUNCIL/MS/ EU Coordinator	December 2005	<p>(i) FATF Special Recommendation VI requires States to ensure that alternative remittance systems are licensed or registered and that they are subject to the same FATF recommendations as apply to banks. The FATF Working Group on Terrorist Financing is leading a project to establish an early warning system to promote information exchange and joint action to disrupt illegal international funds transfers</p> <p>(ii) Commission Communication on a New Legal Framework for Payments in the Internal Market, favours integrating Special Recommendations VI on alternative remittance and VII on wire transfers into Community law. This would help ensure a level EU playing field in the approach to these Recommendations which both deal with payments issues.</p> <p>(iii) Special Recommendation IV: Reporting suspicious transactions related to terrorism – The Third Money Laundering Directive will oblige banks and other persons subject to the Directive, to report transactions suspected to be linked to terrorist financing. Agreement on a general approach to the draft directive reached by the Council on 7 December 2004.</p>



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				<p>(iv) Special Recommendation V: International cooperation in the fight against terrorist financing - at EU level this is ensured through a series of instruments and Financial Directives including those on mutual recognition and the Council Decision on the exchange of information among Financial Intelligence Units</p> <p>(v) Special recommendation IX: cash couriers. The implementation of SR IX at EU level is already partly assured by the existing Customs Code and will be completed once the proposal for a regulation on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community Customs territory is adopted by the Council and the Parliament (political agreement reached by the Council in November 2004)</p> <p>The Council will consider, in consultation with the Commission, the possibility of commissioning an independent scrutiny of the EU's efforts in the fight against terrorist financing and how the current strategy will enhance those efforts, in relation to the 9 FATF special recommendations on terrorist financing</p> <p>Relax/Sanction Formation Agreed on best practices document for implementation of sanctions regarding terrorist financing</p>
2.4.3	Initiate outreach programmes to EU financial private sector to coordinate procedures to combat terrorist financing	Council/Commission	Commence by September 2004	The Commission Communication of 29 March calls for the need to bring in measures to improve transparency of bodies corporate in order to counter the infiltration of the legitimate sector by terrorist organisations.
2.5	<b>Pursue political and technical dialogue with Third Countries, in order to step up the fight against the financing of terrorism</b>	<b>Presidency/ Commission/ EU Coordinator</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Measures to combat terrorism, including the financing of terrorism, already play a priority role in EU relations with Third Countries and EU technical assistance programmes. See also Objective 7</b>
2.5.1	Pursue ad hoc expert level dialogue with third countries on financing in line with EU priorities	COTER/Commission/ EU Coordinator	Ongoing	An informal EU-US ad-hoc Troika meeting on terrorist financing took place in May. The second EU-US practitioners' workshop (prosecutors/designators) took place in April. The second workshop on terrorist financing between EU and GCC countries was held on 5 and 6 March.

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<b>Objective 3: To maximise capacity within EU bodies and Member States to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks</b>				
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Developing and implementing the legislative framework for combating terrorism</b>			
3.1.1	Framework Decision on the European Arrest Warrant Implementation	MS	June 2004	All Member States have reported completion of implementation measures  Commission EAW Report is discussed in Council.
3.1.2	Framework Decision on Joint Investigation Teams Implementation	MS	June 2004	21 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures  Commission JIT Report has been submitted to Council.
3.1.3	Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism Implementation	MS	June 2004	17 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures  The Council has adopted the Presidencies report on the implementation (11687/2/04) which is based on the report from the Commission. The Commission is invited to submit a follow-up report to the Council by 30 June 2005.
3.1.4	Framework Decision on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime Implementation	MS SCLWG (to report)	June 2004	19 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures  The Council has adopted the Presidency report (10369/2/04) which is based on the report from the Commission. The Commission is invited to submit a follow-up report to the Council by 30 June 2005.
3.1.5	Framework Decision on the execution of orders freezing property or evidence Implementation	MS	December 2004	3 Member States have reported completion of implementation measures  Commission report on implementation due in 8/06
3.1.6	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and its Protocol	MS	December 2004	11 Member States have reported completion of ratification measures

	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
	Ratification			8 Member States have reported completion of ratification measures relating to the Protocol.
3.1.7	Framework Decision on the Confiscation of crime related proceeds, instrumentalities and property  Adoption (and implementation.)	JHA Council	June 2004  June 2006 (Implementation)	Adopted by Council on 24/02/2005
3.1.8	Framework Decision on Attacks against Information Systems	JHA Council		Adopted by Council on 24/02/2005
3.1.9	Draft Framework Decision on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to Confiscation Orders  Completion of negotiations of text.	JHA Council/ CATS/ Cooperation in Criminal Law Matters Working Party	June 2004	Political agreement on substantive text on 29/04/04 and on certificate on 08/06/04. Parliamentary scrutiny reserve remains on the part of 1 Member State (IT)
3.1.10	Draft Framework Decision on the retention of telecommunications traffic data.  Conclusion of negotiations and adoption.	JHA Council/ CATS/ Cooperation in Criminal Law Matters Working Party	Ongoing	The proposal presented by France, Ireland, Sweden and United Kingdom (8958/04) is examined within the Council New draft proposal for a Directive expected by the Commission
3.1.11	Draft Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.  Conclusion of negotiations and adoption.	JHA Council/ CATS	June 2005 (adoption)	The Council agreed on a general approach on 2/12/04 (15871/04) European Parliament opinion to be examined.
3.1.12	Draft Framework Decision on a European Evidence Warrant  Conclusion of negotiations.	JHA Council/CATS / Cooperation in Criminal Law Matters Working Party	December 2005	Commission presented proposal on 14 Nov. 2003. This proposal is currently being discussed in the Working group and in Council on 02/06/2005. Negotiations will continue during LU and UK Presidencies .
3.1.13	Cross border hot pursuit  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council	Commission	Second half of 2004 (Presentation)	Commission to present proposal in 2005
3.1.14	A) Measures to improve the exchange of information on convictions  B) Proposal on mutual recognition of conviction  C) European register on convictions and disqualifications  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council	JHA Council   JHA Council/ Commission	June of 2005  [Early 2005]	The Council agreed on a general approach on the text of the draft Decision on the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record A linked proposal from Belgium on exchange of information on disqualification has been tabled and will be discussed in the working group next months.  See also Commission Communication on measures to be taken to combat terrorism and other forms of serious crime, in particular to

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				improve exchanges of information [COM (2004) 221] Discussion by Council on 02/06/2005
3.1.15	European Protection Programme for the protection of witnesses in terrorist cases  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council	Commission	[As soon as possible] (Presentation)	Commission to present proposal in due course
3.1.16	Draft Framework Decision on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States, in particular as regards serious offences including terrorist acts.  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council	Sweden/Commission	December 2005	The proposal presented by Sweden (10215/04) on 4 June 2004 is discussed by MDG and by CATS/COMIX  The European Council endorsed the principle of availability in the Hague Programme on 04/11/04  Europol has proposed to draw up an integral concept for Justice and Home Affairs matters, including defined roles and responsibilities for the concerned EU authorities at the CATS Meeting on 18 January 2005. This model should allow for a structured flow of information and intelligence between the relevant cooperation partners at EU level. If this suggestion is taken forward, the objectives of this Framework Decision would have to be integrated into this model.
3.1.17	Framework Decision to replace Joint Action 1998/733/JHA on Criminal Organisations.  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council.	Commission	December 2004 (presentation)	Commission has presented proposal. Discussed in MDG
3.1.18	Reinforcing judicial cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure the execution of any request for mutual legal assistance related to terrorist offences</li> <li>- provide each other with the fullest cooperation</li> <li>- study of concrete measures to propose</li> </ul>	MS		Eurojust held various coordination meetings at strategic and operational level where specialized Prosecutors were present. Cooperation between Prosecutors and law enforcement is ongoing on a daily basis. Eurojust has set up a specialized team on terrorism. Meeting with USA ongoing.(see doc. 9157/05)
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Ensure optimum and effective use of existing EU bodies such as Europol, Eurojust and the Police Chiefs Task Force</b>			
3.2.1	Europol/Eurojust Agreement  Adoption	JHA Council	May 2004	Approved by JHA Council on 29 April 2004  Signing by Europol on 9 June 2004 Signing by Eurojust on 9 June 2004 Reports to be submitted to Council on practical cooperation

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				<p>Agreement effective from 10 June 2004</p> <p>Europol and Eurojust have developed good working relations. Work is ongoing in order to define how Eurojust can be integrated into the business areas of Europol and vice versa.</p>
3.2.2	Associating Europol and Eurojust representatives with the work of Joint Investigation Teams as far as possible	MS/Commission	Ongoing	<p>Commission has reported on JIT. Experience is limited because of delayed implementation of the Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 by 4 Member States. Europol cannot fully participate to JIT before the 2002 Protocol is ratified by all MS.</p> <p>A joint project between Europol and Eurojust has been initiated to obtain an overview about Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) legislation in the MS. Based on this, guidelines on how to best make use of JITs can be developed. Eurojust has no experience in JIT so far.</p>
3.2.2 bis	<p>“To examine the scope for further measures to improve the capacity of Eurojust to contribute to the fight against Terrorism”</p> <p>Concerned bodies should bring forward adequate proposals or recommendations for consideration by the Council by December 2004</p>	JHA Council/ EUROJUST	December 2004	<p>Council conclusions were adopted on 2/12/04 (15285/04). Information to Eurojust is addressed in the Decision on improving information to Europol and Eurojust in terrorist cases.</p> <p>On the Council’s request, Eurojust has examined and defined the scope of measures to improve its capacity to contribute to the fight against terrorism (see Eurojust’s reports 10008/04 and 9157/05). Despite the agreement recently concluded, the exchange of information with Europol is limited by its legal framework.</p> <p>Thus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for more and complete, updated information</li> <li>- Need for own Eurojust analyst(s) (there is no direct access by Eurojust to Europol's analysis files).</li> <li>- A specialised team has been set up.</li> </ul>
3.2.3	<p>Protocols to the Europol Convention</p> <p><b>Ratification</b></p> <p>2000 Protocol 2002 Protocol 2003 Protocol</p>	MS	December 2004	<p>22 Member States have reported completion of ratification 18 Member States have reported completion of ratification 14 Member States have reported completion of ratification</p>
3.2.4	Reinforcing Europol counter-terrorism capacities and reactivating the Counter-Terrorism Task Force	MS/Europol		The setting up of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) has been completed. 12 strategic projects have been set up whose developments are closely monitored by the Member States. All Member States have been invited to second experts to the CTTF.

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				The assignment of experts will facilitate the flow of information to Europol on terrorism.
3.2.5	Ensuring that Europol is provided by Member States law enforcement authorities with all relevant criminal intelligence related to terrorism as soon as it is available	MS/EU Coordinator	Presentation of the report at the JHA meeting- - December 2004	<p>A process of mutual evaluation, within the framework of the Multidisciplinary Group on Organised Crime, is currently under way in relation to the exchange of information and intelligence between Europol and the Member States and also among Member States. An interim report in relation to the evaluation reports in respect of five Member States was taken note of by Council on 2/12/04 (9501/4/04). A new report is forthcoming.</p> <p>The EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator has also presented provisional findings arising from this evaluation process (9876/04) Operational analysis at Europol - where significant resources are invested - is progressing well and delivers added value for the MS.</p>
3.2.6	Improve the flow of intelligence to Europol in relation to all aspects of terrorism	MS		Europol counter-Terrorism Task Force is revitalised. Link between Europol and SitCen is established.
3.2.7	Take forward the further development of the relationship between Europol and intelligence services	MS/Europol		Working relations between SitCen and Europol are established. A strategic cooperation agreement is about to be finalised. In its report to the Council (doc. 9156/05), Europol indicates that there is no sufficient supply of operational intelligence yet from the (security) intelligence services to the relevant Analysis Work Files at Europol under the framework of the CTF.
3.2.8	Implementation of the Europol Information System	Europol/MS	December 2004	The Europol Management Board has decided at its meeting on 14/15 December 2004 about the format of the Information System (IS). The project on the implementation of the IS in the Member States to ensure automatic transfer of the data to the IS has been launched.
3.2.9	Decision establishing Eurojust  Implementation	MS	June 2004	<p>So far 22 MS have reported completion of implementation measures.</p> <p>COM reported on implementation of the Eurojust Decision in July 2004 (11280/04)</p> <p>5 MS had not by this date adopted the required legislation and 1 had partly adopted the required legislation.</p> <p>The Council adopted conclusions on 2/12/04 (15285/04). The COM is invited to submit a follow-up report to the Council by mid 2005.</p>
3.2.10	Designation of Eurojust national correspondents for terrorist matters.	MS	[June 2004]	<p>All MS have designated their Eurojust national correspondent for terrorist matters (10644/4/04).</p> <p>Regular contacts between national members and national correspondent for terrorism are encouraged. Eurojust organises</p>

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				regular meetings.
3.2.11	Strengthening cooperation between anti-terrorist magistrates	Eurojust	Without delay	Strategic and ad-hoc meetings between anti-terrorist magistrates organised by Eurojust (the first one took place in June 04; the intention is to ensure a follow-up at a six months interval) Establishment of a network between key players in CT. A questionnaire has been sent to all Eurojust national correspondents.
3.2.12	Speeding up the linking of the EJN to the VPN secure electronic network	Eurojust/EJN	Without delay	EJN contact points have been consulted on the precise requirements and a decision on what to implement has been taken in December. In parallel, Eurojust is defining its communication needs so that the technical solution can be combined where possible. Subject to the current discussions on the 2005 Eurojust budget, implementation has started in the second half of 2005.
3.2.13	Police Chiefs Task Force (PCTF)  Review how greater operational capacity can be reinforced, focussing on proactive intelligence	PCTF/JHA Council	November 2004	Recommendations from the Council on 19/11/04 on the role and positioning of the PCTF (14938/04) are taken forward. A support function for the PCTF at Europol has been established in February 2005. A proposal on the portfolio of the support function for the PCTF at Europol will be submitted to the PCTF on 12 May 2005.  Operational meeting held on 10 February 2005 on COSPOL, one target of which is action in the fight against terrorism.
3.2.14	Preparation of a report on the Terrorist attacks in Madrid from a law enforcement perspective	PCTF	May 2004	Report completed by PCTF
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Improve mechanisms for cooperation for the sharing of expertise on protective, investigative and preventative security policies between police and security services</b>			The Commission presented first ideas on improving intelligence-led law enforcement (doc. 10745/04) . Europol has made the proposal to CATS on 18 January 2005 to draw up a information/ intelligence model (as part of an EU wide security strategy) to define the roles and responsibilities of the concerned EU authorities and to establish an IT interface at EU level that ensures the implementation of this future model with adequate IT systems (aim: to create common data standards and joint measures as regards solutions with the IT industry etc.)
3.3.1	Decision on the implementation of specific measures for police and judicial cooperation to combat terrorism  Implementation	MS	June 2004	All Member States have reported completion of Decision of 19 December 2002 measures. COM monitoring the designation of Eurojust correspondents (Council Decision 2003/48/JHA)
3.3.2	Ensuring that law enforcement agencies (security	MS	Ongoing	This objective is covered by the Hague Programme

	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
	services, police, customs etc.) cooperate with each other and exchange all information relevant to combating terrorism as extensively as possible			
3.3.3	Interim report on the outcome of the process of peer evaluation of national arrangements in the fight against terrorism in the 15 Member States	JHA Council / CATS/ TWP / EU Coordinator	Sept 2004	Interim report taken note of by the Council (JHA) on 2/12/04 (14306/3/04). The EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator has also presented provisional findings arising from this evaluation process (9876/04). Evaluation of the new Member States completed. Implementation of interim report is being monitored.
3.3.4	Final report on the outcome of the process of peer evaluation of national arrangements in the fight against terrorism covering the new Member States  Preparation and adoption	JHA Council / CATS/ TWP / EU Coordinator	Sept 2005	To be presented in September 2005.
3.3.5	Identification of suspected terrorists in Europe and of the organisations which support them, in order to draw up a common list of terrorist organisations	GAERC/JHA Council		Lists containing the most significant terrorists and terrorist organisations are regularly and appropriately updated.
3.3.6	Study the role of Customs in the Member States in relation to security/anti-terrorism at EU Borders	JHA Council/CCWG	June 2004	Report approved by CCWG (10238/04) Follow-up actions under way (13793/04) , such as a Joint Customs Operation planned in the course of 2005.
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Promote effective, systematic collaboration in intelligence exchange between Member States and maximize the effectiveness of information systems</b>			
3.4.1	(i) Draft Council Regulation on the introduction of new functions for the Schengen Information System (SIS)  and  (ii) Draft Decision on the introduction of new functions for the Schengen Information System (SIS)	Council	June 2004  June 2004	Regulation adopted at JHA Council on 29/4/04.  Decision adopted at JHA Council on 24/2/05 Implementation is under way
3.4.2	Decision on the location, management and financing of SIS II - for development phase - for long term	- JHA Council - JHA Council	- May 2004 - June 2005	- Council Conclusions adopted on 29/4/04 - Discussions at CATS  Awaiting Commission proposals setting out the legal basis for SIS



	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
				II
3.4.3	<p>The Visa Information System ( VIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft Council Decision establishing the VIS</li> </ul> <p>Proposal for a second legal instrument which will define the VIS in all its elements (including the categories and use of data, access right, data protection rules) and its operation.</p>	<p>JHA Council/SCIFA/Visa Working Party/Commission</p> <p>Council/Parliament</p>	<p>January 2005 (presentation of proposal)</p>	<p>Council Decision establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) adopted on 8 June 2004 (2004/512/EC) JO L 213 (15/06/2004)</p> <p>The VIS is a system for the exchange of visa information and is primarily meant to support common visa policy.</p> <p>The Commission has submitted its 2nd proposal (that shall define in particular the system and its operation, including the categories of data to be entered into the system, the purposes for which it is to be entered and the criteria for its entry, the rules concerning the content of VIS records, the rights of access for authorities to enter, update and consult the data and its control) in January 2005. As the legal basis requires co-decision with EP, final adoption should not be expected till end 2005 (and more likely mid-2006).</p>
3.4.4	<p>Enhancing the interoperability between European Databases and of synergies between the existing and future information systems (SIS II, VIS and EURODAC)</p> <p>Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council</p>	<p>Commission</p>	<p>Early 2005 (presentation of proposal)</p>	<p>Commission proposes to present a "Communication on enhanced synergies of existing and future information systems in the field of visa, travel, border and migration management" which would cover these issues, as well as the question of interoperability.</p> <p>The March declaration of the European Council highlighted under n°5 that "the Commission should also include provisions to enable national law enforcement agencies to have access to the EU systems"</p>
3.4.5	<p>Exchange of personal information (DNA, fingerprints and visa data) for the purpose of terrorism</p> <p>Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council</p>	<p>Commission</p>	<p>June 2004 (presentation of proposal)</p>	<p>The Commission presented on 18 June 2004 a communication "Towards enhancing access to information by law enforcement agencies" (10745/04). See action 3.3</p> <p>On 14/4/05 Council conclusions were approved on the easier exchange of certain categories of data (doc. 7641/2/05 CATS 20 ENFOPOL 31 ENFOCUSTOM 17 CRIMORG 30)</p>
3.4.6	<p>Improving mechanisms for cooperation and the promotion of effective systematic collaboration between police, security and intelligence services</p>	<p>MS</p>		<p>Meeting Counter-Terrorism Coordinator/TFPC/SitCen during NL Presidency.</p>

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
				Presentation of the Chairman of the CTG at the Police Chiefs strategic meeting on 12 May 2005
3.4.7	Regular updating of the network of contact points in the Member States, with particular regard to the new Member States, in respect of multinational ad hoc teams	JHA Council/ CATS/TWP		Recently the list of contact points was updated.
3.4.8	Extension of the BDL system to the 10 new Member States	JHA Council/ CATS/TWP	December 2004	All 25 Member States are connected to the BDL.
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Enhance the capacity of appropriate EU bodies in preparation of intelligence assessments of all aspects of the terrorist threat, with a closer linkage to EU policymaking</b>			Europol has established work relations with SitCen to ensure a harmonised way of action (see action 3.2.7)
3.5.1	Integration within the Council Secretariat of an intelligence capacity on all aspects of the terrorist threat with a view to informing EU policy  Preparation of proposals for consideration by Council	SG/HR Solana / EU Coordinator	June 2004	Report by EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator to Council on 19/11/04
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Work to identify, disrupt and dismantle arrangements for supply of weapons to terrorists</b>			
3.6.1	Examine the scope for measures to ensure greater security of (i) firearms, (ii) explosives, (iii) bomb-making equipment, (iv) the technologies that contribute to the perpetration of terrorist outrages	Council/ CATS/ TWP / Commission	June 2005 October 2004 December 2004 March 2005	TWP to consider scope for measures in the first instance (15920/04)  COM is currently preparing a Communication on measures to ensure greater security in explosives, detonators, bomb-making equipment and firearms.  COM has drafted a questionnaire to assess the capabilities of MS relevant services to deal with terrorist bomb attacks (Bomb Disposal Squads)
3.6.2	Examination of legislation with reference to the "terrorist threat"	Commission/ Council/ Parliament	Ongoing	Forthcoming work: Examination of terrorist and criminal threat when examining each new legislative proposal (cf. Commission Communication 8809/02 ADD 3)
3.6.3	Examine and report on the requirements in relation to the exchange of information and the coordination of investigations, in particular relating to restrictions on exportation and prevention of WMD  Examination and preparation of a report	JHA Council/ CATS/CCWP/HR-PR WMD	End December 2004	Work ongoing
3.6.4	Strengthen the arrangement for the identification,	Council, Personal	[PM]	The Council adopted a Statement of support of the Proliferation

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
	control and interception of illegal trafficking in WMD materials.	Representative of HR, MS and Commission  Commission	Ongoing	Security Initiative (PSI) on 17 May 2004.  Follow on work on the EU statement, including a reference the necessity to provide criminal sanctions by Member States in the area of trafficking of WMD and related materials, as appropriate, is underway.  Adoption of the Regulation 302/2005 on the application of Euratom Safeguards approved by the Council on 30.04.04. and adopted by Commission on 8 February 2005. However, Guidelines foreseen in Article 37 for its implementation are not yet adopted.
3.7	<b>Implement the Conceptual framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism, including preventive aspects</b>	Council/PSC Other as indicated in each point	According to deadlines related to each specific action point	The conceptual framework was approved by the Council on 22 November 2004 and endorsed by the December European Council. On 23 May the Council endorsed the first implementation report.  See also objective 5.4.2.2 and 5.4.2.3
3.7.1	Support the development of military capabilities for EU-led crisis management operations by incorporating the terrorist threat in all relevant illustrative scenarios in the framework of the Headline Goal 2010.	PSC	Ongoing/First deadline June 2005 with the finalisation of the Requirements Catalogue	The terrorist threat was included in all relevant scenarios taking into account possible preventive and protective measures, including maritime and airspace control-type operations. All these aspects will be further elaborated in the future iterations of the EU capability development process.
3.7.2	The future Civilian Headline Goal should also give appropriate consideration to the deployment and further development of civilian capabilities (in particular Police, Rule of Law, Civilian Administration and Civil Protection), in order to prevent as well as counter the terrorist threats within the limitations of the mandate.	PSC	Ongoing	The implementation of the Civilian Headline Goal 2008 envisages the possibility of deploying civilian ESDP assets and capability in an environment characterised by a terrorist threat.
3.7.3	Defence Intelligence Organisations (working through the Intelligence Division of the EUMS) should support through increased exchanges of intelligence the Joint SITCEN as it implements the SG/HR's report to June European Council on the establishment of an intelligence capacity to cover the range of terrorist threats affecting EU interests both within and outside of the Union;	PSC, SG/HR, SITCEN	Ongoing	
3.7.4	Improve protection of all personnel, material and assets deployed for crisis management operations	PSC	2005	PSC will continue to foster ongoing work on an NBC Centre of Competence, including civilian expertise on the basis of an agreed

	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
	under Title V of the TEU, including, as appropriate, the ability to protect possible key civilian targets, including critical infrastructure, in the area of operations within available means and capabilities and on a case by case basis based on the threat analysis;			mission need document on the requirements to be covered by such a centre.
<b>3.7.5</b>	Support to third countries in combating terrorism;	PSC	Ongoing	Specific measures could entail the development of appropriate co-operation programmes to promote trust and transparency, the support in planning activities related to the fight against terrorism including consequence management or support in training and exercises.  The need to develop the cooperation with certain key partners, notably the US, has been highlighted.
<b>3.7.6</b>	Conceptual work on consular co-operation and evacuation of EU citizens in third countries should continue in the relevant working groups. These cases could be included in the relevant scenarios of HLG2010 as well as in EU exercises.	PSC COCON	Ongoing (for military Evacuation Operations 2005)	
<b>3.7.7</b>	Develop a visible and effective rapid response protection capability to be included as protection component of EU-led crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU;	PSC	Ongoing	Such capacity to be voluntarily contributed by Member States and is to be developed taking into account ongoing work on the follow-up to the Tsunami in the Indian Ocean. .
<b>3.7.8</b>	Sponsor an ISS Seminar on the ESDP contribution to the fight against terrorism in the wider context of the EU approach in this field;	PSC, ISS	March 2005	Participation in the seminar would be open to representatives and high level experts (national crisis co-ordinators, academics, etc) of key partners, such as the US, the UN and NATO.
<b>3.7.9</b>	Seek ways of co-operating with NATO in the fields of: - non-binding guidelines and minimum standards for the protection of the civilian population against CBRN risks; - framework agreement on the facilitation of cross border transport; - identification of the relevant national points of contact, with a view to creating a common database of points of contact; - cross-participation, on a case-by case basis, in	PSC	Ongoing	Staff work ongoing.

	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
	each other's consequence management exercises, as observers			
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Other Related Measures</b>			
3.8.1	Examining measures in relation to a database on forensic material	Council/Commission	Second half 2005 (Presentation of proposal)	Commission to present proposals.
3.8.2	Consideration of need for new committee structures in order to ensure greater operational cooperation on security and terrorism.	Council/ COREPER		It is decided that Coreper has coordinating role within Council working structures
3.8.3	Adoption of the Strategy for Customs Cooperation and related work plan	JHA Council	May 2004	Adopted by the JHA Council on 30 March 2004

No.	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
<b>Objective 4: To protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control</b>				
4.1	<b>Ensure the integration of counter-terrorism considerations into the work of relevant EU bodies (transport, border controls, identity documents etc)</b>			
4.1.1	Regulation establishing a European Borders Agency  Agency operational	Council / Commission	May 2005	Regulation adopted by Council on 26 October 2004. (OJ, L 349, 25/11/04, p. 1)  Seat: Warsaw (Council Decision adopted on 26 April 2005)
4.1.2	(i) Draft Council Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas.  Finalisation of the technical specification to be adopted by COM  Adoption of Regulation  (ii) Draft Council Regulation on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States.  Adoption of Regulation	JHA Council  Commission/Article 6 Committee  JHA Council	June 2005 (Possible presentation of Proposal)  February 2005    End 2004	In November 2003 the JHA Council agreed on a general approach. "Article 6 Committee" concluded after a debate on the technical feasibility of the decision that the integration of the chip in every visa and residence permit is impossible. The conclusions of the "Article 6 Committee" were agreed by Coreper on 24th November 2004 and have been submitted as informative points to the JHA Council on 2 December 2004  Regulation adopted by Council on 13 December 2004. The competent Council bodies are examining the possibility of amending the Regulation in order to grant exemptions to children, the elderly and handicapped persons.
4.1.3	Creation of an integrated system for the exchange of information on stolen and lost passports having recourse to the SIS and Interpol database	Council/Commission	December 2004 (Adoption of proposal)    End of 2005 (Implementation of proposal)	Common Position adopted by the Council on 24/1/05 on the exchange of certain data with Interpol
4.2	<b>Work to develop further EU transport security standards, in coordination with relevant international organisations and third countries</b>			On 11 March 2004 the Council agreed to submit to ICAO a Working Paper on PNR on behalf of the European Community and its MS, thereby initiating multilateral work on this subject.

No.	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
				On 22 September 2004 the Presidency submitted (on behalf of the EC and its MS) a working paper on establishing an international framework for the transfer of PNR data to the ICAO 35th Assembly (28/09-8/10/04). The paper was well received and work within ICAO will now begin.
4.2.1	Strengthening of the security of all forms of transport systems, including through the enhancement of the legal framework and the improvement of prevention mechanisms  Draft Communication/Directive on the security of intermodal transport	Council/MS  Commission	To be submitted in 2005.	
4.2.2	Enhancing the security measures in harbours and ships          Enhancing the security of ports	Commission/TTE Council/European Parliament       Commission/ TTE Council/ European Parliament	Adopted 31 March 2004, in force as of 1 July 2004      TTE Council of June 2004 agreed on a general approach on the proposed Directive. After informal contacts with EP and adoption in first reading in May 2005, formal adoption is expected during the Summer.	a) Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council 2004 on <b>enhancing ship and port facility security</b> . The regulation incorporates the maritime security measures adopted in December 2002 by IMO into Community legislation in order to prevent acts of terrorism against ships.  b) Regulation (EC) No 724/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a <b>European Maritime Safety Agency</b> . The regulation provides the European Maritime Safety Agency <i>inter alia</i> with clearly defined tasks in the field of Maritime security.  c) Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on <b>enhancing port security</b> . It aims at complementing (EC) No 725/2004 on enhancing ship and port facility security. The purpose of the Directive is to enhance security in areas of ports not covered by the Regulation and to ensure that security measures implemented in application of the Regulation benefit from enhanced security in the port. The Directive does not create new obligations in areas covered by the regulation.
4.2.3	Regulation 2320/2002 on civil aviation security and Regulation 1486/2003 on procedures on Commission inspections in the field of civil aviation security  Implementation	Commission	Ongoing	Ongoing legislative work to develop detailed implementing legislation (by comitology) to complement Regulation 2320/2002. Two implementing Regulations were adopted in 2004: - Commission Regulation (EC) N°68/2004 of 15 January 2004 amending Commission Regulation (EC) N°622/2003 laying down measures for the implementation of the common basic standards

No.	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
				<p>on aviation security.</p> <p>- Commission Regulation (EC) N°1138/2004 of 21 June 2004 establishing a common definition of critical parts of security restricted areas at airports.</p>
4.2.4	<p>Follow up to Container Security Initiative (CSI)</p> <p>Examination of extension to other regions</p>	Commission	<p>22 April 2004</p> <p>15 November 2004</p> <p>June 2005</p>	<p>EC/US Agreement concluded expanding customs co-operation to cover CSI and related matters in order to cover transport security aspects. Allows for co-operation on exchange of advance cargo information and creation of equal levels and standards of controls for US and EC operators.</p> <p>At the 5th EU-US Joint Customs Cooperation Committee, meeting it was agreed to implement the recommendations elaborated by the Joint Working Group established under the agreement and to continue work in the areas that need further deliberations (central risk management, joint rules set on containers security, advanced cargo data elements etc.). In addition, an action plan containing a timetable for further steps should be drawn up.</p> <p>The Action Plan foresees the steps for the implementation of the recommendations. A report on the results of these actions will be given to the next JCCC, possibly in June 2005.</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Develop and implement a common EU approach to the exchange and analysis of passenger information</b>			
4.3.1	<p>Council Directive on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data</p> <p>Adoption</p>	JHA Council	30 April 2004	<p>Adopted at the JHA Council on 29/4/04</p> <p>OJ L 261, 6.8.2004, p. 24</p>
4.3.2	<p>Common EU approach to the use of passenger data for border and aviation security and other law enforcement purposes</p> <p>Preparation of proposal for consideration by Council</p>	Commission/Council	<p>July 2004</p> <p>(presentation of proposal)</p> <p>17 March 2005</p>	<p>The issue of "transport companies' passenger (and freight) lists" is currently under discussion in the context of the initiative of Sweden on a Draft Framework Decision on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the European Union, in particular as regards serious offences including terrorist acts (doc. 10215/04 ADD1).</p> <p>Recommendation from the Commission to the Council authorising the Commission to open negotiations with Canada on an Agreement on the processing and transfer of Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data by air</p>



No.	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
				carriers to the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) (classified document 6740/05). In this context, discussions with Canada on the transfer of PNR data are being undertaken by CION in view of reaching an agreement similar in form to the one with the US.
4.4	<b>Encourage and support non-EU states to comply fully with the ICAO and IMO standards</b>	Council/Commission		Member States have approved the Commission staff working paper "Preparation of the 35th ICAO Assembly - An International Framework for the Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data" with a view to promoting the development of global standards on this field (see also point 4.2).
4.5	<b>Enhance capacities for the identification of terrorists and the detection of terrorist devices, materials or funds at ports, airports and land borders</b>	MS/Commission		
4.5.1	Review of criteria that should be applied for the purposes of Article 96 of the Schengen Convention in relation to certain persons reported for the purpose of being refused entry	JHA Council/Commission	End 2004 - Early 2005	Commission will analyse the need for further harmonisation of grounds related to the introduction of article 96 alerts in the SIS in the context of the planned proposals for the legal basis for SIS II.
4.5.2	Development of terrorist profiles with a view to developing an operational tool	Council /CATS/TWP	Dec 2005	Work to continue in 2005
4.5.3	Coordinated recourse to Article 2(2) of the Schengen Convention (reestablishment of border checks)	JHA Council	Without delay	Commission to present proposal
4.6	<b>Reinforce the protection of European citizens in third countries</b>	Council		<p>The EU solidarity programme on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks invites the Member States and the Presidency to ensure that the civil protection services of the Member States will as far as possible, when one or more of them are called upon to intervene in a third country following a terrorist attack :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• render assistance to all EU-citizens</li> <li>• assist the consular authorities of the Member States upon a request from the relevant authorities,</li> <li>• cooperate with each other.</li> </ul> <p>Each of these invitations was implemented in the aftermath of the tsunami in the Indian Ocean of 26 December 2004.</p>
4.6.1	Establish mechanism for publication of advice on terrorist threats to EU citizens in third countries	SitCen/Council Secretariat/COUNCIL	June 2005	This and other Objectives for Action will be contingent on the HR/SG Solana's report on the development of an intelligence capacity within the Council.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
<b>Objective 5: To enhance the capability of the European Union and of Member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack</b>				
<b>5. In general</b>				<p>This objective was, to a wide extent, implemented through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the EU Solidarity Programme of 2 December 2004 on the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks (widened CBRN-programme) (15480/04) (SLP),</li> <li>- the conceptual framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism (14797/04) (CF).</li> </ul> <p>The civil protection actions of the Tsunami Action Plan (5788/05), though established with a view to natural catastrophes, are also relevant for the Terrorism Road Map.</p>
<b>5.1 Risk Assessment and Analysis</b>				
<b>5.1.</b>	<b><u>Risk Assessment and Analysis</u></b> <b>Strengthen the assessment and analysis of the risks on potential terrorist targets so as to provide emergency response services with information and knowledge that is useful in order to prevent and respond to potential terrorist threats and attacks.</b> (SLP 19)			
5.1.1	Make a more structured use of threat assessment and analysis under 3.5 of the Terrorism Plan of Action for the risk assessment, prevention and consequence management. (SLP 20 + 1.1)	Council (Terrorism WG) Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Commission, Europol Member States	on-going	The threat assessments and analyses are given to trusted contact points in the Member States and the Commission, who transmit them to the relevant emergency services for use in scenario-based assessments of capabilities.
5.1.2	Stimulate, where necessary and through the appropriate channels, improved cooperation between intelligence services, national authorities and relevant emergency services such as civil protection, health and police. (SLP 20 + 1.2)	Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Cion, Europol, MS	on-going	See draft Framework Decision on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the MS (3.1.16). This draft does not however concern civil protection. The Commission is working on a secure rapid alert system (ARGUS) (see 5.3.2)

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
5.1.3	Improve the exchange of knowledge and experience on the methods of risk assessment and analysis, (SLP 20+ 1.3)	Council Secretariat (Sitcen), Cion, MS	on-going	UK will organize in autumn 2005 a seminar on risk assessment and contingency planning from a civil protection perspective.
5.1.4	Improve the bilateral exchange of information on cross-border risks. (SLP 20 + 1.4)	Council Secretariat (Sitcen) Cion, Europol, MS	on-going	Such information is exchanged on a bilateral basis or in the appropriate multilateral bodies.
<b>Preventive measures to decrease vulnerability</b>				
5.2	<b>"To strengthen the protection of citizens, essential services (such as water supplies, energy and communications) and production systems (agro-food and process industries), as well as to establish mechanisms (surveillance, early warning, alert and response systems and procedures) to deal with the consequences of any terrorist attacks"</b> <i>(European Council 25/3/2004, 5706/04, no.11)</i>			See also, under 3.6. of the Terrorism Plan of Action, the strategy against the proliferation of WMD and related materials.
5.2.1	Promote preventive measures and contingency plans, where appropriate, for dealing with the protection of potential targets, taking into account existing legislation on safety and environment (SLP22+2.1)	Cion MS	on-going	Regarding industries handling dangerous substances, such plans are being established in the framework of the Seveso Directive. On 24/2/2005, the Council adopted a framework Decision on attacks against information systems (15010/04)
5.2.2	Establish a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP). (SLP 24+22) <i>" On the basis of a coordinated approach by the SG/HR and the Commission, Council is asked to prepare an overall strategy to enhance the protection of critical infrastructures"</i> <i>(European Council 17-18/6/2004, 10679/2/04 no. 19)</i>	Cion MS	end 2005	As indicated in its communication on critical infrastructure protection (13979/04), <u>the Commission</u> intends to propose, by end 2005, a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) which will contain : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- horizontal organisational measures such as the identification of critical infrastructures having a transboundary effect,</li> <li>- the analysis of vulnerabilities and interdependencies, and the outlining of protective solutions,</li> </ul>
5.2.3	Set up a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN) as a network of specialists to assist in the drawing up of the EPCIP and stimulate an exchange of information on threats, vulnerabilities, measures and strategies. (SLP 25+2.3)	Cion MS	2005	Cion intends to establish CIWIN By June 2005.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
<b>Detection, identification and alert</b>				
5.3.	<b>Detection, identification and alert</b> Ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place for a quick detection and identification of an actual threat, for alerting professionals and the public in appropriate ways. (SLP 26)			
5.3.1	The Council and the Commission will base further developments on the existing rapid alert systems (RAS) such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the MIC (Civil Protection Monitoring and Information Centre, a rapid alert system to facilitate and support mutual assistance between the participating countries in the event of major emergencies),</li> <li>- the ECURIE system (exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency),</li> <li>- BICHAT (rapid alert system for biological and chemical attacks and threats),</li> <li>- RAPEX (consumer health and safety - non-food aspects),</li> <li>- RASFF (consumer health in relation to food and feed),</li> <li>- EWRS (Early Warning and Response System for Communicable diseases),</li> <li>- EUROPHYT (phytosanitary network: interception of organisms harmful to plants),</li> <li>- SHIFT (health controls on imports of veterinary concern) and ADNS (animal health) (SLP 26)</li> <li>- MediSYS Monitoring of a Web-based information to provide advance warning of suspicious circumstances or outbreaks.</li> <li>- ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control).</li> </ul>	Commission Member States	<p>ECURIE : on 23 April 2005, the Council adopted decisions approving the conclusion of the (IAEA) Conventions on</p> <p>a) Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident</p> <p>b) Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (8283/05 and 8284/05)</p> <p>RAS-BICHAT : Securitisation against technological risks and against security breaches. Improved co-operation with other alert mechanisms EWRS (communicable diseases, food, animals, plants, MIC).</p> <p>EWRS : A network of high-level of safety laboratories has been formed to provide quality-assured diagnostics for high-risk pathogens and for mutual assistance between all Member States to allow quick introduction of counter-measures. On 30/3/2005, Cion submitted a Report on the operation of EWRS during 2002 and 2003 (7900/05 + ADD 1), which however did not signal any terrorist incident.</p>	
5.3.2	"The Commission will create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised systems for emergencies that require action at European level." (SLP 27 + 3.2)			Preparations are underway. Within the Commission, a dedicated task force, with three subgroups, is regularly meeting to develop the modalities and procedures for ARGUS.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
<b>Preparedness and Consequence Management</b>				
5.4.	"Strengthen the capacity within Member States to alleviate the consequences of attacks on the civilian population, including in the areas of health security and civil protection, building on existing EU Health Security and CBRN programmes" (European Council 25/3/04, 7906/04 no. 11)		on-going	
5.4.1 capabilities assessment				
5.4.1.1	<u>Assess the capabilities for mutual assistance</u> "Assess the capabilities of Member States both in preventing and coping with the consequences of any types of terrorist attacks, identify best practices and propose the necessary measures" (European Council 17-18/6/ 2004, 10679/04 sub 19) "Prepare an EU restricted report assessing the capabilities available for assistance to countries affected by a major terrorist attack" (SLP 29 + 4.1) on the basis of a limited number of pre-determined scenarios (4/10/04 Concl. CP Capacity, 11549/04, 7)	Commission  Council (for military resources)  Member States	mid-2005	In 2004, the Commission has initiated a scenario-based assessment of the civil protection capabilities available for assistance in the event of major terrorist attacks. All Member States have now provided at least a partial contribution to the database of assets and capabilities available for assistance through the Mechanism in the event of major terrorist attacks. An EU-Restricted CD-ROM containing the data has been distributed to the Member States in order to start the assessment of the available assistance.  Cion issued a preliminary report in November 2004 and will present an updated report before the June 2005 European Council.
5.4.1.2	Upgrade the existing databases of civil protection means and experts (SLP 29 + 4.2)	Cion MS		Work on the database of available civil protection means and experts has continued in the framework of the scenario-based assessment process. The EU Restricted database, though still incomplete, offers a wide range of capabilities and resources available for immediate assistance in the event of terrorist attacks. A Directory of health Experts is being set up .
5.4.1.3	Obtain and share, on a restricted basis, information on relevant vaccines, sera and other medical resources, that can be made available in the event of a major terrorist attack.(SLP 29 + 4.3)	Cion MS		Some MS have included information on vaccines and laboratory facilities in their contributions to the database on the assistance available in the event of terrorist attacks. The available information is insufficient, however, to properly assess the assistance available in this specific area. Further efforts from the Member States are needed.
5.4.1.4	Support and participate in the Commission actions in order to assess the capabilities. Deliver on the solidarity commitment (SLP 29 + 4.4)	Member States		See 5.4.1.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
5.4.2. Developing civilian resources				
5.4.2.	<p>"Develop the Mechanism to facilitate the coordination of Civil Protection response teams drawn from available resources of the Member States, with additional common insignia and with appropriate logistics, equipment and means of transport" (Conclusions on Capacity, 11549/04 no. 8).            "The Council will also examine all possible ways of improving the European Community's civil-protection [ ] mechanism, including analytical capacity" (Tsunami conclusions, 7/1/05, 5187/05, no. 20; Tsunami Action Plan, 5788/05, 13 a).</p>	Cion		<p>In its communication of 20 April 2005 on "<u>Improving the Community Civil Protection Mechanism</u>" (8430/05, COM(2005) 153 final, the Commission has presented various proposals to further develop the Mechanism. These include, for instance, in <u>the short term</u>, developing a modular approach to civil protection assistance, and strengthening the on site coordination and assessment capability, and, through a <u>revision of the Mechanism</u>, providing Community financing for transportation, hiring equipment that cannot be obtained from the MS, keeping certain modules on standby.            The Commission is taking concrete steps to make common insignia available to experts in 2005.</p> <p>With respect to logistics, equipment and means of transport, the Commission has presented on 6 April 2005 <u>a proposal for a Regulation establishing a Rapid Response and Preparedness Instrument</u> [8436/05, COM(2005)113 final]. This instrument, if adopted by the Council, will provide the legal basis for financing transportation and hiring equipment or logistical support that cannot be obtained from the MS.</p> <p>Examination of this Communication and Proposal by ProCiv has started.</p>
5.4.2.1.	Develop appropriate initiatives for awareness raising and decision support for policy advisors to the political authorities of the EU and the Member States, so as to enable them to deal with the civil protection aspects of consequence management. (SLP 32, 4.6)	Council Commission		<p>Within the Council, the Civil Protection Working Party and Counsellors and the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator kept Civil Protection under the attention of the political authorities. Council political procedures for managing terrorist crises, including their linkage with civil protection (MIC) are being considered within the Council Secretariat.</p>

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
5.4.2.3.	Further improve inter-operability of technical equipment, including civilian-military interoperability, i.a. by training and exercises, further research and proposals to enhance interoperability if necessary. (SLP 33, 4.7) (11549/04, 10) (Tsunami Action Plan, 5788/05, 13 f)	Cion Council (for military resources)	on-going	<p>In the framework of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism, five exercises are being organised in 2005 with co-financing by the Commission. While they are not directly based upon terrorist scenarios, several of these exercises are also relevant with respect to terrorist attacks.</p> <p>On 22 April 2005 the second cycle of general training courses in the framework of the Community Mechanism finished. 9 Induction, 3 Operational Management and 2 High Level courses have been conducted. The training curricula of these courses, aimed at team leaders and experts, cover all topics relevant to participation in an EU-led civil protection intervention.</p> <p>The Commission has invited the EU Military Staff to designate experts for participation in the training courses organised in the framework of the Community Mechanism. This is a first practical step towards enhanced cooperation and interoperability.</p>
5.4.2.4	Enhance specific training courses relevant for coping with the consequences of terrorist attacks, such as psychological aftercare and operating in a contaminated environment. (SLP 34, 4.8) (See also 11549/04 no. 9 and 15232/04 (Preparedness) no. 21)	Cion	on-going	<p>1) EU-wide exercise to test communication channels and evaluation of existing emergency plans will be conducted in 2005.</p> <p>2) Joint Training Programme of Commission with EUROPOL on interaction between Law Enforcement and Public Health (April 2004).</p> <p>3) In the framework of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism, the Commission will shortly launch a call for proposals for major exercises. The Commission is specifically seeking to finance exercises based upon terrorist scenarios.</p>
5.4.2.5.	<p>Considering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing a list of relevant exercises,</li> <li>- developing a procedure to allow cross-participation</li> <li>- fine-tuning in the field of exercises (SLP 35,4.9)</li> </ul> <p>"Re-examining existing exercise programmes with a view to strengthening them (e.g. joint exercises of the various Union bodies concerned)"; (Tsunami Action Plan, 5788/05, 13 g)</p>	MS Cion Council (for military resources)		Consideration will be given to these items under the Commission communication mentioned under 5.4.2.
5.4.2.6	Consider establishing a mechanism for mobilising professional multidisciplinary advisory teams to advise MS on their preparedness (SLP 36, 4.10)	MS and Cion		

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
5.4.2a Developing military resources				
5.4.2a.1	<u>Military and ESDP resources</u> <sup>1</sup> In the framework of the Report on the Conceptual Framework on the ESDP dimension of the fight against terrorism (see action 3.7) :			
	- Implementation of annex C of the report to the Council on modalities procedures and criteria to develop the appropriate level of interoperability between military and civilian capabilities in the framework of protection of civilian populations following a terrorist attack, including in crisis management operations under Title V of the TEU.	PSC PROCIV also involved	Second semester 2005	The Report on the implementation of the Conceptual framework envisages a two-step approach based on best practices and lessons identified from the Member States and the Commission with the aim of identifying a set of non binding recommendations
	- Consolidate ongoing work in view of deepening and widening the content of the military database of military assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against terrorist attacks, including CBRN;	PSC, PROCIV also involved	Second semester 2005	The Report on the implementation of the Conceptual framework extends the use of the modalities procedures and criteria for the use of the military database, initially limited to terrorist attacks, to any natural or man-made disaster. On this basis the content and structure of this database will need to be adapted. Member States will be invited to reexamine their national contributions.
5.4.2a.2	<u>Training, exercises, courses and interoperability</u> Inclusion as appropriate into the EU's Exercise Programme of activities related to the contribution of ESDP to the fight against terrorism, including relevant aspects of the March 2004 Declaration on solidarity against terrorism.	PSC	2005	The Report on the implementation of the Conceptual framework focuses on two areas of work to be included in the EU exercise programme: - pertinent elements of the March 2004 declaration on solidarity against terrorism - principles and modalities of an evacuation exercise in the context of consular cooperation

<sup>1</sup> Entries in 5.4.5 and 5.4.5a to be established by DG E.



	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
<u>5.4.3.Improve the procedures for mutual assistance</u>				
5.4.3.1	Set up, within the existing structures, while fully respecting national competences, integrated EU crisis management arrangements for crises with cross-border effects within the EU addressing effectively the public order and security aspects of such crises and the coordination between the areas of civil protection and vital infrastructures. (SLP 37, 4.11; Hague Programme, 16054/04, 2.4)	Council, Member States and Commission	1 July 2006	Preparations are under way under the guidance of 3rd pillar Council bodies for procedures that would involve, under certain scenarios, police, law enforcement, civil protection, EBA, food, water and infrastructure protection, media. Experts workshop will be held in Vienna, on 13-14 June 2005 and in Luxembourg in autumn. A testing exercise would take place in the autumn. (cf 7739/05)
5.4.3.2	Create a secure general rapid alert system (ARGUS) to link all specialised rapid alert systems for emergencies that require action at European level. (SLP 38, 4.12; 15232/04 (Preparedness) no. 13)	Cion		Preparations are underway. Within the Commission, a dedicated task force, with three subgroups, is regularly meeting to develop the modalities and procedures for ARGUS. See 5.3.2.
5.4.3.3	Create a central Crisis Centre which would bring together representatives of all relevant Commission services during an emergency and coordinate efforts and to propose the appropriate response measures, with respect to the national competences (SLP 38, 4.13; 15232/04 (Preparedness) no. 14)	Cion		See 5.4.12.
5.4.3.4	While establishing ARGUS and the Crisis Centre, the feasibility of the establishment of appropriate links with relevant Council Services and other competent authorities could be examined (SLP 38, 4.14; 15232/04 (Preparedness), 16)	Council Commission		The issue of appropriate links with the Council is being considered in the development of ARGUS and the Crisis Centre.
<u>5.4.4.Relations with the public</u>				
5.4.4.	Develop appropriate initiatives for an optimal coordination of the public information by the Member States during cross border crises (SLP 38, 4.15; 15232/04 (Preparedness) no 10) "Develop strategies to improve the capacity of Member States to communicate with citizens in the event of a major terrorist attack" ( <i>Terrorism Plan of Action, 7906/04 sub 5/4</i> ) Cion will facilitate, together with the Member States, a permanent dialogue between emergency service operators and authorities on interoperable systems for emergency handling and on new concepts for public warning systems and procedures. (15232/04 (Preparedness) no. 10).	Cion and MS		Such strategies will be part of the crisis management procedures under 5.4.11.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
<b>5.5 Research and Development</b>				
5.5.	<b>Research and Development</b> Provide the appropriate scientific basis in order to address efficiently the other strategic goals above. (SLP 42)			
5.5.1	Continue the work of the Preparatory Action entitled "Enhancement of the European industrial potential in the field of Security research 2004-2006" (SLP 43, 5.1)	Cion		
5.5.2	Give further emphasis to prevention and limitation of the consequences of terrorist threats when participating in the establishment of the Seventh R&D Framework Programme (2007-2013), including an EU Security Research Programme. (SLP 44, 5.2)	Council		The Commission submitted its proposal for a 7th R&D Programme on 15 April 2005 (8087/05).
5.5.3	Further improve the cooperation between research activities of Cion (JRC) and MS on knowledge areas in order to prevent and limit the consequences of terrorist threats and attacks, using in particular the opportunities offered by - the Sixth R&D Framework Programme (2002-2006), and - the Preparatory Action in the field of Security Research. (SLP 45, 5.3)	Cion	2005-2006	1) Chemical event scenarios and clinical toxicology guidelines: Working Group and Project (as of 2004) on agents and scenarios, including the EU's Poison Centres. 2) Case definitions for bio-terror agents, Com. Dec 2003/534/EC, 17.07.2003. 3) See Commission Matrix on deciding on health system vulnerabilities, prioritising and resource allocation for facing up to attacks and threats using particular pathogens 4) A series of ten guidelines on case diagnosis and clinical management is to be published by EUROSURVEILLANCE and placed on the Web 5) Guidance on General preparedness and response planning and integration of EU dimension in all national health emergency plans is being prepared 6) Guidance on use of vaccines, antidotes and dilution of vaccinia immunoglobulins has been issued. Negotiations on guidance for vaccines and anti-virals for pandemic influenza have started. 7) Rules for consultation for assistance in the health sector are being drawn up. 8) Incident investigation and environmental sampling group develop EU-wide protocols and share good practices + know-how.

	Measures/Action	Competent Body	Deadlines	Status/Observations
5.5.4	Encourage the development and production of pharmaceuticals relevant for combating the effects to health resulting from deliberate release of harmful CBRN agents, of which some are not yet commercially less attractive through cooperation between industry, research centres and Cion (SLP 45, 5.4).	Cion Council		
<b>5.6. International cooperation</b>				
5.6.	<b><u>International cooperation</u></b> <b>Identify areas for closer cooperation in preparedness and consequence management with other international organisations within their respective competences, including NATO</b> <i>(Terrorism Plan of Action, 7906/04 sub 5/1)</i>			
5.6.1	Support further appropriate technical cooperation between the Commission and third countries and relevant international organisations within the framework of the implementation of the Civil Protection Mechanism (SLP 47, 6.1)  Commission to further develop, together with the Member States, relations with international organisations with a view to ensuring that assistance provided through the Mechanism brings added value on the ground and takes place in close cooperation with all international organisations and other actors, in order to ensure full complementarity, while maintaining an appropriate visible EU presence on the ground (11549/04 capacity conclusions no. 13)  Study the link with the UN (and the OCHA) (Tsunami Action Plan, 5788/05, no 13 h)	All          (PSC for NATO)	Ongoing	As a follow-up to the exchange of letters of 27 October 2004 between Cion and UNOCHA concerning their cooperation in the framework of disaster response (16339/04) the Presidency is considering Council conclusions that would endorse that exchange of views and clarify the relations between the Member States and the Presidency when they intervene under the Civil Protection Mechanism.  WHO - Cion participates in work on consequence management guidance, and revision of the International Health Regulation.  G7 - G7 countries + Mexico + Commission are working on the Global Health Security Initiative (risk communication and management including exercises for evaluation of smallpox plans, laboratory cooperation, patient isolation techniques, preventing and mitigating the consequences of chemical agent and radiological agent attacks and surveillance methods).  NATO - work ongoing at staff level on the "trilateral initiative" in the framework of civil emergency planning in crisis management.
5.6.2	Facilitate, within the framework of the EU-US Declaration on combating Terrorism, adopted at Dromoland on 26 June 2004, the cooperation with the USA on developing further the capabilities to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack, (SLP 48, 6.2)	Council Cion		

	<b>Measures/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
5.6.3	Continue further cooperation on the basis of the administrative arrangement between DG Environment of the European Commission and EMERCOM of Russia (SLP 49, 6.3)	Cion		The EU-Russia road-map of 10 May 2005 indicates details of further cooperation.
<b>5.7. Other items</b>				
<b>5.7.</b>	<b>"Act in solidarity in case of attack against EU-citizens abroad"</b> ( <i>Declaration on Solidarity, 7904, p. 19</i> ) "Ensure that the civil protection services of the Member States will, will, as far as possible, when one or more of them are called upon to intervene in a third country following a terrorist attack : - render assistance to all EU-citizens, - assist the consular authorities of the Member States upon a request from the relevant authorities, and - cooperate with each other. (SLP 50, 6.4)	Member States and Presidency	On-going	This commitment was brought into action in the aftermath of the Tsunami of 26 December 2004.
<b>5.8.</b>	<b>"Ensure full implementation of the EU Health Security Strategy and CBRN programmes"</b> ( <i>Terrorism Plan of Action, 7906/04 sub 5/2</i> )	Council Commission Member States		The 2002 CBRN-programme has been replaced by the 2004 Solidarity Programme.
<b>5.8.1</b>	Update the December 2003 implementation report on the 2002 CBRN Programme (16285/03)	Council/EU Coordinator/ Commission	end 2004	The 2004 Presidency report on the implementation of the 2002 CBRN-Programme will soon be ready for being noted by the Council.
<b>5.9</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>"Ensure that support and assistance is provided to the victims of terrorist crimes, and protect minority communities who may be at risk of a backlash in the event of a major attack"</b> ( <i>Terrorism Plan of Action, 7906/04 sub 5/4</i> )	JHA Council		Continued monitoring by the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia of racial violence and discrimination with particular focus on Muslim communities following the terrorist attack in Madrid of 11 March 2004
<b>5.10.</b>	<b>Adoption of the Council Directive on Compensation to crime victims</b>	JHA Council	1 May 2004	Adopted at JHA Council 29 April 2004
<b>5.11.</b>	<b>The European Council endorses the proposal of the European Parliament to declare March 11 a European day commemorating the victims of terrorism</b> (7906/04, p. 1; Council conclusions 2/12/04 on prevention, 15232/04 (Preparedness), no 5)	Commission	[yearly]	Council (JHA) conclusions of 24 February 2005.

<sup>1</sup> 5.9 to 5.11 are to be filled in by DG H.

	Objectives	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
<b>Objective 6: To address the factors which contribute to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism</b>				
6.1	<b>Identify factors which contribute to recruitment to terrorism, both within the EU and internationally, and develop a long-term strategy to address these</b>			
6.1.2	Develop a coordinated long-term strategy, based on the initial report at 6.1.1, both within the EU and internationally, to address the factors which contribute to recruitment into Terrorism	COUNCIL/EU Coordinator/MS	December 2005	Policy recommendations on radicalisation and recruitment sent to the Council in May and June 2005. Work undertaken on developing a strategy to address Recruitment into Terrorism. The report under 6.1 can be used as building blocks. On 18 May 2005 a special meeting took place to discuss recruitment and radicalisation.
6.1.3	Conduct more detailed studies, including academic studies, of recruitment to terrorism in specific contexts such as in prisons, in schools, in universities or in mosques; studies in to the role of the media, including the internet, in radicalisation or in promoting support or sympathy for terrorists; an exploration of links with work in complementary areas such as work on promoting cohesive communities or on the integration of minorities, including any such work being undertaken by first pillar EU Working groups	CATS/COTER/ EU Coordinator	December 2005 – December 2006	Deadlines should be specific to each study and prioritised by each Presidency
6.2	<b>Continue to investigate the links between extreme religious or political beliefs, as well as socio-economic and other factors, and support for terrorism, building on work already undertaken in this area, and identify appropriate response measures</b>		Ongoing	SitCen to include relevant material in assessments. Working Groups to make policy recommendations as appropriate.
6.3	<b>Make more efficient use of relevant external assistance programmes including in particular support for good governance and the rule of law to address factors which can contribute to the support for terrorism,</b>	EU Coordinator/MS/ Commission/Council Secretariat	Ongoing	
6.3.1	Promotion of cooperation in good governance between Europe and the Arab world through dialogue, with participation of governments and the wider civil	Council Secretariat/ Commission/ EU Coordinator	Ongoing	

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
	society of Arab states, including non-violent Islamist parties			
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Develop and implement a strategy to promote cross-cultural and inter-religious understanding between Europe and the Islamic World</b>			The Commission will be taking forward work in this area during 2005
6.4.1	Put in place funding for journalist training programmes and, regional language broadcasts of European television and radio news and other initiative in Middle Eastern and North African countries	Commission	Ongoing	
6.4.2	Promote better understanding of aspects of Islamic culture within Europe, in conjunction with leaders of religious communities	Commission/MS	Ongoing	
6.4.3	Continue to make use of existing information sources in developing strategy		Ongoing	Action by the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and the 2003 round tables on anti-Semitism and islamophobia are examples of potential sources.
6.4.4	Make use of the existing programmes of technical assistance to priority third countries to detect and combat factors underlying radicalisation and recruitment	Council Secretariat, MS	Ongoing	

	Measure/Action	Competent Body	Deadline	Status/Observations
<b>Objective 7: To Target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced</b>				
7.1	<b>Expand the role of the SitCen in the carrying out of threat assessments to enable working groups to focus on the development of policy</b>	SitCen		
7.2	<b>Develop capacities to analyse and evaluate third country activities in counter-terrorism</b>	Council/HR/ EU Coordinator/ Commission		
7.2.1	Task SitCen with the compilation of Country Threat Assessments to be used by Second and Third Pillar formations in the development of policy	COTER/PSC CATS	Ongoing	New system in place.
7.2.2	Deploy and further develop technical capacity for monitoring and analysing open source information relevant to third country activities in counter-terrorism	SitCen/MS/Commission	Ongoing	
7.3	<b>Develop and implement technical assistance strategies to enhance the counter-terrorist capacity of priority countries, in coordination with other international organisations and Donor states</b>	MS/Commission/ COTER/EU Coordinator		
7.3.1	Enhance coordination between Member States and the Commission on existing technical assistance projects	MS/Commission	Ongoing	COTER inventory should be revised and updated. MS and Commission should consider designating contact points for counter-terrorism in their Missions on the ground, especially in the COTER priority countries.
7.3.2	Identify approximately 10 partner countries for Technical Assistance	COTER/EU Coordinator	July 2004	COTER has identified 7 priority countries where counter-terrorism capacity needs to be enhanced.
7.3.3	Conduct a review of selected Community and bilateral assistance projects with the aim of sharing best practice/lessons learned on counter-terrorism assistance	Commission/COTER	December 2004	Work to continue in 2005.
7.3.4	Develop and implement technical assistance programmes, aimed at capacity building in the field of counter terrorism, in coordination with UN agencies and other organisations as appropriate	MS/Commission	Ongoing	MS and COM should regularly update COTER and the UNCTC on CT projects under way. The Council and the Commission have started to build up a network of experts from MS and other EU bodies.

	<b>Measure/Action</b>	<b>Competent Body</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status/Observations</b>
7.4	<b>Ensure that specific counter-terrorism issues, including effective counter-terrorism clauses in all agreements reflecting the priorities of the revised Plan of Action are a key element of EU relations at all levels with priority countries</b>	Council/Commission	Ongoing	Standard clause already exists, dating from April 2002.
7.4.1	Implement suggestions contained in the Joint Report on clauses submitted to the Council	All	Ongoing	See also Objective 1
7.5	<b>Mainstream counter-terrorist objectives into the work of the geographical working groups and external assistance programmes</b>	Coreper/PSC Council Secretariat/CION	Ongoing	Commission is already working on mainstreaming within external assistance programmes
7.5.1	Each geographic working group to submit report on counter-terrorist elements of its work programme once per Presidency	Council	Ongoing	
7.6	<b>To target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced</b>	Council/EU Coordinator		NB The emphasis here is also on countries having the capacity, but lacking the commitment, to combat terrorism
7.6.1	Develop focussed action plans for each identified countries	COTER/Commission/ EU Coordinator	June 2005	The EU Coordinator and the Presidency continued consultations with priority countries selected by COTER with the aim of drawing up an initial inventory of their needs. Action plans will be prepared on the basis of feedback from these missions.
7.6.2	Report on Progress on the priority countries to European Council	Council / EU Coordinator	June 2005	If appropriate, this could be contained in an overall report on Counter Terrorism



## Glossary of Terms

<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of South East Asian Nations	<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organisation
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>JHA Council</b>	Justice and Home Affairs Council
<b>CATS</b>	Comité de l'article trente-six - Committee Article Thirty-six	<b>JIT</b>	Joint Investigations Teams
<b>CBRN</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear	<b>MDG</b>	Multidisciplinary Group on Organised Crime
<b>CCWG</b>	Customs Cooperation Working Group	<b>MS</b>	Member States
<b>CFSP</b>	Common Foreign & Security Policy	<b>PCTF</b>	Police Chiefs' Task Force
<b>CODEXTER</b>	Council of Europe Working Group Experts on Terrorism	<b>PSC</b>	Political & Security Committee
<b>COM</b>	Commission	<b>SCIFA</b>	Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers & Asylum
<b>COREPER</b>	Committee of Permanent Representatives	<b>SCLWG</b>	Substantive Criminal Law Working Group
		<b>SIS</b>	Schengen Information Systems
<b>COTER</b>	CFSP Working Group on Terrorism	<b>SitCen</b>	Joint Situation Centre's
<b>EAW</b>	European Arrest Warrant	<b>TWP</b>	Terrorism Working Party (JHA)
<b>EJN</b>	European Judicial Network	<b>UNCTC</b>	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee

<b>ESDP</b>	European Security and Defence Policy	<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>ESS</b>	European Security Strategy	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime
<b>GAERC</b>	General Affairs and External Relations Council	<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Co-operation Council	<b>VIS</b>	Visa Information System
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>VPN</b>	Virtual Private Network
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organisation	<b>WMD</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction