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Number	Measure name	Description of measure
1  8  12  137	<a href="#">Council Act of 26 July 1995 drawing up the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests</a>  <a href="#">Council Act of 27 September 1996 drawing up a Protocol to the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests</a>  <a href="#">Council Act of 19 June 1997 drawing up the Second Protocol of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests</a>  <a href="#">Council Act of 29 November 1996 drawing up, on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, the Protocol on the interpretation, by way of preliminary rulings, by the Court of Justice of the European Communities of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests</a>	<p>Under the Convention and its protocols, all Member States must take the necessary measures to ensure that all acts of fraud and corruption affecting both expenditure and revenue of the EU budget receive adequate punishment including custodial sentence if offence is of a serious nature, to discourage and act as a form of deterrence to potential criminals. The instruments require provision in Member States' criminal law relating, for example, to the definition of criminal acts (fraud, corruption, money laundering), criminal liability or admissible sanctions in criminal proceedings. Council Act of 29 November 1996 allows national courts to petition the Court of Justice for preliminary rulings interpreting the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests and its Protocols.</p> <p>These measures will be replaced by the Directive on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (PIF) COM(2012)363.</p>
2	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/277/JHA of 22 April 1996 concerning a framework for the exchange of liaison magistrates to improve judicial cooperation between the Member States of the European Union</a>	<p>The Joint Action establishes a framework for the posting or the exchange of liaison magistrates between Member States on the basis of bilateral or multilateral arrangements and outlines their function. More specifically, the Joint Action 'establishes a framework for the posting or the exchange of magistrates or officials with special expertise in judicial cooperation', and 'guidelines' of the joint action 'serve as a reference' when Member States 'decide to send liaison magistrates to another Member State.'</p>
3	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/610/JHA concerning the creation and maintenance of a Directory of specialized counter-terrorist competences, skills and expertise to facilitate counter-terrorist cooperation between the Member States of the European Union</a>	<p>This measure seeks to create and maintain a Directory of specialised counter-terrorist competences, skills and expertise to facilitate counter-terrorist co-operation between EU Member States.</p>

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4	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/698/JHA on cooperation between customs authorities and business organizations in combating drug trafficking</a>	This measure aims to combat drug trafficking by requiring Member States to establish or further develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between the customs authorities of the Member States and business organisations operating in the EU, and provides guidelines for what such a MoU may include.
5	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/699/JHA concerning the exchange of information on the chemical profiling of drugs to facilitate improved cooperation between Member States in combating illicit drug trafficking</a>	The aim of this piece of legislation is to enable the exchange of information relating to chemical profiling of drugs; facilitating interaction between Europol and Member States through Europol National Units and liaison bureaux. The instrument envisages the exchange of information relating to the chemical profiling of cocaine, heroin, LSD, amphetamines and their ecstasy-like derivatives MDA, MDMA and MDEA.
6	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/747/JHA concerning the creation and maintenance of a directory of specialized competences, skills and expertise in the fight against international organized crime, in order to facilitate law enforcement cooperation between the Member States of the European Union</a>	The aim of this piece of legislation is to create a directory of areas of specialised competences, skills and expertise, which would make the latter more widely and easily available to authorities in Member States, thus enhancing the means at the disposal of Member States in the fight against crime.
7	<a href="#">Joint Action 96/750/JHA concerning the approximation of the laws and practices of the Member States of the European Union to combat drug addiction and to prevent and combat illegal drug trafficking</a>	The aim of this measure is to ensure Member States take measures to tackle drug addiction, drug tourism and drug trafficking, including imposing penalties for drug trafficking offences. These objectives are broad based, e.g. consider further legislative proposals to combat synthetic drugs, endeavour to work with EU enforcement partners, take the most appropriate steps towards illicit plants
9 49	<a href="#">Council Act of 26 May 1997 drawing up on the basis of Article K.3 (2) (c) of the Treaty on European Union, the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union</a>  <a href="#">Council Decision 2003/642/JHA of 22 July 2003 concerning the application to Gibraltar of the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union</a>	The Convention of 26 May 1997 requires Member States to have minimum standards for criminal offences and penalties relating to public sector corruption. The 2003 Council Decision makes the Convention applicable to Gibraltar.

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10	<a href="#">Joint Action 97/339/JHA of 26 May 1997 with regard to cooperation on law and order and security</a>	This measure mandates information sharing between Member States regarding large scale events which are attended by large numbers of people from more than one Member States such as sporting events, rock concerts, demonstrations etc. The primary purpose of this information sharing arrangement is to maintain law and order, protect people and their property and prevent criminal offences.
11	<a href="#">Joint Action 97/372/JHA of 9 June 1997 for the refining of targeting criteria, selection methods, et. and collection of customs and police information</a>	The action requires Member States to make the best use of targeting and selection methods to select consignments for examination to tackle drug trafficking. The action also requires the exchange of information and intelligence through the various EU information systems and action through joint operations.
13*	<a href="#">Joint Action 97/827/JHA of 5 December 1997 establishing a mechanism for evaluating the application and implementation at national level of international undertakings in the fight against organized crime</a>	This instrument allows GENVAL Working group to conduct peer reviews. This aims to allow Member States to evaluate the application and implementation of instruments designed to combat international organised crime.
14*	<a href="#">Council Act of 18 December 1997 drawing up the Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations (Naples II)</a>	Naples II allows for the exchange of information and administrative assistance in order to combat the illicit trafficking of goods, in particular tobacco, drugs, weapons and terrorist materials. It is the basis for most cooperation between EU customs services on criminal matters.
15	<a href="#">Council Act of 17 June 1998 drawing up the Convention on Driving Disqualifications</a>	<p>By virtue of the EU driving licence directives (in particular Directive 2006/126/EC), European Economic Area (EEA) drivers who are disqualified in the State of residence which issued their driving licence are also disqualified from obtaining another licence in any other EEA State – effectively preventing them from driving anywhere else in the EEA.</p> <p>This Convention on Driving Disqualifications is in addition to the above mentioned principles in the driving licence directives. It would enable such a driving disqualification to be recognised across the EEA.</p> <p>The Convention has not come into force since being adopted in 1998 and would only come into force if all signatories ratified it. Other than the UK and Ireland, only six Member States have ratified it so far.</p>
16	<a href="#">Joint Action 98/427/JHA of 29 June 1998 on good</a>	This measure requires Member States to send the Council Secretariat a

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	<a href="#">practice in mutual legal assistance in criminal matters</a>	statement of their good practice in the sending and executing of requests for mutual legal assistance (MLA).
17	<a href="#">Joint Action 98/699/JHA of 3 December 1998 on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds from crime</a>	<p>This Joint Action encourages improved cooperation between law enforcement authorities of Member States by ensuring that arrangements are in place that will permit investigators and prosecutors to direct requests from Member States for assistance in asset identification, tracing, freezing, or seizing and confiscation through appropriate channels.</p> <p>For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2014/42/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union.. The UK has not opted in – see link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
18*	<a href="#">Joint Action 98/700/JHA of 3 December 1998 concerning the setting up of a European Image Archiving System (FADO)</a>	FADO is a computerised archive containing images and textual information relating to falsified and authentic identity documents such as passports, identity cards, visas, residence permits and driving licences. A read-only, control authority version of the database called iFADO has also been developed which has been made available over the Government Secure Intranet (GSI) to the UK Border Agency and to other UK government departments with an interest in checking identity documents, such as the police, IPS, DVLA and the DWP.
19	<a href="#">Council Act of 3 December 1998 laying down the staff regulations applicable to Europol employees</a>	<p>Europol is mandated to support Member States in the fight against organised crime and terrorism; to combat specific forms of serious crime and; to deal with crimes such as drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, computer crime and forgery.</p> <p>Europol also has a role in assessing threats from a European perspective, producing relevant threat assessments and strategic analyses. Europol provides a secure platform enabling direct contact between liaison officers from the EU member states and a number of third countries based in Europol's Headquarters.</p> <p>These measures would mostly be replaced and repealed by the proposed Europol Regulation of 27 March 2013 COM(2013)173</p> <p>Council Decision 2009/935/JHA has been amended by <a href="#">Council Implementing Decision (2014/269/EU)</a> amending <a href="#">Decision 2009/935/JHA</a> as regards the list of</p>
21	<a href="#">Council Decision of 2 December 1999 amending the Council Act of 3 December 1998 laying down the staff regulations applicable to Europol employees, with regard to the establishment of remuneration, pensions and other financial entitlements in euro</a>	
64	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/511/JHA of 12 July 2005 on protecting the euro against counterfeiting, by designating Europol as the Central Office for combating euro-counterfeiting</a>	

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95*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/371/JHA establishing the European Police Office (Europol)</a>	third States and organisations with which Europol shall conclude agreements of 6 May 2014.
104*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/934/JHA of 30 November 2009 adopting the implementing rules governing Europol's relations with partners, including the exchange of personal data and classified information</a>	
105	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/935/JHA of 30 November 2009 determining the list of third countries with which Europol shall conclude agreements</a>	
106*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/936/JHA of 30 November 2009 adopting the implementing rules for Europol analysis work files</a>	
108*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/968/JHA of 30 November 2009 adopting the rules on the confidentiality of Europol information</a>	
20	<a href="#">Council Decision 1999/615/JHA of 13 September 1999 defining 4-MTA as a new synthetic drug which is to be made subject to control measures and criminal penalties.</a>	The 2005 Council Decision places a requirement on the UK to share information and intelligence with other Member States on new psychoactive substances (narcotic and psychotropic) (NPS) and, if required by a decision of the European Council, the UK is under a duty to submit a NPS to control measures and criminal sanctions. The other measures listed are the instances where the Council has made such decisions and required such control measures.  Council Decision 2005/387/JHA would be replaced and repealed by the proposed Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on new psychoactive substances <a href="#">COM(2013)619</a> . The UK opted out – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>
36	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/188/JHA of 28 February 2002 concerning control measures and criminal sanctions in respect of the new synthetic drug PMMA.</a>	
50	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/847/JHA of 27 November 2003 concerning control measures and criminal sanctions in respect of the new synthetic drugs 2C-I, 2C-T-2, 2C-T-7 and TMA-2.</a>	
62	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 ("2005 CD") on the information exchange, risk-assessment and control of new psychoactive substances.</a>	

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76	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/206/JHA of 3 March 2008 defining 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP) as a new psychoactive substance which is to be made subject to control measures and criminal provisions.</a>	
22	<a href="#">Council Decision 2000/261/JHA of 27 March 2000 on the improved exchange of information to combat counterfeit travel documents</a>	<p>Council Decision 2000/261/JHA of March 2000 introduces a standard form and questionnaire for use when providing information alerts about counterfeit documents other Member States.</p> <p>The instrument followed on from Joint Action 98/7000/JHA of 3 December 1998 concerning the setting up of a European Image Archiving System (FADO). It was recognised that it would be some years before FADO was fully functional and this standard form was designed to fill the gap until then.</p>
23*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2000/375/JHA to combat child pornography on the internet</a>	The Decision sets out how Member States should tackle online child pornography through the development of an appropriate law enforcement response, close working with the internet industry, and international cooperation.
24	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2000/383/JHA of 29 May 2000 on increasing protection by criminal penalties and other sanctions against counterfeiting in connection with the introduction of the euro</a>	<p>The Framework Decision is designed to ensure that the Euro is appropriately protected against counterfeiting.</p> <p>For participating Member States these measures are replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2014/62/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law. The UK has not opted in – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
34	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2001/888/JHA of 6 December 2001 amending Framework Decision 2000/383/JHA on increasing protection by criminal penalties and other sanctions against counterfeiting in connection with the introduction of the euro</a>	
25	<a href="#">Council Act of 29 May 2000 establishing the Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Member States of the European Union</a>	The Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Member States ('the 2000 Convention') is currently one of the main instruments used between Member States for the provision of mutual legal assistance (MLA). It supplements the 1959 Council of Europe Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. It provides for some forms of co-operation (e.g. interception) that is not specifically provided for in the 1959 Convention. Its Protocol deals with requests for banking information.
32	<a href="#">Council Act of 16 October 2001 establishing the Protocol to the Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Member states of the European Union</a>	For participating Member States these measures have been amended by

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		<a href="#">Directive 2014/41/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters. The UK opted in –link to <a href="#">Oral Ministerial Statement</a>
26*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2000/641/JHA of 17 October 2000 establishing a secretariat for the joint supervisory data-protection bodies set up by the Convention on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention), the Convention on the Use of Information Technology for Customs Purposes and the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement on the gradual abolition of checks at the common borders (Schengen Convention)</a>	The Decision establishes a single, independent joint secretariat for the existing supervisory data protection bodies set up under the three Conventions listed in its title – the Europol Convention, the Convention on the Use of Information Technology for Customs Purposes and the Schengen Convention.
27*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2000/642/JHA of 17 October 2000 concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of Member States in respect of exchanging information</a>	The purpose of this Decision is to build upon the earlier EU Directive 91/308/EEC of 10 June 1991 which permits cooperation between contact points within Member States to receive suspicious transaction reports on suspicious financial transactions and underlying criminal activity to prevent and combat money laundering. This Decision aims to enable the improved disclosure and exchange of financial information between Member State Financial Investigation Units (FIUs) in combating money laundering.
28	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings</a>	The Framework Decision requires each Member State to give minimum rights to victims of crime to ensure that they have a suitable level of protection in criminal proceedings.  For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2012/29/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime for all the Member States who participated in the adoption of the Directive. The UK opted in – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>
29	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2001/413/JHA of 28 May 2001 combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment</a>	The Framework Decision ensures minimum standards for offences and penalties for fraud and counterfeiting involving all forms of non-cash means of payment (e.g. credit card and cheques).
30	<a href="#">Council Decision 2001/419/JHA on the transmission of samples of controlled substances between Member</a>	The instrument provides a system for transmitting seized samples between authorities of Member States for the purposes of detection, investigation and

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	<a href="#">States</a>	prosecution of offences or for the forensic analysis of samples. Specifically, this instrument sets down the framework for exchange, and requires the UK to have a central co-ordinating body who will manage all elements of the exchange/transmission of samples.
31	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2001/500/JHA of 26 June 2001 on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime (repealing Articles 1, 3, 5(1) and 8(2) of Joint Action 98/699/JHA)</a>	<p>This measure recommends that Member States take steps to ensure that all requests from overseas authorities that relate to asset identification, tracing, freezing, or seizing and confiscation are processed with the same priority as given to domestic proceedings. It also recommends that the scope of criminal activities which constitute principal offences for money laundering should be uniform and sufficiently broad in all Member States.</p> <p>For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2014/42/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union.. The UK has not opted in – see link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
33	<a href="#">Council Decision 2001/887/JHA of 6 December 2001 on the protection of the Euro against counterfeiting</a>	This measure lays down procedures for expert analysis of suspected counterfeit notes and coins and requires that the results of those analyses are forwarded to Europol.
35*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/187/JHA of 28 February 2002 setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime</a>	Eurojust is mandated to “stimulate and improve coordination and cooperation” between judicial and law enforcement authorities in the investigation and prosecution of serious cross-border crime involving two or more Member States.
77	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/426/JHA of 16 December 2008 on the strengthening of Eurojust and amending Decision 2002/187/JHA setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime</a>	Eurojust itself does not lead on or direct investigations or prosecutions. Rather, Eurojust’s core role is about support to judicial and law enforcement authorities in the investigation and prosecution of serious offences across Member States.
136*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/659/JHA amending Decision 2002/187/JHA setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime</a>	All measures would be replaced by the proposed Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) <a href="#">COM(2013)535</a> . The UK has not opted in – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>
37*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/348/JHA of 25 April 2002 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension</a>	These instruments set up the National Football Information Points to co-ordinate and facilitate international police co-operation and information exchange in connection with football matches with an international dimension.



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72*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2007/412/JHA of 12 June 2007 amending Decision 2002/348/JHA concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension</a>	
38*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA of 13 June 2002 on joint investigation teams</a>	The instrument provides a framework for competent authorities in two or more Member States to set up a joint investigation team (JIT) to carry out criminal investigations in one or more of the Member States setting up the team
39	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on Combating Terrorism</a>	These measures set requirements for the creation of a number of terrorism and terrorism-related offences. Whilst not prescriptive, they require that Member States must be capable of prosecuting those offences, both where they are committed wholly or partially within its territory, and also where an offence has been committed elsewhere but extradition is not possible.
87	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA amending 2002/475/JHA</a>	
40	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/494/JHA of 13 June 2002 setting up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes</a>	The purpose of Council Decision 2002/494/JHA of 13 June 2002 setting up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.
41*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States</a>	The European Arrest Warrant (EAW) provides a mechanism for the surrender of alleged offenders between Member States.
42	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA on combating trafficking in human beings</a>	For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2011/36/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA. The UK has opted in - <a href="#">Link to oral ministerial statement</a>
44	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/956/JHA of 28 November 2002 setting up a European Network for the Protection of Public Figures</a>	These relate to setting up a European Network for the Protection of Public Figures (ENPPF) to enable the sharing/exchanging of information and intelligence relating to the protection of public figures (such as Heads of State) and members of Royal Families.
96	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/796/JHA of 4 June 2009 amending Decision 2002/956/JHA setting up a European Network for the Protection of Public Figures</a>	

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45	<a href="#">Council Decision 2002/996/JHA of 28 November 2002 establishing a mechanism for evaluating the legal systems and their implementation at national level in the fight against terrorism</a>	The instrument establishes a mechanism for peer evaluation of legal systems between Member States with regards to the fight against terrorism. The instrument provides that the Presidency shall select evaluation teams of experts from experts proposed by Member States to visit and assess the national arrangements in Member States.
47	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA of 22 July 2003 on combating corruption in the private sector</a>	The Framework Decision requires Member States to have minimum standards for criminal law on corruption in the private sector.
48	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2003/577/JHA on the execution in the European Union of orders freezing property or evidence</a>	<p>This measure establishes rules under which a Member State recognises and executes a “Freezing Order” for property or evidence issued by the judicial authority of another Member State in the framework of criminal proceedings.</p> <p>This measure has been amended by <a href="#">Directive 2014/41/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters. The UK opted in –link to <a href="#">Oral Ministerial Statement</a></p>
51	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/335/JHA on the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes</a>	The purpose of this measure is to increase cooperation between Member States in the investigation and prosecution of persons who have committed or participated in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.
52	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography</a>	For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2011/92/EU</a> of the European Parliament and the Council on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography. The UK has opted in.
53	<a href="#">Council Decision 2004/731/EC of 26 July 2004 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a>	These agreements put in place the rules by which classified EU information is shared with these third countries.
55	<a href="#">Council Decision of 2004/843/CFSP 26 July 2004 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a>	Council Decision 2006/317/CFSP relates to Croatia specifically. Although Croatia acceded to the EU on 1 July 2013, this measure has not been formally repealed.
61	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/296/CFSP, JHA of 24 January</a>	

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63	<p><a href="#">2005 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a></p> <p><a href="#">Council Decision 2005/481/CFSP of 13 June 2005 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine on the security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a></p>	
70	<p><a href="#">Council Decision 2006/317/CFSP of 10 April 2006 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Croatia on security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a></p>	
71	<p><a href="#">Council Decision 2006/467/CFSP of 21 November 2005 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Iceland on security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a></p>	
75	<p><a href="#">Council Decision 2007/274/JHA of 23 April 2007 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the United States of America on the security of classified information</a></p>	
78	<p><a href="#">Council Decision 2008/568/CFSP of 24 June 2005 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on security procedures for the exchange of classified information</a></p>	
109	<p><a href="#">Council Decision 2010/348/EC of 17 November 2009 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the European Union on the protection of classified information</a></p>	
54	<p><a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 25 October 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent</a></p>	<p>The instrument requires member states to ensure their domestic legislation meets minimum standards on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in</p>

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	<a href="#">elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of drug trafficking</a>	<p>the field of drug trafficking.</p> <p>For participating Member States this will be amended by the proposed Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 25 October 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking, as regards the definition of drug <a href="#">COM(2013)618</a>. The UK decided to opt out – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
56	<a href="#">Council Decision 2004/919/EC of 22 December 2004 on tackling vehicle crime with cross-border implications</a>	The instrument aims to create an effective network of Law Enforcement specialists (single points of contact) to exchange information and best practice in how to tackle organised (cross-border) vehicle crime.
57	<a href="#">Council Common Position 2005/69/JHA of 24 January 2005 on exchanging certain data with Interpol</a>	This measure provides for the exchange of data with Interpol in relation to lost and stolen passports. It also provides that where a 'hit' is made that every effort shall be made to verify that data.
58	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2005/212/JHA of 24 February 2005 on Confiscation of Crime-related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property</a>	<p>The aim of this measure is to ensure all Member States have effective rules governing the confiscation of proceeds from crime, and that they can confiscate all a criminal's assets and not just those generated by the instant conviction. Essentially it requires Member States to take measures to enable them to perform two types of confiscation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime that are punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than a year, or property of a value corresponding to such proceeds; and</li> <li>- Confiscation of property belonging directly or indirectly to persons convicted of certain serious offences, in particular where the property has been obtained as a result of criminal activities.</li> </ul> <p>For participating Member States this measure is replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2014/42/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union. The UK has not opted in – see link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
59*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA of 24 February 2005 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties</a>	This Framework Decision requires Member States to collect fines (of over €70) transferred to them by other Member States as they would a domestic fine.

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60	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA of 24 February 2005 on attacks against information systems</a>	<p>The measure sets out how Member States should tackle attacks on information systems, such as illegal access, data theft and damage. The measures seek to tackle cyber crime through legislative, law enforcement and public / private partnership measures.</p> <p>For participating Member States this measure has been replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2013/40/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA. The UK has opted in – Link to <a href="#">Oral Ministerial Statement</a></p>
66	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences</a>	<p>The decision relates to the provision of information concerning terrorist offences to Eurojust, Europol and to other Member States. This includes designating a specialised service within the police service or law enforcement authorities to access, collect and make information available to Europol and Eurojust.</p>
67	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/681/JHA of 20 September 2005 establishing the European Police College (CEPOL) and repealing Decision 2000/820/JHA</a>	<p>CEPOL provides training courses, seminars and conferences for senior police officers across the EU. Its specific tasks are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) to increase knowledge of the national police systems and structures of other Member States and of cross-border police cooperation within the European Union;</li> <li>2) to improve knowledge of international and European Union instruments; and,</li> <li>3) to provide appropriate training with regard to respect for democratic safeguards, with particular reference to the rights of defence.</li> </ol> <p>For participating Member States this measure has been amended by <a href="#">Regulation 2014/543</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision 2005/681/JHA establishing the European Police College (CEPOL) of 6 May 2014. The UK has opted in – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a></p>
68*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2006/783/JHA on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to confiscation orders</a>	<p>This instrument facilitates the direct execution of confiscation orders for the proceeds of crime by establishing simplified procedures for recognition among Member States and rules for dividing confiscated property between the Member State issuing the confiscation order and the one executing it.</p>
69*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA of 18 December 2006 on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the European Union</a>	<p>This instrument provides a systemised (standard form to be used) and time bound (8 hours) process for the exchange of information between Member State's law enforcement agencies. .</p>

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73*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2007/845/JHA of 6 December 2007 concerning cooperation between Asset Recovery Offices of the Member States in the field of tracing and identification of proceeds from, or property related to, crime</a>	This instrument obliges Member States to set up or designate national Asset Recovery Offices (ARO) to facilitate, through cooperation, the tracing and identification of the proceeds of crime and other crime related assets by exchanging information and best practice.
74	<a href="#">Agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on the processing of Passenger Name Records (PNR) data by air carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security</a>	Repealed and replaced by <a href="#">EU-US PNR Agreement</a> in 2011. The UK has opted in – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>
79  80	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime</a>  <a href="#">Council Decision 2008/616/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the implementation of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime.</a>	Prüm requires Member States to allow the reciprocal searching of each others' databases for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNA Profiles – required in 15 minutes.</li> <li>• Vehicle Registration Data (VRD) – required in 10 seconds.</li> <li>• Dactyloscopic Images (Fingerprints) – required in 24 hours.</li> </ul> <p>For DNA and fingerprints the initial reply is a hit/no-hit. Personal data is not exchanged in this process. Prüm does not set out any requirements for following up any hits. For VRD personal data about the registered keeper will automatically be transmitted following a hit.</p> <p>Prüm also contains provisions relating to the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supply of data in relation to major events;</li> <li>• supply of information in order to prevent terrorist offences;</li> <li>• other measures for stepping up cross-border police cooperation.</li> </ul>
81	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/617/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the improvement of cooperation between the special intervention units of the Member States of the European Union in crisis situations</a>	The instrument is designed to provide a legal framework for Member States to provide law enforcement assistance (equipment or operational support) to one another in order to deal with man-made crisis situations, e.g. terrorist attack, hi-jacking, hostage-taking etc. It provides for a list of competent authorities to act as contact points and the provision of expertise, equipment and support to a requesting Member State.
82	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/651/CFSP/JHA of 30 June 2008 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of an Agreement between the European Union and Australia on</a>	Repealed and replaced by <a href="#">EU-Australia PNR Agreement</a> in 2011. The UK has opted in - Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>

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	<a href="#">the processing and transfer of European Union-sourced passenger name record (PNR) data by air carriers to the Australian Customs Service</a>	
83*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA of 24 July 2008 on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings</a>	This Framework Decision requires each Member State to ensure that its courts take account of previous convictions in EU Member States “to the extent previous national convictions are taken into account”.
84	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime</a>	The measure relates to Member States having legislation in place to counter organised crime, including minimum maximum imprisonment penalties (i.e. specifically to make it a criminal offence to participate in a criminal organisation in the Member States of the European Union with a maximum sentence of at least x years). It aims to enhance police and judicial cooperation in serious criminal matters with cross border dimensions.
85*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purposes of their enforcement in the European Union</a>	The Framework Decision permits Member States to transfer prisoners without the consent of the prisoner or the receiving Member State.
86	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law</a>	The Framework Decision calls on Member States to take necessary measures to ensure that criminal law is implemented in order to safeguard citizens from racism and xenophobia.
88	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions</a>	The Framework Decision provides a basis for the mutual recognition and supervision of suspended sentences and alternative sanctions (e.g. community sentence) where a person has been sentenced in one Member State and voluntarily wishes to return to the Member State where he is ordinarily and lawfully resident, or where he wishes to go to another Member State and that State is willing to accept the sentence.
89*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/976/JHA of 16 December 2008 on the European Judicial Network</a>	The aim of the European Judicial Network is to improve judicial cooperation between EU Member States both at the legal and practical level in order to combat serious crime.

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91	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/978/JHA of 18 December 2008 on the European evidence warrant for the purpose of obtaining objects, documents and data for use in proceedings in criminal matters</a>	<p>The European Evidence Warrant was intended to speed up MLA between Member States through the introduction of a standardised request form and deadlines for dealing with requests (principally for search and seizure).</p> <p>For participating Member States it has been replaced by <a href="#">Directive 2014/41/EU</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters. The UK opted in –link to <a href="#">Oral Ministerial Statement</a></p>
92*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA of 26 February 2009 amending Framework Decisions 2002/584/JHA, 2005/214/JHA, 2006/783/JHA, 2008/909/JHA and 2008/947/JHA, thereby enhancing the procedural rights of persons and fostering the application of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions rendered in the absence of the person concerned at the trial</a>	<p>EU instruments require mutual recognition of judgements in absentia (trial decisions where the defendant did not appear). This measure amends each to ensure adequate safeguards for the defendant.</p>
93*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA of 26 February 2009 on the organisation and content of the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record between Member States</a>	<p>These instruments require Member States to inform each other about convictions of EU nationals in another Member State. They also permit Member States to request the previous convictions of individuals from the Member State of nationality.</p>
94*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/316/JHA of 6 April 2009 on the establishment of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) in application of Article 11 of Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA</a>	
97*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA of 23 October 2009 on the application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions of supervision measures as an alternative to provisional detention</a>	<p>The European Supervision Order (ESO) provides a mechanism for a person to be released on bail back to their Member State of residence and supervised there, while awaiting criminal proceedings in another Member State.</p>
98	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/902/JHA of 30 November 2009 setting up a European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) and repealing Decision 2001/427/JHA</a>	<p>The EUCPN focuses on reducing ‘volume crime’ deemed to be juvenile, urban and drug related via the sharing of best practice examples and promotion of crime prevention cooperation at national and local level. A public access website has</p>



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		been set up to facilitate this exchange.
99	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2009/905/JHA of 30 November 2009 on accreditation of forensic service providers carrying out laboratory activities</a>	The measure focuses on the quality standards to apply to forensic science laboratories covering DNA profiling and fingerprint development to ensure that the results of these activities carried out by accredited forensic science providers in one Member State are recognised by the authorities responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offences as being equally reliable as the results of laboratory activities carried out by forensic science providers within any other Member State.
100*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2009/917/JHA of 30 November 2009 on the use of information technology for customs purposes.</a>	Customs Information System (CIS) is an EU database which aims to strengthen and improve customs law enforcement cooperation through the sighting and reporting of discreet surveillance or specific checks. Specific checks refer to searches on individuals, objects and means of transport.
101	<a href="#">Agreement on mutual legal assistance between the European Union and the United States of America</a>  (By virtue of Council Decision 2009/820/CFSP of 23 October 2009 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement on extradition between the European Union and the United States of America and the Agreement on mutual legal assistance between the European Union and the United States of America)	The EU-US agreement required a number of changes to the pre-existing 1994 MLA treaty between the UK and US (UK-US Treaty). Amendments were made to the UK-US treaty via an Exchange of Notes on 16 December 2004. These amendments were intended to supplement, not replace, bilateral arrangements.
102	<a href="#">Agreement on Extradition between the European Union and the United States of America</a>  (By virtue of Council Decision 2009/820/CFSP of 23 October 2009 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement on extradition between the European Union and the United States of America and the Agreement on mutual legal assistance between the European Union and the United States of America)  <a href="#">Council Decision 2009/933/CFSP of 30 November 2009</a>	The EU-US Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) and Extradition Agreements were proposed as part of a counter-terrorism package at a Justice and Home Affairs Council in September 2001 and entered into force on 01 February 2010. In order to meet the requirements of the EU-US Agreement the US and each of the EU Member States (including the UK) either entered into new agreements or adopted changes to current extradition treaties. Council Decision 2009/933/CFSP extended the territorial scope of the Agreement to the Dutch Antilles.  The measures relate to <a href="#">Council Decision 2009/820/CFSP, which</a> is part of the relevant third pillar acquis for other Member States.

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103	<a href="#">on the extension, on behalf of the European Union, of the territorial scope of the Agreement on extradition between the European Union and the United States of America</a>	
107	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2009/948/JHA of 30 November 2009 on prevention and settlement of conflicts of exercise of jurisdiction in criminal matters</a>	This Framework Decision lays down procedures to be followed to prevent situations where the same person is subject to parallel criminal proceedings in different Member States in respect of the same facts. It obliges authorities in one Member State to contact authorities in another Member State where they have reasonable grounds to believe that parallel proceedings are being conducted in that other Member State and to enter into direct consultations. If they fail to reach consensus the matter must be referred to Eurojust if it is competent to act.
134	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/169/JHA determining which provisions of the 1995 Convention on simplified extradition procedure between the Member States of the European Union and of the 1996 Convention relating to extradition between the Member States of the European Union constitute developments of the Schengen acquis in accordance with the Agreement concerning the Republic of Iceland's and the Kingdom of Norway's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis</a>	This measure seeks to establish which elements of the 1995 and 1996 Conventions, both of which relate to extradition procedures between Member States, constitute development of the Schengen acquis.
135	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/852/JHA on a contact-point network against corruption</a>	This measure seeks to improve cooperation between Member States by creating a network of contact points to prevent and combat corruption in Europe.
138	<a href="#">Council Act of 10 March 1995, adopted on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on the EU, drawing up the convention on simplified extradition procedures between the Member States of the European Union</a>	The aim of the Convention on extradition was to facilitate extradition between the Member States in certain cases, Supplementing other international agreements such as the European Convention on extradition 1957, the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism 1977 and the European Union Convention on Simplified Extradition Procedure 1995.
139	<a href="#">Council Act of 27 September 1996 drawing up the Convention relating to extradition between the MS of the European Union</a>	They have been replaced by the European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision (2002/584/JHA) for relations between Member States. Provisions relating to Norway and Iceland will be replaced by the 2006 Agreement between the EU, Iceland and Norway on the surrender procedure between the EU, Iceland and Norway once that agreement comes into force.

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140	<a href="#">Council Decision 2006/697/EC of 27 June 2006 on the signing of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway on the surrender procedure between the Member States of the European Union and Iceland and Norway (Number 65 on the Commission's list)</a>	<p>This measure aims to speed up the transfer of suspects and persons in custody and to ensure sufficient controls on the execution of arrest warrants between the Member States, Iceland and Norway. It relates to the signature of the 2006 Agreement between the EU, Iceland and Norway on the surrender procedure between the EU, Iceland and Norway once that agreement comes into force. The UK has opted in to the subsequent <a href="#">proposal</a> for the conclusion of that agreement</p>
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**Schengen measures**

110*	<p><a href="#">Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 1985</a>          Article 39 to the extent that that this provision has not been replaced by Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA.          Article 40          Article 42 and 43 (to the extent that they relate to article 40)          Article 44          Article 46          Article 47 (except (2)(c) and (4))          Article 48          Article 49(b) – (f)          Article 51          Article 54          Article 55          Article 56          Article 57          Article 58          Article 71          Article 72          Article 126          Article 127          Article 128          Article 129          Article 130</p>	<p>These measures set the basis for the UK's participation to a part of the Schengen Acquis – the UK participates in the police cooperation elements of Schengen which include SIS II.</p> <p>The UK's participation in these articles includes MLA, sharing of assistance and equipment, cooperation on tackling narcotic drugs and cross border surveillance.</p> <p>The cross border surveillance sets out the process by which law enforcement officers can get assistance with continued surveillance if the person they're surveying crosses into another state.</p>
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120*	Final Act - Declaration N° 3 (concerning article 71(2))  <a href="#">Council Decision 2000/586/JHA of 28 September 2000 establishing a procedure for amending Articles 40(4) and (5), 41(7) and 65(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders.</a>	
121*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/725/JHA of 2 October 2003 amending the provisions of Article 40(1) and (7) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders</a>	
122	<a href="#">Council Decision 2004/849/EC of 25 October 2004 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and on the provisional application of certain provisions of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation concerning the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen Acquis</a>	These measures cover Switzerland's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen Acquis.
132	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/149/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis</a>	The Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis has been amended by the <a href="#">Council Decision 2011/349/EU</a> on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons. The UK did not opt out.
112	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (93) 14 on improving practical judicial cooperation for combating drug trafficking</a>	Under this measure, states which refuse an MLA request must inform the requesting party of their reason for refusal and of any conditions which must be met for the request to be enforced.
113	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (96) decl 6 rev 2 (declaration on extradition)</a>	This measure requires states to notify other Member States when detention pending extradition no longer applies.
114	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (98) 26 def setting up a Standing</a>	Repealed by <a href="#">Council Regulation 1053/2013</a> of 7 October 2013 establishing an

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	<a href="#">Committee on the evaluation and implementation of Schengen</a>	evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> and repealing the Decision of the Executive Committee of 16 September 1998 setting up a Standing Committee on the evaluation and implementation of Schengen. The UK did not opt out – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>
115	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (98)52 on the Handbook on cross-border police cooperation</a>	This handbook is intended to assist EU Member States' police authorities in setting out the parameters and obligations of law enforcement authorities with respect to handling pre-planned and urgent surveillance, the carriage of firearms to the UK by foreign surveillance officers and reciprocal assistance.
116	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (99) 6 on the Schengen acquis relating to telecommunications</a>	The aim of this instrument is to achieve greater interoperability of EU communications systems. This instrument is about establishing technical standards
117	<a href="#">Decision of the Executive Committee of 28 April 1999 on liaison officers (SCH/Com-ex (99) 7 rev. 2)</a>	This instrument provides for the reciprocal secondment of police liaison officers to advise and assist in the performance of tasks of security and checking at external (Schengen) borders.
118	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (99)8 rev 2 on general principles governing the payment of informers</a>	The EU instrument sets out general, non-binding principles for the payment of police informants in the Schengen area but without prejudice to Member States' national guidelines. The principles are intended to reflect best practice, aid inter-State co-operation and prevent informants shopping around for the best arrangements.
119	<a href="#">SCH/Com-ex (99) 11 rev 2 (agreement on cooperation in proceedings for road traffic offences)</a>	The agreement requires member states to provide contact details of drivers associated with a licence plate on request, service overseas of penalty notices and the ability to transfer enforcement of any fine to the authorities where the offender resides.
123	<a href="#">Council Decision 2005/211/JHA of 24 February 2005 concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, including in the fight against terrorism</a>	Council Decision 2005/211/JHA amends the sub-categories of information that may be entered into SIS I in order to enhance public security, particularly national security, in the territories of the Member States participating in that system. The other three instruments set the date for the application of certain provisions of Council Decision 2005/211/JHA and are purely procedural in nature.
124	<a href="#">Council Decision 2006/228/JHA of 9 March 2006 fixing the date of application of certain provisions of Decision 2005/211/JHA concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, including</a>	These measures will be repealed for the UK once the UK 'goes live' on SIS II.

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125	<a href="#">the fight against terrorism</a> <a href="#">Council Decision 2006/229/JHA of 9 March 2006 fixing the date of application of certain provisions of Decision 2005/211/JHA concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, including the fight against terrorism</a>	
126	<a href="#">Council Decision 2006/631/JHA of 9 March 2006 fixing the date of application of certain provisions of Decision 2005/211/JHA concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, including the fight against terrorism</a>	
127*	<a href="#">Commission Decision 2007/171/EC of 16 March 2007 laying down the network requirements for the Schengen Information System II</a>	2007/171/EC sets out specific and detailed technical requirements as required by Article 4(a) of Council Decision 2001/886/JHA of 6 December 2001 on the development of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II). Council Decision 2008/173/EC sets out the detailed scope, organisation, coordination and validation procedures for certain SIS II tests.
129	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/173/EC of 18 February 2008 on the tests of the second generation Schengen Information System</a>	
128*	<a href="#">Council Decision 2007/533/JHA of 12 June 2007 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II)</a>	SIS II is the new EU database for swapping alerts between Member States in relation to missing and wanted people and objects. It will also become the main way of transmitting data about people wanted on European Arrest Warrants (EAWs).
130	<a href="#">Commission Decision 2008/334/JHA of 4 March 2008 adopting the SIRENE Manual and other implementing measures for the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II)</a>	This decision contains the SIRENE manual which controls the detailed rules for the exchange of supplementary information in relation to the Schengen Information System.  Repealed and replaced by <a href="#">Commission Implementing Decision</a> of 26 February 2013 on the SIRENE Manual and other implementing measures for the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II)
131	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/328/EC of 30 November 2009 amending the Decision of the Executive Committee set up by the 1990 Schengen Convention, amending the</a>	This Decision amends the C.SIS Financial Regulation by setting out the dates from which the Swiss Federation are liable for the installation and maintenance costs of the central SIS I. Once SIS II enters into operation this Council Decision

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	<a href="#">Financial Regulation on the costs of installing and operating the technical support function for the Schengen Information System (C.SIS)</a>	will be repealed.
133	<a href="#">Commission Decision 2009/724/JHA of 17 September 2009 laying down the date for the completion of migration from the Schengen Information System (SIS 1+) to the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II)</a>	This Commission Decision contains a sole article requiring Member States migrating from SIS 1+ to SIS II to use a specific, interim technical architecture under the arrangements provided for in Council Decision 2008/839/JHA.
43	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2002/946/JHA of 28 November 2002 on the strengthening of the penal framework to prevent the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence</a>	This Framework Decision requires Member States to create a penal regime to prevent the facilitation and unlawful entry of illegal migrants to the EU.
46	<a href="#">Council Decision 2003/170/JHA of 27 February 2003 on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States</a>	Council Decision 2003/170/JHA is designed to promote cooperation between Member States in relation to the use of their Liaison Officers (LO) posted in third countries and international organisations. It provides that LOs should meet regularly and that they should respond to a request to exchange information from another Member States that does not have an LO as speedily as possible and in accordance with their national law (no requirement to provide the information).  Council Decision 2006/560/JHA allows Member States to request assistance from Europol LOs if they do not have a LO in that country.
65	<a href="#">Council Decision 2006/560/JHA of 24 July 2006 amending Council Decision 2003/170/JHA of 27 February 2003 on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States</a>	
90*	<a href="#">Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters</a>	This measure governs data protection for data processed within the framework of JHA. The purpose of the measure is to encourage the cross-border exchange of law enforcement information by establishing a common level of privacy protection and a high level of security when Member States exchange personal data. It aims to balance the rights of data subjects with the need to protect the public.  It would be repealed by the proposed Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and the free movement of such data ( <a href="#">COM(2012)10 final</a> ). The UK did not opt out – Link to <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a>

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141	<a href="#">Council Decision 2008/633/JHA of 23 June 2008 concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences</a>	<p>The UK is prevented from participating in the VIS by virtue of the Court of Justice ruling in <a href="#">Case C-482/08 UK v Council</a>.</p>
142	<a href="#">Declaration of the Executive Committee of 9 February 1998 on the abduction of minors (SCH/Com-ex (97) decl. 13 rev 2)</a> .	<p>This measure relates to SIS alerts regarding the abduction of minors. It has been superseded by the Sirene Manual (Commission Decision 2008/334/JHA) and the Schengen Border Code (regulation (EC) No 652/2006).</p>