

Study to support the preparation of an impact assessment on EU policy initiatives facilitating cross-border law enforcement cooperation

Final Report

Annex II

Bi-/Tri-/Multilateral agreements and legislative instruments

October 2021

This report has been prepared by EY and RAND Europe for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

This study was carried out on behalf of the European Commission by



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1 BI/TRI/MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

This Annex includes the analysis of the agreements under investigation. Text in black has been based on the documentary review of the agreements. The text in green has been based on findings from the focus groups that were held about the BENELUX, Nordic, France-Switzerland and Germany-Czechia agreements. If a line is empty, it means that there was no information available in the agreement or the focus group on that specific topic.

1.1 Agreement n. 1 - Austria - Czechia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Interior Ministry, police	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Date	20 April 1959, changes from the 17 March 1978 and 28 January 1981	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data, information on vehicles, information about residence, warrants, origin of items, police interviews, evidence, relevant operations, hot pursuit, witness protection, national legislation, information on suspects, migration routes and means of transport used, information on smugglers and their networks, prevention practices	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	In written form (ex. Fax or electronic post)	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Based on the regulations of the national offices, written authorisation by these offices, each request has a specific regulations on how long the data can be	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		stored and used, differing regulations for classified information	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	To have an equal amount of information on threats	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Law enforcement authorities	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment	Periodic or ad hoc assessments	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	To deter threats from and maintain public order	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Specific public order needs covered	Especially mentioned are: traffic matters	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information exchange, joint training, technical and personnel support, joint patrols	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Additional officers requested to support the requesting Contracting party will be supervised by the requesting party,	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms can be worn and weapons carried, but only to be used in self-defence	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	To prevent, detect and investigate SOC	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Relevant crime area	Especially mentioned are: illegal migration, corruption	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information exchange, joint training, technical and personnel support, joint patrols	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms can be worn and weapons carried, but only to be used in self-defence	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	In particular illicit trade of drugs, arms, explosives, counterfeit currency or other objects in criminal investigations	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Responsibility of the delivery changes at the border	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request needs to be granted	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What thresholds must be passed for	Well-founded belief that controlled delivery is the only tool to solve the crime or prevent it	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	the use of this tool?		the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Pursuit can be done without prior approval, but needs to be seized when the authorities say so, police officers of the requested party can arrest and identify the person chased, requesting party can continue the hot pursuit if the requested party cannot take over in time but cannot arrest or identify the suspect, can be conducted on land, water or in the air without a timely limit, within the national legislation of the territory where the pursuit takes place, officers need to be able to identify themselves at any point, cannot enter residences and other private property outside of opening or working hours,	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	A person is a suspect in a crime falling under the European Arrest warrant or is fleeing from custody	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Established in the request approval, on land, water and in the air, officers need to be able to prove their identity at any point, cannot enter residencies or private spaces outside of working or opening hours, surveillant officers cannot arrest the surveilled person, technical equipment can be used within the national legislation of the territory it is used in, identities of surveillant officers are secret,	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approved request by a judicial authority	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Approved request by a judicial authority	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigations as defined in national laws	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Individual and time limited investigations, rules in the national laws, secrecy about the identity of the covert investigator	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Protection of witnesses and their relatives	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Information and technical details are exchanged to support the other Contracting party, the requesting party is responsible for the costs of the measure, the requested party can terminate their support and hand the responsibility back to the requesting party	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Other	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Extradition	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requested authority is responsible for the extradition, should the person attempt to flee immediate pursuit is necessary, normal means of transport can be used when this does not present a threat to public order and safety, no travel document or visa is required	Agreement between Czechia and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	required for the use of this tool?		

1.2 Agreement n. 2 - Austria - Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, judicial authorities, interior ministry (AT), Ministry of Justice (AT), customs authorities (if needed)	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Date	10 November and 19 December 2003	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Exchange of information and quicker communication in order to maintain public order and safety and to prevent, detect and investigate SOC facts, connections between criminals, typical criminal behaviour, relevant police operations and big events, list of relevant personnel in relevant areas, personal data, vehicle information, drivers, boat and pilot licenses, data from telecommunication companies, publicly available data of the police, information necessary for operational activities, evidence, police interviews,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Type of information to be exchanged		Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	National central bodies	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	German	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Defined in Schengen Agreement, officers are only allowed to access information within the borders of the other Member State under supervision	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement from the 23 December 1988 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on mutual support in severe accidents and emergencies	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, EU Agreement on cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and protocol 17 March 1978,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Deterrence of threats to and maintenance of public order and safety	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events, emergencies, natural and manmade disasters	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, communication, joint operations, joint trainings, creation of joint centres	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Officers are only allowed to act within the national law in the Contracting party they operate in, they need to be accompanied by an officer from the other Contracting party, all operational tools can also be used to deter threats	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Request to be made to the relevant police of judicial authority	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Can wear uniforms and arms, but arms can only be used in self-defence. Exceptions for different use	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		of arms can be made in accordance with the national laws, can use vehicles in the other's territory within the national laws.	
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	To prevent, detect and investigate SOC	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Relevant crime area	Defined in Schengen Agreement	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, communication, joint operations, joint trainings, creation of joint centres	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Defined in the individual tools	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Can wear uniforms and arms, but arms can only be used in self-defence. Exceptions for different use of arms can be made in accordance with the national laws, can use vehicles in the other's territory within the national laws.	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries			

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	illicit trade of drugs, weapons, explosives, counterfeit currency, money laundering, moving of stolen goods	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	once approved approval counts for the entire country, delivery can be stopped and then allowed to continue on or to be changed and allowed to carry on, when the border is crossed the other Contracting party resumes the controlled delivery (in exceptions officers from the requesting party can remain part of the team)	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation by relevant judicial and police authorities	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Defined in Schengen Agreement	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Defined in Schengen Agreement	
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The pursuit can start within 150km around the border, can take place on land, water and in the air, the entering of residences and other private properties outside of opening and working hours is not allowed,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request to the relevant law enforcement authority, including customs authorities if relevant	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border surveillance in cases where there is the well-founded belief that this tool can help in the identification or discovery of a person who is suspicious	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	as defined in the Schengen Agreement	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	police	
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Informing of the other authority as soon as the border is crossed, technical equipment can be used as long as it is allowed into the country where the surveillance takes place, no entering of residences and private properties outside of opening/working hours.	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by relevant judicial authority	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Covert investigations	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Limited to individual and time limited investigations (time limited one month, but an extension can be requested), requested authorities may provide technical and personnel support	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	National central bodies	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Only remaining option to investigate a crime and defined in national legislation	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Investigation is led by the requested authority	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.3 Agreement n. 3 - Austria - Hungary

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Ministry of interior, police, Border police (HU), customs institutions (HU), Judicial bodies,	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Date	06-giu-04	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Exchange data in order to deter threats from and maintain public order and safety and the prevention, detection and investigation of SOC	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data, on criminal networks, new forms and methods of international crimes, forensic techniques and research, on means that were used to conduct a crime, national legislation, financial information	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Ministry of interior (AT) and Central International Cooperation Body (HU)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	German and Hungarian, unless otherwise specified	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Stating of the specific need for the information exchanged and all required approvals	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Only information specified in requests may be shared, national legislation, regulations on deleting of data, documentation of what data has been shared, specific regulations for classified information	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Deter threats from and maintain public order and safety	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint operations ,joint training, joint prevention activities, joint patrols, joint communication centres	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms can be worn and weapons carried and used for self-defence, unless other agreements are made	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular analysis of threats and risks (at least once annually)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment	Determine the threats and risks	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevent, detect and investigate crimes	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint operations ,joint training, joint prevention activities, joint patrols, joint communication centres	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms can be worn and weapons carried and used for self-defence, unless other agreements are made	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat	Regular analysis of threats and risks (at least once annually)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment	Analysis criminal activities and strategies of their prevention	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled delivery	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Ministry of the Interior (AT), International Cooperation Office (HU)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Defined for each controlled delivery, is led by the requested party, covert investigators can only be included if prior judicial approval was given,	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	If the requested party cannot take over the pursuit in time, the requesting authority may continue the pursuit, can be conducted across the whole territory without a time limit one approved, national laws, carry identifying documents, uniforms need to be worn, suspects can be put under preliminary custody and can be put in handcuffs	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	At the latest at the crossing of the border approval by relevant authorities needs to be requested.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Someone is fleeing arrest or custody and the seizing of pursuit would make the investigation impossible or significantly more difficult	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Crimes falling under a European Arrest Warrant	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	If requested, surveillance will be continued by the officers of the territory where the surveillance takes place; regulated by national law, road law applies, identification documents need to be carried, officers cannot enter residences or other private property outside opening or working hours, reports on the observation need to be submitted, technical equipment that is allowed by national legislation	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Approval by the relevant judicial authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Continuation of an observation started in the territory of one country in the other's territory if judicial approval is given	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Reports need to be submitted	
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigations	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Covered under the European Arrest Warrant	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Individual investigation with the maximum duration of one month, but can be extended upon request, national legislation, technical, logistical and personnel support can be provided by the requested party	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request granted by relevant national authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Protection of witnesses, victims and suspects	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Defined in each request	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.4 Agreement n. 4 - Austria - Italy

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement		
	Actors signing the agreement		
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Crime areas covered	"cross-border organised crime and terrorism; - the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors as well as doping substances	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- illicit trafficking in arms, ammunition, explosives as well as toxic and radioactive substances; - illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in human beings; - property crime, including the protection of goods of historical and cultural value; - economic crime and money laundering, including for the purpose of tracing assets of illegal origin; - cybercrime."	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Date	01-apr-00	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information exchange	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Exchange of information on: – crimes, perpetrators, criminal organisations, their modi operandi, structures and contacts; – types of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors, as well as doping substances, places and methods of production, channels and means used by traffickers, concealment techniques and methods of drug controls at borders and the use of new technical means, including the training and deployment of drug detection dogs; – terrorist offences, terrorists, terrorist organisations, their modi operandi, structures, networks and contacts	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		– legislative and scientific instruments to combat crime, including information on the analysis of criminal and terrorist threats; – the methods used in the fight against illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in human beings; – passports and other travel documents, visas, entry and exit stamps, for the purpose of detecting forged documents – economic crime, money laundering and the circulation of laundered money, as well as the identification, location and tracing of assets of illegal origin and criminal infiltration of companies participating in tender procedures for the award of public contracts – training and continuing education;	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	In order to strengthen cooperation, the competent authorities may set up joint groups to be entrusted with advisory, support and analytical tasks and all other powers laid down in their respective national legislation. "On the basis of joint assessments, the Parties may decide to set up joint centres through the conclusion of specific bilateral agreements, to facilitate the exchange of information and assistance to their competent authorities. The number and location of joint centres, as well as the arrangements for cooperation and the distribution of costs shall be governed by the same bilateral agreements"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	"When carrying out cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit operations in accordance with Articles 40 and 41 of the Schengen Convention, the officers referred to in Articles 40(4) and 41(7) of said Convention shall be authorised to carry the weapons and other means of restraint and the devices and equipment with which they are normally equipped for the performance of police duties."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled cross-border delivery >"Controlled cross-border delivery means the cross-border control of the import, export or transit of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, drug precursors, prohibited articles or other items of illegal origin."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	- on the part of the Republic of Austria: the Directorate General for Public Security in the Federal Ministry of the Interior; - on the part of the Italian Republic: the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate for Combating Drug-related Crime if narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors are involved; the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate of the Judicial Police - International Police Cooperation Department"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"Requests to carry out a controlled delivery shall be made and shall include the following items in writing: – the requesting authority; – the underlying offence, reasons and a summary of the facts of the case and of the previous investigations; – the nature and quantity of the substances, objects and items referred to in paragraph 1 which are the subject of the request and any methods of concealment – the probable place of import into the requested State and possible place of export to a third country; – probable means of transport and planned route; – useful information about the identity of the persons suspected of being involved in the illegal traffic – the national authority authorising the operation, enclosing a copy of the relevant order; – the name and contact details of the person responsible for the operation; – surveillance methods and the tech"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border hot pursuit	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"officers of one of the Parties shall be authorised to continue the cross-border pursuit of a person who was caught in the act of committing of an extraditable criminal offence or of an offence which may give rise to the issue of a European arrest warrant, or who is assumed to be involved in such an offence or who has escaped from custody."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	When crossing the border, the pursuing officers shall inform the following authorities: -on the part of the Republic of Austria: the provincial police directorates of Carinthia, Salzburg and Tyrol; The authority first notified shall immediately inform the Directorate-General for Public Security at the Federal Ministry of the Interior; - on the part of the Italian Republic: the police stations (questure), the Provincial Commands of the Carabinieri and the Guardia di Finanza of Belluno, Bolzano and Udine;	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication		The authority first notified shall immediately inform the Central Directorate of Criminal Police - International Police Cooperation Division.	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border surveillance	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Subject to Article 40 of the Schengen Convention and the relevant national arrangements, officers of one Party shall be authorised, with the prior consent of the competent authority of the other Party, to continue surveillance cross-border on the entire territory of the other Party of: – a person suspected of involvement in an extraditable offence or in an offence which may give rise to the issue of a European arrest warrant, or, if necessary – a person who, on the basis of certain facts, can be presumed to be able to identify or locate the former.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"Cross-border surveillance in cases of urgency, as referred to in Article 40(2) of the Schengen Convention, shall be authorised for the offences referred to in Article 40(7) of the Schengen Convention, where prior authorisation from the competent authorities could not be requested. In such cases, the crossing of the border shall be notified immediately to the following authorities of the other Party - on the part of the Republic of Austria: the Directorate General for Public Security in the Federal Ministry of the Interior; - on the part of the Italian Republic: of the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of the Interior – Central Directorate of Criminal Police - International Police Cooperation Department."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Joint patrol service	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.5 Agreement n. 5 - Austria - Liechtenstein - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.6
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.7
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.8
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.9
	Crime areas covered	a) identification of the holders and drivers of road vehicles, ships and aircraft, b) enquiries regarding driving licences, shipmaster's licences and comparable permits, c) tracing whereabouts and residence, residence permits, d) identification of telephone subscribers and subscribers of other systems of telecommunications, e) identification of persons, f) tracing the origins of goods, for example weapons, vehicles and ships (sales channels), g) coordination and initiation of initial search activities,	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.10

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		h) information resulting from cross-border surveillance measures, controlled deliveries and covert investigations, i) information in cases of a cross-border hot pursuit, j) determination of the willingness of a witness to give testimony in preparation of a request for legal assistance, k) initial police interviews and interrogations, l) examination of material traces, m) police information from data collections and police documents and information from official data collections which are accessible to the public."	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	"for the Republic of Austria: - the Federal Minister of the Interior, the Provincial Police Directorates (Landespolizeidirektionen) as well as, outside the area of the municipalities in which a Provincial Police Directorate is also the security authority of first instance (§ 8 of the Security Police Act), the administrative bodies at district level (Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden) (hereinafter referred to as: security authorities); in road police matters, the provincial governments (Landesregierungen) and administrative bodies at district level (Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden); for the Swiss Confederation: - the Federal Office of Police, the Federal Customs Administration, including the Swiss Border Guard and	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.11

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the cantonal police authorities and cantonal aliens police authorities as well as the Federal Office for Migration in accordance with the national division of powers (hereinafter referred to as: security authorities); Lichtenstein: the national police as well as the Immigration and Passport Office in accordance with the national division of powers (hereinafter referred to as: security authorities). [...] "National central services within the meaning of this Agreement shall be: - for the Republic of Austria: the Federal Minister of the Interior, - for the Swiss Confederation: the Federal Office of Police, - for the Principality of Liechtenstein: the national police."	
	Geographical scope	Agreement involving EU MS and non-EU countries (The following regions shall be regarded as border regions within the meaning of this Agreement: In the Republic of Austria: the provinces of Vorarlberg and Tyrol, In the Swiss Confederation: the territories of the cantons of St. Gallen and Grisons, as well as In the Principality of Liechtenstein: the entire territory.)	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.12
	Date	Signed 2012, entered into force 01 July 2017	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.13
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	"The national central services may, by means of an automated procedure	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		for their national police search systems, transmit to each other the national alerts entered in their systems for the following purposes: a) arrest for extradition purposes, b) determination of the whereabouts and detention of persons, c) determination of the whereabouts for criminal prosecution purposes, d) discreet surveillance, e) searches for items of property."	Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.13
	Type of information to be exchanged	"The data categories shall include the personal data enumerated below and, in individual cases, the known vehicle data. The following information shall be provided with regard to individuals: a) surnames and given names and, if applicable, any previously used names and alias names, b) any specific physical characteristics not subject to change, c) first letter of the second given name or additional given names, d) place and date of birth, e) sex, f) nationality, g) given names and surnames of the parents and, if applicable, any names previously used by them, h) warning that the person is "armed" or "violent", i) reason for the alert, j) action to be taken."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.14
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	National police search systems "If the requested Contracting State deems that an alert is incompatible with its national law, with	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.15

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		international commitments or with essential national interests, it shall have the right to refrain from taking the action required by the alert within its territory. It shall inform the requesting Contracting State thereof and state the reasons therefor."	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	National central services	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.16
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	"The alerts shall be deemed to represent requests for the implementation of the requested measures."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.16
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	The agreement lays out specific types of information that may be exchange in relation to: missing persons, ascertaining the whereabouts of people involved in criminal prosecutions (e.g. witnesses, accused....	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.17
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"The data transmitted in accordance with Para. 1 may be stored only for such a period of time as permitted under the national law of the transmitting Contracting State. When the transmission is made, these time limits shall be communicated. A deletion of the alert in the transmitting Contracting State prior to the end of this time limit shall be communicated to the other Contracting State immediately. The latter shall immediately delete the alert concerned. The transmission of	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		personal data shall be permissible only if the transmitted data are used for no purposes other than those which form the basis of the transmission."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	"The competent security authorities of the Contracting States shall assist each other in accordance with national law in connection with mass gatherings and similar major events, as well as in connection with disasters and serious accidents, a) by notifying one another, as promptly as possible, of any such situations or events with a cross-border impact and by exchanging any relevant information, b) by taking and coordinating the necessary policing measures within their territory in events or situations with a cross-border impact,	Article 24, Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		c) as far as possible, by providing assistance with specialists and advisers and equipment, at the request of the Contracting State within whose territory the situation or the event arises."	
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Can be used for "extraditable offences, in particular illicit trafficking in narcotics, weapons, explosives, counterfeit money, stolen objects, and handling stolen goods as well as money laundering,"	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	As specified at beginning of agreement (please see under 'general') for requests, the following authorities should be contacted: Austria: the Federal Minister of the Interior, or concurrently informing the Federal Minister of the Interior, to the Prosecution Service in whose district the transport starts, in Switzerland: Federal Office of Police; in Liechtenstein: the national police.	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"The requested Contracting State shall take over control of the delivery when the goods cross the border or at an agreed hand-over point in order to avoid any interruption of surveillance. During the rest of the journey, it shall ensure that the	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		goods are kept permanently under surveillance in such a way that at any time it has the possibility of arresting the perpetrators and seizing the goods. Officers of the requesting Contracting State may, in agreement with the requested Contracting State, continue to follow the controlled delivery together with the officers of the Contracting State who have taken over the surveillance. In this context, they are bound by the provisions set forth in this article and by the law of the requested Contracting State. They shall comply with the orders given by the officers of the requested Contracting State."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	"The officers of the security authorities of a Contracting State may pursue any individual without the prior authorisation of another Contracting State across the border, a) if such individual is caught in the act of committing an extraditable criminal offence or is pursued for this reason, or b) if such individual has escaped from provisional custody or criminal detention imposed on account of a criminal offence which is extraditable	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.17

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		in the other Contracting State, where, given the particular urgency of the situation, it is not possible to notify the authorities of the other Contracting State in advance, or where these authorities are unable to reach the scene in time to take over the pursuit. The same shall apply if an individual evades a police check within a distance of 80 kilometres from the national border, provided that, in the process, the request to stop is not complied with and provided that, subsequently, this creates a threat to public security."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	"Reports shall be made to: - in the Republic of Austria: the Provincial Police Directorates (Landespolizeidirektionen) for the provinces of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, - in the Swiss Confederation: the St. Gallen cantonal police or the Grisons cantonal police, - in the Principality of Liechtenstein: the national police."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.17
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers must be clearly identifiable; upon arrest, subject can be searched, handcuffed and their weapon seized by officers from other country; officers must report on their mission immediately and remain that the disposal of local authorities	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.17

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"The pursuing officers shall immediately contact the competent authorities of the other Contracting State. The pursuit shall cease as soon as they so request. At the request of the pursuing officers, the competent local authorities shall challenge the pursued individual in accordance with the national law in order to establish the individual's identity or to make an arrest. Cross-border pursuit may happen without authorisation for other country: "if such individual is caught in the act of committing an extraditable criminal offence or is pursued for this reason, or b) if such individual has escaped from provisional custody or criminal detention imposed on account of a criminal offence which is extraditable in the other Contracting State" in cases of 'particular urgency' where it is not possible to inform authorities in advance or where authorities of other countries cannot reach "the scene in time to take over the pursuit."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Particular urgency', threat to public safety (no further elaboration given)	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.19
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	For requests - in the Republic of Austria: the Federal Minister of the Interior, - in the Swiss Confederation: the Federal Office of Police, - in the Principality of Liechtenstein: the national police; b) for reports - in the Republic of Austria: the Federal Minister of the Interior, - in the Swiss Confederation: the St. Gallen cantonal police or the Grisons cantonal police, - in the Principality of Liechtenstein: the national police.	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers must obey instructions from local authorities; cannot enter into private homes or land; may enter into offices/businesses during business hours; if person under surveillance is caught during an office the rules of hot pursuit apply; any surveillance must be reported (in person if necessary)	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Yes. Authorisation is subject to conditions. If it cannot be granted in time, border may be crossed but surveillance must cease if request has not been granted within 12 hours after the border has been crossed	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Covert investigations shall be restricted to limited individual operations which are limited in time. Requesting country must be supplied with resources by requested country	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation must be requested in advance. Request must stipulate timing of operation. Authorisation will initially only be requested for 1 month. This can be extended with or without modifications. Authorities of both states should collaborate with each other in the mission. The country where the investigation is carried out may demand at any point that country making the request must cease use of the tool. In particular serious situations, it is okay to proceed without requesting	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		authorisation prior to making use of the tool, but the other state must be informed immediately and justification must be provided. Unauthorised covert investigations should be limited and must only include what is absolutely necessary	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	"An officer of the requested Contracting State shall be the head of the mission. The requested Contracting State shall assume responsibility for the acts of the officers of the requesting Contracting State."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Protection of Witnesses and Victims: "The security authorities of the Contracting States shall cooperate in accordance with their national law to ensure the protection of witnesses, the members of their families and victims (hereinafter referred to as "persons to be protected"). The cooperation shall in particular include the exchange of information and the transfer of persons to be protected, including administrative, technical and logistical assistance."	Article 18, Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"The persons to be protected who are accepted in the protection programme of the requesting Contracting State shall not be accepted in the protection programme of the requested Contracting State. Any cooperation carried out in connection with the protection of these persons shall be governed by the law of the requested Contracting State mutatis mutandis. 5) The requesting Contracting State shall, for the persons to be protected, if necessary, bear the costs of living and the costs of the measures the execution of which this Contracting State has requested. The requested Contracting State shall bear the personnel and material costs for the protection of these persons."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"The competent authorities shall in each individual case enter into a separate agreement pursuant to Art. 57 to lay down the conditions of the cooperation including the costs associated with the transfer of persons to be protected."	Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation, Liechtenstein Law Gazette, No. 186, 07 July 2012. 0.369.101.18
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.6 Agreement n. 6 - Austria - Slovakia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police and in specific cases customs authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Date	20-mag-05	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data, vehicle information, drivers licenses, identification of people, information on items related to crimes, police interviews,	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		results from surveillance, hot pursuit and controlled deliveries, evidence,	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Regulations under national law (National police bodies), Interior Ministries	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Request to the relevant law enforcement authorities in written form, emergencies oral request needs to be followed up in written form.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Regulations decided by the relevant authorities, specific requests only for specific information, need for destruction after use, lists of information exchanged,	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross- border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular, but minimum once a year, meetings to ensure the same level of understanding and awareness of risks.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Traffic safety	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Joint operations, information sharing, joint training, joint patrols, joint centres, liaison officers	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint trainings joint operations, liaison officers, join patrols, joint centres	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Joint patrols up to 10km around the border	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn, vehicles can be used, weapons allowed to be carried but only to be used in self-defence, unless otherwise specified, radio equipment can be used in a 15km radius around the border	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled Import, controlled export and controlled transit count as controlled delivery.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crimes related to drugs, arms trade, explosives, counterfeit currency, stolen goods, money laundering or other crimes where controlled deliveries are a necessary tool for investigation	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requested party takes over the controlled delivery at the border, officers of the requesting party can continue to escort the controlled delivery but only to observe	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Interior ministry and relevant judicial authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Fall under crime listed in crimes, not endanger public safety or order	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Extradition warranting crimes	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the	National police authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	National Laws, arrests and identification of pursued people can be taken as described in national law, can take place outside of times when the borders are officially open, identification of requesting party officers needs to be possible at any point, the entering of private residences and other private buildings outside of opening or working hours is prohibited, uniforms or other identification should be worn, security searches can be conducted and hand cuffs can be used, secured objects need to be handed over to the local authorities, if a person arrested is not a citizen of the country of the arrest they need to be let go after 6 hours unless charges are brought forward	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the requested party before crossing the border	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Someone has conducted or is conducting an extradition warranting crime or is fleeing custody.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Written reports	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance as defined in national laws can be used for the investigation and prevention of crimes and threats to public order and safety.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crimes that warrant extradition	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	As determined in the request, once approved request valid in the whole jurisdiction of the requested party, national laws, proof of identification and right to work there needs to be presented, support continues once the surveillance is finished until the end of the investigation, technical assistance is possible, Approved request by the relevant authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crimes which warrant covert investigations under the national law	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Once approved the regulations are valid for the entire jurisdiction of the requested party, individual and time-limited operations (at first one month but can be extended if needed), the requested party will lead covert investigations, national laws, technical, personnel and logistical support, if allowed in	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		national law prevention covert investigations are possible	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by National Authority	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Substantive reasons to believe that a crime is happening	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Close coordination between the requested and requesting law authorities, reports to be submitted to the relevant authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.7 Agreement n. 7 - Austria - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative - agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Actors signing the agreement	"the security authorities of the Contracting States"	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Crime areas covered	"a) owner identifications and driver investigations for road, water and air vehicles, b) queries regarding driving licences, navigation licences and similar authorisations, c) determination of domiciles, whereabouts and residence permits, d) identification of owners of telephone numbers or other means of telecommunication, e) identity checks, f) information on the origin of objects such as weapons, motor vehicles and watercraft (sales channel enquiries), g) coordination of and initiation of initial search measures, h) surveillance measures, controlled deliveries and undercover investigations, i) information in case of cross-border hot pursuit, j) determination of a witness's willingness to testify in preparation of a request for mutual legal assistance,	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		k) police interviews and interrogations, l) trace analysis."	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	National 'competent agencies' (e.g. police) and customs, provided that they perform security policing tasks	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Geographical scope	Austria - Slovenian border region, beyond that, it depends on the tool	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Date		
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	"The security authorities of the Contracting States shall, on a case-by-case basis and without being requested to do so, provide each other with information which may be relevant to the respective recipient in order to assist in preventing specific threats to public security and public order or to prevent, detect and combat criminal offences."	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	"Information on incoming and outgoing direct requests to its own national central office shall be provided in accordance with national law"; "information on the origin of objects such as weapons, motor vehicles and watercraft (sales channel enquiries)"; "information in case of cross-border hot pursuit";	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Not mentioned, except for when it comes to the secondment of liaisons officers, it is pointed out that they may provide advice and information	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Timing for exchanging information	As needed	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Information can be exchange as is helpful in the prevention and solving of crime, but only as permitted by each country's laws.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g.		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	To "permit the controlled entry into, transit through or export from its territory" [...]	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	"in particular in cases of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, weapons, explosives, counterfeit currency, stolen property and in the event of handling stolen goods and money laundering" [can also be used "if a person evades a police or customs check within 30 kilometres of the national border, provided that clear stopping signs are disregarded and a threat to public security is caused as a result."]	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The request must be made by addressing specific actors (mentioned under 'authorisation needed' below.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Requests to make use of the tool must be addressed to the following: "in the Republic of Austria: to the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Directorate General for Public Security, Criminal Intelligence Service Austria (BKA), in cases of controlled export, to the public prosecutor's office in whose district the transport begins, with simultaneous notification of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Directorate General for Public Security, Criminal Intelligence Service Austria (BKA), in the Republic of Slovenia: to the Ministry of the Interior, Directorate	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		General of Police, Directorate of the Criminal Police."	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	"if, in the opinion of the requesting Contracting Party, the investigation of persons ordering crimes and other parties involved in the offence or the identification of distribution channels would be without prospect or would be made considerably more difficult in any other way. " no more detail is given	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	"The requested Contracting Party shall take over control of the shipment when it crosses the border in order to avoid any interruption in the controlled delivery. It shall ensure, in the further course of transport, its constant surveillance in such a way that it may stop the perpetrators or the goods at all times. Without exercising sovereign powers, officers of the requesting Contracting Party may, in agreement with the requested Contracting Party, continue, after the takeover, to accompany the controlled delivery together with the officers of the requested Contracting Party taking over. In so doing, they shall be bound by the provisions of this article and by the law of the requested Contracting Party; they shall comply with the orders of the authorities of the requested Contracting Party."	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Where a person "a) was caught in the act or is being prosecuted for the commission of or complicity in an offence which is extraditable in the other Contracting Party; or	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		b) has escaped from pre-trial detention or while serving a prison sentence or from a measure involving detention which was imposed for an offence which is extraditable in the other Contracting Party"	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	"officers of the security authorities" in either country	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Pursuing officers need to obey orders by other state; "Pursuit is permitted over land, air and water borders"; "It is not permitted to enter apartments and land not accessible to the public. Publicly accessible working, operating and business premises may be entered during working, operating and business hours", "The pursuing officers must be clearly identifiable as such [...] and must be able to prove" who they are"; suspects can be handcuffed and their weapons seized, but search must wait until authorities of Contracting state are present.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	In cases outlined under 'for what types of SOC can the tool be used', the pursuit can continue "on the territory of the other Contracting Party without the latter's prior consent where, owing to the particular urgency of the matter, it was not possible to inform the competent authorities of that Party in advance or where such authorities are not able to take charge of pursuit in time." Otherwise, "[t]he officers in	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		hot pursuit shall contact the competent authorities immediately, as a rule before the border is crossed. The pursuit shall cease as soon as the Contracting State on whose territory the pursuit is to be continued or is already continuing so requests. At the request of the pursuing officers, the competent local authorities shall, in accordance with national law, stop the person concerned in order to establish his/her identity or make the arrest." [...] "If termination of pursuit is not requested and the local authorities cannot be called in in time, the pursuing officers may apprehend the person in accordance with the national law of the other Contracting State until the officers of the other Contracting State, who shall be informed immediately, make the identification or arrest."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	"Notification must be given as follows in the event of cross-border hot pursuit: - in the Republic of Austria: to the Security Directorate for the Province of Burgenland, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Carinthia, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Styria, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction - in the Republic of Slovenia, the Kranj Police Directorate or the Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate or the Celje Police Directorate or the	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication		Maribor Police Directorate or the Murska Sobota Police Directorate, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction. The authorities listed shall immediately inform their national central offices."	
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	"The security authorities of a Contracting Party which, in the course of an investigation into a criminal offence in their State, are observing a	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		person suspected of involvement in an extraditable criminal offence, shall have the right to continue their surveillance on the territory of the other Contracting Party if the latter has given its consent to a prior request to that effect."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	In the Republic of Austria: to the Security Directorate for the Province of Burgenland, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Carinthia, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Styria, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction; In the Republic of Slovenia: the Kranj Police Directorate or the Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate or the Celje Police Directorate or the Maribor Police Directorate or the Murska Sobota Police Directorate, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	"The Contracting Party may also use aircraft and watercraft for conducting the surveillance with the consent of the other Contracting Party." [...] "Cross-border surveillance may be conducted without limitation in terms of space."	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Consent may be given subject to conditions. At the request of the competent authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory the surveillance operation is to be carried out, such surveillance operation shall be handed over to the	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		latter's officials." [...] "Where, owing to the particular urgency of the matter, prior authorisation from the other Contracting Party cannot be requested, surveillance may continue across the border provided that, while the surveillance is in progress, the crossing of the border is notified without delay to the competent authority of the Contracting Party on whose territory the surveillance is to be continued." "A request under paragraph 1 of this Article, which shall also set out the grounds for crossing the border without prior consent, shall be submitted subsequently without delay. Surveillance shall cease as soon as the Contracting Party on whose territory it is taking place so requests in response to the notification or request, or if consent has not been obtained 12 hours after the border has been crossed."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	consent of competent authorities of other country: The request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made - in the Republic of Austria: to the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Directorate General for Public Security, Criminal Intelligence Service Austria (BKA) - in the Republic of Slovenia: to the Ministry of the Interior, Directorate General of Police, Directorate of the Criminal Police. Should it not be possible to request prior information due to the urgency of the situation "surveillance may continue across the	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations		border provided that, while the surveillance is in progress, the crossing of the border is notified without delay to the competent authority of the Contracting Party on whose territory the surveillance is to be continued. Notification of the crossing of the border must be given: - in the Republic of Austria: to the Security Directorate for the Province of Burgenland, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Carinthia, or the Security Directorate for the Province of Styria, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction; - in the Republic of Slovenia: the Kranj Police Directorate or the Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate or the Celje Police Directorate or the Maribor Police Directorate or the Murska Sobota Police Directorate, as appropriate, in accordance with their local jurisdiction."	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	"owing to the urgency"	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	"On the basis of a prior request by a Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party may consent to the deployment of officers of the requesting Contracting Party to investigate offences on the territory of the requested Contracting Party under a modified identity (undercover investigators) where there are	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence has been committed for which the use of undercover investigators is permitted under its domestic law."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Conductions of investigations are subject to domestic law, requested State needs to supply resources (including officers)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	For the entire territory, but only for limited time (up to 1 month initially, renewable on a monthly basis)	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	"The requesting Contracting Party shall make the request only if the investigation of facts would be without prospects or significantly impeded without the planned investigation measures." [...] "The surveillance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall only be permitted under the following conditions: a) The officers carrying out the surveillance shall be bound by the provisions of this article and by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are operating; they shall comply with the orders of the competent local authorities. b) Except in the case of paragraph 3 of this Article, officials shall, during surveillance, carry a document showing that consent has been given. c) The officers conducting the surveillance must be able to demonstrate their official capacity at all times. d) The officers conducting the surveillance may carry their service	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		weapons during the surveillance unless the requested Contracting Party has expressly objected thereto; the use of such weapons is not permitted, except in cases of self-defence. e) It is not permitted to enter apartments and land not accessible to the public. Publicly accessible working, operating and business premises may be entered during working, operating and business hours. f) The officers conducting the surveillance do not have the power to stop or detain the person under surveillance. g) A report on each surveillance shall be made to the authorities of the Contracting Party on whose territory it was carried out; the personal appearance of the officers conducting the surveillance may be requested. h) The authorities of the Contracting Party from whose territory the officers conducting the surveillance have come shall, on request, assist in subsequent investigations, including judicial proceedings, of the Contracting Party on whose territory the surveillance was conducted. i) Technical means necessary for conducting the surveillance may be used to the extent necessary, to the extent permitted by the law of the Contracting Party on whose territory the surveillance is continued. The technical means of surveillance to be used shall be specified in the request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		j) As regards exemption from prohibitions and restrictions in traffic, the vehicles used in this context shall be treated in the same way as vehicles belonging to the security authorities of the Contracting State on whose territory they are being used. Signals may be used to the extent necessary for conducting the surveillance."	
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"The preparation of the operations shall be carried out in close consultation between the authorities involved in the requested and the requesting Contracting States. An officer of the requested Contracting Party shall be responsible for directing the operations. The actions of the officers of the requesting Party shall be deemed to be actions of the requested Party. If the requested Contracting Party so requests, the investigations shall be terminated."	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Can also be used for the prevention of crime if other country provided consent in response to a prior request.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Other	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Mixed patrols along the common national border	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	"For the purpose of preventing threats to public security, combating criminal offences and border surveillance, the security authorities of the Contracting Parties may conduct mixed patrols up to a distance of 10 kilometres inland from the national border."	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Assistance in the event of events of major importance: The security authorities may assist each other in cases of public mass gatherings and similar events of major importance which may endanger the security of the other Party, as follows - through rapid mutual information, - by taking mutually coordinated policing measures, - by providing experts and equipment.	Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	"Traffic police cooperation within the meaning of this Treaty shall include in particular a) mutual information on important circumstances in respect of road transport, such as traffic density, traffic disruption, exceptional weather conditions and measures such as	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		traffic management and traffic restrictions taken in the interests of the smooth flow of traffic and to facilitate cross-border motor vehicle traffic b) mutual information on experiences gained in the course of traffic police work c) the exchange of experiences on road safety issues."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	2) In the cases provided for in Article 19, paragraph 1, lit. a) of this Treaty, mutual information shall also be exchanged between other competent authorities within the country; the Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other such authorities and services.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"Mutual information shall be provided verbally or in writing in the cases referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article, and in the cases referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c) of this Article, in writing as a matter of principle."	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.8 Agreement n. 8 - Baltic Countries (Estonia - Latvia - Lithuania)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross-border cooperation in combating crime.	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Crime areas covered	Crime and terrorism	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	In Latvia: State police, security police, state border guard, state revenue service In Estonia: ministry of the interior, police board, central criminal police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures; Security Police Board; Board of Border Guard; Tax and Customs Board; Prosecutor's Office.	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Geographical scope	Agreements between EU MS	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
	Date	Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania agreement on witness and victim protection: 07-06-2006 (date signed) Latvia and Estonia agreement on combating crime: 07-06-2006 (date signed)	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211888-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-on-cross---border-coop... Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/8209-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-the-government-of-the-republic-of-estonia-and-the-government-of-the-...
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	"exchange experience and information relevant to this agreement"	Article 3, Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Their official or any other agreed language	Article 22, Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"Article 18 Protection of Personal Data The competent authorities of the Parties shall ensure protection of personal data exchanged between them under this Agreement, in accordance with the European Union	Article 18, Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		law, regulating protection of personal data and in particular with the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (ETS No 108) done at Strasbourg on 28 January 1981, Additional Protocol to the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows (ETS No 181) done at Strasbourg on 8 November 2001, and Recommendation No R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regulating the use of personal data in the police sector." The article outlines principles for the protection of personal data transmitted under the agreement: "1) the receiving authority shall use the personal data transmitted to it solely for the purposes and under the conditions determined by the transmitting authority; 2) at the request of the transmitting authority, the receiving authority shall provide information about the actual use of the personal data transmitted and the results thus achieved; 3) personal data may be transmitted to other than the competent authorities of the Parties only with a prior written authorisation of the transmitting authority and only for the purposes specified in this Agreement;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		4) the transmitting authority shall be responsible for the correctness and truthfulness of the personal data transmitted and shall ensure that they are transmitted only to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Agreement; should the personal data transmitted prove to be incorrect or incomplete or where personal data should not have been transmitted at all, the transmitting authority shall immediately notify of this fact the receiving authority and the latter shall rectify or destroy them; 5) the person whose personal data have been transmitted, at his request and in accordance with the national legislation of the relevant Party, must be given information on the data and their intended use; in the interests of national security and public order, such information may be refused; 6) the transmitting authority shall set a period at the expiry whereof the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed; this notwithstanding, the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed when they are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they have been transmitted; the transmitting authority shall be immediately notified of all instances and reasons of such destruction of personal data; 7) the transmitting and receiving authorities shall keep records of the transmission, receipt and destruction of personal data; 8) the authorities transmitting and receiving personal data shall properly safeguard them from unauthorised	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		access, alteration without authorisation of the transmitting authority, accidental or unauthorised destruction, or unauthorised disclosure."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement of 11 November 1992 between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania on legal assistance and legal relations	Introduction of the Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement, European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Treaty on European Union	Introduction of the Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area	Crime and terrorism	
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	"Article 3 Forms of Cooperation 1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Parties shall: 1) exchange experience and information relevant to this Agreement; 2) at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, take appropriate actions and implement	Article 3, Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		jointly agreed actions, including joint antiterrorist operations, and delegate representatives to joint groups; 3) plan and implement joint crime prevention programmes; 4) at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, provide technical assistance and special technical equipment."	
	Stakeholders involved	In Latvia: State police, security police, state border guard, state revenue service In Estonia: ministry of the interior, police board, central criminal police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures; Security Police Board; Board of Border Guard; Tax and Customs Board; Prosecutor's Office.	Article 2, Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Main features of the cooperation activity	"Article 1: Areas of Cooperation 1. Acting pursuant to the present Agreement and their national legislation, the Parties undertake to enhance cooperation between their competent authorities in combating crime and other offences and in taking joint actions. 2. The Parties shall in particular cooperate in combating offences coverable by the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States. 3. The Parties also undertake to cooperate in: 1) locating persons suspected of being involved in the commission of criminal offences or persons evading punishment;	Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		2) locating missing persons and identifying unidentified persons and corpses; 3) locating objects related to committed criminal offences; 4) protecting persons who take part in operational activity or provide assistance to competent authorities of the Parties."	
	Criteria for developing joint operations	"Article 5 Requests for Cooperation 1. Cooperation between the competent authorities of the Parties shall be on a request basis. Requests shall be forwarded to the competent authorities of the Parties according to their competence. 2. Requests for cooperation shall be made in writing and delivered through any technical means. In urgencies, requests may be delivered orally, to be immediately followed by a written confirmation. 3. Requests for cooperation shall bear the name of the requesting authority, the subject of the request and justification. Requests for cooperation may be accompanied by other documents pertaining to the subject matter of the request. 4. Where a competent authority of one Party is unable to respond to a request, it shall forward the request to another competent authority of that Party and inform the requesting authority thereabout." Chapter III (Article 8 to 13): Joint actions in border regions Article 10 lists the border regions, article 11 explains that authorities in	Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		border regions can delegate their officers to perform their official duties jointly with the officers of the other Party, Article 12 states that joint patrol can take place for a limited period of time and a specific task and Article 13 specifies that joint contact points (permanently or temporarily) can be established in border regions.	
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	"Article 15 Rights of the Officers Officers of the competent authorities of one Party who are on service in the territory of the State of the other Party shall be authorised, during the performance of the tasks related to the implementation of this Agreement, to wear their official uniform or carry visible official marks, use communication means, technical surveillance equipment, official cars as well as other technical equipment. They may also carry an official weapon to be used solely in the case of threat to person's life as well as other special means to be used in accordance with the national legislation of the Party in the territory of the State whereof they are on service. The competent authorities of the Parties shall inform each other of the types of authorised official weapons and other special means."	Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"Article 18 Protection of Personal Data The competent authorities of the Parties shall ensure protection of personal data exchanged between them under this Agreement, in accordance with the European Union law, regulating protection of personal	Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		data and in particular with the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (ETS No 108) done at Strasbourg on 28 January 1981, Additional Protocol to the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows (ETS No 181) done at Strasbourg on 8 November 2001, and Recommendation No R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regulating the use of personal data in the police sector." The article outlines principles for the protection of personal data transmitted under the agreement: "1) the receiving authority shall use the personal data transmitted to it solely for the purposes and under the conditions determined by the transmitting authority; 2) at the request of the transmitting authority, the receiving authority shall provide information about the actual use of the personal data transmitted and the results thus achieved; 3) personal data may be transmitted to other than the competent authorities of the Parties only with a prior written authorisation of the transmitting authority and only for the purposes specified in this Agreement; 4) the transmitting authority shall be responsible for the correctness and	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		truthfulness of the personal data transmitted and shall ensure that they are transmitted only to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Agreement; should the personal data transmitted prove to be incorrect or incomplete or where personal data should not have been transmitted at all, the transmitting authority shall immediately notify of this fact the receiving authority and the latter shall rectify or destroy them; 5) the person whose personal data have been transmitted, at his request and in accordance with the national legislation of the relevant Party, must be given information on the data and their intended use; in the interests of national security and public order, such information may be refused; 6) the transmitting authority shall set a period at the expiry whereof the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed; this notwithstanding, the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed when they are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they have been transmitted; the transmitting authority shall be immediately notified of all instances and reasons of such destruction of personal data; 7) the transmitting and receiving authorities shall keep records of the transmission, receipt and destruction of personal data; 8) the authorities transmitting and receiving personal data shall properly safeguard them from unauthorised access, alteration without authorisation of the transmitting	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		authority, accidental or unauthorised destruction, or unauthorised disclosure."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement of 11 November 1992 between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania on legal assistance and legal relations	Introduction of the Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement, European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Treaty on European Union	Introduction of the Agreement between the government of the republic of LATVIA and the Government of the Republic of ESTONIA on CROSS - BORDER cooperation in combating crime.
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Article 1 "1. The Parties undertake to provide equal personal protection and protection of property, freedoms and legitimate interests of Persons of the three States against any threats and undue pressure in any direct or indirect form, provided that in respect of such persons an appropriate request has been submitted by one of the Parties. 2. The Parties through their central competent institutions shall co-operate and render mutual assistance in preventing and combating crime, implementing complex measures to	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		ensure protection and transportation of Persons under protection. 3. The Parties shall provide adequate and effective protection of Persons under protection during the investigation of criminal case, during and after the legal proceedings, in cases when it has been acknowledged as necessary in the manner as defined in the legislation."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	English or Russian is the cooperation language (article 8) "Article 4: OBLIGATIONS OF THE RECEIVING PARTY The receiving Party shall be obliged: 1) To ensure that the Persons under protection of the requesting Party are moved and protected, given residence permits as well as other documents necessary to stay in another country constantly. 2) In case of necessity, to change the identity of the Persons under protection.	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		3) To provide the Persons under protection with residence and work in the formerly agreed conditions. 4) Implement other necessary measures." "Article 5: TERMINATION OF PROTECTION If the person so moved violates national laws and other legal instruments, does not follow the duties and regulations defined for him or her, the receiving Party may deport such person from the state. Any discrepancies related to the return of the person shall be settled between the competent authorities of the Parties." "Article 7 COSTS 1. The requesting Party shall cover all the expenditures related to the transportation of the protected person and his or her family members, the costs of medical insurance, of social guarantees and change of identity. 2. The receiving Party shall pay the work of the officials of receiving Party."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Article 3: A written request must be made specifying information about the person and the criminal case and recommended measures of protection. The head of the central competent authority shall sign the request and it will be reviewed within 30 days according to the good-will principle.	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	See above row	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Article 8; "Pursuant to Article 41 of the Schengen Convention, officers of one Party who are pursuing in the territory of the State of that Party an individual for an offence coverable by the Council Framework Decision of 13	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States shall be authorised to continue hot pursuit in the territory of the State of the other Party. The same shall apply where the person being pursued has escaped from provisional custody or while serving a sentence involving deprivation of liberty."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Central authorities, police authorities	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	"State Police, State Border Guard and State Revenue Service within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Latvia and of the Central Criminal Police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures, Board of Border Guard and Tax and Customs Board within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Estonia." (Article 8)	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"4. The hot pursuit may be continued in the territory of the State of the other Party no longer than one hour from the moment of crossing its state border. 5. Upon receipt of the notification of the hot pursuit, the police authorities of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is continued shall immediately take	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		measures to take over the hot pursuit. 6. The officers continuing the hot pursuit must: 1) be easily identifiable as officials, either by their uniform, by means of an armband or by accessories fitted to their vehicles; 2) carry documents certifying that they are acting in an official capacity and produce them every time at the request of officers of the competent authorities of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is continued; 3) not use service weapons, except the case of threat to person's life; 4) comply with the provisions of this Agreement and with the national legislation of the Party in the territory of the State whereof they are operating and must obey the instructions of the competent authorities of that Party; 5) not enter into private homes and places not accessible to the public nor perform any other actions that are contrary to the provisions of the Schengen Convention. 7. The person being pursued shall be detained by the police officers of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is continued; if such officers are unable to intervene quickly enough, the officers continuing the hot pursuit may challenge the person pursued, until the police officers of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		pursuit is taking place, are able to detain the person pursued. 8. The challenged person may be searched only for security reasons, the objects carried by this person may be seized. Handcuffs may be used for transporting of challenged person to the police authority of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is taking place. 9. Once the hot pursuit has been terminated, the officers who continued the hot pursuit shall appear before and report, in writing, of all circumstances of the hot pursuit, to the relevant competent authority referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit was continued. The competent authorities of the Party from which the pursuing officers have come shall, when requested by the competent authorities of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit took place, assist the enquiry subsequent to the operations in which they took part, including judicial proceedings." (Article 8)	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"2. The central authority of that Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is to be continued shall be notified immediately, at the latest upon crossing the state border, that the state border has been crossed, indicating the time and place of such crossing as well as on the	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		weapons and special means carried by the pursuing officers as well as particular means of communication. 3. The central authorities of the Parties shall immediately make a decision to allow or to prohibit the hot pursuit. The hot pursuit shall be ceased immediately at the request of the central authority of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the hot pursuit is continued. An oral request to cease the hot pursuit shall immediately be followed by a written confirmation." (Article 8)	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Only for security reasons	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Not specified	Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	"officers of the State Police, State Border Guard and State Revenue Service within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Latvia and officers of the Central Criminal Police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures, Board of Border Guard and Tax and Customs Board within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Estonia who are keeping under surveillance in the territory of the State of the Party a person for an offence coverable by the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States or a person in cases when there is a serious reason to believe that the latter can assist in identifying or tracing such a person, shall be authorised to continue the surveillance in the territory of the State of the other Party, subject to authorisation by a central authority of the latter Party. " (Article 7)	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the	Officers of the State Police, State Border Guard and State Revenue	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?	Service within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Latvia and officers of the Central Criminal Police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures, Board of Border Guard and Tax and Customs Board within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Estonia	
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	"officers of the State Police, State Border Guard and State Revenue Service within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Latvia and officers of the Central Criminal Police, Central Law Enforcement Police, Police Prefectures, Board of Border Guard and Tax and Customs Board within the scope of their competence in the Republic of Estonia" (Article 7)	
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Article 7: "2. The surveillance shall be authorised only provided that the following conditions are met: 1) the officers continuing the surveillance must comply with the provisions of this Agreement and with the national legislation of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the surveillance is continued and must obey the legitimate orders of the relevant local authorities of that Party; 2) in the situation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the officers continuing the surveillance shall carry a document certifying that authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 has been granted; 3) the officers continuing the surveillance shall carry official	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		identification cards and communication means; 4) entry by the officers continuing the surveillance into private homes and places not accessible to the public shall be prohibited; 5) the officers continuing the surveillance may neither detain nor arrest the person under surveillance; 6) the use of service weapons is prohibited, except in the case of threat to person's life."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	" The authorisation to continue surveillance shall be issued in response to a request from the central authority of the requesting Party and may be subject to certain conditions being met." (Article 7) "3. Where, in particular urgencies, the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be requested in advance, officers shall be authorised to continue the surveillance in the territory of the State of the other Party subject to the following conditions: 1) the surveillance is being carried out for any of the offences coverable by the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States; 2) the central authorities of the Party, in the territory of the State whereof the surveillance is continued, must be notified immediately, already during the surveillance, that the state border has been crossed, indicating the time and place of such crossing;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		3) a request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be sent immediately, outlining the grounds for crossing the state border without prior authorisation; surveillance shall be ceased as soon as the central authority of the Party in the territory of the State whereof it is being continued so requests or, where authorisation has not been obtained, five hours after the state border has been crossed." (Article 7)	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Article 7: "2. The surveillance shall be authorised only provided that the following conditions are met: 1) the officers continuing the surveillance must comply with the provisions of this Agreement and with the national legislation of the Party in the territory of the State whereof the surveillance is continued and must obey the legitimate orders of the relevant local authorities of that Party; 2) in the situation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the officers continuing the surveillance shall carry a document certifying that authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 has been granted; 3) the officers continuing the surveillance shall carry official identification cards and communication means; 4) entry by the officers continuing the surveillance into private homes and places not accessible to the public shall be prohibited;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		5) the officers continuing the surveillance may neither detain nor arrest the person under surveillance; 6) the use of service weapons is prohibited, except in the case of threat to person's life."	
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Not specified	
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.9 Agreement n. 9 - Baltic Countries (Latvia - Lithuania)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211996-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-lithuania-on-cooperation-in-co...
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211996-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			the-government-of-the-republic-of-lithuania-on-cooperation-in-co...
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211996-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-lithuania-on-cooperation-in-co...
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions. Accessed at: https://m.likumi.lv/ta/id/211996-agreement-between-the-government-of-the-republic-of-latvia-and-the-government-of-the-republic-of-lithuania-on-cooperation-in-co...
	Crime areas covered	1) offences against life or limb; 2) offences involving terrorism; 3) illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances (hereinafter referred to as "narcotic substances") and other toxic substances and their precursors; 4) illegal crossing of state borders and illicit transportation of persons across state borders and other offences involving illegal crossing of state borders; 5) thefts and illicit production of, trafficking in and possession of arms, ammunition and explosives and chemical, biological, radioactive and other hazardous materials, as well as	Article 1, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		military equipment, dual-use technologies, services and goods; 6) trafficking in human beings, including illegal deprivation of liberty; 7) offences against property, including thefts of and illicit trafficking in vehicles and cultural valuables; 8) forgery of money and other means of payment, financial documents and securities as well as other documents, and putting them into circulation and using as genuine; 9) offences in the sphere of the economy (offences against the economy and business order), including illegal financial operations and legalization of income derived from criminal activity; 10) offences involving corruption; 11) offences related to the functioning of information systems and networks; 12) offences against the environment; 13) child pornography and sexual exploitation of children; 14) forced prostitution.	
	Stakeholders implementing the	In the Republic of Latvia: Ministry of the Interior;	Article 2, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	measures of the agreement	State Police; Security Police; State Border Guard; State Revenue Service; Corruption Preventing and Combating Bureau; - In the Republic of Lithuania: Ministry of the Interior; Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior; State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior; Financial Crime Investigation Service under the Ministry of the Interior; State Security Department; Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance; Special Investigation Service.	Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Date	Latvia and Lithuania agreement on cooperation in combatting organised crime and other offences and joint actions in border regions: 07-06-2006 (date signed)	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Exchange information relevant to the agreement	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Type of information to be exchanged	a) experience and information, particularly on new forms of criminal activity and new methods and measures for combating crime; b) results of forensic and criminological tests; c) professional literature and other material relevant to this Agreement; Not specified	Article 8, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Not specified	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Not specified	
	Timing for exchanging information	Not specified	
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Official languages or any other agreed language	Article 28, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Not specified	
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"Article 24: Protection of Personal Data 1. The competent and border authorities of the Parties shall ensure protection of personal data exchanged between them under this Agreement, in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic	Article 24, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Processing of Personal Data (ETS No 108) done at Strasbourg on 28 January 1981, Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, regarding Supervisory Authorities and Transborder Data Flows (ETS No 181) done at Strasbourg on 8 November 2001, and Recommendation No R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regulating the use of personal data in the police sector. 2. Subject to paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent and border authorities of the Parties shall ensure the protection of personal data transmitted under this Agreement, in accordance with the following principles: 1) the receiving authority shall use the personal data transmitted to it solely for the purposes and under the conditions determined by the transmitting authority; 2) at the request of the transmitting authority, the receiving authority shall provide information about the actual use of the personal data transmitted and the results thus achieved; 3) personal data may be transmitted to other than the competent or border authorities of the Parties only with a prior written authorization of the transmitting authority and only	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		for the purposes specified in this Agreement; 4) the transmitting authority shall be responsible for the correctness of the personal data transmitted and shall ensure that they are transmitted only to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Agreement; should the personal data transmitted prove to be incorrect or incomplete or where personal data should not have been transmitted at all, the transmitting authority shall immediately notify of this fact the receiving authority and the latter shall rectify or destroy them; 5) the person whose personal data have been transmitted, at his request and in accordance with the national legislation of the relevant Party, must be given information on the data and their intended use; in the interests of national security and public order, such information may be refused; 6) the transmitting authority shall set a period at the expiry whereof the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed; this notwithstanding, the personal data transmitted shall be destroyed when they are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they have been transmitted; the transmitting authority shall be immediately notified of all instances and reasons of such destruction of personal data;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		7) the transmitting and receiving authorities shall keep records of the transmission, receipt and destruction of personal data; 8) the authorities transmitting and receiving personal data shall properly safeguard them from unauthorized access, alteration without authorization of the transmitting authority, accidental or unauthorized destruction, or unauthorized disclosure. 3. The principles laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article shall also apply with respect to personal data received by officers of the competent or border authorities of one Party who take part in the actions specified in this Agreement, in the territory of the State of the other Party."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Estonia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations of 11 November 1992	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Treaty on European Union	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Strengthening mutual cooperation	Introduction, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Relevant crime area	1) offences against life or limb; 2) offences involving terrorism; 3) illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances (hereinafter referred to as "narcotic substances") and other toxic substances and their precursors; 4) illegal crossing of state borders and illicit transportation of persons across state borders and other offences involving illegal crossing of state borders; 5) thefts and illicit production of, trafficking in and possession of arms, ammunition and explosives and chemical, biological, radioactive and other hazardous materials, as well as military equipment, dual-use technologies, services and goods; 6) trafficking in human beings, including illegal deprivation of liberty; 7) offences against property, including thefts of and illicit trafficking in vehicles and cultural valuables;	Article 1, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		8) forgery of money and other means of payment, financial documents and securities as well as other documents, and putting them into circulation and using as genuine; 9) offences in the sphere of the economy (offences against the economy and business order), including illegal financial operations and legalization of income derived from criminal activity; 10) offences involving corruption; 11) offences related to the functioning of information systems and networks; 12) offences against the environment; 13) child pornography and sexual exploitation of children; 14) forced prostitution.	
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information exchange, providing each other with samples of new narcotic substances and other toxic substances and their precursors, exchange experience, training cooperation, technical and scientific cooperation	Article 4, 5, 6, 7, Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions.
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.10 Agreement n. 10 - Belgium - France

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Act agreeing to the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic on cross-border cooperation in police and customs matters, made in Tournai on 18 March 2013 (2)	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Nature of the agreement	Act-agreement	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Actors signing the agreement	King Phillippe of Belgium, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, D. REYNDEERS Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Ms. J. MILQUET The Minister of Justice, Ms. A. TURTELBOOM Sealed by the Seal of State: The Minister of Justice, Ms. A.TURTELBOOM	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Scope of the agreement	This Act regulates a matter covered by section 77 of the Constitution	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Crime areas covered	terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, road insecurity, illicit trafficking, cross-border delinquency	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	The local police, federal police, customs and excise administration (Belgium). National police, national gendarmeries, customs (France)	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Geographical scope	The entire territory (Belgium) The departments of Aisne, Ardennes, Merthe-et-Moselle, Marne, Meuse, Moselle, North, Pas-de- Calais and Somme (France)	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Date	18th March 2013	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	"importance of their common border for their respective populations and for the economic and human development of their states, as well as the need for concerted management of common border issues to ensure the highest level of security of people and property"	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Type of information to be exchanged	1)"... cross-border exchange of information, including personal data, in order to enable a more effective enforcement of road safety offences committed in the territories of both Parties and thus contribute to the fulfilment of their obligations in this area". 2)"the exchange of personal information and data relating to the holders of the vehicle registration certificate contained in the national vehicle registration files with the aim of sanctioning traffic violations, signed in Paris on 13 October 2008,	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		and the 2011/82/EU Directive of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU of 25 October 2011 facilitating the cross-border exchange of information on road safety offences; SOUCEUX to inscribe this cooperation in accordance with their commitments in the area of personal data protection, including the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Persons with regard to the automated processing of personal data of 28 January 1981 and its Additional Protocol on Control Authorities and Cross-Border Data Flows of 8 November 2001, and in compliance with relevant EUROPEAN legislation" 3) "the exchange of information linked to the border area" 4) charts & telephone directories 5) information of road safety offences 6) "personal information and data relating to the holders of the vehicle registration certificate contained in the national vehicle registration files with the aim of sanctioning traffic violations"	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	1) "develop a simplified code to designate the places of commission of offences" 2) "exchange their relevant professional publications and organize a regular reciprocal collaboration to the drafting of the latter"	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	France, Belgium, "Directive of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU"	Agreement Act between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/2014/05/22/2014015175/moniteur

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	1)"Information received, exploited and transmitted by the common centres is treated in accordance with relevant international, European and national personal data protection provision" 2)"Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Persons 3) "The data is erased by a detachment officer who originally recorded the data. If this data has been completed by an officer of the other detachment, the officer is notified and the subsequent data is updated or erased. Detachments also inquire about any evidence that a data recorded in the common file is flawed and take all appropriate action for verification and, if necessary, correction or erasure of that data. They inform the relevant services to which this data has been provided as soon as possible." 4) "Information and documents, received by a detachment from the common centre and considered by their transmitter to be confidential or subject to special protection, may only be disclosed after express written authorization from the original issuer"	same as above

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	1) "Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Austria of 27 May 2005" 2) "The Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the French Republic..." 3) Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	same as above
	Reference to other EU instruments	"Article K. 3 of the Treaty on European Union"	same as above
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	information exchange between law enforcement agencies in EU member states, patrol work	as above

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved	"The joint centres are established to promote the smooth running of cross-border cooperation in police and customs matters, in particular to safeguard public security and order and to combat illicit trafficking, irregular immigration and cross-border delinquency"	as above
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	1)"Each detachment takes steps to ensure the highest level of safety and security of the service premises, vehicles and equipment of the common centre and to ensure the integrity of the infrastructure and systems that contribute to its operation" 2)"For the purposes of these missions, officers are dressed in their service uniforms and carry and use their weapons and regulatory equipment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the 2008/615/JAI decision." The Services and units of the Parties may make themselves available to vehicles or equipment to ensure their mutual support, in the context of joint or non-joint operations, and exchange good practices on their use" 3)" The Parties' services and units may provide each other with vehicles or equipment specific to one of them, as well as the specialists necessary for their employment, for the	as above

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		management of specific operational commitments" 4)" The Parties' services and units may jointly acquire vehicles or equipment and explore any opportunities useful for this purpose" 5) "The modalities for the provision or acquisition (as applicable) of these vehicles or equipment and any corresponding specialists are, if necessary, the subject of an implementation agreement or technical arrangement within the meaning of Article 29 of this Agreement"	
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	"...cross-border pursuit, maritime and river and air assets may be engaged by one Party in the territory of the other Party"	
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"In cross-border missions, officers are subject to the same air, sea or river transport requirements as Party officers in the territory from which the mission is continued"	as above
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.11 Agreement n. 11 – Belgium – France - Germany - Luxembourg

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.	center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative, agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common centre for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common centre for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Scope of the agreement	Both Conscious of the need to deal with cross-border crime and illegal immigration, to guarantee public security and order by preventing cross-border threats and disturbances and determined to lead an effective fight against crime in particular areas trafficking in human beings, drugs, illegal immigration channels and damage to property;	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common centre for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Crime areas covered	Conscious of the need to deal with cross-border crime and illegal immigration, to guarantee public security and order by preventing cross-border threats and disturbances and determined to lead an effective fight against crime in particular areas trafficking in human beings, drugs,	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common centre for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		illegal immigration channels and damage to property;	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Customs, National Specialised Agencies	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common centre for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Date	Date signed: 24/10/2008	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	1. To facilitate the coordination of missions in the common border area as well as the exchange of information, the authorities represented in the common center cooperate directly in the areas of threats to public security and order, preventive control and repressive action against cross-border crime, either on a bilateral basis or on a multilateral basis when this crime affects the interests of more than two Contracting Parties.	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area. Art. 3

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		2. Subject to the competence of the national central bodies, the common center is, for the exchange of information having a link with the border area, at the disposal of all the units and services in charge of the missions of police and customs of the national territory of each Contracting Party. This also applies to cases unrelated to the border area insofar as international agreements, community law or national provisions allow. The national central bodies of the Contracting Parties are associated with these exchanges of information in accordance with their respective national provisions.	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg takes, for the common center, measures which are specific: 1.to prevent any unauthorized person from accessing the facilities used for the processing of personal data (control at the entry of facilities);	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area. Art. 5.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		2. to prevent data carriers from being read, copied, modified or exported by an unauthorized person (data carrier control); 3. to prevent unauthorized entry into the file and any unauthorized reading, modification or deletion of integrated personal data (integration control); 4. to prevent automated data processing systems from being used by unauthorized persons using data transmission facilities (monitoring of use); 5. to ensure that authorized persons can only access data falling within their competence (limited access control); 6. to ensure that it can be checked and ascertained to which authorities personal data may be transmitted, by data transmission facilities (transmission control); 7. to ensure that it can be verified and ascertained a posteriori which personal data have been entered and deleted in the automated data processing systems and how they were processed, when and by whom (control introduction and treatment); 8. to ensure that data entered for different purposes can be processed separately (purpose control); 9. to prevent unauthorized reading, copying, modification or deletion of the data during the transmission of personal data as well as during the transport of data carriers (transport control); 10. to ensure that personal data are protected against any destruction or accidental loss (availability check).	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Treaty on European Union (amended by the Treaty of Nice dated February 26, 2001) Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the establishment and operation of a common center for police and customs cooperation in the common border area.
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.12 Agreement n. 12 - Belgium - France - Luxembourg – Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Crime areas covered	in particular illegal Migration, trafficking in human beings, drug -related crimes, smuggling and property crimes	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Joint centre for Police and customs cooperation, police (federal and specific jurisdictions at the borders), customs officers	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Date	24. October 2008	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information exchange necessary to investigate and prevent offences and infractions.	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information supporting surveillance and hot pursuit activities, information on threats and risks	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the specific reason it was requested, only specific authorities have a right to access the information, secure destruction of the no longer needed data occurs at the latest after three years,	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Bilateral agreements between the different Contracting Parties	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, Naples II agreement, Agreement on personal data from the 28th October 1981 and protocol from 8. November 2001, and recommendation of the Council of Ministers from the 17 September 1987	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Periodical assessment of the risk and threats based on information gathered in the centre	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Joint Centre	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.13 Agreement n. 13 - Belgium - Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000	Federale overheidsdienst buitenlandse zaken, buitenlandse handel en ontwikkelingssamenwerking. 2000. Wet houdende instemming met de Overeenkomst tussen de Regering van het Koninkrijk België en de Regering van de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland inzake de samenwerking van de politiediensten en de douaneadministraties in de grensgebieden, gedaan te Brussel op 27 maart 2000. https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article_body.pl?language=nl&caller=summary&pub_date=03-03-05&numac=2002015140
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Crime areas covered	Public order, crime, specifically organised crime, illegal migration and human trafficking	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police authorities, the Bundesgrenzschutz and custom authorities	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Geographical scope	Border areas: Eupen, Verviers, Liège and Tongeren on the Belgian side and the police district Trier, the city of Aachen, the canton Aachen, Düren, Euskirchen and Heinsberg on the German side	Article 1, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Date	27th of March 2000 (date signed)	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Strive for improved cross-border communication	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Type of information to be exchanged	General information, information about strategies and tactics, information about projects and additional training, information about technical innovations and equipment,	Article 2, 7, 14, 15 and 17, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		information that is important for the border areas	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	NA	Article 14, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Police authorities, the Bundesgrenzschutz and custom authority	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Article 126-130 of the Schengen implementation agreement apply for data protection and personal information	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	This agreement does not affect agreements made in the previous agreement between Belgium and Germany from 1956 and the agreement between Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on cooperation on customs	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Reference to other EU instruments	This agreement does not affect agreements made in the Schengen implementation agreement	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2001

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Promoting cooperation to prevent threats to the public order	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Promote cooperation to prevent and fight against crime	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Relevant crime area	Crime in general, but also in particular illegal migration, organised crime and human trafficking	Article 2, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2001
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, capacity building, operational activities, joint centre	Article 4, 7 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Stakeholders involved	Police authorities, central police, Landeskriminalamt and the bundesgrenzschutzamt	Article 3 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Information exchange through operational points ("invalspunten", translation is unclear), a joint	Article 3, 4 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		commission can be established on the border around Aachen-Sud to encourage cooperation and in particular to prevent illegal migration	government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Officers can be sent to the other country for joint operations, but they will only act as advisors and informers and will not implement decisions	Article 5 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Officers can wear their national uniform and weapons as allowed in their home country	Article 16 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Article 126-130 of the Schengen implementation agreement apply for data protection and personal information	Article 2 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	This agreement does not affect agreements made in the previous agreement between Belgium and Germany from 1956 and the agreement between Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on cooperation on customs	Article 2 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2001
	Reference to other EU instruments	This agreement does not affect agreements made in the Schengen implementation agreement	Article 2 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2002
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit as defined in Article 41 of the Schengen implementation agreement	Article 10, Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police and customs authorities	Article 10 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police and customs authorities	Article 10 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers have to follow local traffic rules Officers can use tools, but only if they are in line with the laws of the other country in which the hot pursuit happens	Article 11, 12 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		If there is any damage, the parties can refer to Article 43 of the Schengen Implementation Agreement	Article 9, 10 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Police officers have to inform the other country through the operational centre at the border or the joint commission as well as the national central organisations	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border surveillance as determined in Article 40 of the Schengen implementation agreement	Article 9 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	National public prosecutor or the public prosecutor of European, Verviers, Liege or Tongeren in Belgium as well as the Leitender Oberstaatsanwalt of Trier and Aachen, as well as the operational point in Eupen and the Landeskriminalamt of Rijnland-Palts in Mainz or Nordrijn-Westfalen in Dusseldorf	Article 9 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers can use tools, but only if they are in line with the laws of the other country in which the observation happens The authorisation will be for observation in the entire country	Article 11 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	National public prosecutor or the public prosecutor of Euopen, Verviers, Liege or Tongeren in Belgium as well as the Leitender Oberstaatsanwalt of Trier and Aachen In addition, if they are involved, the operational point in Eupen and the Landeskriminalamt of Rijnland-Palts in Mainz or Nrodrijn-Westfalen in Dusseldorf, must be asked for permission	Article 9 Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels on the 27th of March 2000

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.14 Agreement n. 14 - BENELUX agreement (Belgium - Netherlands - Luxembourg)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (<i>Verdrag tussen het Koninkrijk België, het Groothertogdom Luxemburg en het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden inzake politiesamenwerking</i>)	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative, international treaty	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both Art. 2 "The purpose of this Treaty is to intensify political cooperation in the territories of the Contracting Parties in the framework of: a. prevention, investigation and detection of criminal offenses b. the maintenance of public order and safety. This goal also includes the protection and guidance of persons and goods"	Art. 2, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Crime areas covered	Cross crime areas. There is no specification of which crimes are covered.	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police (Annex 1) Competent authorities (Annex 2) National specialised units (Annex 3) Focus group data: Customs are not included – they are not considered a law enforcement authority. Articles related to transfers may include other authorities as migration officers.	Annex 1-3, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus group BENELUX
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS Focus group: It works mainly in border regions, there is where the treaty is active.	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus group BENELUX
	Date	23rd of June 2018	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Art 4 " The competent services may, upon request, provide each other with personal data and information for the purpose of the prevention,	Art. 2 Objective treaty Art. 4 Objective exchange Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		investigation or detection of criminal offenses or the maintenance of public order and security. (2) The competent services may spontaneously, without prior request, provide each other with personal data and information in cases where there are factual reasons to believe that such personal data or information may be useful in the prevention, investigation or detection of criminal offenses or for enforcement. of public order and security. (3) The competent services may, to the extent that the national law of the requested Contracting Party does not expressly oppose this, upon request provide each other with personal data and information for the performance of their legal tasks by taking administrative measures by public authorities authorized to so to prevent criminal offenses and to maintain public order and security. (4) The provision of personal data or information may be refused in the cases provided for in Article 10 of the Swedish Framework Decision. (5) The competent services do not request and provide more personal data and information than is necessary and proportionate for the purpose of the request and provision. A request or provision can concern one or more individual persons or objects." Focus group data: Aim: to achieve that all country has direct access to police data. They want to make sure that each police officer from each country can see what police officers from that country can see.	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Treaty consistently speaks of "Personal data and information", See above Art. 13 Reference data for automated comparison of license plate data	Art. 4-17 on exchange of personal data and information Annex 5 and 6 on databases Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Art 14 Police databases of treaty countries Annex 5 "From the following databases, the competent services may provide personal data and other information to competent services of another Contracting Party under Article 4 of this Convention: For the Kingdom of Belgium: The databases directly available or directly accessible to the Belgian police services. Directly available includes: the databases that the police services themselves already have. Directly accessible is understood to mean: the databases held by other public or private authorities, services or persons and to which the Belgian police services have access by law. For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: The databases of the Grand Ducal Police in accordance with national law. For the Kingdom of the Netherlands: -De Basisvoorziening Handhaving (BVH); -De Basisvoorziening Informatie (BVI) Annex 6 "The following databases are eligible for direct search under Article 14 of this Convention or direct consultation under Articles 15 or 16 of this Convention: For the Kingdom of Belgium: 1 For direct hit / no hit query under Article 14 of this Convention: -de Algemene Nationale Gegevensbank / The General National Database (ANG) - the basic databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- the special databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act 2 For direct consultation under Article 15 of this Convention: -de Algemene Nationale Gegevensbank / The General National Database (ANG) - the basic databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act - the special databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act 3 For direct consultation under Article 16 of this Convention: -de Algemene Nationale Gegevensbank / The General National Database (ANG) - the basic databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act - the special databases referred to in Article 44/2, second paragraph, 2 ° of the Police Officer Act -The National Register of the Federal Public Service of the Interior -The database of registered vehicles of the Federal Public Service Mobility -The databases with driving license data of the Federal Public Service Mobility and the Federal Public Service Justice -The Detention Information System of the Federal Public Service Justice -The Crossroads Bank for Enterprises of the Federal Public Service Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: 1 For direct hit / no hit query under Article 14 of this Convention: -The databases of the Grand Ducal Police in accordance with national law. 2 For direct consultation under Article 15 of this Convention:	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		–No such consultation is foreseen at this time. 3 For direct consultation under Article 16 of this Convention: –The police currently have no access to data from their vehicles. For the Kingdom of the Netherlands: 1 For direct hit / no hit query under Article 14 of this Convention: –De Basisvoorziening Handhaving (BVH) –De Basisvoorziening Informatie (BVI) –Summ-it –De Verwijzingsindex Recherche Onderzoeken en Subjecten (VROS) 2 For direct consultation under Article 15 of this Convention: –De Basisvoorziening Handhaving (BVH) –De Basisvoorziening Informatie (BVI) 3 For direct consultation under Article 16 of this Convention: –De Basisvoorziening Informatie (BVI) –De Basisvoorziening Handhaving (BVH)	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Art. 6 " The exchange of personal data and information referred to in Article 4 of this Convention shall take place through the national contact points of the competent services. (2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the exchange of personal data and information between units in the border area may take place through regional contact points designated by the competent services or through a common police center as referred to in Article 30 of this Convention." Art. 12	Art. 5 Data bases (which refers to Annex 5 and 6), Art. 6 Channels for exchange, Art. 12 Means of information exchange of Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus group BENELUX

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		" The request for the provision and provision of personal data and information is made in writing or electronically. (2) In the event of a situation referred to in Article 6, paragraph 4 of this Convention, the request and provision of the personal data and information may be made orally. In that case, the provision will be confirmed in accordance with the first paragraph within 24 hours after the oral exchange. (3) The competent services shall agree in writing on the technical means by which the electronic data channel for the exchange of information is to be secured, and which correspond at least to the requirements set out in Directive (EU) 2016/680, or, where applicable, the General Data Protection Regulation , and the respective laws of implementation and other provisions implementing these instruments in the domestic law of the transmitting and receiving Contracting Parties." Focus group data: The communication generally goes through the radio communication system. In general, it works well. It is sometimes possible to lose the radio connection, but for the first stage - to inform the other country that you are approaching the border - works well.	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	-National contact points of the competent services - Regular channel -Regional contact points designated by the competent services - For exchange of personal data and information between units in the border area -Common police centres (Art. 30) - For exchange of personal data and information between units in the border area -Liaison officers	Art. 6 (Channels for Exchange) Art. 16 (during joint patrols/common controls) Art. 27 (Liaison officers) Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		-Police officers participating in joint patrols or common controls (Art. 16) Art. 6 "(3) The Contracting Parties shall notify each other in writing of the names and contact details of the contact points referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall notify each other without delay of any changes thereto." (5) The competent services may also exchange personal data and information through liaison officers as referred to in Article 27, paragraph 1, of this Convention."	
	Timing for exchanging information	No timing aspect specified.	
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Art. 12 "(4) The personal data and information shall be provided in one of the official languages of the providing Contracting Party or in English."	Art. 12 Means of information exchange, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Not thematically. Some further requirements have to be met if not through the regular sharing channel: Art 6. (4) The direct exchange of personal data and information, without using the channels referred to in the first and second paragraphs, is only permitted if: a. the transmitting and receiving unit are both located in the border area, the exchange of data takes place within the territorial jurisdiction of both the transmitting and the receiving unit, and the personal data and information exchanged pertain to a threat to public order and security, or a criminal offense situated in the border area, or	Art. 6, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		b. the exchange via the channels referred to in the first and second paragraphs would give rise to a delay that jeopardizes the execution of the urgent assignments of one of the services concerned, or c. the authorities competent pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 have given their prior consent thereto, or d. the officials concerned participate in a cross-border operation based on Title 3 of this Convention. Officials who directly exchange personal data or information on the basis of this paragraph shall immediately inform their competent authorities under paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof.	
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Art. 7 " Personal data shall be processed under this Convention solely for the purpose of the prevention, investigation and detection of criminal offenses or the maintenance of public order and security. (2) The provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/680 or, where applicable, of the General Data Protection Regulation, and the respective implementing laws and other provisions implementing these instruments in the national law of the Contracting Parties, shall apply to the Title intended processing of personal data. (3) The receiving competent service shall inform the providing competent service at its request as soon as possible about the processing of the personal data provided and the result thereof. Art. 12	Art. 7 Protection of personal data Art. 12 Means of information exchange# Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		"(3) The competent services shall agree in writing on the technical means by which the electronic data channel for the exchange of information is to be secured, and which correspond at least to the requirements set out in Directive (EU) 2016/680, or, where applicable, the General Data Protection Regulation , and the respective laws of implementation and other provisions implementing these instruments in the domestic law of the transmitting and receiving Contracting Parties."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	N/A	
	Reference to other EU instruments	Decision 2013/488/EU (regarding security rules for protecting EU classified information) -Directive 2016/680 (regarding processing of personal data) Focus group data: EU landscape not too complicated, they use a lot of their instruments that are explicitly included in the Benelux treaty. - The EU basis was a very solid one to go further, e.g. for the personal protection of data. The Schengen implementation however can sometimes create more misunderstandings. - Keep in mind that they need to be as coherent as possible with all the neighbour countries.	Art. 29 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus group BENELUX
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	No requirement Art. 29 (not specific to information sharing, but rather as another possible form of cooperation) "The Contracting Parties may develop joint mechanisms to analyse and evaluate crime phenomena, perhaps other threats to public order and security."	Art. 29 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Art. 2 "The purpose of this Treaty is to intensify political cooperation in the territories of the Contracting Parties in the framework of: a. prevention, investigation and detection of criminal offenses b. the maintenance of public order and safety. This goal also includes the protection and guidance of persons and goods"	Art. 2 Art. 18 - 26 Cross-border operational action Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Specific public order needs covered	Not specified.	
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	-Assistance in the form of personnel and equipment -Acting on own initiative -Joint patrols and joint operations -Cross-border pursuit -Cross-border surveillance -Cross-border investigation -Carrying out cross-border investigations -Cross-border transport and accompaniment of persons and goods -Performance on international trains and ships Art. 37 The officer of the sending State, in acting under Articles 18 and 20 of this Convention, in addition to the provisions of Article 36, is empowered, in order to maintain public order and security: a. to ensure immediate security or close protection of persons; b. to supervise a public place with the intention of gathering information and locating persons, animals, vehicles or objects that threaten or may threaten public order and security;	Art. 18 Assistance in the form of personnel and equipment Art. 19 Acting on own initiative Art. 20 Joint patrols and joint operations Art. 21 Cross-border pursuit Art. 22 Cross-border surveillance Art. 23 Cross-border investigation Art. 24 Carrying out cross-border investigations Art. 25 Cross-border transport and accompaniment of persons and goods Art. 26 Action on international trains and ships Art. 37 Powers to maintain public order and security Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		c. to control or deny access to a public or publicly accessible place; d. to issue orders to road users; e. searching a public or public place to locate persons, animals, vehicles or objects that threaten or may threaten public order and security; f. perform identity checks; g. to supervise and continuously supervise a group of persons, and, if necessary, to hold the group or members thereof accountable for their behaviour and to point out their responsibility and liability for the possible consequences of such behaviour.	
	Stakeholders involved	-Competent service (competent service means the public authority charged with the police function in accordance with national law, as defined in subparagraph (c) of this Article, and designated by a Contracting Party in Annex 1 for the implementation of this Convention;) ----National contact points ----Officials (the member of staff of a competent authority appointed in accordance with national law to carry out police duties) -Competent authority (the administrative or judicial authority, listed in Annex 2, which exercises authority over the competent services in accordance with national law)	Art. 18 - 26 Cross-border operational action Art. 1 Definitions Annex 1 Annex 2 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Main features of the cooperation activity	-Assistance in the form of personnel and equipment -Acting on own initiative 19 If the urgency of the situation makes it necessary to act in the territory of another Contracting Party, the officials of the sending State may commence such action in the frontier area without prior request. -Joint patrols and joint operations	Art. 18 - 26 Cross-border operational action Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		-Cross-border pursuit -Cross-border surveillance Officials of a Contracting Party who are observing a person in their own country may continue the surveillance in the territory of another Contracting Party, if the latter Contracting Party has given its consent on the basis of a pre-submitted reasoned request for mutual assistance, and if the observation: a) is carried out in the context of a criminal investigation and involves a person of whom there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he is involved in the commission of an offense that may give rise to surrender or of a person in relation to who is seriously suspected of contributing to the criminal investigation against the first-mentioned person, or b) Relates to a person who has avoided a custodial sentence imposed for committing an offense that could give rise to surrender, or a person that could lead to the discovery of the first-mentioned person. -Cross-border investigation 23 If deemed necessary by the sending State in the context of the investigation of criminal offenses, officials of the sending State may carry out investigative activities in the territory of another Contracting Party. This only concerns investigative acts that the competent officials of the Host State can carry out in accordance with the applicable national law without further instructions or permission from judicial authorities. -Carrying out cross-border investigations	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		-Cross-border transport and accompaniment of persons and goods 25 The officials of a Contracting Party may commence or continue their assignments relating to the transport and escorting of persons or goods in the territory of another Contracting Party, subject to the prior approval of the competent authority or agency of the Host State. If the competent authority or department of the Host State does not authorize the transport and escort of persons or goods, the competent department of the Host State shall carry out this task itself, unless it has reasonable grounds to decide otherwise. -Action on international trains and ships 26 For the exercise of assignments performed by officials of a Contracting Party on the basis of their domestic law on the routes of international trains or ships located within its territory, they shall be permitted to embark in the territory of another Contracting Party or after the termination of the assignment, subject to the condition that the border crossing is reported to the competent service of the host State at the latest when the border is crossed.	
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Art. 20 (2A) mixed patrol or joint control may be carried out by land, including railways, seaways, waterways and airspace, depending on the purpose of the joint operation. (3) The competent services of the Contracting Parties responsible for conducting mixed patrols and joint controls shall make practical arrangements on how to carry them out.	Art. 20, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Art. 39 During a cross-border operation or presence, the officers of the Sending State may transport and carry the weapons and ammunition	Art. 39, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		belonging to their equipment in the Sending State, provided that they are permitted to be transported and carried by the officials of the Host State. (2) By way of derogation from the first paragraph, it is permitted to transport or carry weapons and ammunition other than those referred to there if, due to the circumstances of the cross-border operation or the cross-border presence, these cannot reasonably be safely deposited and secured on the territory of the sending state. (3) Weapons and ammunition other than those referred to in paragraph 1 may also be transported or carried with prior permission from the competent authority of the Host State as designated in an implementing agreement. (4) The Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the nature of authorized weapons and ammunition and of the conditions under which they may be transported, carried and used.	Art. 7, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection	Art. 7 Personal data shall be processed under this Convention solely for the purpose of the prevention, investigation and detection of criminal offenses or the maintenance of public order and security. (2) The provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/680 or, where applicable, of the General Data Protection Regulation, and the respective implementing laws and other provisions implementing these instruments in the national law of the Contracting Parties, shall apply to the Title intended processing of personal data.	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		(3) The receiving competent service shall inform the providing competent service at its request as soon as possible about the processing of the personal data provided and the result thereof.	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	In these articles (18 - 26), no international agreements are mentioned. At the start of the Treaty, the following agreements are acknowledged: -Benelux treaty (revised 2008) -Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union -Schengen treaty -Prum treaty	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Reference to other EU instruments	None mentioned in these articles, but at the start, these are mentioned as relevant for the Treaty as a whole: -Council Decision 2003/170/JHA -Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA -Council Decision 2008/616/JHA -Council Decision 617/JHA -Directive 2014/41/EU -Regulation 2016/679 -Directive 2016/680 Focus group data: EU landscape not too complicated, they use a lot of their instruments that are explicitly included in the Benelux treaty. - The EU basis was a very solid one to go further, e.g. for the personal protection of data. The Schengen implementation however can sometimes create more misunderstandings. - Keep in mind that they need to be as coherent as possible with all the neighbour countries.	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus group BENELUX
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	No requirement Art. 29 (not specific to information sharing, but rather as another possible form of cooperation) "The Contracting Parties may develop joint mechanisms to analyse and evaluate crime	Art. 29, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		phenomena, perhaps other threats to public order and security."	
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	The Treaty does not distinguish in its which types of crime are within scope (meaning all crime is in scope). Neither terrorism nor organised crime are mentioned throughout the whole text of the Treaty, though the Treaty acknowledges and builds on other agreements that touch on these specific topics, such as the Prum agreement.	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Focus group data: EU landscape not too complicated, they use a lot of their instruments that are explicitly included in the Benelux treaty. - The EU basis was a very solid one to go further, e.g. for the personal protection of data. The Schengen implementation however can sometimes create more misunderstandings. - Keep in mind that they need to be as coherent as possible with all the neighbour countries.	Focus group BENELUX
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Not covered in the Treaty	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Art. 21 Officials of a Contracting Party pursuing a person in their own country may continue the pursuit across the border into the territory of another Contracting Party without any consent of the latter Contracting Party without any limitation expressed in distance or time, when the recommended services of the host state, due to the urgent nature of the action, cannot be warned in advance or cannot be on site in time to take over the pursuit.	Art. 21 (Cross-border pursuit), Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	LEAs (Officials, Competent Authorities and Competent Services)	Art. 21 (4), Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	LEAs (Officials, Competent Authorities and Competent Services). Special units.	Art. 21 (4) Art. 51 (Cross-border pursuit > special units) Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Art. 21 2 The right of pursuit may only be exercised under the following conditions: a) the pursuing officers shall, at the latest when crossing the border, contact the competent	Art. 21 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		services of the host State; the pursuit is discontinued as soon as the Host State so instructs, or when the continuation of the pursuit results in concrete danger to the health or life of the people being pursued or of third parties and the danger is manifestly disproportionate to the danger to be prevented ; b) pursuing officers are bound by the provisions of this Article and the law of the Host State; they follow the instructions of the competent services of the Host State; c) The competent authorities and services of the Contracting Party from which the pursuing officers originate shall cooperate upon request in further investigations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the action has taken place, including legal proceedings; d) the transboundary pursuit may be conducted over land, sea or waterways, or in airspace; e. entering houses and entering places that are not accessible to the public are not permitted. 3 A person who is detained after a provisional pursuit as referred to in paragraph 1 and who is suspected of an offense liable to give rise to surrender has escaped from custodial sentence or detention, regardless of his nationality, by the provisional Host State services and authorities may be held up for questioning. The relevant effective rules of national law are of service application. This person shall be released no later than six hours after the commencement of such detention, excluding midnight and nine hours, unless the competent authority of the host State	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		has previously received a European arrest warrant.	
		4 The competent authorities and services of the Contracting Parties shall, by means of implementing arrangements, establish further guidelines on how to conduct cross-border hot pursuits in their territory.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	None, though the contact point at the Competent Services of the Host State needs to be informed - at the latest when the border is crossed Hot pursuit: - The treaty does not say that you need to ask for permission, but you need to inform the other country before crossing the border, and the host country can always stop you. - De facto there is need of a permission, but the text does not say so.	Art. 21(2a), Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation Focus Group BENELUX
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Art. 22 1 Officials of a Contracting Party who are observing a person in their own country may continue the surveillance in the territory of another Contracting Party, if the latter Contracting Party has given its consent on the basis of a previously substantiated request for mutual assistance	Art. 22. Cross-border surveillance Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	LEAs (Officials)	Art. 22 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	LEAs (Officials, Competent Authorities and Competent Services). Special units.	Art. 22 Art. 57(3) Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	On top of threshold and authorisation requirements: Art. 22 6 Officials of a Contracting Party may initiate an surveillance of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 in the territory of another Contracting Party if the surveillance is expected to take place mainly in the territory of the first-	Art. 22 Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		mentioned Contracting Party, and if the host State has given its consent on the basis of a pre-submitted mutual assistance request. The authorization may be granted under special conditions and shall in any case specify the maximum number of hours that the surveillance may cover in the territory of the Host State. 7 The observation referred to in the first to sixth paragraphs may only be carried out under the following conditions: Except in the cases referred to in the fourth paragraph, the officers of the sending State are provided with proof during the cross-border surveillance that the permission has been granted; b) The competent authorities and services of the Sending State shall cooperate, upon request, in further investigations of the Host State, including legal proceedings; c. entering homes and entering places that are not accessible to the public are not permitted. 8 The transboundary observation may be carried out over land, sea or waterways, or in airspace. 9 The officers of the sending State may use technical aids during the cross-border surveillance, subject to the approval of the Host State.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Consent from the other MS on the basis of a previously substantiated request for mutual assistance Art. 22 (2) Permission may be granted under special conditions. The conduct of the surveillance is	Art. 22, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		transferred to the officials of the Contracting Party in whose territory the surveillance is taking place, if requested. (3) The request for mutual assistance as referred to in the first paragraph is addressed to the competent authority that decides on the request, or to the contact point of the competent service that must forward the request. Each Contracting Party shall designate this competent authority or contact point and communicate it / this to the other Contracting Parties. 4 When, due to the particular urgency of the action, the prior consent of the other Contracting Party cannot be sought, the officers may continue the surveillance in the territory of the latter Contracting Party, subject to the domestic law of the Host State and under the following conditions: a) the host State authority or contact point referred to in paragraph 3 shall be notified of the crossing of the border as soon as possible during the surveillance, and b. a request for mutual assistance as referred to in the first paragraph, which also states the reasons why the border crossing was carried out without prior permission, must be submitted as soon as possible. 5 The surveillance referred to in paragraph 4 shall be discontinued as soon as the Host State, upon receipt of the notification referred to in point (a) or the request referred to in point (b), so requests, or if the consent has not been given five hours after the border crossing.	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Art. 22 ...If the observation: a) is carried out in the context of a criminal investigation and involves a person of whom there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he is involved in the commission of an offense that may give rise to surrender or of a person in relation to who is seriously suspected of contributing to the criminal investigation against the first-mentioned person, or b) Relates to a person who has avoided a custodial sentence imposed for committing an offense that could give rise to surrender, or a person that could lead to the discovery of the first-mentioned person.	Art. 22, Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool? What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.15 Agreement n. 15 - Bulgaria - Greece

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	Government of EL and BG	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Crime areas covered	Not exclusively but mainly, illegal migration, drug and vehicle smuggling.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, custom authorities, Migration Directorate (BG) and Border Police (BG), Joint committee established in the Agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Date		
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information exchange necessary to investigate and prevent offences and infractions.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information aiding to fight and prevent crimes, concerning customs exercise and migration legislation and regulations infractions and offences	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Contact Centre located on the Greek side of the border who will display agents to carry out task, transmit information to the relevant national authorities or analyse the gathered information.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Greek, Bulgarian and English	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Written or fax request which needs to be approved by the Joint Committee, emergency requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form within 24 hrs.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data is only allowed to be used for the purpose it was requested and needs to be securely destroyed afterwards. Any data transmission and use needs to be in compliance with the national laws of BG and EL.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information Sharing, Operational Activities, Surveillance, Assistance in controlled deliveries.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Stakeholders involved	Police, Customs, Joint Committee	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area	illegal migration, human trafficking, forgery of IDs and Travel documents, activities related to trafficking and smuggling, drug- related crimes, counterfeit products and cigarette smuggling, crimes against motor vehicles, violations regarding national legislation in particular regarding migration.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information Sharing, Operational Activities, Surveillance, Assistance in controlled deliveries.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Stakeholders involved	Police, Customs, Joint Committee	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.16 Agreement n. 16 - Bulgaria - Greece - Romania

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Non-legislative	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Crime areas covered	organised crime, transborder crime, acts of terrorism, drug-related crimes, illegal arms trade, financial crimes, smuggling, criminal activities related to migration, sexual exploitation of women and minors or children, counterfeiting and forgery of currency and documents, counterfeit branded items (food and goods), serious crime against human life and property, including intellectual property, ecological crimes, high-tech crime (including computer crimes, hijacking, kidnapping and trafficking in human beings, organ trade, maritime crime, theft and trafficking in vehicles, extortion, corruption	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement		
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	Date	10. March 2000	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on new types of crime, methods and forms of its prevention, suppression, investigation and detection, exchange on new types of transborder crimes, suspicious economic transactions, forensic technology, methods used for transportation, concealment and distribution of drugs, new types of drugs, statistical data, national legislation and changes in it,	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Education and training, joint operations, research, development of communication systems	Protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation in combatting crime and especially trans-border crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items-	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.17 Agreement n. 17 – Bulgaria - Greece - Turkey

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
	Crime areas covered	Cross-border crime "a crime shall be defined as cross-border in nature if: a) it is committed in more than one State; b) it is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State; c) it is committed in one State but involves an organised criminal group that engages in criminal activity in more than one State; or d) it is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another state"	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation. Chap 1, Art 1.
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, National Specialised Agencies	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
	Geographical scope	Agreement involving EU MS and non-EU countries	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
	Date	Date signed: 25/05/2015	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	"Exchange of information provided for in Paragraph 1 shall refer mainly to the following issues: a) Illegal migration, smuggling of migrants/trafficking in human beings, and illegal activities related to them, b) Crimes and violations related to forgery of travel documents, IDs, visas and residence permits, including samples of documents used for carrying out illegal activities, c) Crimes and violations related to illegal trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances, chemical precursors, as well as in firearms, ammunitions, explosives, dual-use goods, biological and chemical weapons, toxic, nuclear and radioactive materials, d) Crimes and violations related to smuggling of counterfeit money, fuel, cigarettes, piracy and counterfeit products, art works, objects of cultural value, species listed by CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora signed at Washington. D.C., on 3 March 1973, amended at Bonn, on 22 June 1979), and any other	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation. Chap 3, Art 5.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		crimes and violations against customs and excise regulations, e) Crimes and violations related to motor vehicles, f) Emergency situations or rise of situations that may affect the successful performing of border control at the common borders of the states of the Contracting Parties, g) Persons who have been refused entry into the territories of the states of the Contracting Parties, h) Violations or attempts for violation of the national legislation of one of the Contracting Parties at crossing its state border, i) Offences during the carriage of goods, placed under the common transit procedure."	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	"Exchange of information between the competent national authorities of the Contracting Parties shall be performed through the Centre in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Rule of Procedure on the Organisation and Functioning of the Centre"	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation. Chap 3, Art 6.
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"1. The provided data shall not be used for purposes different from those for which the data were initially provided for without the consent of the providing authority. 2. The provided data shall be destroyed, and respectively - corrected, if: a) The data prove to be inaccurate, or b) The providing competent authority announces that the data were collected or provided for contrary to the law, or c) The data are no longer necessary for the task they have been provided for unless there is an explicit consent of the providing authority to use the data provided for other purposes as well. 3. Upon request by the providing competent authority the receiving competent authority shall inform about the use of the data" "6. In case of unauthorised access or dissemination of the provided data, the competent authority of the receiving Contracting Party shall inform immediately the providing authority of the circumstances relevant to the unauthorised access or dissemination, as well as of the measures taken to avoid such accidents in the future. 7. Both the providing and the receiving authority shall be obliged to keep records on providing, receiving, correcting or destroying the data.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on establishment and functioning of a common contact centre for police and customs cooperation. Chap 3, Art 10.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		8. Upon providing the data, the providing competent authority shall inform, in compliance with its national legislation, of the period in which the provided data should be destroyed and of any limitations in respect of their use, deletion or destruction, including possible limitations of access, general or specific. When the necessity of such limitations is established after the transmission of the data, the Contracting Parties shall inform each other at a later stage. 9. Upon written request the person whose data shall be or have been provided shall receive information about the data provided and the purpose for which they shall be used, provided that this is permitted by the national legislation of the Contracting Parties. If the person concerned submits a request for accessing, correcting or destroying the respective data, the receiving authority shall take its decision in compliance with the statement of the providing authority, in which case such statement should be pursuant to the applicable national legislation. 10. The competent authority that has received a request for provision of information from a citizen of another Contracting Party shall be obliged to inform immediately the competent authority of the other Contracting Party before providing such information. 11. Data could not be provided to a third party, including other centres for police and customs cooperation,	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		except with the prior written; consent of the providing Contracting Party. 12. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse the provision of data in case their provision can threaten national security or public order, or national legislation; and for the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Bulgaria — Acquis Communautaire as well. 13. The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures in compliance with their national legislation to avoid damages to third parties resulting from provision, receipt or usage of data, as well as to eliminate the preconditions which have led to possible unfavourable aftermath. 14. In case of disrespect of the provisions of this Article by the receiving Contracting Party, the providing Contracting Party may request deletion or destruction of the provided data."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.18 Agreement n. 18 – Bulgaria - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Crime areas covered	terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs, trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children, organ trade, illegal arms trade, smuggling of cultural artefacts, forgery of documents and counterfeit currency, smuggling of motor vehicles, money laundering and other economic crimes, corruption, cyber crime	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	federal and regional police, customs, interior ministry (BG), national centre for fighting against terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Date	26.January.2018	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and Investigation of SCOs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	identification of drivers and owners of vehicles on land, water and in the air, requests regarding driving and boating licences, residency and living information, information on telecommunication providers, identification of people, information on the origins of goods (for example: weapons, motorised and water vehicles), planning and coordination of warrants, as well as pursuing them, transmission and comparison of evidence at a crime scene including photographs, finger and hand prints, signal data and DNA profiles in compliance with international law, information from police and customs investigations	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fax or email	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Relevant law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need replied to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English, unless otherwise specified	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Agreement from the 28.January.1981 on the processing of personal data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	regular development and exchange of threat assessments and risk analysis	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Joint working groups	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and Investigations of SCOs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Relevant crime area	Not specified	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	information sharing, joint operations, joint working groups, training, technical support	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Warrants, identification of missing people, working groups can be established and officers of the other party can have a consulting and supporting role, security of air traffic	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requested party takes over the controlled delivery as soon as the border into their territory is crossed or at another agreed point, officers of the requesting party may continue to observe the	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		process but are under orders from the requested party	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Upon request the Surveillance will be undertaken by officers of the requested party, regular written updates	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the requested party	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	well-founded reasons that Surveillance is the only option to solve a crime or gather necessary intelligence to solve a crime	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigation	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	protection of witnesses and victims and people whose life is threatened or seriously endangered	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.19 Agreement n. 19 - Croatia - Greece

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Crime areas covered	Especially illicit drug trafficking and international terrorism, forgery and counterfeiting of documents, illicit arms trade, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, trafficking of cultural artefacts, counterfeit currency	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Date	19-nov-99	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Exchange of forensic and investigation methods, , prevention of organised crime, on new methods used in the production and trafficking of drugs	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular meetings to determine urgent and special measures to address the threats and risks in the crimes covered under this agreement	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Sports Events	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint training	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime.
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.20 Agreement n. 20 - Croatia - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Date	26-feb-03	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Exchange information to maintain public order and to prevent and investigate crimes	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	regarding criminal offences committed in the border regions, the relevant suspects and other participants, and information regarding the circumstances and methods of the commitment of criminal offences and action taken; – on wanted persons and objects; – on new forms of crime detected in the border regions; – on imminent security incidents and related activities in the border regions; – on professional-technical affairs important for cooperation pursuant to this Agreement; – on internal legislation and other regulations valid in the Contracting Parties and relevant to the implementation of this Agreement.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Agreed upon per request	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Strasbourg, 28 January, 1981) ,Recommendation No. R 87(15) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the Member States, regulating the protection of personal data in the police sector (Strasbourg, 17 September 1987)	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Major events, natural and man-made disasters	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, sharing of equipment, joint training, consolation and joint operations, joint patrols	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Notification of the other party as soon as possible	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms and weapons are allowed, weapons only to be used for self-defence, equipment to be used within the bounds of the national legislation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.21 Agreement n. 21 - Cyprus - Ireland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art 11.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime.
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art.1.
	Crime areas covered	"illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, organised crime, trafficking in persons, terrorism, and other serious crime"	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 1.
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	"(i) as regards Ireland: the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Health and Children, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Commissioner, An Garda Síochána, the Revenue Commissioners.	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 2.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		(ii) as regards the Republic of Cyprus: the Minister of Justice and Public Order, the Chief of Cyprus Police, the Department of Customs and Excise"	
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime.
	Date	Entered into force: 23/03/2006	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	"The competent authorities of the Parties shall, to the fullest extent possible, co- operate in the exchange of information relevant to the prevention, detection and investigation of the crimes to which this Agreement applies"	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 3.
	Type of information to be exchanged	"information on or relating to persons and organisations suspected of being involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, organised crime, trafficking in persons, terrorism and any other serious crime; information on the commission of or activities preparatory to such crimes; information on the methodology of persons and organisations suspected of being involved in such crimes; information on measures to control the legal trade in narcotic drugs,	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 3.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		psychotropic substances and precursors, and on experience in implementing these measures. "	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	"Information received under this Agreement can only be revealed to authorities of third countries if the consent of the requested authority is obtained in writing."	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 4.
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"The Parties, for the purpose of protecting personal data, undertake to:- (i) apply the principles of the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data done at Strasbourg on the 28th day of January, 1981 and, in doing so, shall take account of Recommendation No. R(87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regulating the use of personal data in the police sector adopted on the 17th day of September, 1987, as they apply to each Party; (ii) keep a register of all personal data received under this Agreement and protect such personal data	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 5.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		against accidental loss or accidental destruction, unauthorised access, alteration, dissemination, destruction or deletion, and (iii) delete or destroy any such data in accordance with the conditions set forth by the forwarding Party, or in the absence of such conditions, as soon as the data is no longer required for the purpose for which it was requested or forwarded. Data received must be deleted or destroyed upon the termination of this Agreement. "	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	This Agreement shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Parties under other international agreements.	Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Co-operation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime, Art. 10.
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.22 Agreement n. 22 - Cyprus - Italy

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Scope of the agreement	Fighting of SOC	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Crime areas covered	Organised crime, drug-related crimes, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, trade in cultural artefacts, illegal arms trade, financial crimes, cybercrimes, sexual exploitation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Ministry of Justice (CY) and Ministry of Interior (IT), police	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Date		
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on new and existing drugs including market trends, production and experience in investigation and prevention of these crimes, terrorist activities, networks and their financing, migration flows and routes, forged documents, smuggling and trafficking networks	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English, unless agreed otherwise	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	National data protection laws	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action –	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
public order & safety/prevention of offences	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action –	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint operations, joint training	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled delivery	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Agreement equals the commitment of both parties to use this tool	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.23 Agreement n. 23 – Cyprus - Slovakia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.	substances as well as other types of crime. Accessed at: http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/arith/2005_3_005.pdf
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministry	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Scope of the agreement	Fight against SOC	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Crime areas covered	Crime, in particular: "a/ international organised crime, b/ terrorism, c/ illicit production, import, export, possession of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors, d/ illicit manufacturing, import, export, trafficking in and possession of arms, ammunition and explosives, chemical, biological, nuclear or other radioactive materials, products and technological procedures of strategic importance, or possible dual use, and illicit trade in military technique, e/ trafficking in human beings and pandering, f/ counterfeiting and alteration of money, securities, means of non-cash payment, official documents, and distribution thereof, g/ unlawful financial operations, legalisation of proceeds derived from crime and other economic crimes,	Article 1, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		h/ crimes against life and lin1b, freedom, human dignity and property, i/ crimes related to illicit trade in national monuments and works of art, cultural, historical and valuable objects, j/ smuggling of persons, illegal crossing of the State border, illegal migration and illegal residence of persons, k/ car thefts and trafficking in them."	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation i:n combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation i:n combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Date	26th of February 2004 (date signed)	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation i:n combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Article 2: "data concerning the persons participating in the commission of crimes, or persons suspected to participate therein; the offenders' connections; the organisation and structure of organised groups; typical methods of individual offenders and groups; facts relating to the time, location and modus operandi; the objects constituting targets of crime; specific circumstances; the laws violated; measures taken to prevent and stop the commission of such crime;"	Article 2, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation i:n combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Information or samples of objects used to commit a crime	
		Information on the methods and new forms of committing crimes	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Data can only be transmitted to parties competent for the fight against organised crime (Article 6)	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Timing for exchanging information	"No information, data, documents or technical equipment delivered may be provided the third party without prior written consent of the originating Contracting Party."	Article 7, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English	Article 9, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Provision and transmission of personal data and information shall be in compliance with the national legislation of the contracting parties. There are additional rules: - Data can only be used for the purpose as stipulated by the originating contracting party - The originating state is responsible for the accuracy - Persons whose personal data is transmitted are entitled to request provision of	Article 6

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		information on the data transmitted and on their use - The originating contracting party shall notify the receiving contracting party of the timeframe of destruction of the data in accordance with its national legislation - "either Contracting Parties shall be obliged to keep records of delivery, receipt and destruction of data" - "either Contracting Parties shall be obliged to effectively protect data against unauthorised handling"	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Co-operation in preventing, detecting and combating organised crime in various forms	Article 2, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Relevant crime area	Crime in general, as well as terrorism and illicit production, import, export and possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Operational cooperation, information sharing, training	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Stakeholders involved	The competent authorities of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order of Cyprus and the Ministry of Interior of Slovakia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	Main features of the cooperation activity	"a/ mutual exchange of data concerning the persons participating in the commission of crimes, or persons suspected to participate therein; the offenders' connections; the organisation and structure of organised groups; typical methods of individual offenders and groups; facts relating to the	Article 2, 3 and 4 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		time, location and modus operandi; the objects constituting targets of crime; specific circumstances; the laws violated; measures taken to prevent and stop the commission of such crime; b/ taking joint measures in compliance with national legislation of the States of the Contracting Parties; c/ co-operation in search for persons suspected of committing crimes, or persons evading criminal liability or service of a sentence; d/ co-operation in search for stolen things and other objects related to crimes, including motor vehicles; e/ co-ordinating co-operation in providing personal, technical and organisational assistance in detecting crimes pursuant to the provisions of the present Agreement and in compliance with national legislation of the States of the Contracting Parties; f/ exchange of information and experience on the methods and new forms of committing crimes; g/ exchange of information on the results of their criminal and criminological research, investigative techniques and application of working methods and equipment in order to improve them; h/ upon request, exchange of information or samples of objects used to commit a crime, or resulting from crime; i/ exchange of experts and organisation of joint training courses focused on specific operational techniques for the detection and documentation of crime; j/ if necessary and in order to prepare co-ordinated measures, organising workshops dealing with specific cases under investigation;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		k/ exchange of analytical and conceptual materials relating to organised crime." Additionally, Article 3 and 4 describe ways in which the countries will cooperate to combat terrorism and the illicit production, import, export and possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These ways overlap with the forms mentioned above, but include some specific additions related to the crime area, such as exchanging information on terrorist groups or mutual provision of samples of narcotic drugs	
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Provision and transmission of personal data and information shall be in compliance with the national legislation of the contracting parties. There are additional rules: - Data can only be used for the purpose as stipulated by the originating contracting party - The originating state is responsible for the accuracy - Persons whose personal data is transmitted are entitled to request provision of information on the data transmitted and on their use - The originating contracting party shall notify the receiving contracting party of the timeframe of destruction of the data in accordance with its national legislation - "either Contracting Parties shall be obliged to keep records of delivery, receipt and destruction of data"	Article 6

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- "either Contracting Parties shall be obliged to effectively protect data against unauthorised handling"	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	In relation to combating crime, the countries will render "mutual assistance in providing protection to a witness, whose or his/her next of kin's life and health or property are, in connection with his/her testimony or submission of evidence, exposed to a threat"	Article 5, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crime, in particular: "a/ international organised crime, b/ terrorism, c/ illicit production, import, export, possession of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors, d/ illicit manufacturing, import, export, trafficking in and possession of arms, ammunition and explosives, chemical,	Article 1, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		biological, nuclear or other radioactive materials, products and technological procedures of strategic importance, or possible dual use, and illicit trade in military technique, e/ trafficking in human beings and pandering, f/ counterfeiting and alteration of money, securities, means of non-cash payment, official documents, and distribution thereof, g/ unlawful financial operations, legalisation of proceeds derived from crime and other economic crimes, h/ crimes against life and liberty, freedom, human dignity and property, i/ crimes related to illicit trade in national monuments and works of art, cultural, historical and valuable objects, j/ smuggling of persons, illegal crossing of the State border, illegal migration and illegal residence of persons, k/ car thefts and trafficking in them."	
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	"controlled delivery of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to make possible the arrest of persons to whom they are delivered, including other persons involved in trafficking in them"	Article 4, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	Article 4, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"in compliance with legislation of the States of the Contracting Parties and international commitments"	Article 4, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Only possible provided that "the necessary information has been forwarded to the other Contracting Party at the latest forty-eight hours before the action required"	Article 4, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Specific for illicit drugs	Article 4, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.24 Agreement n. 24 - Czechia - Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Nature of the agreement	Non-legislative	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Crime areas covered	Not specified	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, customs, Interior Ministry Focus group data: Actors and parties who are involved in this agreement. Tell us a bit more on how often the actors act together? Facilitators/barriers? - DE: Actors in this cooperation: Various actors including at ministerial level and an external DE/CZ steering group. Regionals working groups. Senior managers meet twice a year. All actors participate equally? - Equal engagement – for each contracting party.	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation Focus group DE-CZ
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Date	29th of April 2015	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information sharing to ensure the prevention, detection and investigation of SOC and to maintain public order and safety	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data of suspects, data on drivers licenses and ownership of vehicles, information on residences, information from telecommunication providers, identification of missing people and bodies, on police interviews, on police data, evidence and warrants, objects used in crimes, terrorist attacks, migration patterns, relevant police operations, traffic	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Focus group data: IPC: databases: They have several, the most common database for cooperation is the PCCC. For communication: SIENA.	Focus group DE-CZ
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Response to request as soon as possible	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	The official languages or English	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Within national laws, usage of data only for the requested purposes,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Maintenance and restoring of public safety and order	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint operations, technical assistance, joint training, joint patrol	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Focus group data: How often are trainings organised? Who is invited? Overview - Training are both theoretical and practical, and are a possibility for customs and police officer to learn new things. E.g. use weapons. - Training program (CZ side): first part theoretical and second part more practical. They also involve colleagues from the German side to describe their powers. One part describes what the articles means, and an overview of the law of the other country. And they also do common exercises which help to better understand both sides: learn national procedures and support confidence in colleagues from the other side of the border. How often are these training organised? - Joint trainings take place regularly (circa quarterly) - DE: In one year they had 10/15 training of 3 days.	Focus group DE-CZ

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- Covid19: thinking about organising more online training and maybe CEPOL will be able to bring some new tools for that. - Trainings: useful to establish relationships and further develop a strong feeling of cooperation.	
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn or other form of identification, vehicles can be used within the national traffic laws, police animals can be used in the same capacity as established in national laws, arms can only be used in self-defence	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention, detection and investigation of SOC	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint operations, technical assistance, joint training, Joint patrol	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn or other form of identification, vehicles can be used within the national traffic laws, police animals can be used in the same capacity as established in national laws, arms can only be used in self-defence	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit of a person who either has committed or is suspected to have committed a crime which warrants a min. 12 months in jail, someone who has fled custody or someone who is evading border checks	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Can take place on land, water or in the air, bound to national laws, no entry into private homes or other private property outside of working or opening hours, need to be recognisable as police officers and need to be able to prove their identity and function, to stop a person the use of light and sound warning systems are to be given, stopped persons can only undergo a security search by the requesting officers, handcuffs can be placed on them if there is a flight risk, arrested people who are not of the nationality in whose territory they are held in need to be let go after 6 hrs unless a charge is issued, measures on trains and ships that started in one territory can be finished in the requested party,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Can be done without prior approval, but other Contracting party needs to be informed before the border crossing Focus group data: subject to the acceptance of the other country. Patrols need to have communications with the command centre, even if there is no need of prior consent, the other party may ask for cancellation. This for example needs to be taken into account when coordinating units.	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation Focus group data DE-CZ

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Written report after the hot pursuit has been completed and officers need to remain present until the usage of the tool has been investigated,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crimes that warrant extradition	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.Feburary 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	relevant law enforcement authority	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.Feburary 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	relevant law enforcement authority	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.Feburary 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	national legislation, technical support, if request is denied/ withdrawn, information gathered until this point cannot be used unless it is to prevent a serious impact on public safety, identity of the surveillant officers can only be given with approval of both parties	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.Feburary 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approved request at the earliest point possible Focus group data: Undercover operation, cross-border surveillance, the hosting country needs to be informed about crossing the border, and then the country is asked to overtake it.	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation Focus Group DE-CZ
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Focus group data: Undercover operation, cross-border surveillance, the hosting country needs to be informed about crossing the border, and then the country is asked to overtake it.	Focus group DE-CZ
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Witness Protection	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Includes the sharing of information of personal data and details necessary for the logistical support. When the witness is within the witness protection programme of the requesting party, the requesting party carries the costs,	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Extradition	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Defined in request in regard to rights of the different officers and responsibilities of the requested and requesting party, public transport can be used if it does not cause a risk to public safety and order	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Escorting of Goods	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Dangerous or especially large deliveries which based on the understanding of the requesting parties need to be escorted across the border to ensure safety	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Tasks and areas covered will be defined in the specific requests	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approved request	Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.25 Agreement n. 25 - Czechia - Poland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas	
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas
	Crime areas covered	"a) criminal acts against life, health and freedom, b) illegal cultivation of plants used in the manufacture of narcotic and psychotropic substances, illegal production, storage, import, export, transit and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances and their precursors, c) terrorism and its financing, d) illegal production, storage, import, export, transit and illegal trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives, radioactive and nuclear materials, chemical, biological and bacterial substances, goods and technologies of strategic importance and military equipment, e) economic crimes, legalization of the proceeds of crime, as well as corruption, f) the falsification or alteration of money, stamps, securities, non-cash payment devices or putting these into circulation, g) the falsification or alteration of official documents for the purpose of their use as if genuine,	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 2.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		h) trafficking in human beings, organs and tissue, i) sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, j) illegal migration and illegal residence of persons and their organisation, k) property crimes including crimes related to motor vehicles, l) crimes, whose subject are works of art, cultural and historical values, m) crimes posing a threat to the environment, n) crimes against intellectual property rights, o) computer-related criminal activity, p) breaches of public order."	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	"The authorities of the Contracting Parties relevant to cooperation according to this Treaty are: in Czechia a) the Ministry of the Interior, b) the Presidium of Police of Czechia, c) the General Directorate of Customs in the Republic of Poland a) the Minister competent in internal affairs, b) the Minister competent in matters of financial institutions c) the Minister competent in matters of public finance, d) the General Inspector of Financial Affairs, e) the head of the Internal Security Agency, f) the Chief of Police, g) the Chief of Border Patrol,"	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 3.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas
	Date	Entered into effect: 02/08/2007	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	"a) mutually exchange information concerning specific crimes, especially concerning the perpetrators or accomplices, information on the violation of specific laws and measures taken to prevent criminal activity and on the results of these measures, b) mutually exchange information on planned terrorist attacks and on terrorist groups, whose members are planning, carrying out or have already perpetrated crimes on the territory of the Contracting Parties," "f) coordinating activities for the protection of national borders, including regular exchange of information on migratory movements, their scope, structure and possible targets, g) exchanging information on the results of forensic and criminological research, the organisational structure of the cooperating authorities, the operational and investigative methods used as well as the measures used, h) on request of the competent authority of the second Contracting Party, to provide information on items used to perpetrate crimes or resulting from criminal activity, provide	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 4.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		samples of these items including samples of narcotic or psychotropic substances," "m) exchange information on laws, as well as their amendments, exchange analytical and conceptual information and expert literature, n) exchange samples of official documents,"	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 4.
	Type of information to be exchanged	"a) mutually exchange information concerning specific crimes, especially concerning the perpetrators or accomplices, information on the violation of specific laws and measures taken to prevent criminal activity and on the results of these measures, b) mutually exchange information on planned terrorist attacks and on terrorist groups, whose members are planning, carrying out or have already perpetrated crimes on the territory of the Contracting Parties," "f) coordinating activities for the protection of national borders, including regular exchange of information on migratory movements, their scope, structure and possible targets, g) exchanging information on the results of forensic and criminological research, the organisational structure of the cooperating authorities, the operational and investigative methods used as well as the measures used,	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		h) on request of the competent authority of the second Contracting Party, to provide information on items used to perpetrate crimes or resulting from criminal activity, provide samples of these items including samples of narcotic or psychotropic substances," "m) exchange information on laws, as well as their amendments, exchange analytical and conceptual information and expert literature, n) exchange samples of official documents,"	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	"a) use of the data by the receiving authority is only acceptable for the purposes and under the conditions determined by the transferring authority; providing the data to other authorities is possible exclusively on written consent from the transferring authority; this consent is not necessary when transferring data to public prosecutors or courts, unless	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 17.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the transferring authority states otherwise," "c) when transferring data the transferring authority shall set a valid time limit for its destruction according to the law of the Contracting Party it is an authority of; independently of these time limits it is necessary to destroy transferred data if it is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was transferred, d) the transferring and receiving authorities are required to keep a record of the transfer, reception and destruction of data; this record shall contain information on the reason for the transfer, the transferring and receiving authorities, time of transfer, scope of data and its destruction, e) the transferring and receiving authority are required to effectively protect the transferred data from unauthorised disclosure, from being changed without prior consent of the transferring authority and against its unauthorised transfer and publishing; if the receiving authority discovers any unauthorised processing of transferred data, it is required to immediately inform the transferring authority, f) on request, the receiving authority shall inform the transferring authority of the use of the transferred data and the achieved results,"	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	"The day this Treaty comes into effect, relations between the Contracting Parties shall no longer be governed by the Agreement on	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 24.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Cooperation between the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland, signed in Prague on 5 September 1991, which shall cease to be valid."	
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment	"a) coordinating search operations in border areas, b) providing information, consultations and technical assistance on the territory of the second Contracting Party, c) providing information necessary for the evaluation of the security situation in border areas, d) creating joint operation plans for the border areas, e) timely information on important predicted events, actions and operations in the border areas, f) providing information on the cross-border transport of dangerous shipments, g) joint operational meetings, h) cooperation in the execution of tasks utilizing aircraft, i) providing information and exchanging experience concerning	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 9.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the free flow and safety of cross-border road traffic, j) carrying out other coordinated measures."	
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	An urgent need requiring assistance in the prevention of breaches of public order or the protection of national borders is above all such a situation, where the necessary measures would fail or be significantly threatened without the deployment of officials according to paragraph 1 and when fighting crime, if without the deployment of officials according to paragraph 1 the detection of crime and identification of its perpetrators would be thwarted or significantly aggravated. Such an urgent need arises above all in cases where the threat concerns the presence of citizens of one Contracting Party on the territory of the second Contracting Party.	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 12.
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	An urgent need requiring assistance in the prevention of breaches of public order or the protection of national borders is above all such a situation, where the necessary measures would fail or be significantly threatened without the deployment of officials according to paragraph 1 and when fighting crime, if without the deployment of officials according to paragraph 1 the detection of crime and identification of its perpetrators would be thwarted or significantly aggravated. Such an urgent need arises above all in cases where the threat concerns the presence of citizens of one Contracting Party on the territory of the second Contracting Party.	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 12.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Pursuit	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 11.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	"a) a person suspected of intentionally committing a crime, which is subject under the laws of both Contracting Parties to imprisonment for at least 1 year or a more severe penalty, or a person being prosecuted for such, or b) a person who has escaped from remand or prison, from a diagnostic institution or psychiatric institute where they have been placed as a result of a court decision,"	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 11.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Pursuit may continue if the pursuing officials meet the following conditions: a) they comply with the provisions of this Treaty, the laws and instructions of the competent authorities of the Contracting Party on whose territory they are operating, b) are carrying their service card which they shall present on challenge of officials from the Contracting Party on whose territory the pursuit is taking place, c) are easily identifiable, meaning they are wearing their uniform and using a marked vehicle, if both of these requirements cannot be met, at least one must be."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"a) a person suspected of intentionally committing a crime, which is subject under the laws of both Contracting Parties to imprisonment for at least 1 year or a more severe penalty, or a person being prosecuted for such, or b) a person who has escaped from remand or prison, from a diagnostic institution or psychiatric institute where they have been placed as a result of a court decision,"	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 11.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	"(6) Detaining pursued persons shall be carried out by the officials of the Contracting Party on whose territory the pursuit is taking place. If these officials are unable to intervene in time, the pursuing officials may detain the pursued person and	Treaty between Czechia and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas, Art 11.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		immediately transfer them to the officials of the Contracting Party on whose territory the pursuit is taking place." "(9) After the pursuit has been terminated, the officials who continued with the pursuit shall provide a report on any activities they carried out to the competent authority of the Contracting Party on whose territory the pursuit took place. (10) Officials who continued with the pursuit are obliged, on request, to attend to the competent authorities of the Contracting Party on whose territory the pursuit continued in person, in order to explain the circumstances surrounding the terminated pursuit."	
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.26 Agreement n. 26 - Czechia - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Non-legislative	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation in the fight against SOC	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Crime areas covered	organised crimes, terrorism and its financing, drug-related crimes, trafficking in human beings, sexual abuse and exploitation of children, counterfeit currencies and forged documents, money laundering and other economic crimes, murder, manslaughter and severe bodily harm, motorised vehicle theft and smuggling, corruption, cyber crime	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police (CH), interior ministry (CZ), Police (CZ), customs ministry (CZ)	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Date	31.May.2005	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and investigation of the crimes covered in the contract	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data about suspects and convicted felons, intelligence on planned crimes especially terrorism, objects used in crimes, national legislation, warrants; classified data	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests can be made to relevant authorities via fax or email (if information can be transmitted this way) and need to be responded to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form.	
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English	
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments	Agreement from 28 January 1981 on the protection of personal data	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and investigation of SOCs	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Relevant crime area	Not specified	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Intelligence/ information sharing, personnel, technical and administrative assistance, joint training	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Ensure the safety of witnesses	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and Czechia on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.27 Agreement n. 27 - Denmark - Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions	
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Border police, customs offices	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Geographical scope	EU- Member States	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Date	21-mar-01	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevent and investigate crimes and maintain public order and safety	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Type of information to be exchanged	Personal data, information on relevant police operations,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Provisions in national law and Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Joint operations, Information/intelligence sharing, Mutual consulting, warrants, joint planning, joint training	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Stakeholders involved	s. in general	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational	Joint operations, Information/ intelligence sharing, Mutual consulting, warrants, joint planning, joint training	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms and weapons are allowed, unless otherwise specified; both parties need to be informed over the carrying of weapons in the other's territory	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	As defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Police officers are allowed to follow suspects until the first potential point to turn around, national law applies	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the regional authorities	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	As defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Approved surveillance is valid in entire DE and DK, national law applies	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval of request by police director (DK), attorney general of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern or Ministry for Justice, women, youth and family Schleswig -Holstein	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.28 Agreement n. 28 - Denmark – Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			on police cooperation in the border regions
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Crime areas covered	21. March 2001	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Border police, customs offices	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Geographical scope	EU- Member States	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Date		
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevent and investigate crimes and maintain public order and safety	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Type of information to be exchanged	personal data, information on relevant police operations,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Provisions in national law and Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Joint operations, Information/ intelligence sharing, Mutual consulting, warrants, joint planning, joint training	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Stakeholders involved	s. in general	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action –	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Joint operations, Information/ intelligence sharing, Mutual consulting, warrants, joint planning, joint training	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Stakeholders involved	s. in general	
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms and weapons are allowed, unless otherwise specified; both parties need to be informed over the carrying of weapons in the other's territory	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	As defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Police officers are allowed to follow suspects until the first potential point to turn around, national law applies	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the regional authorities	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	As defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			on police cooperation in the border regions
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Approved surveillance is valid in entire DE and DK, national law applies	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval of request by police director (DK), attorney general of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern or Ministry for Justice, women, youth and family Schleswig -Holstein	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.29 Agreement n. 29 - Estonia - Latvia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Crime areas covered	Crimes under the European Arrest Warrant	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, customs	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Geographical scope	EU Member States	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Date	16-nov-06	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Missing people, objects related to criminal offences, forensic techniques and research, new forms of crime,	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Official languages or other language agreed upon	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Request to be submitted	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Specific regulations for classified information, EU law on data protection	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement, European Arrest Warrants	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Fight SOC	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Relevant crime area	Defined in European Arrest Warrant	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Joint training, information sharing, technical assistance, joint patrol	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn and weapons can be carried but only used in self-defence	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Defined in European Arrest warrants	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police and Customs	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Latest notification of authorities when crossing the border, the pursuit may last a maximum of one hour after crossing the border, officers must be identifiable as such, no entry to private homes or other private property outside of working or opening hours, detention or arrest only by the requested party	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Committing a crime under the European Arrest Warrant or fleeing custody	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Defined in the European Arrest Warrant	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Compliance with the provisions in the agreement and national legislation, carry identification and authorisation of the tool, no entry to residences and other private property outside of working or opening hours, cannot arrest or detain the person under surveillance, weapons can only be used in self-defence, notification as soon as the border is being crossed, Request approved by National Central body	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Reports	Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006)
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.30 Agreement n. 30 - France - Germany

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and France, Border police, Customs authorities Baden-Wuerttemberg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and France, Gendarmerie France	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Date	09-ott-07	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information about relevant upcoming operations, personal data of suspects, information for the planning of operations, vehicle information, drivers licenses, identification of residences, identification of people, information on telecommunication providers, police data from investigations, information on drugs, information on potential or urgent joint operations, evidence	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Joint centres are responsible for the exchange of information	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreements,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular exchange of the officers in the joint centres	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Joint centres	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
	Objective		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint centers, technical assistance, joint training, joint operations,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Joint prevention programmes are possible	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms can be worn and weapons can be carried, but only to be used in self-defence	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	As agreed in Schengen	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	As agreed in Schengen	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	regional police (DE), local prosecutors office (FR)	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Hot pursuit needs to be stopped when requested, following of national laws, technical assistance can be provided, requesting party can enter the country and maintain operations until the first point of turn around	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	As defined in the Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	As defined in the Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	state prosecutor of Baden Wuerttemberg, Rheinlandpfalz and Saarland, national central police body (FR)	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	regional police (DE), customs body in Cologne, joint centres (FR)	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Private homes cannot be entered and private buildings can only be entered during opening or working hours, following of national laws, technical assistance can be provided, requesting party can enter the country and maintain operations until the first point of turn around	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.31 Agreement n. 31 - France - Greece

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Crime areas covered	International Terrorism, drug-related crimes, organised crime, forgery of documents, illicit arms trade, economic crimes, smuggling of cultural artefacts, illegal migration, human trafficking, counterfeit currency, intellectual property crime, cyber crimes	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Date	23-dic-10	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Measures to maintain and restore public order and safety, training, information on crimes covered by this agreement, data that will help prevent the crime, exchange of experts, research, information on missing people and their identification; new types or forms of crimes, forensic methods,	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be requested for a specific reason and used for this, only through the authorised authorities	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Maintain and restore public order and safety	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Specific public order needs covered	Escorting of political envoy and diplomatic missions	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Sharing of expertise, Information sharing,	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Experts deem it necessary	
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.32 Agreement n. 32 - France - Spain

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Nature of the agreement	Non legislative: guidelines	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministry	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Crime areas covered	Irregular immigration, border crime, the prevention of threats to public policy and illicit trafficking.	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	French Party: The National Police; the National Gendarmerie; customs; Spanish Party: the National Police Horn; the Civil Guard; any other authority, upon a statement from the Ministry of the Interior.	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Date	Aug-03	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	To both develop police and customs cross-border cooperation and to combat irregular immigration, border crime, the prevention of threats to public policy and illicit trafficking	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Type of information to be exchanged	Artículo 6 - The competent services shall collect and exchange information on police and customs cooperation within the police and customs cooperation centres. - This information shall be collected in compliance with the relevant national, Community and international data protection provisions and those of the Implementing Convention.	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Article 9: - Each operational unit of a competent police and customs service of one of the Parties, located in the border area, shall, correspond to one or more operational units of the competent police and customs services of the other Party. - These correspondences shall give rise to the privileged exchanges of information and personnel between operational units. - Each operating unit shall maintain regular contact with its corresponding units.	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	The information shall be collected in compliance with the relevant national, Community and international data protection provisions and those of the Implementing Convention.	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Article 8: Police and customs cooperation centres: - Officers stationed in the police and customs cooperation centres shall work as a team and the information they collect shall be exchanged. They may respond to requests for	Agreement on police and customs Cross-Border Cooperation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		information from the competent services of both Parties. - Each Party shall have an updated list of officers stationed in the police and customs cooperation centres and transmit it to the other Party. - Officers stationed in police and customs cooperation centres shall depend on their hierarchy of origin. - The competent services of each Party shall designate the agent of its own responsible for the organization of the common work with its counterparts. - Each Party shall grant agents of the neighbouring State stationed in the police and customs cooperation centres located in its territory the same protection and assistance as its own agents. - The criminal provisions in force in each State for the protection of civil servants in the performance of their duties shall also apply to infringements committed against agents of the other State stationed in the police and customs cooperation centres. - Officers stationed in police and customs cooperation centres shall be subject to the civil and criminal liability regime of the Party in whose territory they are located. - Agents of each Party stationed in the police and customs cooperation centres located in the territory of the other Party may come to it and perform their service by wearing their national uniform or a visible distinctive sign, as	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		well as their regulatory weapons for the sole purpose of acting, where appropriate, in self-defence. - The Spanish-French Convention and Protocol to Avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Tax Evasion and Tax Evasion in Income and Wealth Taxes of 10 October 1995 shall apply to officers stationed in police and customs cooperation centres.	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection			

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.33 Agreement n. 33 - France - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters. (Abkommen zwischen dem Schweizer Bundesrat und der Regierung der Franzoesischen Republik ueber die Grenzueberschreitende Zusammenarbeit in Justiz-, Polizei und Zollangelegenheiten.)	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters. (Abkommen zwischen dem Schweizer Bundesrat und der Regierung der Franzoesischen Republik ueber die Grenzueberschreitende Zusammenarbeit in Justiz-, Polizei und Zollangelegenheiten.)
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Crime areas covered	For a detailed list see crimes in investigation tools.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	CH: Federal and regional police, federal and regional customs offices, federal and regional judicial bodies, and the Ministry for Streets (Ministerium fuer Strassen) FR: federal police, national guard, customs and judicial bodies	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Date	09-ott-07	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Preventing and investigating crimes and offences and ensuring public order and safety	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of information to be exchanged	Identification of drivers and owners of vehicles on land, water and in the air, requests regarding driving and boating licences, residency and living information, information on telecommunication providers, identification of people, information on the origins of goods (for example: weapons, motorised and water vehicles), information on cross-border observations, planning and coordination of warrants, as well as pursuing them, transmission and comparison of evidence at a crime scene including photographs, finger and hand prints, signal data and DNA profiles in compliance with international law, information from police and customs investigations, documents from automatised data sources, in compliance with national laws.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	National Central Offices established for this purpose, federal central offices if specific situation requires this Focus group data: PCCC: to exchange information about risks of the public order. It is important to share information and communicate efficiently. International organisations: (near Geneva/Basel/Strasbourg) various demonstrations: people demonstrating for or against the Turkish government; in Strasbourg for Armenian rights; taxi drivers; or women rights. Through the PCCC they collaborate with France at the service of police organisations.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters. Focus group FR-CH
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need to be made to the relevant national bodies, in cases of emergencies/ especially urgent cases specific actions (collection of evidence, physical and medical examinations, search warrants and preliminary arrests) can be made without prior notice, but	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		require a detailed explanation of reasons as soon as possible.	
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Focus group data: Common language. They need to be reactive and effective in their responses. Important to speak the same language, and to have investigative support in the field.	Focus group FR-CH
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Data can only be requested for a specific use	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	National laws for data protection, data needs to be securely destroyed once the requesting party no longer needs the data for the purpose it was requested.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement between Switzerland and the EU from the 26th of October 2004	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Reference to other EU instruments	Focus group data: The Paris agreements follows most European standards. The inspiration for this FR-CH agreement came from various provisions. The idea was to be en pair with the European law. When the agreement came into force Switzerland was not associated to Schengen. It was associated to Schengen in 2008. It was then necessarily both for France and Switzerland to make this bilateral agreement. Added value: not all the provisions have an equivalent in the EU law, e.g. provisions related to the PCCC itself, provisions on direct cooperation and joint operations. Useful to have provision that point out various ways to build up joint operations and the missions that can be performed by them.	Focus group FR-CH

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Periodic and ad hoc (in emergencies) threat assessments and risk analysis to be exchanged by the Contracting Parties to ensure an equal understanding threats and risks; Regular meetings between the national authorities responsible for staffing the joint operations.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	National joint committee, national actors responsible for staffing the joint committee	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment	regular creation, evaluation and updating of the threats and prevention plans	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Protection of public order and safety	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events, emergencies	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint operations/patrol	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Stakeholders involved	National joint committees and national judicial bodies, joint training	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Main features of the cooperation activity	For mass events: specific arrangements will be made between the relevant authorities to highlight the kind, time and duration of the operational action; In case of emergencies first	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		responders are the closest unit regardless of which contracting party they belong to. Other operations: The officers from the other contracting party are allowed to observe and support, but may not lead and initiate police or customs missions. The rights and responsibilities of the foreign officers are regulated within national law; Officers of the joint missions are entitled to arrest people in the country of their placement; within the bounds of the national laws officers are allowed to wear their uniforms and weapons; weapons can only be used in self-defense;	Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Continuous joint working groups and teams are established for surveillance and investigations.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement from the 14th January 1987 between CH and FR regarding joint support in emergencies.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Reference to other EU instruments	Focus group data: The Paris agreements follows most European standards. The inspiration for this FR-CH agreement came from various provisions. The idea was to be en pair with the European law. When the agreement came into force Switzerland was not associated to Schengen. It was associated to Schengen in 2008. It was then necessarily both for France and Switzerland to make this bilateral agreement. Added value: not all the provisions have an equivalent in the EU law, e.g. provisions related	Focus group FR-CH

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		to the PCCC itself, provisions on direct cooperation and joint operations. Useful to have provision that point out various ways to build up joint operations and the missions that can be performed by them.	
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and investigation of serious crimes and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Relevant crime area	illegal trading, illegal migration, and crimes in the border regions	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint patrol, joint training	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Stakeholders involved	National joint committees, other law enforcement authorities when required	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Officers of the joint missions are entitled to arrest people in the country of their placement;	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		within the bounds of the national laws officers are allowed to wear their uniforms and weapons Focus group data: Cooperation in serious of organised crime. Much of the cooperation is done through informal meetings. In Basel: meetings are very important to work against burglaries and organised crime committed by people from the Balkans. French/German speaking cooperation, different from Geneva. There are liaison officers that hold formal and informal meetings. Plus they have special platforms that connect different agencies (within and between countries) and help with the sharing of information and intelligence.	Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters. Focus group FR-CH
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Continuous joint working groups and teams are established for surveillance and investigations.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Weapons can only be used in self-defense,	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Focus group data: The Paris agreements follows most European standards. The inspiration for this FR-CH agreement came from various provisions. The idea was to be en pair with the European law. When the agreement came into force Switzerland was not associated to Schengen. It was associated to Schengen in 2008. It was then	Focus group FR-CH

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		necessarily both for France and Switzerland to make this bilateral agreement. Added value: not all the provisions have an equivalent in the EU law, e.g. provisions related to the PCCC itself, provisions on direct cooperation and joint operations. Useful to have provision that point out various ways to build up joint operations and the missions that can be performed by them.	
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Officers who are in pursuit of a person who is newly conducting or participating in specific criminal offences are allowed to continue the pursuit into the territory of the other Contracting party without prior consent if it was impossible to inform the national LEAs immediately or the national LEAs are unable to take over the pursuit on time. Officers may also pursue people who are fleeing preliminary custody or their sentence which includes certain deprivations of liberty.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Murder, manslaughter, severe bodily harm, severe sexual harassment and rape, arson, counterfeit currency, grand theft, blackmail, abduction, hostage taking, deprivation of liberty, trafficking in human beings, drug-related crimes, illegal arms trade, explosions, trade with poisonous, nuclear or radioactive substances, hit and runs after accidents that caused severe injury or death, terrorism, sexual exploitation of children, corruption, seizure fraud, money laundering, cybercrimes, environmental crimes, smuggling, racism and xenophobia, illegal trade of cultural artefacts, fraud, counterfeit products, forgery of documents, abduction of means of transport, sabotage, being a member of a criminal organisation	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	National Joint Committee, regional police and border police in CH and the regional prosecutor.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Federal and Regional Police officers (CH), federal police and, in drug related crimes customs police,	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers from the requesting party cannot detain individuals; officers need to be identifiable either through uniforms, armband or additional identification on the vehicle, it is forbidden to enter the country without uniforms in unmarked cars, a report must be made to the regional office on the pursuit even in the case when there was no arrest, The pursuit can be done on land, water or in the air. Temporary custody will be held in the territory where the pursuit ended and if the person does not have the nationality of this territory they have to be released after 6hrs unless a request is made of transfer to the other party before the deadline of the release.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	At the latest stage at the border crossing the national law enforcement officers will need to be informed of the pursuit.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	An officer of a Contracting Party may within the bounds of an investigation surveil a person who is linked to a crime or there is the well-founded belief that the surveilled person may aid the identification and localisation of a suspect.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	murder, manslaughter and severe bodily harm, severe sexual harassment and rape, arson, counterfeit currency, grand theft, blackmail, abduction, deprivation of liberties and taking hostages, trafficking in human beings, drug related crimes, illegal arms trade, explosions, terrorism, sexual exploitation of children, corruption, seizure fraud, money laundering, cybercrimes, environmental crimes, smuggling, organ trading, racism and xenophobia, illegal trade of cultural artefacts, fraud, forgery of documents, counterfeit products, abduction of means of transport, sabotage, being a member of a criminal organisation	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Swiss federal and regional police, "officiers et agents de police judiciaire de la police nationale et de la gendarmerie nationale" and in cases of drug related incidents- customs officers, National joint committees	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Swiss federal and regional police, "officiers et agents de police judiciaire de la police nationale et de la gendarmerie nationale" and in cases of drug related incidents- customs officers, National joint committees	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Needs to be requested at the National joint committee, but in urgent cases where specific crimes are involved, the other contracting party can be informed while the observation is in progress and formal approval needs to be requested as soon as possible. The surveillance activities need to be stopped if the Contracting Party in whose territory the activities take place request to do so; Officers are obliged to operate within the national laws of the country they are operating in, officers need to carry documentation that they are authorised to do the operation, officers are not allowed to enter private property and residences and can only enter offices and commercial spaces during opening hours, a full report needs to be filed after the completion of the observation (in person presence might be requested), technical equipment and assistance will be provided by the Contracting party where the surveillance is taking place.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the relevant national authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	See types of crimes.	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters.
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.34 Agreement n. 34 - Germany - Luxembourg

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal	<i>Der Vereinbarung zwischen dem Bundesminister des Innern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sowie dem Justizminister und dem Minister der öffentlichen Macht des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg über die polizeiliche Zusammenarbeit im Grenzgebiet zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und dem Grossherzogtum Luxemburg Vom 8. Juli 1996</i> Accessed at:

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?start=%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl296s1203.pdf%27%5D#__bgbl__%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl296s1203.pdf%27%5D__1615984460498
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Scope of the agreement	Both, but there are only details on fighting OC	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Crime areas covered	Not specified	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, including border, gendarmerie and railway police, special forces in the border area	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Geographical scope	Agreement involving regions of EU MS	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Date	8 July 1996 (entered into force)	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Promote information exchange to defend against dangerous threats against public safety and public order	Article 3, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information that is directly part of their cooperation in the fight against OC They will also prepare a joint report on cross-border crime in the border areas	Article 3, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Gendarmerie and police from the border regions (Rheinland-Pfalz and Saarland) and, if needed (i.e. if it is bigger than the region), the federal criminal police should be informed by the regional criminal police	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	The parties will only share information that is directly part of the cooperation in the fight against organised crime in the border area	Article 3, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	The agreements won't change the agreements for Interpol	Article 3, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Road traffic disruptions, major incidents	Article 4, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Join deployment plans	Article 4, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved	Police and border and railway police and special forces in the border area	Article 4, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Joint deployment plans will be drawn up in compliance with national law	Article 4, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	In serious events, management and deployment equipment and support staff can be exchanged if useful.	Article 11, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Ensuring effective cooperation and coordination	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Relevant crime area	Not specified	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, capacity building, operational activities	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Stakeholders involved	Police, gendarmerie, special forces in the border area	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Main features of the cooperation activity	In the case of special missions with a cross-border connection, liaison officers can be assigned to the neighbouring state to be posted. They exclusively perform advisory and information functions without executive powers. For special occasions, the competent authorities can set up joint police posts for a limited period of time, but again liaison officers have an advisory role. Article 9 explains Germany and Luxembourg will inform each other about planned training, meet to share	Article 4 and 9, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		experiences and have joint training, exercises and education	
	Criteria for developing joint operations	In the case of special missions with a cross-border connection, liaison officers can be assigned to the neighbouring state to be posted. They exclusively perform advisory and information functions without executive powers. For special occasions, the competent authorities can set up joint police posts for a limited period of time, but again liaison officers have an advisory role.	Article 4, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	When crossing the border, police officers may carry their service weapon and other means of coercion permitted under their national law. The use of service weapons is not permitted, except in the case of self-defence. The competent bodies will inform each other about service weapons and means of coercion permitted in each case. They will also inform each other about equipment and technological innovations. In large-scale operations, management and deployment equipment and support staff can be exchanged if useful.	Article 10 and 11, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	No definition included	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Not specified	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police, gendarmerie, special forces in the border area	Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The locally responsible policy agency can demand to stop the pursuit.	Article 6, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	In the event of a cross-border pursuit, the Rheinland-Pfalz police headquarters in Trier, the border guard and railway police in Saarbrücken, the police department in Saarland and the border guard and railway police need to be informed on the German side. In Luxembourg, the joint telecommunications and data processing services of the gendarmerie and police need to be informed. If the pursuit is of overriding importance, the national central offices need to be informed that the pursuit has taken place.	Article 6, Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.35 Agreement n. 35 - Germany - Netherlands

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement	Verdrag tussen de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland en het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden inzake de grensoverschrijdende politiële samenwerking en de samenwerking in strafrechtelijke aangelegenheden. https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBV0001813/2006-09-01
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministry	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Crime areas covered	Prevention and detection of crimes in general	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Germany: Federal police authorities and regional police authorities, judicial authorities, public prosecutor Netherlands: authorities involved in police tasks, the relevant ministries, public prosecutor	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Date	17th of March 2006 (date signed)	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Improving and strengthening information exchange	Article 4, Article 8, Article 10, Article 15, Article 20, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Type of information to be exchanged	Evidence, DNA profiles and other material that can be used for identification, other information needed for crime prevention	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	There is a need to permission to receive the information, unless it is urgent	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	The authorities mentioned above	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Timing for exchanging information	Depends on the case and how urgent it is	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	The receiver needs to destroy or return the information that is not necessary and inform the provider of the information if the information is wrong (Article 15) Article 26 explains that personal information can only be accessed in specific circumstances, for example together with a local civil servant	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Article 1 explains that the agreement does not change the agreements on Interpol and other previously made agreements	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen implementation agreement	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Providing support to each country	Article 22, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Specific public order needs covered	Article 22 explains that the countries can support each other in the case of major events and other happenings, disasters and severe accidents	Article 22, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Police cooperation	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved	Police, specialists, advisors and civil servants	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Information exchange, take police measures, providing support with specialists, civil servants and advisors	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Must be in line with the national regulations and laws	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Article 22 explains that the agreement does not change the agreements on Interpol and other previously made agreements	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen implementation agreement	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Strengthen and increase cooperation	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Relevant crime area	Crime in general	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Intelligence, information sharing, capacity building, operational activities	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Stakeholders involved	Germany: Federal police authorities and regional police authorities, judicial authorities, public prosecutor Netherlands: authorities involved in police tasks, the relevant ministries, public prosecutor	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Article 5 pays attention to cooperation related to training. Article 23 discusses developing temporary border check points, as also discussed in the Schengen implementation agreement Article 2 Other activities are discussed below	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Article 24 discusses the possibility to develop joint centres to exchange information or support the LEAs	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Article 31 and 32 specify uniforms and the use of arms. Authorities have to inform each other about the equipment, can wear their national uniforms and can use their own weapons on the other state's territory in specific circumstances	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Article 26 explains that personal information can only be accessed in specific circumstances, for example together with a local civil servant	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen implementation agreement	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Controlled delivery to, through or from a country, in particular of illegal drugs, weapons, fake money, explosives and stolen goods. The countries will agree that after the controlled delivery has ended, they will take the delivery and there will be an investigation into the couriers and buyers and prosecute the perpetrators	Article 13, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	See above	Article 13, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Public prosecutor in Germany - public prosecutor and the national centre for international legal aid in the Netherlands	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Countries will take over the control after the delivery has crossed the border If the delivery poses a risk, a state can decide not to grant permission	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation from the public prosecutors	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	The receiving state takes over control when the delivery passes the border. Civil servants of the state that requested the delivery can request control the delivery together with the civil servants of the other state	Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit can take place on the ground, in the air and on water. Cross-border hot pursuit for national law enforcement of people if someone is becomes a suspect within 150 kilometres of the border	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	If a person ignores stop signs from the police and is a danger to public safety.	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police, including special police forces	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police, including special police forces	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	They can only chase someone within 150 kilometres of the border. They have to stop if the chase can endanger people, including the suspect, or if the danger of the chase is disproportionate compared to the danger posed by the suspect. They have to stop if the host country demands that. Non-public places cannot be entered.	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The chasing civil servants need to contact the other country as soon as possible when they cross the border.	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	150 km from the border (see above)	Article 12, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	In addition to Article 40 of the Schengen implementation agreement, this agreement explains that the cross-border surveillance of a person who can reasonably be suspected to lead to the identification or finding of a person who is being suspected of a criminal offence is also allowed. In addition, cross-border surveillance is also permitted for the execution of a final custodial sentence if it is expected that the custodial sentence to be executed is at least four months or the total of the custodial sentence still to be executed is at least four months. Finally, cross-border	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		surveillance can be used for a criminal offence not mentioned in Article 40 of the Schengen implementation agreement.	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	See above	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Public prosecutors in both countries, local authorities and the police	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police and local authorities	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Non-public places cannot be entered	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation from public prosecutors in both countries, local authorities and the police	Article 11 and Article 16, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Not specified	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police officers who are officially designated as covert investigators	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requesting state must make explain that it is reasonable to believe that without the covert investigation, the case would not be successful Other rules can be determined by the legislation of the state to which the request was made. The state can also come up with guidelines for the investigation	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	In first instance, the investigation can only last 3 months, afterwards the state has to request an extension	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	The requesting state must make explain that it is reasonable to believe that without the covert investigation, the case would not be successful Other rules can be determined by the legislation of the state to which the request was made. The state can also come up with guidelines for the investigation	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	The host state leads the police investigation and the actions of the civil servants of the requesting state are part of the responsibility of the host state	Article 14, Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.36 Agreement n. 36 - Germany - Poland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Crime areas covered	Not only but specifically mentioned are theft, property damage and/or destruction, vehicle crimes, illegal migration, illegal transport of goods, custom crimes	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Customs, Border guards, Interior Ministries, Finance Ministries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Date	15-mag-04	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information exchange to fulfil the purpose of this contract	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Missing persons, Identification of bodies, personal data on suspects, details on the criminal activity, relevant police operations, criminal networks, typical behaviours of criminal networks, data on vehicles, driving licences, data on residences, police data, information from telecommunication providers, police interviews, identification of people, warrants, evidence, drug-related crimes, national legislation, new types of drugs, customs crimes, new types of counterfeit documents, patterns of illegal migration, information on the identification of owners of weapons, information on terrorist attacks; sharing of research and technical knowledge	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Request issued and reply to be delivered as soon as possible	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Official language of both MS and/or English	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	National laws, only allowed to request data for specific reasons and to use them for the requested reason, data needs to be deleted afterwards,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Mentioned but no specifics provided	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Maintain and restore public order	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, joint patrols, joint operations, joint training, Liaison officers, joint centres	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Operational cooperation is defined by the tools allowed within the national law,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms or other visible form of identification needs to be worn, weapons and other protective equipment can be worn but only used in self-defence, Police animals are allowed, Police vehicles may be used within the existing laws, the other party needs to be informed of the allowed types of equipment within the national laws	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevent, detect and investigate SOC	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint patrols, joint operations, Liaison Officers, joint training, joint centres	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Operational cooperation is defined by the tools allowed within the national law	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Issued request	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms or other visible form of identification needs to be worn, weapons and other protective equipment can be worn but only used in self-defence, Police animals are allowed, Police vehicles may be used within the existing laws, the other party needs to be informed of the allowed types of equipment within the national laws	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Objects which are related to criminal activities	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police bodies	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police, Customs, Border Guards	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Requests can be denied if the delivery poses a threat to public order and safety, responsibility for the controlled delivery shifts to the requested party upon the crossing of the border, if requesting officers continue to be part of the operation they can do so as observers,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request to the relevant police bodies in the contracting parties	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Not using this tool would make the investigation impossible or significantly more difficult.	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Hot pursuit as defined by the Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Relevant law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Requesting officers may continue to take part in the pursuit as observers once the requested party has taken over, no limit on location or time and can be conducted on land, water and in the air, requesting officers may stop cars,	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Information of relevant authorities at the latest when crossing the border and approval/ denial as soon as possible	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border Surveillance	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	As defined in Schengen Agreement	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	specific departments within the police, prosecutor's office (DE)	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	specific departments within the police	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Approval can be sought through the SIRENE and joint centres if a response is not obtained from authorities mentioned under stakeholders; officers may preliminarily arrest suspects if the officers of the	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		requested party cannot be present in a timely manner,	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Reports need to be provided, requested party is in charge	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigations	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police, border patrol and customs	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	National laws, individual and time limited operations, upon request the operations need to be halted	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by prosecutor's office	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Under supervision and coordination of the requested office	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Witness Protection	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Established in the request	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approved request	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Emergency measures in cases of immediate threat to life or property	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	If there is immediate danger officers may cross the border without prior authorisation, regulate traffic, preliminary arrest; national laws apply	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	At the first possible point to let the relevant authorities know about the danger, the border crossing and the used tool	Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.37 Agreement n. 37 - Germany - Poland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities (in force since: 9. July 2015)	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
	Crime areas covered	1. theft or embezzlement, 2. damage to or destruction of property, 3. causing a safety hazard in road traffic, 4. Driving a vehicle without authorization, 5. Driving a vehicle without documents, 6. Unlawful border crossing, 7. Residence of a foreigner in the territory of a party without legal title, 8. Failure to comply with the obligation to leave the sovereignties of a party by a foreigner, 9. Illegal import, transit and export of goods that are that of public morality, order, or security to protect the health and life of people animals or plants, the national treasure of artistic, historical or archaeological Value or industrial and commercial property Are subject to prohibitions and restrictions, 10. Import or improper shipment of goods under Violation of customs or excise regulations.	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, National Specialised Agencies, Customs	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
	Date	11/12/2014	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information about people suspected of being involved in criminal activities; Information about owners, keepers and operators of vehicles; Information about illegal drug trafficking; Information about the illegal trafficking of goods Information about documents, in particular those who authorize entry and residence, and those that authorize to driving means of transport; Information about the routes and the extent of illegal migration Information on weapons, ammunition and explosives Information on planned and carried out terrorist attacks	Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.38 Agreement n. 38 - Germany - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany about the cross-Border Police and Judicial Cooperation	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany about the cross-Border Police and Judicial Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Non-legislative	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, border police, customs for relevant crimes	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Date	27.04.1997	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Ensuring that both contracting parties have access to the information needed to accurately understand risk and are able to investigate and prevent crimes and maintain public order and safety	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	Identification of drivers and owners of vehicles on land, water and in the air, requests regarding driving and boating licences, residency and living information, information on telecommunication providers, identification of people, information on the origins of goods (for example: weapons, motorised and water vehicles), information on cross-border observations, planning and coordination of warrants, as well as pursuing them, transmission and comparison of evidence at a crime scene including photographs, finger and hand prints, signal data and DNA profiles in	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		compliance with international law, information from police and customs investigations, documents from automatised data sources, in compliance with national laws; information about refusal of entry;	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Paper-based documents - secure document delivery services, digital documents- secure online communication tools	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need to be made to the relevant national bodies, in cases of emergencies/ especially urgent cases specific actions (collection of evidence, physical and medical examinations, search warrants and preliminary arrests) can be made without prior notice, but require a detailed explanation of reasons as soon as possible.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Official languages of the requested and requesting office (German, in exceptions French and Italian)	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	national data protection laws, data can only be used for specific reasons,	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Periodic and ad hoc (in emergencies) threat assessments and risk analysis to be exchanged by the Contracting Parties to ensure an equal understanding threats and risks; Regular	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		meetings between the national authorities responsible for staffing the joint operations.	
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Protection of public order and safety	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events, natural disasters, emergencies, general public safety and order	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Joint training, joint operations, information sharing,	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Officers are only allowed to operate under the supervision of local authorities; land and water vehicles and aircrafts are allowed to be used;	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Without the involvement of the requesting party the operation likely to not be successful.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn and weapons can be carried but only be used in self-defense.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement on support in emergency situations between CH and DE from 28th November 1984	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and investigation of serious crimes and terrorism	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Joint training, warrants, joint patrols, information sharing	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Stakeholders involved	National authorities mentioned under general, and national joint centres under the jurisdiction of each national authority	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Without the involvement of the requesting party the crime is unlikely to be investigated.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Uniforms need to be worn and weapons can be carried but only be used in self-defense.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries as a tool for the investigation of serious crimes	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	drug- related crimes, illegal arms trade, counterfeit currency, stolen goods and money laundering	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	District attorney of the region the transport originates from	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requested Contracting party becomes responsible at the point of the border crossing or another agreed point	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approved request to the other Contracting Party	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	All other options to investigate organised crime and distribution routes have been exhausted.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Once the border was crossed officers can accompany and support the officers of the requested party within the national law.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	Officers who are in pursuit of a person who is newly conducting or participating in specific criminal offences are allowed to continue the pursuit into the territory of the other Contracting party without prior consent if it was impossible to inform the national LEAs immediately or the national LEAs are unable to take over the pursuit on time. Officers may also pursue people who are fleeing preliminary custody or their sentence which includes certain deprivations of liberty.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	National responsible law enforcement offices	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers from the requesting party cannot detain individuals; officers need to be identifiable either through uniforms, armband or additional	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		identification on the vehicle, it is forbidden to enter the country without uniforms in unmarked cars, a report must be made to the regional office on the pursuit even in the case when there was no arrest, The pursuit can be done on land, water or in the air. Temporary custody will be held in the territory where the pursuit ended and if the person does not have the nationality of this territory they have to be released after 6hrs unless a request is made of transfer to the other party before the deadline of the release.	Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	a recently committed crime that classes as a crime for extradition, someone fleeing from preliminary custody, sentences involving a deprivation of liberty, escape from a psychiatric ward or other forms of official custody.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	An officer of a Contracting Party may within the bounds of an investigation surveil a person who is linked to a crime or there is the well-founded belief that the surveilled person may aid the identification and localisation of a suspect. This tool can also be used for prevention of a crime.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	federal police, regional police of Baden Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, regional police Basel-Stadt and Schaffhausen	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	federal police, regional police of Baden Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, regional police Basel-Stadt and Schaffhausen	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Needs to be requested at the National central law enforcement offices, but in urgent cases where specific crimes are involved, the other contracting party can be informed while the observation is in progress and formal approval needs to be requested as soon as possible. The surveillance activities need to be stopped if the Contracting Party in whose territory the activities take place request to do so; Officers are obliged to operate within the national laws of the country they are operating in, officers need to carry documentation that they are authorised to do the operation, officers are not allowed to enter private property and residences and can only enter offices and commercial spaces during opening hours, a full report needs to be filed after the completion of the observation (in person presence might be	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		requested), technical equipment and assistance will be provided by the Contracting party where the surveillance is taking place.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the relevant national authorities	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	National Laws about covert investigations of the Country where the investigation takes place; individual and time limited investigations; technical and personnel support from the requested party will be provided; written reports of covert investigations are to be submitted as soon as possible throughout and after any covert investigation.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request needs to be approved by the national authorities, exceptions can be made in extremely urgent cases.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Well-founded belief that a covert investigation will help investigate a serious crime and judicial basis allowing covert investigations	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Warrant for arrests with the goal of extradition	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	National Central Law Enforcement Offices	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Data transmission needs to be done through a secure electronic communication system and overall data protection needs to be ensured, The rules of the European treaty on extradition from 13 December 1957 apply,	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The requested party has to approve or deny the request within 24 hours.	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	The requesting party needs to give the following information: A warrant for arrest or a court order, the specific office responsible for the arrest, the type and applicable judicial circumstances of the crime, description of the circumstances of the crime, if possible the results of the crime; the	Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		request needs to be within the bounds of national law, international treaties and national interests.	
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.39 Agreement n. 39 - Greece - Italy

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Nature of the agreement	Non legislative: good practices	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry Greece: Ministry of public order Italy: Ministry of Interior	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Scope of the agreement	To strengthen police cooperation for public order and national security Both SOC and public order	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Crime areas covered	SOC (illegal immigration; trafficking of firearms; illicit trade; financial crimes)	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Date	10-Jan-00	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Article 8 and 10: means of direct communication The parties should establish as fast as possible the means of communication to establish cooperation and start the activities	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Police officials	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Article 11: - The data must be processed and protected in accordance with national data protection laws - The information can only be exchanged between the parties agreed with this agreement. The data may be then shared by other competent authorities on the basis of national legislations, but only following a	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		written authorization by the contracting parties.	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Cross border investigations	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	In case of complex investigations one or more experts can join the (other country) operation to support with the investigation	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Officers joining the other country operation cannot bring arms/equipment and do not hold operational power	Agreement on cross border police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Other			

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.40 Agreement n. 40 - Greece - Malta

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.	
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence. Art. 1
	Crime areas covered	"a) Fighting against international terrorism. b) Fighting against organized crime. c) Fighting against illicit production, consumption and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. d) Fighting against illicit activities concerning weapons, including biological, chemical and radiological weapons, ammunition, explosives, nuclear material and radioactive and poisonous substances. e) Fighting against smuggling and international illegal economic activities and legalization of proceeds (money laundering) coming from criminal activities, as well as detection, prevention, suppression and investigation of the suspect economical exchanges.	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence. Art. 1

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		f) Fighting against slave-trading, illegal immigration, illegal trade of human beings. g) Fighting against forgery and counterfeiting of any kind of documents. h) Fighting against counterfeiting and forgery of banknotes, credit cards, documents, securities and other values. i) Fighting crime against human life, health, freedom, dignity, ethos and also against property. j) Search of disappeared persons who have committed crimes within the territory of the other Party, as well as, the identification of corpses. k) Fighting against illicit trafficking of works of historical and cultural inheritance, valuable stones and metals, as well as other valuable items. l) Improving methods and means of maintaining and restoring public order and handling crisis situations. m) Training and education of police personnel. n) Cooperation in cultural, sport and social fields through the exchange of police delegations"	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence. Art. 6
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Date	Date signed: 24/05/2001	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	" a) Exchange of information and experiences on fields of common interest. b) Exchange of experiences on utilizing criminal technology as well as methods and means for criminal researching. c) Exchange of information, knowledge and experiences on the field of border controls as well as material and technical support of the passport control services in order to detect forged travel documents and to prevent illegal entry and illicit immigration. d) Exchange of information helping prevention of the organized crime in general. e) Exchange of information, experiences and assistance on new methods used for production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, their international trafficking, concealment and distribution, as well as the new methods to combat them, which are mentioned in the paragraph (e) of the above Article 1, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as it was amended by the Amendment Protocol in 1972, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the 1988	Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Malta on cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Malta on matters of their competence. Art. 2

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		United Nations Convention against illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. f) Exchange of brochures, publications and results of scientific researches on fields covered by this Agreement, through organizing and taking measures of common interest. "	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.41 Agreement n. 41 - Greece - Poland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Crime areas covered	International Terrorism, drug-related crimes, organised crime, forgery of documents, illicit arms trade, economic crimes, smuggling of cultural artefacts, illegal migration	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Date	06-lug-94	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Measures to maintain and restore public order and safety, training, information on crimes covered by this agreement, data that will help prevent the crime, exchange of experts, research	Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the cooperation between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Poland on matters of their competence.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.42 Agreement n. 42 - Greece - Romania

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Crime areas covered	International terrorism, drug-related crimes, organised crime, forgery of documents, counterfeit currency, illegal arms trade, economic crimes, smuggling of cultural artefacts, illegal migration	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Ministry of the Interior (RO), Ministry for Public Order (EL)	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Date	28-mag-93	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Maintaining and restoring public order and fighting SOC	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on crimes covered by the agreement, data on organised crime, exchange of experts, documentation and scientific research, new travel documents and visas	Agreement between government of Romania and the government of the Hellenic Republic, concerning cooperation between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic, on matters of their competence
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.43 Agreement n. 43 - Greece - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Crime areas covered	International terrorism, drug-related crimes, organised crime, forgery of documents, counterfeit currency, illegal arms trade, economic crimes, smuggling of cultural artefacts, illegal migration, crime against human life, health, freedom and sexual integrity, property crime, vehicle crimes hijacking, kidnapping	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Date	11-ott-04	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Maintaining and restoring public order and fighting SOC	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on crimes covered by the agreement, data on organised crime, exchange of experts, documentation and scientific research, new travel documents and visas, missing persons and their identification, new legislation	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	National data protection laws	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action –	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
public order & safety/prevention of offences	Specific public order needs covered	Sport events	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information sharing, personnel support when needed	Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime.
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.44 Agreement n. 44 - Cyprus - Spain

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Scope of the agreement	SOC	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Crime areas covered	terrorism, crime against life and integrity of a person, drug-related crimes, illegal migration and traffic in human beings, illegal arrest and kidnappings, forgery and usage of illegal documents, smuggling, money laundering from criminal activities, counterfeit currency, car theft, illegal trade of cultural artefacts, financial crimes (incl. tax fraud), organised forms of crimes against sexual freedom, sexual exploitation of children, offences against natural resources and the environment, other crimes that require cooperation	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Customs, Ministry of the Interior (ES)	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Date	30-apr-07	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Information exchange to provide assistance in operational activities	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Type of information to be exchanged	missing people, investigation and search of a person who have committed an offence, identification of bodies, identification of persons of interest to the police, information on objects used in a crime, financial information on criminal activities, information needed for extradition, information on illegal arms, explosives and radioactive substances, information exchange necessary for controlled deliveries, information on transit or transfer of returnees or deportees, terrorism,	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		new forms of crimes, investigation techniques, crime trends in each country,	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	As soon as possible after the request was issued	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Written request to be submitted to the relevant authorities and liaison officers, in urgent cases oral requests which need to be followed up in written form as soon as possible	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	only requested information can be exchanged and only can be used for the purpose it was requested, logging of information exchanged, national data protection laws,	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross- border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint operations, technical and scientific assistance, experience sharing, joint training	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Joint committee to evaluate the agreement and its implementation every year at least once, expert meetings when needed	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.45 Agreement n. 45 - Hungary - Slovakia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime	Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime
	Nature of the agreement		
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministry	Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	LEAs	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Date	ott-06	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	With the aim to efficiently combat crime, the LEAs of the Contracting parties, based upon a request shall exchange information	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Type of information to be exchanged	a) data related to alleged perpetrators of organised crime and members of organised groups, the perpetrators' contacts to individuals linked to the alleged committed criminal activity, information about the structures of criminal and organised groups of perpetrators, information about the typical behaviour of an alleged perpetrator or a group of perpetrators, information about the planning of criminal activities as well as alleged criminal offences committed, in particular about the time, place and manner of committing a crime, information about subjects under attack, attacked objects, intelligence information and special circumstances, and information about measures taken, if applicable, that have been taken to combat the alleged criminal activities;	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		b) information on methods of internationally-committed crime and its most current forms; c) the results of criminology and forensic research and any other research related to crime, information about investigative practices and applied working methods and means of further improvement; d) pieces of knowledge about items or samples of items used to commit a criminal offence or that bear traces of criminal activity, or items used as the means to commit a crime or intended to be used for such purpose, and/or items which originated as a result of committing a crime; e) information on legal provisions related to criminal activities that are the subject of this Agreement; f) data on property or benefits acquired by committing a crime or in relation to it.	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	The Central LEAs of the Contracting Parties may, pursuant to their national legislations, establish a Joint Anti-Crime Task Force in order to detect, in particular, criminal offences for which a person can be sentenced to at least one year in prison, and for the purposes of dealing with situations where the detection of criminal offences committed within the territory of several EU member states is particularly difficult, and/or when mutual coordination of LEAs of the Contracting Parties investigating crime is needed.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	"Law enforcement officers of the requesting Contracting Party may, while performing their tasks within the territory of the requested Contracting Party pursuant to this Agreement and while travelling to their assigned sites and back, carry service equipment and weapons (handguns which do not allow for more than one gunshot per single trigger pull). Service weapons may be used only for legitimate self-defence or in cases of extreme urgency. " "a law enforcement officer of the requesting Contracting Party may use the following means of coercion: grips, arm locks, blows and kicks of self-defence, handcuffs, means to induce a chemical or electric shock, bludgeons or service dogs."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	A request containing: a) data on the content of the delivery, its route, time frame, mode of transport and other information needed to identify the means of transport; b) details about the mode of surveillance; c) information about the used technology; d) the number of officers participating in the surveillance on behalf of the requesting Contracting Party, including undercover agents; e) methods of communication for officers participating in the controlled delivery surveillance; f) circumstances of the delivery transfer and takeover; g) description of applicable measures in case of seizure; h) description of applicable measures in event of an emergency.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	"Controlled deliveries shall be overseen by LEAs of the requested Contracting Party; the requesting Contracting Party shall be notified about the person in charge of the controlled delivery. The controlled delivery shall be carried out in a manner that allows for its seizure at any time. After the delivery takeover, LEAs of the requesting	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit		Contracting Party may monitor the controlled delivery but they shall be prohibited from using their official powers. LEAs of the requesting Contracting Party shall at all times proceed pursuant to the provisions of this Article, the national legislation of the requested Contracted Party and the instructions of the officer in charge who represents the law enforcement agency of the requested Contracted Party."	
	How is the tool defined?	Cross-border pursuit	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	For the Slovak Contracting Party: the Regional Directorate of the Police Force in Bratislava; the Regional Directorate of the Police Force in Trnava; the Regional Directorate of the Police Force in Nitra; the Regional Directorate of the Police Force in Banská Bystrica; and the Regional Directorate of the Police Force in Košice. For the Hungarian Contracting Party: the Police Command Centre for the Győr-Moson-Sopron Region; the Police Command Centre for the Komárom-Esztergom Region; the Police Command Centre for the Pest Region; the Police Command Centre for the Nógrád Region; and the Police Command Centre for the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Region.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The LEAs of the requesting Contracting Party may, without receiving a prior authorisation, continue with a cross-border hot pursuit in the territory of the requested Contracting Party of a person who has committed or has attempted to commit a	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		criminal offence in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party for which a person can be sentenced to at least 1 year in prison pursuant to the national legislation of both Contracting Parties, and the person - was apprehended while committing the offence, or - escaped from custody, provisional arrest or has been avoiding serving a sentence of imprisonment.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request to the contracting party	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Undisclosed Collection of Information	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	When investigating crime, the LEAs of the Contracting Parties, in line with requests and their national legislation, may carry out undisclosed collection of information and they shall notify each other about the results of the collection of such information.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	For the Slovak Contracting Party: the Presidium of the Police Force For the Hungarian Contracting Party: the National Police Command Centre.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"While investigating crime within their territories, the LEAs of the Contracting Parties are entitled to continue surveillance also within the territory of the other Contracting Party if the person under surveillance is suspected of committing an intentional criminal offence for which a person can be sentenced to at least 5 years in prison, or the person is a member of an organised group, or the person has been in contact with a sought person or is about to make contact with a sought person." and the LEAs can do so upon authorisation granted by the Central Contact Authority of the other Contracting Party based on a request which had been submitted in advance. "	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"authorisation granted by the Central Contact Authority of the other Contracting Party based on a request which had been submitted in advance"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Upon request, the LEAs of the Contracting Parties may provide authorisation to the requesting Contracting Party to use their undercover agent(s) in their territory, should it be necessary to successfully detect a criminal offence that has been committed or planned within the territory of the requesting Contracting Party for which a person can be sentenced to imprisonment, provided that the detection of this criminal offence would either not be possible or be significantly more difficult without the use of an undercover agent(s)."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Request in accordance with its national legislation and on a case-by-case basis. >The request to use undercover agents shall contain the following information: a) the time period when the undercover agent(s) will be used; b) conditions under which the undercover agent(s) shall be used; c) the rights and obligations of the agent(s);	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		d) a description of measures to be applied should the identity of the undercover agent(s) identity be revealed; e) information regarding respective national legal provisions regulating the criminal liability of undercover agents; f) information regarding respective national legal provisions regulating the personal liability of undercover agents for damages caused in their work.	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	"Use of undercover agents shall be regulated by the provisions of the national legislation of the requested Contracting Party, provided that these are not contrary to the national legislation of the requesting Contracting Party."	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.46 Agreement n. 46 - Hungary - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	"The police and other law enforcement authorities" as follows: Slovenia: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate and its internal and regional organisational units; Hungary: the Police, the Border Guard, the services of the Customs and Finance Guard performing tasks of criminal investigation and crime prevention, the Protection Service of the Policing Agencies. 2. The central contact points for the implementation of this Agreement shall be as follows: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party: – National Police Headquarters International Law Enforcement Co-operation Centre. 3. The following are the border regions under this Agreement: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – the region under the competence of the Murska Sobota Police Directorate.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party: – the area of Zala County; – the area of Vas County. Excludes customs or any other administrative co-operation. Also excludes legal/judicial cooperation.	
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Date	February 2007 (signed)	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Effectively suppressing crime, and providing information in response to requests	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Type of information to be exchanged	"a) data about the persons involved in organised crime, information with regard to perpetrators' connections with the criminal act committed, organised crime associations and groups of criminals, typical conduct of perpetrators and groups, criminal acts that have been planned or attempted or committed, and notably, information about the time, place and modus operandi, the facilities attacked, special circumstances and measures taken, where necessary, for crime suppression; b) methods and new forms of international crime; c) findings of criminal, criminological and other crime related research, the practice, working methods and use of instruments in investigations with a view to their improvement; d) information about the objects, or their reproductions, used for the	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		commission of criminal acts or containing traces of criminal acts, used or intended to be used as instruments of crime, or originating from criminal acts; e) legal regulations in place with regard to criminal acts under this Agreement; f) proceeds of crime."	
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	"In particular cases, the authorised co-operating authorities may transfer information without prior request if such information is needed by the authorised co-operating authorities of the other Contracting Party for the purposes of crime suppression and to thwart threats to public order and security."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Transferable Personal Data (Article 29): "For the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties may transfer the following personal data: a) personal identification data of individuals who have participated in the commission of a criminal act and their contacts with regard to this	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		criminal act: surname, previous surname, forename, other names (alias, mock name, nickname), gender, date and place of birth, residence, current and any previous nationalities, and biometrical data in accordance with the laws and regulations governing travel documents and other legal regulations; b) data of the document confirming the identity of the individual referred to in Point a) above, i.e. a passport or other travel document (number, date of issue, name of issuing authority, place of issue, period of validity, territorial validity); c) data including fingerprints and palm prints, DNA profiles or samples, personal descriptions and photographs of persons who participated in the commission of criminal acts; d) personal data contained in the information referred to in Article 8 (3) of this Agreement; e) personal data gathered and transferred by the co-operating Contracting Parties under this Agreement."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Ensuring public security at mass events (article 21);	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Rapid exchange of information; b) mutually co-ordinated police action; c) providing experts and equipment.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Joint border patrol: "With a view to ensuring public security and public order, suppressing criminal acts and performing surveillance of the common state border, the authorised co-operating authorities of the Contracting Parties may perform joint patrolling within the 10-kilometre stretch of land spanning inland from the common border line of the Contracting Parties. This area shall include all settlements within these 10 kilometres up to their administrative borders even if these extend beyond the specified distance." [...]	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	"When performing joint patrolling, the officers of the authorised co-operating authorities of the other Contracting Party shall also be empowered to check the identity of persons and, if these attempt to evade such checks, apprehend them in accordance with their national laws and regulations. Only the officers of the co-operating authority of the	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Contracting Party in whose state territory the joint patrol service is being performed shall be authorised to take other action and to apply means of restraint."	
	Stakeholders involved	Slovenia: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; Hungary Contracting Party: – National Headquarters of the Border Guard; – National Police Headquarters; – National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	"Based on request, the authorised co-operating authorities of the Contracting Parties shall enable controlled delivery within the territory of their own states in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Article. Controlled delivery is a covert activity of the authorised co-operating authorities, in the course of which – within the framework of international co-operation – they enable the passing of a thing in possession of a person subject to surveillance to and from the territory of the Contracting Parties to another state and its transit through the territory of the Contracting Parties with a view to enabling the detection of criminal acts and the identification of persons participating in the perpetration of criminal acts in the widest range possible."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"The authorised co-operating authorities shall agree on the date and modus operandi of the controlled delivery and the extent of their involvement on each occasion. The authorised co-operating authority of	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the requested Contracting Party may restrict or refuse controlled delivery if it could endanger the persons participating in it or public security to an unacceptable extent. 5. The authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party shall be in command of the controlled delivery; the requesting Contracting Party shall be informed of the person in charge. The controlled delivery shall be carried out in a manner that will allow easy interception at any time. Following takeover, the authorised co-operating authority of the requesting Contracting Party may escort the consignment but may not exercise official powers. In the course of this, the authorised co-operating authority of the requesting Contracting Party shall act in accordance with the provisions of this Article, the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party and the instructions of the person in charge of the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party. 6. The Contracting Parties shall also enable the execution of controlled deliveries starting out from a third country to a further country. In this case, the requesting Contracting Party shall obtain the prior authorisation of the states concerned, of which the requested Contracting Party shall be notified. 7. The participation of an undercover agent in the controlled delivery is possible only with the	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		authorisation of the judicial authorities of the Contracting Party which is using the undercover agent."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"In addition to the data set forth in Article 4 (1) of this Agreement, the request sent to the central contact points for controlled delivery shall include: a) the content of the consignment, the expected route of travel, the time frame and means of transportation, the information enabling the identification of a vehicle; b) the mode of escort; c) the technical instruments to be used; d) the number of participants in the escort on the part of the requesting Contracting Party; e) the mode of maintaining contact with the participants of the controlled delivery; f) the circumstances of handing over and taking over the consignment; g) the measures to be carried out upon arrest; h) the measures to be carried out in unexpected circumstances" [...] . If the delay could pose a risk or threaten the interests of crime suppression activities, the request for controlled delivery may be directly sent or received by the authorised co-operating authorities. Such a request shall be sent subsequently as soon as possible to the central contact points of the Contracting Parties. The request shall contain documents substantiating controlled delivery."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	"The authorised co-operating authority of the requesting Contracting Party may, without prior authorisation of the other Contracting Party, continue the pursuit in the territory of the requested Contracting Party if the person concerned committed or attempted to commit, in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, a criminal act which serves as the basis for issuing the European arrest warrant and: a) was caught in the act or b) escaped from detention, provisional custody or while serving a sentence involving deprivation of liberty and if the delay caused by notifying the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party would render the arrest of the perpetrator substantially more difficult or severely jeopardise the interests of crime suppression and it is probable that the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party would not be able to take over the pursuit in time."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	If the pursuing officer of the requesting Contracting Party so requests, the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party shall challenge the pursued person in order to establish the person's identity or to make an arrest. 6. If no request to cease the hot pursuit is made and if the authorised co-operating authority is unable to intervene quickly enough, the pursuing officers of the requesting Contracting Party may detain the person pursued on the spot. The competent authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party shall be immediately notified of this action. 7. The pursuit may be carried out in the entire territory of the Contracting Parties without limits in time. 8. The pursuit may be carried out according to the following conditions: a) the pursuing officer must comply with the provisions of this Agreement and with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory he is operating; b) the pursuit may be carried out exclusively on land; c) the pursuing officer may not enter private homes or premises, but may enter work, plant and business	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		premises open to the public during working hours; d) the pursuing officers must at all times be able to prove that they are acting in an official capacity; e) in using vehicles in the course of pursuit, the traffic rules of the requested Contracting Party shall be observed. A vehicle must be identifiable by means of an accessory fitted to the vehicle; f) the pursuing officer shall be identifiable unambiguously by his uniform or accessories fitted to the vehicle; g) objects in possession of the arrested individual shall preferably be stored in a safe place until the arrival of the authorised co-operating authorities; h) if technical instruments are required for the conduct of hot pursuit, they may be used if this is enabled under the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party; i) after completion of the pursuit, the pursuing officers shall report on their mission to the competent authorised co-operating authority or central contact point of the requested Contracting Party. At the request of those authorities, they shall remain at their disposal until the circumstances surrounding their action have been sufficiently clarified. This condition shall apply even where the hot pursuit has not resulted in the arrest of the person pursued. 9. The person arrested in the course of the pursuit shall be	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		questioned by the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party. The person's freedom may be restricted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party. 10. The central contact point of the Contracting Party shall be notified of the pursuit.	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The competent authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party shall be notified as soon as possible, but not later than at the time of crossing the state border. 3. The competent authorised co-operating authorities under Paragraph (2) shall be: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – the Murska Sobota Police Directorate; b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party, depending on the place of crossing the state border: – Zala County Police Directorate, – Vas County Police Directorate. 4. The hot pursuit shall cease immediately if so required by the authorised co-operating authority of the requested Contracting Party.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	"In the course of investigation in their national territory, the authorised co-operating authorities of the Contracting Parties shall be authorised to continue surveillance in the territory of the other Contracting Party if its central contact point has authorised this in response to a prior request and if this concerns a person who has been suspected of engagement in an organised criminal group or suspected of intentionally committing a criminal act sanctioned with imprisonment of at least five years or a person who has been associated with them or is about to establish contact with them.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Conditions may be attached to the authorisation."	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Surveillance may be carried out only under the following conditions: a) the officers conducting surveillance shall comply with the provisions of this Article and with the internal laws and regulations of the Contracting Party on whose territory they are operating; they shall act in accordance with the instructions of the authorised co-operating authority with territorial competence; b) except in situations provided for in Paragraph (5), the officer conducting surveillance shall carry a document verifying that the surveillance has been authorised; c) the officer conducting surveillance must be able at all times to prove that he is acting in an official capacity; d) the officer conducting surveillance may not enter a private home or places not accessible to the public, but may enter work premises, service and business premises and areas which are accessible to the public during working hours;	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		e) the officer conducting surveillance shall submit a report to the central contact point of the requested Contracting Party; f) when technical instruments are also needed for conducting surveillance, they may be used when that is permitted under the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party. The request according to Paragraph (1) shall specify the technical instruments of surveillance to be applied; g) the use of vehicles for surveillance shall be subject to the traffic regulations of the requested Contracting Party."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The authorisation for surveillance shall be valid to the entire territory of the states of the Contracting Parties. In the course of surveillance the common state border of the Contracting Parties may also be crossed outside border crossing points and business hours. In the event that a delay would give rise to danger or jeopardise the interests of criminal investigation, surveillance may be continued even without the advance authorisation stipulated in Paragraph (1). In this case the competent authorised co-operating authorities of the requested Contracting Party shall be notified immediately upon crossing the state border. The request shall be sent subsequently but without delay to the central contact point of the requested Contracting Party. The request shall	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		indicate the reasons for crossing the border without prior authorisation. 6. The competent authorised co-operating authorities referred to in Paragraph (5) shall be: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party: – National Police Headquarters.	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Gathering of Information	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"the request for covert gathering of information shall include: a) indication of the instrument or method;	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		b) the duration of the covert measure; c) the scope of data to be recorded and transferred; d) the manner of transferring the data; e) the manner of providing assistance in the event of the covert gathering of information in the other country; f) a copy of the authorisation by the authority in charge of the covert gathering of information related to the detection of a criminal act in progress in the state of the requesting Contracting Party." [...] If judicial authorisation is required, copy of this authorisation should be shared with other country. If no judicial authorisation is required, requesting country must other country know that.	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Use of Undercover Agents: "For the purposes of this Agreement, an undercover agent is a member of the regular staff of the authorised co-operating authority performing tasks of criminal investigation, acting under cover to gather intelligence information." [...] "Based on the request submitted to the central	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		contact point, either Party shall allow the operation of undercover agents of the requesting Party in its national territory if this is necessary for the successful detection of a criminal act, which serves as a basis for the issuing of the European arrest warrant and has been committed or the preparations thereof have taken place in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, provided that the detection of the criminal act would not be possible or would be substantially more difficult without the use of the undercover agent. At the request of the requesting Contracting Party, it shall be possible to use the undercover agent of the requested Contracting Party in its territory."	
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"An undercover agent shall be used on a case-by-case basis for a specific period of time, which shall not exceed 6 months. The use of the undercover agent may be extended for maximum 2 years. Activities for the use of the undercover agent shall be co-ordinated by the authorised co-operating authorities of the	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection		Contracting Parties. The undercover agent may commence his activities following the ad hoc arrangement between the authorised co-operating authorities and after obtaining the authorisation"	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	"If an authorisation of the judicial authorities is needed for the use of the undercover agent, it shall be possible to use them only after such authorisation has been obtained. The authorisation shall always cover the entire national territory of the Contracting Party concerned. 4. The request to use an undercover agent shall include, in addition to the data stipulated in Article 4 of this Agreement: a) the duration of the use of the undercover agent; b) the conditions of the use of the undercover agent; c) the rights and duties of the undercover agent; d) the measures to be taken in case the identity of the undercover agent has been disclosed; e) information concerning the relevant provisions of legal regulations specifying the criminal liability and civil liability of the undercover agent for damage caused within his scope of operation."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	"When operating in the territory of the other Contracting Party on assignment and in response to the request of the requesting Contracting	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Party, the undercover agent shall be instructed by the authorised co-operating authority of the requesting Contracting Party. The authorised co-operating authorities of the Contracting Parties may also agree that the undercover agent of the requested Contracting Party take action on assignment and under the instructions of the authorised co-operating authority of the requesting Contracting Party in the territory of the requested Contracting Party. In justified cases, the authorised co-operating authorities of the Contracting Parties may also make different arrangements"	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Co-operation in the Witness Protection Programme: victims and suspects ion criminal proceedings may be transferred to other country for their protection	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"3. After the request has been approved, the authorities in charge of providing protection shall directly agree on the handing over and taking over protection, its mode and duration and ways of maintaining contact. The documents required for performing protection shall constitute an annex to this arrangement. 4. The costs of transfer and social insurance shall be covered by the	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		requesting Contracting Party. The requested Contracting Party shall cover the cost of salaries of the personnel protecting the persons concerned. 5. The person concerned may only benefit from the forms of protection that are provided for by the national laws and regulations on witness protection of the requested Contracting Party. 6. If after the transfer the protection can no longer be guaranteed, or cannot be guaranteed at all, the authority of the requested Contracting Party in charge of carrying out protection shall immediately inform its counterpart at the requesting Contracting Party. 7. The person concerned shall comply with the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party. If the person concerned violates the laws and regulations of the requested Contracting Party or fails to respect the rules of behaviour determined specifically for him, the authority of the requested Contracting Party in charge of protection shall immediately inform its counterpart at the requesting Contracting Party. 8. In the event of an act of the person concerned that would unjustifiably and severely jeopardise the staff members of the requested Contracting Party performing protection, this authority of the requested Contracting Party shall immediately initiate the return of the person concerned and its counterpart	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		at the requesting Contracting Party shall comply with this initiative."	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	"In addition to the data specified in Article 4 (1) of this Agreement, the request for handing over or taking over protection shall include: a) request for confidentiality; b) the status of the persons concerned in the criminal proceedings; c) information concerning the threat to the person and its severity; d) the reasons for moving the person concerned to the territory of the requested Contracting Party; e) the recommended form and level of protection; f) the necessary duration of stay in the territory of the requested Contracting Party and the possibility of extension." [...] " 9. The competent authorised co-operating authorities for the implementation of this Article shall be: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party: – National Police Headquarters."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Establishment of Joint Crime Detection Teams	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Co-operation at Joint Contact Stations. Established in the vicinity of common border. At these stations, officers can work together. "Co-operation may involve preparation and participation in the surrender or readmission of persons within the framework of the international agreements in force concluded between the Contracting Parties."	Article 19, Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Joint Border Patrols: 10 km stretch of land spanning both countries along common border. "This area shall include all settlements within these 10 kilometres up to their administrative borders even if these extend beyond the specified distance."	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Officers of other country can "check the identity of persons and, if these attempt to evade such checks" and apprehend them. But only local officers can "take other action [or] apply means of restraint".	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The authorised co-operating authorities for the purposes of this Article are: a) for the Slovenian Contracting Party: – Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; b) for the Hungarian Contracting Party: – National Headquarters of the Border Guard; – National Police Headquarters; – National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard.	Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.47 Agreement n. 47 - Hungary - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Crime areas covered	Organised crime, drug-related crimes, economic crimes, trafficking in human beings, terrorism, money laundering, illegal arms trade, counterfeit currency and forgery of documents, trading in cultural artefacts, motor vehicle smuggling, and other severe crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Justice ministries and police and finance ministries,	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Date	5 February. 1999	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and investigation of serious crimes.	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Intelligence, national legislations and regulations, information on terrorist activities, necessary measures of deterrence, personal data on suspects and convicted felons, research	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fax or email	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need replied to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	German, unless requested differently	
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and investigation of SOCs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Relevant crime area	Serious crimes in general	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information	Intelligence/ information sharing, joint training	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.48 Agreement n. 48 - Italy - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement		
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Strengthen cooperation in order fight crime at the border, including organised crime and illegal immigration.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Slovenia: Ministry of Interior and Police Italy: Ministry of Interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	ott-06	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Date	Agreement involving EU MS >Focus in the areas of Koper, Nova Gorica and Kranj for Slovenia and in the areas of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine for Italy.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Increase police collaboration and prevent crime	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Specific public order needs covered	Road traffic safety	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	If needed to prevent crime it is possible to create joint investigation teams, with the role of consulting and supporting the investigation.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Police authorities and Ministry of interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled Delivery "Controlled delivery is a covert activity of the authorised co-operating authorities, in the course of which – within the framework of international co-operation – they enable the passing of a thing in possession of a person subject to surveillance to and from the territory of the Contracting Parties to another state and its transit through the territory of the Contracting Parties with a view to enabling the detection of criminal acts and the identification of persons participating in the perpetration of criminal acts in the widest range possible"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation from judicial authorities of the Contracting Party which is using the undercover agent	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police authorities and ministries of interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police and customs	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Arms can be used only as self-defence tool The other country needs to be informed Possible to cross only land, air and sea borders Authorities need to be identifiable by the uniform	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Before crossing the border the other country needs to be informed and give permission to continue the pursuit. The permission is not necessary if the situation requires a high level of urgency.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	The agreements states that the countries will commit to support each other in case of interception of communication	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	The agreements states that the countries will commit to support each other in case of covert investigations "Based on the request submitted to the central contact point, either Party shall allow the operation of undercover agents of the requesting Party in its national territory if this is necessary for the successful detection of a criminal act, which serves as a basis for the issuing of the European arrest warrant and has been committed or the preparations thereof have taken place in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, provided that the detection of the criminal act would not be possible or would be substantially more difficult without the use of the undercover agent. "	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Co-operation in the Witness Protection Programme	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	"In the course of criminal proceedings, the Contracting Parties may request via their authorised co-operating authorities that witnesses, victims and suspects and, in view of them, other persons under protection be transferred from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of another Contracting Party and that they be granted protection thereafter. This procedure must not obstruct the criminal proceedings in the territories of the Contracting Parties"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	For the Slovenian Contracting Party: Ministry of the Interior, Police, General Police Directorate; For the Hungarian Contracting Party: National Police Headquarters.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.49 Agreement n. 49 - Italy - Slovenia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Strengthen cooperation in order fight crime at the border, including organised crime and illegal immigration.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Slovenia: Ministry of Interior and Police Italy: Ministry of Interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Date	01/10/2006	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Increase police collaboration and prevent crime	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Specific public order needs covered	Road traffic safety	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations	If needed to prevent crime it is possible to create joint investigation teams, with the role of consulting and supporting the investigation.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Police authorities and Ministry of interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled Delivery "Controlled delivery is a covert activity of the authorised co-operating authorities, in the course of which – within the framework of international co-operation – they enable the passing of a thing in possession of a person subject to surveillance to and from the territory of the Contracting Parties to another state and its transit through the territory of the Contracting Parties with a view to enabling the detection of criminal acts and the identification of persons participating in the perpetration of criminal acts in the widest range possible"	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation from judicial authorities of the Contracting Party which is using the undercover agent	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police authorities and ministries of interior	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police and customs	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Arms can be used only as self-defence tool The other country needs to be informed If possible to cross only land, air and sea borders Authorities need to be identifiable by the uniform	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Before crossing the border the other country needs to be informed and give permission to continue the pursuit. The permission is not necessary if the situation requires a high level of urgency.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	The agreements states that the countries will commit to support each other in case of interception of communication	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	The agreements states that the countries will commit to support each other in case of covert investigations "Based on the request submitted to the central contact point, either Party shall allow the operation of undercover agents of the requesting Party in its national territory if this is necessary for the successful detection of a criminal act, which serves as a basis for the issuing of the European arrest warrant and has been committed or the preparations thereof have taken place in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, provided that the detection of the criminal act would not be possible or would be substantially	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		more difficult without the use of the undercover agent. "	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.50 Agreement n. 50 - Italy - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Crime areas covered	cross-border organised crime, crimes against body and life, crimes against assets, drug-related crimes, trafficking in human beings, crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		against cultural artefacts, economic and financial crimes, cybercrimes, terrorism	Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, Migration offices (CH), customs bodies and border police (CH), Department for public safety in the Interior Ministry (IT)	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Date	14.October.2013	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on crimes, criminal organisations, types of drugs and their distribution routes, terrorist organisations, judicial and research methods to fight crime, travel documents, financial information, experiences exchange, operations in the joint centres	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Written confirmation of a request received orally must be provided within 48 hours	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Italian and French	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Coordination plans are made for preserving public safety and order, investigating especially severe border-crossing crimes, warrants and increased	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		border crossings; requests need to include specific information	Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data collection only allowed in the joint centre, national legislation and the protocol from the 17. September. 2002 between CH and IT on the establishing for the joint centres.	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies from the 17. September.2004, the agreement on controlled deliveries on the 17.November 2009, Protocol between the cooperation of CH and IT in fighting organised crimes and investigation of illegal assets, UN convention on drug and terrorism from the 12.Decemebr 2000 and the protocol on trafficking in human beings	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Reference to other EU instruments	Agreement on the implementation of Schengen from the 26.October.2004	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass events, disasters and emergencies, air traffic safety	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	intelligence/ information sharing, training, operational activities, working groups	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved	relevant law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Main features of the cooperation activity	coordination, joint planning (where possible), provide personnel and equipment as needed, the rights and duties of officers operating in the territory of the other Contracting Party are established in specific agreements for events, spending of specialist units, checks and operations on trains and ships	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Criteria for developing joint operations	Crisis: "the well-founded belief that a crime or an immediate danger to life, property, infrastructure or institutions are about to happen", Extraordinary circumstances: "A situation that the authorities in one party are unable to manage on their own"	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Officers are allowed to wear their uniforms, weapons, communication tools and others unless otherwise specified, Arms only for self defense. Albeit for northern Italy, the Court of Appeal of Milan refuses entry to armed CH personnel without justification and against the CAAS	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Agreement from the 2. May.1995 between CH and IT on cooperation in disaster prevention and support in natural and man-made disasters	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevent and investigate SOC's and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Intelligence/ information sharing, training, operational activities, working groups	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Stakeholders involved	Joint Centre, National Central bodies	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Officers of the other party are allowed to support, observe, counsel and inform officers in whose territory they operate, national laws	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Officers are allowed to wear their uniforms, weapons, communication tools and others unless otherwise specified, Arms only for self defense	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Discreet and cross-border surveillance of transports to collect proof/evidence, identify criminals	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Drug related crimes, smuggling of goods	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police, customs offices	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Police, customs offices	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	A controlled delivery can be stopped and then allowed to continue their journey after the extraction of evidence or without change, responsibility shifts to the requested party at the border crossing (2)	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Approval by the other Contracting Party (2)	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Established in the national laws (2)	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Requested party is in charge after border crossing (2)	Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries (2)
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Police operational centres	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	police and border police	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Relevant offices need to be informed when the border is being crossed	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Suspect was caught doing a crime that warrants extradition and is fleeing	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Surveillance	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Crimes that qualify under national legislation for surveillance, crimes that require extradition	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Specific police offices in each country, in emergencies the police operations centre in each country	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	police	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Requests need to be submitted to and approved by specific police offices in each country, in emergencies the police operations centre in each country	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	To protect witnesses and their relatives	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	National legislation of the requested party	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Measures for immediate danger - immediate danger is recognised for the body or life of a person	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Joint centre	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	National laws of the territory the measures are being taken	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	the other country needs to be formed immediately of the situation, but no prior request is needed in this scenario	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	If the waiting for an officer from a requested party may lead to severe harm or is necessary to get a situation under control	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Support in returning citizens of third party countries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	International Agreements on deportation, for joint missions specific security measures are discussed in advance, cooperation in prevention of illegal migration	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Other	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Escorting	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Joint centres, National ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	As soon as the border is crossed escorting is the duty of the requested officers, escorting officers are allowed to carry their weapons, not applicable for deportations	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Before the border crossing the joint centre needs to be informed	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Defined in the national law of the Contracting Parties	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.51 Agreement n. 51 - Latvia - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Crime areas covered	Organised crime, drug-related crimes, economic crimes, trafficking in human beings, terrorism, money laundering, illegal arms trade, counterfeit currency and forgery of documents, trading in cultural artefacts, motor vehicle smuggling, sexual exploitation of children, cyber crime	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Justice ministries and police and finance ministries,	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Date	23-mag-05	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and investigation of serious crimes.	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Intelligence, evidence, national legislations and regulations, information on terrorist activities, necessary measures of deterrence, personal data on suspects and convicted felons, research	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fax or email	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need replied to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular threat and risk assessments	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and investigation of SOCs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Relevant crime area	Serious crimes in general	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities,	Intelligence/ information sharing, joint training, operational activities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Within the bounds of national law and international treaties;	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled delivery	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	relevant authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Authorities of the territory it takes place	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Relevant authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Authorities of the territory it takes place	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert investigations	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Relevant authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Authorities of the territory it takes place	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	Protection of witnesses and victims and people whose life is threatened or seriously endangered	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Joint planning and assessment	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Decision of the relevant authorities of both Contracting parties	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.52 Agreement n. 52 - Liechtenstein - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)	Rahmenvertrag zwischen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft und dem Fürstentum Liechtenstein über die Zusammenarbeit im Bereich des Visumverfahrens, der Einreise und des Aufenthalts sowie über die polizeiliche Zusammenarbeit im Grenzraum. Accessed at: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2009/151/fr and Accord du 15 décembre 2004 entre la Confédération suisse et la Principauté du Liechtenstein concernant la coopération dans le cadre des systèmes d'information suisses sur les empreintes digitales et les profils d'ADN (avec appendice) Accessed at: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2006/322/fr
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight against SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles
	Crime areas covered	For the framework: urgent police measures, such as security, search, detection, detention and security powers For the agreement: DNA profile information system and fingerprint identification system	Article 14, Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area Article 1, Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Framework: police and customs Agreement: Federal Office of Police in the Federal Department of Justice and Police in Switzerland and the National Police in Liechtenstein	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Geographical scope	Agreements involving non-EU countries, but Schengen countries	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)
	Date	Framework: 2009 (date signed) Agreement: 2006 (entered into force)	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Working together to safeguard common security interests	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework) and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement)
	Type of information to be exchanged	DNA and fingerprints	Agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) and DNA-Profile-information systems Article 9: "The data transmitted by the Liechtenstein authorities within the framework of this contract can be processed with regard to the process control number and the corresponding personal data or crime scene information in the computerized personal identification, record keeping and administration system (IPAS) or in the central migration information system (ZEMIS) ."	Article 1 and 9 of the Agreement
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Federal Office of the Police of Switzerland and the National Police of Liechtenstein, Government of Liechtenstein	Framework agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the cooperation in the area of visa procedure, the entry and residence , as well as on the police cooperation in border area ("the Framework") and Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Principality of Liechtenstein for Cooperation in the Framework of Swiss Information Systems on Fingerprints and DNA Profiles ("the Agreement")
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	For DNA profiles: for the samples sent by the Liechtenstein police to Switzerland, the conditions for sampling and profiling in accordance with the relevant provisions of Swiss federal legislation must be met and the comparability of the DNA profiles must be ensured (Article 13)	Article 13 and 14 of the Agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		For biometric identification data: the Swiss law applies to the biometric identification data that was taken by the Liechtenstein authority from asylum seekers and persons in need for protection and that are transmitted for processing in the Swiss information systems (Article 14)	
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Not specified, however, there is information about transfer to third countries (Article 7); this may only happen with prior written approval of the state where the data was collected	Article 7 of the Agreement
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Treaty between the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of Austria and the Principality of Liechtenstein on cross-border cooperation of the security and customs authorities from 27. April 1999	Introduction of the Agreement
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action –	Objective		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
public order & safety/prevention of offences	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Police cooperation in border areas	
	Relevant crime area	Not specified	
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved	Customs, police	
	Main features of the cooperation activity	"The tasks and powers of the Federal Customs Administration are limited to the urgent police measures up to the earliest possible handover of the case to the Liechtenstein authorities (security, search, detection, detention and security powers). In simple cases, the determination and completion authority can also be delegated, provided that no judicial reporting is required ."	Article 14, Framework

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	Not specified	
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	The parties will provide each other with information to the extent necessary for the implementation of the framework agreement and along their national laws. The national privacy legislation will apply.	Article 17, Framework
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	European Economic Area, Schengen agreement	Framework introduction
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Joint controls	Article 14, Framework agreement
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Not specified	Article 14, Framework agreement
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	police authorities and Federal Customs Administration of Liechtenstein	Article 14, Framework agreement
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	police authorities and Federal Customs Administration of Liechtenstein	Article 14, Framework agreement
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	It can be inside or outside the border area They will be carried out based on the situation and in accordance with the available resources. Swiss interest will also be taken into account.	Article 14, Framework agreement
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Not specified	Article 14, Framework agreement
	What thresholds must be passed	Not specified	Article 14, Framework agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	It will be under the direction of the Liechtenstein National Police	Article 14, Framework agreement

1.53 Agreement n. 53 - Lithuania - Poland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors signing the agreement	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)
	Scope of the agreement	Article 1 The scope of cooperation 1. The Parties, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the provisions of the domestic law of their countries, undertake to strengthen cooperation between the competent security and public order security authorities, hereinafter referred to as "competent authorities", in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas. 2. The Parties will cooperate, in particular, in combating crimes: 1) against life and health; 2) related to terrorism; 3) illicit manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, hereinafter referred to as "drugs"; 4) illegal crossing of the state border and smuggling of persons and other crimes related to the crossing of the state border; 5) theft as well as illegal manufacturing,	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		trading and possession of weapons, ammunition, explosives, chemical or biological substances, radioactive materials and other dangerous materials, including military technology, technology, services and dual-use goods; 6) trafficking in human beings, as well as illegal deprivation of human liberty; 7) against property, including theft of vehicles and cultural goods, as well as illegal trade in them; 8) forgery of money and other means of payment, financial documents and securities and other documents, as well as putting them into circulation and using them as authentic; 9) economic (against the economy and the principles of entrepreneurship) and illegal financial operations, including the legalization of proceeds from crime; 10) of a corrupt nature; 11) related to the functioning of IT systems or networks; 12) against the environment; 13) making and distributing pornographic items, as well as forcing prostitution. 3. The Parties also undertake to cooperate in the following areas: 1) searching for persons suspected of committing a crime or evading serving the sentence; 2) searching for missing persons and undertaking activities related to the identification of persons with unknown	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		identity and unknown bodies; 3) searching for items related to committed crimes; 4) protection of persons participating in operational activities or providing assistance to the competent authorities or border authorities of the Parties.	
	Crime areas covered	Article 1 The scope of cooperation 1. The Parties, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the provisions of the domestic law of their countries, undertake to strengthen cooperation between the competent security and public order security authorities, hereinafter referred to as "competent authorities", in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas. 2. The Parties will cooperate, in particular, in combating crimes: 1) against life and health; 2) related to terrorism; 3) illicit manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, hereinafter referred to as "drugs"; 4) illegal crossing of the state border and smuggling of persons and other crimes related to the crossing of the state border; 5) theft as well as illegal manufacturing, trading and possession of weapons, ammunition, explosives, chemical or biological substances, radioactive materials and other	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		dangerous materials, including military technology, technology, services and dual-use goods; 6) trafficking in human beings, as well as illegal deprivation of human liberty; 7) against property, including theft of vehicles and cultural goods, as well as illegal trade in them; 8) forgery of money and other means of payment, financial documents and securities and other documents, as well as putting them into circulation and using them as authentic; 9) economic (against the economy and the principles of entrepreneurship) and illegal financial operations, including the legalization of proceeds from crime; 10) of a corrupt nature; 11) related to the functioning of IT systems or networks; 12) against the environment; 13) making and distributing pornographic items, as well as forcing prostitution. 3. The Parties also undertake to cooperate in the following areas: 1) searching for persons suspected of committing a crime or evading serving the sentence; 2) searching for missing persons and undertaking activities related to the identification of persons with unknown identity and unknown bodies; 3) searching for items related to committed crimes;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		4) protection of persons participating in operational activities or providing assistance to the competent authorities or border authorities of the Parties.	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Article 2 Competent authorities 1. Competent authorities of the Parties and experts designated by them shall cooperate directly in order to implement the provisions of the Agreement. The competent authorities of the Parties are: on the side of the Republic of Poland: - minister responsible for internal affairs, - minister competent for public finances, - minister competent for financial institutions, - Head of the Internal Security Agency, - Police Commander in Chief, - Chief Commandant of the Border Guard, - General Inspector of Financial Information; on the side of the Republic of Lithuania: - Ministry of the Interior, - the Police Department at the Ministry of the Interior, - The State Border Protection Service at the Ministry of the Interior, - Financial Crime Investigation Service at the Ministry of the Interior, - State Security Department, - Department of Customs at the Ministry of Finance,	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- Special Investigations Service. 2. The competent authorities of the Parties, within their respective spheres of competence, may exchange liaison officers, conclude implementing agreements to this Agreement and specify the terms and conditions of cooperation therein, and establish mixed-manned contact points and, if necessary, hold consultations.	
	Geographical scope	Poland and Lithuania	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)
	Date	Vilnius, March 14, 2006 Article 30 Term of the Agreement 1. This Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period and shall enter into force thirty days from the date of receipt of the later note informing about the completion of the internal procedures necessary for its entry into force. 2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to Article 11 of this Agreement, which shall enter into force on the date of the	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		abolition of border control at the state border between the States of the Parties. 3. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by means of a notification. In such a case, this Agreement shall expire six months after the receipt of the notice of termination by the other Party.	
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/information systems used to exchange information	Article 3 Forms of cooperation 1. In implementing this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Parties will: 1) exchange information about: a) organized criminal groups and unions, their structures, characteristic features of activity, as well as persons belonging or suspected of belonging to such groups, b) instigators and organizers of crimes, c) the time, place, method of commission of the offense and its specific features, the subject of the offense and the basis of liability, and the measures used to prevent the offense, d) Prepared crimes; 2) provide, at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, the necessary information regarding: a) personal data of owners, holders and users of vehicles, ships and aircraft, identification data and other documents and documents	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		confirming the authorization to drive them, b) determination of the place of stay and place of residence, residence status and control of the legality of stay of persons, c) personal data of users of telecommunications networks, d) personal data of current and previous owners, owners and users of weapons, e) legal persons as well as other entities conducting business activity, f) possible events and planned activities, in particular in border areas; 3) replace: a) information about objects related to the commission of the crime, as well as models of these objects, (b) information on measures to combat crime; 4) provide other necessary information at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party; 5) at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, take appropriate actions and carry out jointly agreed actions, including joint anti-terrorist operations, as well as direct representatives to joint teams; 6) at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, cooperate in the preparation of the necessary expert opinions; 7) plan and implement joint programs in the field of crime prevention. 2. In order to implement the cooperation referred to in this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Parties may delegate their	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		officers to perform tasks, within the scope of their competence, on the territory of the other Party, without superior powers. Article 8 Scientific, technical and training cooperation 1. The competent authorities of the Parties, as regards scientific and technical cooperation and training, will: 1) replace: a) experiences and information, in particular on new forms of criminal activity and methods and means to combat crime, b) the results of research in the field of forensics and criminology, c) professional literature and other publications relevant to the scope of this Agreement; 2) provide each other with specialized technical equipment and provide technical and research assistance; 3) organize joint exercises and training. 2. The competent authorities of the Parties shall exchange experts for the purpose of professional development, in particular in the field of forensic techniques and methods of combating crimes, as well as in order to improve the knowledge of the official language of the other Party. 3. The competent authorities of the Parties shall cooperate by taking actions aimed at: 1) installing compatible telecommunications devices and apparatuses;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		2) establishing separate radio frequencies for joint use; 3) exchange of telecommunications equipment; 4) install international special links. 4. The competent authorities of the Parties will exchange the texts of legal acts related to the scope of this Agreement as well as experience with their preparation and practical application. Article 9 specifies how 'Requests for cooperation' can be put in place and what they can cover.	
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	Article 27 'Languages of cooperation' (this refers to all activities covered by this agreement) 1. The competent authorities and border authorities of the Parties shall use the official languages of their countries or the English language in matters related to the implementation of this Agreement. 2. The requests and other documents referred to in this Agreement shall be prepared in an official language of the State of the transmitting Party and shall be sent together	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		with a translation into an official language of the State of the receiving Party or into English.	
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Article 29 Relationship to other contracts 1. This Agreement is without prejudice to the provisions of international treaties on legal assistance in criminal matters and the rights and obligations of the Parties under other multilateral or bilateral international agreements. 2. As of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other serious crimes, drawn up in Warsaw on April 4, 2000, shall cease to have effect. 3. The implementing agreements concluded on the basis of the agreement of 4 April 2000, referred to in paragraph 2, shall remain in force for the duration of this Agreement or until they are replaced by implementing	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		agreements concluded on the basis of this Agreement.	
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Section 4 Cooperation in combating terrorism In order to combat terrorism, the competent authorities of the Parties shall exchange information on planned and committed terrorist acts, on the ways in which the perpetrators act and on terrorist groups, and jointly undertake other actions justified by the need to prevent and combat terrorism. Article 5	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking In order to combat the illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs, the competent authorities of the Parties shall: 1) exchange information about: a) drug trade, b) places and methods of producing and storing drugs, c) destinations, routes and methods of drug transportation, 2) share samples of new drugs and other poisonous substances. Section 6 Cooperation in combating illegal migration In order to combat illegal border crossing and illegal smuggling of persons, the competent authorities of the Parties shall list: 1) information on: a) organizers and other persons involved in the commission of this type of crime, b) activity, composition, methods and forms of operation of organized criminal groups and associations participating in organizing illegal migration, c) the means of transport and illegal migration routes used, d) producing or using counterfeit, tampered or fraudulent documents entitling to cross the state border, e) the extent of illegal migration; 2) experience in the field of control of	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		migration phenomena, application of internal law provisions concerning the entry and stay of foreigners; 3) specimen documents authorizing to cross the state border, visas and their symbols and stamps impressed on these documents. Article 7 Cooperation in combating the illegal manufacture and trade in weapons, dangerous materials and dual-use goods The competent authorities of the Parties, in order to combat the illegal manufacture, trade, theft and possession of weapons, ammunition, explosives, chemical or biological substances, radioactive materials and other dangerous materials, including military technology, technologies, services and dual-use goods, will exchange information needed to prevent and combat such crimes, in particular information on the organizers of these crimes, as well as specimen documents authorizing the holder of these items and samples of explosives and other dangerous materials.	
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	Chapter II Special forms of cooperation Art.10 Connected teams In implementing this Agreement, representatives of the competent authorities of the Parties may participate in the activities of the combined teams or perform other joint activities. Art.11	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Chase 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 41 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, officers of the police and border guards of one of the Parties pursuing in the territory of the State of that Party a pursuit of a person in connection with a prohibited act that may constitute grounds for extradition or for issuing a European arrest warrant may continue it in the territory of the other Party. The chase may also continue after the person who escaped from the place of detention. 2. Relevant competent authorities and relevant border authorities of the Party on the territory of which the pursuit is to be continued shall, as a rule, be notified immediately before crossing the state border of the place and time of crossing the state border by the prosecuted person and the officers continuing the pursuit and about their weapons. and technical measures. 3. The competent authorities or border authorities of the Party on the territory of which the pursuit is continued should, immediately after becoming aware of the pursuit being conducted, take steps to take over the pursuit. 4. The pursuit may be continued no longer than one hour after crossing the common state border and within no more than one hundred kilometres from this border. 5. The pursuit may continue if the following conditions are met:	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		1) officers continuing the pursuit are required to: a) to comply with the provisions of this Agreement and the domestic law of the State of the Party in which they operate, and to comply with the orders of the competent authorities of that Party; b) possessing documents confirming the performance of official duties and presenting them at each request of officers of the competent authorities of the Party on the territory of the state of which the pursuit is continued, c) wearing uniforms and using marked vehicles and having official means of communication; 2) the prosecuted person is arrested by the officers of the competent authorities of the Party on the territory of the state where the pursuit is continued; in the event that these officers are unable to intervene quickly enough, the officers continuing the pursuit shall have the right to apprehend the pursued person for immediate surrender to the officers of the competent authorities of the Party in whose territory the pursuit was continued; 3) officers continuing the pursuit are not allowed to enter flats and places generally inaccessible and to perform other activities inconsistent with the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, leading to the restriction of the freedom of	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		movement of the prosecuted person. 6. The pursuit is interrupted at the request of the competent authorities of the Parties, and in urgent cases - of the border authorities of the Party on the territory of the state of which the pursuit is continued. If the request to stop the pursuit has been communicated orally to the officers continuing the pursuit, the competent authorities of the Party on the territory of the State of which the pursuit was continued shall immediately transmit written confirmation of the request to the competent authorities of the other Party. 7. Upon completion of the pursuit, the officers who continued the pursuit shall submit a written report to the competent authority of the Party on the territory of the State of which the pursuit was continued. 8. Officers of the Party who have continued the pursuit shall be required to report whenever summoned by the competent authorities of the Party in whose territory the pursuit has continued to clarify the circumstances of the ended pursuit.	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Article 12 Observation 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 40 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, officers of the competent authorities or border authorities of one of the Parties who conduct observations on the territory of the State of that Party in connection with a prohibited act that may give rise to extradition or the issuing of a European arrest warrant, shall have the right to continue this observation in the territory of the other Party after obtaining the consent of the competent authority of the other Party. Consent to the observation may be given at the request of the competent authority of the requesting Party and may be subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. 2. The observation shall be continued in cooperation with the officers of the competent authorities or border authorities of the requested Party, at the request of which the observation shall be transferred to the	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		officers of the competent authorities or border authorities of that Party. 3. Observation is allowed only under the following conditions: 1) the officers continuing the surveillance are obliged to comply with this Agreement and the provisions of the domestic law of the State of the Party on the territory of which the surveillance is continued, and are obliged to comply with the orders of the competent authorities or border authorities of that Party; 2) in the case referred to in section 1, the officers continuing the observation must have a document confirming the consent referred to in section 1; 3) the officers continuing the observation must have official ID cards and official means of communication; 4) officers who continue observation are not entitled to enter apartments and places generally unavailable; 5) officers continuing the observation are not entitled to detain or arrest the observed person. 4. If due to extreme urgency it is impossible to seek prior consent, as referred to in paragraph 1, the officers may continue their surveillance in the territory of the other Party subject to the following conditions: 1) the surveillance is continued in connection with the prohibited act referred to in Article 40 (7) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement;	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		2) the time and place of the crossing of the state border should be reported without delay, even while the observation is in progress, to the relevant competent authority and the relevant border authority of the Party on the territory of the country whose observation is continued; 3) the request referred to in paragraph 1 must be sent without delay, stating the reasons justifying continuing the observation without prior consent; the observation shall be discontinued when a request is made by the competent authority of the Party in the territory of the country whose surveillance is being continued, or when appropriate consent is not given five hours after the border crossing. 5. Upon completion of the observation, the officers who continued the observation shall submit a report on the activities performed to the competent authority of the Party on the territory of the country where the observation was continued. 6. The competent authorities of the Party whose officers continued the observation shall, at the request of the competent authorities of the Party in the territory of which the surveillance was continued, provide assistance in carrying out subsequent investigations in the territory of the other Party.	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?	Article 13 Covered operations 1.The competent authorities of one Party shall, at the request of the competent authorities of the other Party, provide assistance in carrying out, in the territory of the requested Party, undercover operations by officers of the requesting Party in connection with a prohibited act that may give rise to extradition or the issue of a European	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		warrant. arrests. These operations are performed only after obtaining the consent of the competent authority of the Party on the territory of which the activities will be undertaken. Such consent may be subject to certain conditions. Officers performing operations may use a false identity. It is not required to provide the real identity of the officer. 2. The activities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed on the basis of strict coordination between the competent authorities of the Parties participating in them. These activities are directed by an official of the Party on the territory of which they are performed, and they are limited to single, time-limited activities. At the request of the competent authorities of the requested Party, the officers of the requesting Party, referred to in paragraph 1, are obliged to stop performing these activities. 3. Granting consent to the activities referred to in paragraph 1 and determining the conditions under which they are to take place shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the State Party on the territory of which these activities are to be performed. 4. If due to special urgency it is impossible to apply for the consent referred to in paragraph 1, it is exceptionally permissible to continue activities in the territory of the other Party in cases where:	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		1) there is a risk of revealing the identity of the officer referred to in section 1; 2) the activities are limited to the protection of the changed identity of the officer referred to in paragraph 1. 5. Actions taken pursuant to paragraph 4 in the territory of the state of the other Party shall be immediately reported to the competent authority of that Party, not later than within twenty-four hours of crossing the state border, and shall be delivered without undue delay with a request containing justification justifying the taking of actions without prior consent. The provisions of section 2 sentence 3 shall apply accordingly. 6. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply accordingly if the application is submitted by the competent authority of the Party in the territory of the country where the activities referred to in paragraph 1 are to be performed. 7. The identity of the officer referred to in section 1 shall be protected also after the completion of his activities. Article 14 Controlled shipments 1. The competent authorities of one of the Parties may request the competent authorities of the other Party to supervise the shipments covertly in connection with a prohibited act that may give rise to extradition or the issue of a European arrest warrant. The competent authority of the Requested Party	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		may refuse or limit its consent to covert surveillance of the shipments if this could endanger the persons involved in them, the population or the environment. 2. In order to avoid interruptions in covert supervision of shipments, the competent authorities of the requested Party shall take over the supervision of shipments when they cross the state border or in another agreed place. The competent authorities of the Requested Party shall ensure that the shipments continue to be monitored so that they can be intercepted at all times and the organizers and other persons involved in the commission of such offenses can be seized at all times. If necessary, the competent authorities of the Parties may agree to be supervised by officers of the competent authorities of both Parties. In such a case, the officers of the competent authorities of the requesting Party are obliged to comply with the provisions of the domestic law of the State of the requested Party and the orders of its officers.	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Chapter III defines 'Cooperation in border areas'. Chapter IV discusses 'Other provisions', including Article 20 'Permissions' (of the officers / the competent authorities / border authorities of one of the Parties), Article 21 'Refusal to cooperate', Article 22 'Protection of classified information', Article 23 'Personal data protection', Article 24 'Damage repair'.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas, signed in Vilnius on March 14, 2006. (UMOWA między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Litewskiej o współpracy w zwalczaniu przestępczości zorganizowanej i innych przestępstw oraz współdziałaniu na terenach przygranicznych, podpisana w Wilnie dnia 14 marca 2006 r.)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.54 Agreement n. 54 - Nordic Countries (Denmark - Finland - Iceland - Norway - Sweden)

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries (NO-SE-DK-IS-FI)	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police Focus group data: National points of contact Finland: - Only one SPOC in Finland, which serves both police and customs. It works 24/7. Their preliminary investigation system is led by the	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries Focus group Nordic Agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		police and not by the prosecution as it is in other countries. Effective because they can start the operations directly. Sweden: - SPOC: international contact point, customs included in the SPOC. Decentralised form: 27 positions all around Sweden that act as the SPOC. Denmark: - National operation centre, works 24/7. Uphold situation of what is going on in DK. In contact with all the police district of the country. They also have international point of contact that uses Europol/SIENA. Iceland: - One SPOC, used for international cooperation. Also using Europol and SIENA. All reports go to the deputy national commission. Norway: - Same as Sweden, spec at national investigation centre. Normal contacts should go to the SPOC, but the national situation centre at the national police directorate takes care of requests of equipment. POCs vs SPOCs National point of contacts are policy oriented, deal with strategic requests. Operational/urgent matters go to the SPOCs.	
	Geographical scope	EU Member States, Non-EU Member States	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Date	01-apr-16	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Preventing, detecting or investigation criminal offences or in order to assure public order and internal security.	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Type of information to be exchanged	transcripts from criminal records and serving subpoenas and orders, planned transits, Disaster Victim Identification	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Focus group data: - Important that they share a network of Nordic liaison officers. Finest example of the Nordic cooperation. Liaisons officers work without hesitation depending on which country they are from. - Liaison officers is both police and customs. - Criminal intelligence info generally through SIENA. This channel is spread nationally so that all local authorities have access to it. They encourage SIENA as it is a secure way, but all works because they cooperate well with each other. - Nordic police and custom cooperation: PTN: works well. Challenge: differences in legal basis between the Nordic countries. - Meetings on a daily basis on the broader picture of the Nordic Countries. Also during covid19 times, meetings on how the situation in the other countries was and how they were coping with it. - Increase in the rules on data protection. It was easier in the past, and now they are leading more to the encrypted channels. Standing point now to only exchange info in a secure way. - Regular video conference also on the operational side. Intelligence exchange/serious of organised crime prevention. - PTN: in contact also with the policy cycle and EMPACT level.	Focus group Nordic Agreement
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information	Deadlines as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2006/960/RIF of 18 December 2006	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Requests need to state purpose	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Nordic Extradition Agreement	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	Preventing, detecting or investigation criminal offences or in order to assure public order and safety.	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Information/Intelligence sharing	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Preventing, detecting and investigating SOC.	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information/Intelligence sharing, joint investigation teams, sharing of equipment, personnel sharing	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool? What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool? Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Police Interviews	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Requested in less severe crimes from police authority to police authority, in Iceland through National Point of Contact, police officers may ask questions in other territories, requesting party to cover interpretation expenses	Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.55 Agreement n. 55 - Poland - Slovakia

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation	between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Nature of the agreement	Cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Actors signing the agreement	Polish language version - On behalf of the Republic of Poland signed by THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Scope of the agreement	Combating crime and about cooperation in border areas	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Crime areas covered	Chapter I Principles and scope of cooperation Article 1 1. The Contracting Parties undertake, in accordance with national legal orders and the provisions of this Agreement, to cooperate and provide	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		assistance by their competent authorities in preventing, detecting and combating crime, in particular the following crimes: 1) against life and health; 2) terrorism; 3) against public order, common security and the environment; 4) illegal manufacture, import, export, trade, theft and possession of weapons and ammunition and explosives, chemical, biological, nuclear or other radioactive substances, products and processes strategically important and illicit trade in military technology; 5) human trafficking and deprivation of human liberty; 6) illegal crossing of the state border; (In the amended version this point was changed into 'organizing illegal crossing of the state border') 7) theft of works of art and means of transport or other items, or trade in these items and their smuggling; 8) counterfeiting or altering means of payment, securities and other documents and putting them into circulation; 9) legalization of income from criminal activity; 10) against the economic turnover; 11) illegal production, import, export and trade narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors.	between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		(Amended version also had points 12 and 13, as follows: 12) against sexual freedom and decency, including those related to the production, distribution and storage of child pornography, 13) using computer systems or other information carriers. 2. The contracting parties also undertake to cooperation in the field of: 1) searching for people suspected of committing a commission offenses listed in paragraph 1 or avoiding serving a sentence imposed for their performance; 2) searching for missing persons, as well as undertaking activities related to the identification of persons of undetermined identity and unknown corpse; 3) searching for items originating from a crime or used to commit it; 4) protection of witnesses, performed in accordance with their internal legal regulations countries.	
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Article 2 2. The competent authorities are: - on the side of the Republic of Poland: 1) the minister competent for home affairs; 2) the minister competent for financial institutions; 3) the minister competent for public finance; 4) Head of the Internal Security Agency;	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		5) Police Commander in Chief; 6) The Chief Commander of the Border Guard; 7) General Inspector of Financial Information; - on the side of the Slovak Republic: 1) Ministry of the Interior; 2) the Ministry of Finance; 3) Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications - Chief Commander of the Railway Police; (this point is deleted in the amended version) 4) Ministry of Defense; (this point is deleted in the amended version) 5) Slovak Information Service; (this point became point 3 in the amended version) 6) National Security Office. (this point is deleted in the amended version)	
	Geographical scope	Poland and Slovakia	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Date	Original document - 23 of March 2004, signed in Warsaw Amended version - 12 of May 2010, signed in Bratislava	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged	Article 3 (...) the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall: 1) transfer to each other, as justified cases, personal data of perpetrators of crimes and information on: a) instigators and persons directing criminal activities, b) criminal connections between the perpetrator, c) structures of criminal groups and organizations and the methods of their operation, d) typical behaviours of individual perpetrators and groups of perpetrators, e) significant circumstances concerning, in particular, the time, place and manner of committing the crime, its subject and specific features, f) violated provisions of criminal law, (g) measures already taken and their outcome; 2) at the request of the competent authorities of the other binding Party, take appropriate decisions actions and carry them out without undue delay	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Article 7 1. In the field of scientific and technical cooperation and educational under this contract, as appropriate the authorities of the Contracting Parties shall name:	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		1) experiences and information, especially regarding methods of combating organized crime, as well as new forms of criminal activity, and use and development of special equipment; 2) the results of research in the field of forensics and criminology; 3) information on items related to crime, as well as jointly use technical equipment to combat crime; 4) professional literature and other related publications areas of cooperation specified in this agreement. 2. Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall organize visits of experts for the purpose of vocational education, especially in the field of criminal investigation techniques and operational methods of combating crime. 3. Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall transfer to each other the texts of legal provisions relating to specific areas of cooperation this agreement, as well as the related experiences with their preparation and practical application.	Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Article 12 lists the competent authorities for border areas. 1. 'The competent authorities for border areas in the Republic of Poland are: 1) the Provincial Police Commander in Katowice; 2) Provincial Police Commander in Krakow; 3) Provincial Police Commander in Rzeszów;	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		4) Commander of the Carpathian Border Guard Unit in Nowy Sacz; 5) Commander of the Bieszczady Border Guard Unit in Przemyśl. The competent authorities for the border areas in the Slovak Republic are: 1) Provincial Police Headquarters in Zilina; 2) Provincial Police Headquarters in Prešov; 3) Department of the Border Police and for Foreigners in Zilina; 4) Department of the Border Police and for Foreigners in Prešov. (the amended version does not include points 3 and 4 above, but instead has the following wording: 'The regional administration of the Railway Police in Zilina and the regional administration of the Railway Police in Košice, as part of the territorial ownership of the provincial police headquarters in Zilina and Prešov'). 2. Competent authorities for border areas can contact each other directly and agree on detailed ways of cooperation. They can also, if necessary, hold consultation meetings to agree on how to perform the tasks in specific cases and conducting a periodic analysis of the effectiveness of cooperation.'	
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the	Article 20 specifies that 'Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties will use Polish, Slovak or other languages to perform	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	exchange of information	the provisions of this agreement agreed language.'	and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Article 19 specifies that 'This agreement does not infringe the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties resulting from binding them bilateral and multilateral international agreements.'	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Article 5 Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide each other with the information they need to prevent and combat the offenses of illegal crossing of the state border, and in particular information on the organizers of such crimes, the methods of their operation, specimens of documents authorizing to cross the state border, seals impressed on these documents and types of visas and their symbols. (In the amended version, this point has the following wording: 'Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide each other with the information they need to prevent and combat offenses in the <u>organization</u> (this one word is added, BJ) of illegal crossing of the state	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		border and in particular information on the organizers of such crimes, the methods of their operation, specimens of documents authorizing to cross the state border, seals impressed on these documents and types of visas and their symbols'. Article 6 Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties (...) will: 1) provide each other with information about: a) illicit trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, b) places and methods of production and storage of narcotic drugs and substances psychotropic and precursors, and also means of transport used for their transportation, (c) the place of destination of the goods carried intoxicating, psychotropic substances and precursors; 2) make new samples available to each other narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and other dangerous substances, both of plant origin and synthetic; 3) exchange information on regulations and experience in the subject of supervision over the legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. Article 15 If one of the Contracting Parties considers that providing information or implementing a joint	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		activities under this Agreement could violate its sovereignty, threaten its security or other essential interests, or would violate the principles of its legal order, may say in part or in whole namely cooperation or make it conditional on the fulfilment of certain conditions.	
		Article 16 1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall ensure the protection of classified information which may transfer to each other directly as part of the cooperation performed on the basis of this contract.	
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection	Article 17 specifies rules that apply to protect the personal data transferred.	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area	Article 4 1. Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall be exchange information and reconnaissance results about planned and committed terrorist attacks, data on the methods of operation of the perpetrators and on terrorist groups planning or committing crimes to the detriment of important interests of one of the Contracting Parties. 2. Competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall also undertake jointly other than those mentioned in paragraph 1(of this agreement), actions, if it is required to combat terrorism	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Type of law enforcement cooperation		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Chapter II Special forms of cooperation Article 9 defines procedures 'If there is no other possibility of identifying the persons involved in the crime or when their determination otherwise it would be much difficult, appropriate the authority of a Contracting Party may apply to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party with a request for covert supervision of the import, export and transport of items originating from a crime or used for committing a crime. These objects may be, in particular, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, weapons, materials explosive counterfeit currency, securities, funds and criminal items. Requested Contracting Party may refuse or limit covert consent supervision of the shipment, especially when it is related to it particular risk for those involved in the project, for the people or the environment.'	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are	Chapter II Special forms of cooperation Article 9, point 5 says: 'entitled to keep secret the	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	involved in the implementation of this tool?	supervision referred to in section 1 includes: 1) on the part of the Republic of Poland, officers of the Police, the Internal Security Agency and the Border Guard; 2) for the Slovak Republic, officers Police.' (the amended version adds that the following stakeholders are also entitled: 'Railway Police, Slovak Information Service and customs officers').	combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The agreement to covert supervision of the import, export and transport of items originating from a crime or used to commit it can be granted by (Article 9, point 4) 'in the Republic of Poland to the Chief Police Commander or the Head of the Internal Security Agency or the Chief Commander of the Border Guard, and in the Slovak Republic to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.'	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?	Chapter II Special forms of cooperation Article 8 defines actions put in place when observing a person in connection with a criminal act constituting a punishable act subject to extradition (the amended version adds here also that this act is subject to 'a European arrest warrant') The amended version also explains	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		procedures to put in place the pursuit of the offender in connection with a criminal act constituting a punishable act subject to extradition or an act that is subject to a European arrest warrant.	
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Chapter II Special forms of cooperation Article 8 , point 6 clarifies that 'The persons authorized to conduct observations are: 1) on the part of the Republic of Poland, officers of the Police, the Internal Security Agency and the Border Guard; 2) for the Slovak Republic, officers of the Police (the amended version adds that 'the Slovak Information Service' is also authorised).	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	The agreement to when observing a person in connection with a criminal act constituting a punishable act subject to extradition (the amended version adds here also that this act is subject to 'a European arrest warrant) can be granted by (Article 8, point 3) 'in the Republic of Poland to the Chief Police Commander or the Head of the Internal Security Agency or the Chief Commander of	Original agreement - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas Amended version - Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the Border Guard, and in the Slovak Republic to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.'	
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.56 Agreement n. 56 - Portugal - Spain

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Nature of the agreement	Non legislative	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministry	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Scope of the agreement	Public order/safety	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Crime areas covered		
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	The National Service of Civil Protection, by the Portuguese side, and the Directorate-General for Civil Protection, on the Spanish side, are	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		designated as executing bodies implementing this Protocol.	
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Date	Mar-92	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
Access to/exchange of information	Objective		
	Type of information to be exchanged		
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information		
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information		
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective	For the purposes of this Protocol, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries may cover the following aspects: (a) Joint preparation and implementation of specific programmes and projects. b) Sending technicians for the provision of advisory and consultation services. c) Acceptance of fellows, in the institutions of each party, for professional and technical improvement. d) Design and development of joint exercises. (e) Organization of meetings, meetings, courses and seminars.	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		(f) Exchange of information, documentation, publications and teaching materials. (g) Any other form of scientific or technical cooperation agreed by the Parties.	
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Assistance in or anticipation of emergency/catastrophe	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Both countries shall ensure: - rapid communication - rapid opening of the respective borders where it is necessary - to facilitate the rapid presence of aircraft participating in relief operations, both Parties shall grant permanent overflight authorization from their territories to aircraft of both Parties involved in the emergency, as long as necessary. - Vehicles and relief materials leaving one country to assist the other must return to their origin after the completion of operations arising from the emergency or catastrophe - The general management of operations shall always be the responsibility of the authorities of the territory where the accident occurs - Both Parties shall exchange information on possibilities and means of assistance and	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		assistance that could be mobilized if necessary.	
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Article 5: Intervention plans for mutual assistance in the event of disasters to be implemented for the effectiveness of relief shall be submitted to the International Commission on Limits between Spain and Portugal, through the respective National Delegation.	Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Civil Protection
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Use of informants	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Other	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.57 Agreement n. 57 - Prüm convention

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration	Council of the European Union, 2008. Prüm Convention. Brussels: Council of the European Union.
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Actors signing the agreement	National ministries	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Crime areas covered	Terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Police, national specialised agencies	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Geographical scope	Agreement between EU MS	Article 45, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Date	27/05/2005 (date signed)	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Improving information exchange, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration	Introduction, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Type of information to be exchanged	DNA profiles, fingerprinting, cellular material, vehicle registration data, non-personal data for the prevention of criminal offences and in maintaining public order and security for major events with a cross-border dimension if there is reason to believe the data subjects will commit criminal offences or pose a threat to public order	Chapter 2 of the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Systems that use automated searching	Chapter 2 of the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	National contact points of contracting parties	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	There are specific requirements for each of the types of information that can be shared. These can be found in Chapter 2. In general, there is a need to enable automated searches or comparisons, Parties can contact each other's national contact points and reference data cannot be traceable to any individual	Chapter 2 of the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Personal data may be processed only if there is reason to believe the data subject will commit criminal evinces for the specified event for which they were supplied. "The data supplied must be deleted without delay once the purposes referred to in paragraph 1 have been achieved or are no longer achievable. The data supplied must in any event be deleted after not more than a year" National laws apply to determine which information can be exchanged Chapter 7 includes additional general provisions on data protection --> Chapter 7 includes general rules on data protection: - Article 33 explains definitions and scope - Article 34: level of data protection, namely "a level of protection of personal data in its national law at least equal to that resulting from the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal	Article 14.2, 12.2, 13, 11, 10, 9, 6, 5, 4.1, 3.1, Chapter 7, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		Data of 28 January 1981 and its Additional Protocol of 8 November 2001 " - Article 35: the purpose "Processing of the personal data by the receiving Contracting Party shall be permitted solely for the purposes for which they have been supplied in accordance with this Convention; processing for other purposes shall be permitted solely with the prior authorisation of the Contracting Party administering the file and subject only to the national law of the receiving Contracting Party." - Article 36: "Personal data supplied may be processed only by the authorities, bodies and courts with responsibility for a task in furtherance of the aims mentioned in Article 35" - Article 37: Contracting Parties must ensure the accuracy and current relevance of personal data, personal data which should not have been supplied or received must be deleted - Article 38: technical and organisational measures to protect personal data and data security, for example "The supplying and receiving bodies shall take steps to ensure that personal data is effectively protected against accidental or unauthorised destruction, accidental loss, unauthorised access, unauthorised or accidental alteration and unauthorised disclosure." - Article 39: "Each Contracting Party shall guarantee that every non-automated supply and every non-automated receipt of personal data by the body administering the file and	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the searching body is logged in order to verify the admissibility of the supply. " - Article 40: rights of the data subjects and damages (must be in compliance with national law) - Article 41: "The receiving Contracting Party shall inform the supplying Contracting Party of the processing of supplied data and the result obtained."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Provisions shall apply only in so far as they are compatible with European Union Law	Article 47, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered	Mass gatherings and similar major events, disasters and serious accidents	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation,

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned	Mutual assistance	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	" notifying one another as promptly as possible of such situations with a cross-border impact and exchanging any relevant information; (2) taking and coordinating the necessary policing measures within their territory in situations with a cross-border impact; (3) as far as possible, dispatching officers, specialists and advisers and supplying equipment, at the request of the Contracting Party within whose territory the situation has arisen."	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection	Chapter 7 includes general rules on data protection: - Article 33 explains definitions and scope - Article 34: level of data protection, namely "a level of protection of personal data in its national law at	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		least equal to that resulting from the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data of 28 January 1981 and its Additional Protocol of 8 November 2001 " - Article 35: the purpose "Processing of the personal data by the receiving Contracting Party shall be permitted solely for the purposes for which they have been supplied in accordance with this Convention; processing for other purposes shall be permitted solely with the prior authorisation of the Contracting Party administering the file and subject only to the national law of the receiving Contracting Party." - Article 36: "Personal data supplied may be processed only by the authorities, bodies and courts with responsibility for a task in furtherance of the aims mentioned in Article 35" - Article 37: Contracting Parties must ensure the accuracy and current relevance of personal data, personal data which should not have been supplied or received must be deleted - Article 38: technical and organisational measures to protect personal data and data security, for example "The supplying and receiving bodies shall take steps to ensure that personal data is effectively protected against accidental or unauthorised destruction, accidental loss, unauthorised access, unauthorised or accidental alteration and unauthorised disclosure."	

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- Article 39: "Each Contracting Party shall guarantee that every non-automated supply and every non-automated receipt of personal data by the body administering the file and the searching body is logged in order to verify the admissibility of the supply. " - Article 40: rights of the data subjects and damages (must be in compliance with national law) - Article 41: "The receiving Contracting Party shall inform the supplying Contracting Party of the processing of supplied data and the result obtained."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	"This shall not affect any international agreements in which the Contracting Parties participate with regard to mutual assistance in the event of disasters and serious accidents."	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Reference to other EU instruments	"This shall not affect any international agreements in which the Contracting Parties participate with regard to mutual assistance in the event of disasters and serious accidents."	Article 26, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Improve cooperation	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Relevant crime area	Terrorism, illegal migration	Chapter 3 and 4, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, deploying air marshals on aircrafts registered in a contracting party, assistance with repatriation, deploying document advisers,	Chapter 3 and 4, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Stakeholders involved	Police officers, national contact and coordination points, document advisers	Chapter 3 and 4, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Information sharing, including personal information where there is a reason to believe the data subject will commit criminal offences Deploying and training of air marshals Exchange any information on illegal migration that is gleaned from their document advisers' work, seconding	Chapter 3 and 4, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		of document advisers, assistance with repatriation and exchanging information on repatriation	
	Criteria for developing joint operations	"Article 24 Joint operations 1. In order to step up police cooperation, the competent authorities designated by the Contracting Parties may, in maintaining public order and security and preventing criminal offences, introduce joint patrols and other joint operations in which designated officers or other officials (hereinafter referred to as "officers") from other Contracting Parties participate in operations within a Contracting Party's territory. 2. Each Contracting Party may, as a host State, in compliance with its own national law, with the seconding State's consent, confer sovereign powers on other Contracting Parties' officers involved in joint operations or, in so far as the host State's law permits, allow other Contracting Parties' officers to exercise their sovereign powers in accordance with the seconding State's law. Such sovereign powers may be exercised only under the guidance and, as a rule, in the presence of officers from the host State. Other Contracting Parties' officers shall be subject to the host State's national law. The host State shall assume responsibility for their actions. 3. Other Contracting Parties' officers involved in joint operations shall be subject to the instructions given by	Article 24, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		the host State's competent authority."	
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment	"Article 18 Carrying of arms, ammunition and equipment 1. The Contracting Parties shall, upon request, grant air marshals deployed by other Contracting Parties general permission to carry arms, ammunition and equipment on flights to or from airports in Contracting Parties. Such permission shall cover the carrying of arms and ammunition on board aircraft and, subject to paragraph 2, in restricted-access security areas at an airport in the Contracting Party in question. 2. The carrying of arms and ammunition shall be subject to the following conditions: those carrying arms and ammunition may not disembark with them from aircraft at airports or enter restricted-access security areas at an airport in another Contracting Party, unless escorted by a representative of its competent national authority; (2) the arms and ammunition carried must, immediately upon disembarking from the aircraft, under escort, be deposited for supervised safekeeping in a place designated by the competent national authority."	Article 18, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Chapter 7 includes general rules on data protection:	Chapter 7, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		- Article 33 explains definitions and scope - Article 34: level of data protection, namely "a level of protection of personal data in its national law at least equal to that resulting from the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data of 28 January 1981 and its Additional Protocol of 8 November 2001 " - Article 35: the purpose "Processing of the personal data by the receiving Contracting Party shall be permitted solely for the purposes for which they have been supplied in accordance with this Convention; processing for other purposes shall be permitted solely with the prior authorisation of the Contracting Party administering the file and subject only to the national law of the receiving Contracting Party." - Article 36: "Personal data supplied may be processed only by the authorities, bodies and courts with responsibility for a task in furtherance of the aims mentioned in Article 35" - Article 37: Contracting Parties must ensure the accuracy and current relevance of personal data, personal data which should not have been supplied or received must be deleted - Article 38: technical and organisational measures to protect personal data and data security, for example "The supplying and receiving bodies shall take steps to ensure that personal data is effectively protected against accidental or unauthorised	the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		destruction, accidental loss, unauthorised access, unauthorised or accidental alteration and unauthorised disclosure." - Article 39: "Each Contracting Party shall guarantee that every non-automated supply and every non-automated receipt of personal data by the body administering the file and the searching body is logged in order to verify the admissibility of the supply. " - Article 40: rights of the data subjects and damages (must be in compliance with national law) - Article 41: "The receiving Contracting Party shall inform the supplying Contracting Party of the processing of supplied data and the result obtained."	
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Various EU council initiatives, the Schengen Agreement	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?	"In urgent situations, officers from one Contracting Party may, without another Contracting Party's prior consent, cross the border between the two so that, within an area of the other Contracting Party's territory close to the border, in compliance with the host State's national law, they can take any provisional measures necessary to avert imminent danger to the physical integrity of individuals."	Article 25, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Imminent danger	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Officers, but not specified which ones	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"3. The officers crossing the border must notify the host State without delay. The host State shall confirm receipt of that notification and without delay take the necessary measures to avert the danger and take charge of the operation. The officers crossing the border may operate in the host State only until the host State has taken the necessary protective measures. The officers crossing the border shall be required to follow the host State's instructions. 4. The Contracting Parties shall specify in a separate agreement the authorities to be notified without delay, as stipulated in paragraph 3. The officers crossing the border shall be required to comply with the provisions of this article and with the law of the Contracting Party within whose territory they are operating. 5. The host State shall assume responsibility for the measures taken by the officers crossing the border."	Article 25, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Notification of the host state, but no more details are provided	Article 25, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation,

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	It has to be an urgent situation: "2. An urgent situation as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be deemed to arise if there is a risk that the danger will materialise in the event of waiting for the host State's officers to act or to take charge as stipulated in Article 24(2)." (Article 24 refers to joint operations)	Article 25, Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	The host state	Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.58 Agreement n. 58 - Romania - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Crime areas covered	Terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs, trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children, organ trade, illegal arms trade, smuggling of cultural artefacts, forgery of documents and counterfeit currency, smuggling of motor vehicles, money laundering and other economic crimes, corruption, cybercrime and environmental crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Judicial organs and police, interior ministry (RO), intelligence agency (RO)	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Date	19-set-05	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and Investigation of SCOs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on suspects, convicted felons and people linked to the crime, terrorist organisations and structures, objects used for crimes, evidence and results of investigations, investigative measures, research, national regulations and legislation, experiences with new types of crime	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fax or email	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Relevant law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need replied to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism,

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English, unless otherwise specified	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Agreement from the 28 January 1981 on the processing of personal data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and Investigations of SOC's and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Relevant crime area	Serious crimes in general	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism,

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
			organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Information sharing, joint operations, joint working groups, training, technical support	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Warrants, identification of missing people, working groups can be established and officers of the other party can have a consulting and supporting role	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
Investigative tools - Surveillance			

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigation	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?	Protection of witnesses and victims and people whose life is threatened or seriously endangered	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.59 Agreement n. 59 - Slovenia - Switzerland

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Scope of the agreement	Cooperation to fight SOC	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Crime areas covered	Terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs, trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children, illegal arms trade,	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
		smuggling of cultural artefacts, forgery of documents and counterfeit currency, smuggling of motor vehicles, money laundering and other economic crimes, corruption, cyber crime	Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	Judicial bodies and police	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Geographical scope	EU Member State and Non-EU Member State	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Date	19-set-05	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Prevention and Investigation of SCOs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of information to be exchanged	Information on suspects, convicted felons and people linked to the crime, terrorist organisations and structures, objects used for crimes, evidence and results of investigations, investigative measures, research, national regulations and legislation, experiences with new types of crime	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Written format, in urgent cases orally but followed up in written form	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Relevant law enforcement authorities	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Timing for exchanging information	Requests need replied to as soon as possible	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Language to be used for the exchange of information	English, unless otherwise specified	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Data can only be used for the requested purpose, national legislation and international treaties; specifically agreed protection of classified data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments	Agreement from the 28 January 1981 on the processing of personal data	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Regular exchange of threat assessment and risk analysis	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective	Prevention and Investigations of SOCs and terrorism	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Relevant crime area	Serious crimes in general	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities,	Information sharing, joint operations, joint working groups, training, technical support	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)		
	Stakeholders involved		
	Main features of the cooperation activity	Warrants, identification of missing people, working groups can be established and officers of the other party can have a consulting and supporting role	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	Controlled deliveries	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Surveillance	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	Covert Investigation	Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
	How is the tool defined?		
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

1.60 Agreement n. 60 - Southeast Europe

Dimension of analysis	Relevant items	Provisions	Source
General	Title of the agreement	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe
	Nature of the agreement	Legislative	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Actors signing the agreement	National Ministries	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Scope of the agreement	Both	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Crime areas covered	Illegal Migration, most crimes covered in the Convention are specified within bilateral agreements between the Contracting Parties.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Stakeholders implementing the measures of the agreement	National Law enforcement authorities	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Geographical scope	Agreement of region of EU MS and non- EU countries	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Date		
Access to/exchange of information	Objective	Preventing, detecting and investigating criminal offences, in particular organised crime.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

	Type of information to be exchanged	"Data on motor-vehicles; Information on driving licences and vehicle documents as well as comparable permits and documents; place of abode, place or residence and residence permits; identification in subscribers of telephones or other telecommunication equipment; identification of individuals, dead bodies or parts of dead bodies; Information on the origin of items, such as fire arms, ammunition and explosives, explosive devices, motor vehicles, all types of vessels and aircrafts and cultural property" search for wanted person and property; initiation and coordination of search measures; police interviews and interrogations; Information on crime scene investigation, collection of evidence, evaluation and analysis of evidence; concrete measures to ensure witness protection; information exchange in cases of hot pursuit; cooperation and information exchange on crowd control at all public gatherings; personal data on individuals linked to a crime; methods and new forms of transborder crimes; on criminological and other crime-related research results, details on practice of conducting investigations, working means and methods aiming at their further development; intelligence and/or samples of items or property that were damaged during the crime or were used or intended to commit a crime or which were the result of a committed crime; legislation in force relating to the crimes that are subject to the Convention; on criminal proceeds and assets acquired through commission of or involvement in crime; Information on migratory movements, extent, structure and possible destinations, likely migratory routes and means of transport used to illegally cross the border and forms of organisations of the smugglers; basic and advanced training	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Tools/ information systems used to exchange information	Fax or Email (secure transmission). Request may also be made orally but can only be granted once followed up in a written format.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

	Specific actors involved in the exchange of information	Law enforcement authorities or specifically appointed National Central Units. National Liaison Officers	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Timing for exchanging information		
	Language to be used for the exchange of information		
	Requirements for exchanging information relating to specific areas	Formal requests	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information	Secure transmission methods, access only to authorised personnel, national data protection laws apply to any data exchanged	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements	Bilateral agreements between parties can be made to establish National Liaison officers to facilitate an easier exchange of information.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis	Each member of the Convention is responsible for periodic and needs based status reports which should be analysed in a joint meeting of the parties of the Convention at least once a year.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
Cross-border operational action – public order & safety/prevention of offences	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
	Objective		
	Specific public order needs covered		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned		
	Stakeholders involved		

	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Requirements relating to Data Protection		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Cross-border operational action – Serious & organised crimes/terrorism	Objective		
	Relevant crime area		
	Type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned (e.g. Intelligence/ information sharing, Capacity building, Operational activities, Cooperation with non-EU MS, Other)	Intelligence, information sharing, capacity building, joint training	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Stakeholders involved		

	Main features of the cooperation activity		
	Criteria for developing joint operations		
	Specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment		
	Mechanisms to ensure Data Protection when exchanging information		
	Reference to bi/tri/multilateral agreements		
	Reference to other EU instruments		
	Requirement to develop cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Actors in charge of performing cross-border threat assessment/risks analysis		
	Main features of the cross-border threat assessment		
Investigative tools - Controlled deliveries	How is the tool defined?	"In case of investigations for extraditable offences, if appropriate, permit controlled delivery on its territory, especially of transport of narcotic drugs, precursors, firearms, explosives, counterfeit currency and items originating from a crime, or intended to be used to commit a crime, if the requesting Contracting Party explains that, without such a measure, identification of perpetrators or of distributing routes would be impossible or extremely hampered. If the content of a controlled delivery presents a particular risk for the persons involved, or a danger to the public, the requested Contracting Party as the right to ask that certain conditions be met before granting the request or refuse the request altogether."	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	The requested Contracting Party shall take over the control of the delivery at the border; " The officers of the requesting Contracting Party are obliged to observe the laws of the requested Contracting Party"; if the requested Contracting Party is unable intervene, the requesting Contracting Party may continue to be in charge, but need to identify the law enforcement authorities in the country.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Hot pursuit	How is the tool defined?	"Officers of one of the Contracting Parties who are pursuing in their country an individual caught in the act of committing or participating in a criminal offence shall be allowed, subject to bilateral Implementation Agreements [...] to continue pursuit in the territory of another Contracting Party without the latter's prior authorisation, where given the particular urgency of the situation, it is not possible to notify the law enforcement authorities of the other Contracting Party [...] prior to entry into that territory or where these authorities are unable to reach the scene in time to take over the pursuit. The same shall apply where the person being pursued has escaped from provisional custody or while serving a sentence involving deprivation of liberty."	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties of the convention.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties of the convention.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Hot pursuit shall be carried out only under the following general conditions: a)The pursuing officers must comply with the provisions of this Article and with the law of the Contracting party in whose territory they are operating: they must obey the instructions issued by the competent local authorities. b)pursuit shall be solely over land and blue borders. c)Entry into private homes and places not accessible to the public is prohibited d) the pursuing officers shall be easily recognisable either by their uniform, by means of an armband or by accessories fitted to their vehicles; the use of civilian clothes combined with the use of unmarked vehicles without aforementioned identification is prohibited; the pursuing offices must at all times be able to prove that they are acting in an official capacity."... {copy the rest from Article 13}	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties of the convention.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
Investigative tools - Interception of communication	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		

	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		
Investigative tools - Surveillance	How is the tool defined?	Article 14	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Request the surveillance within the definition of the bilateral agreement needs to be made to another Contracting Party. Authorisations of the surveillance may be attached to conditions and occasionally an officer from the Contracting Party where the surveillance is conducted will join the surveillance. Exceptions for especially urgent cases are covered in the bilateral agreements. Surveillance shall seize the moment this is requested by the Contracting Party the surveillance is conducted in. {Article 14 (5)}	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Authorisation by the Contracting Party as defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties of the Convention.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Defined in the bilateral agreements between the parties to the Convention .	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Reporting to the national authorities of the Contracting Party in the Convention in whose territory the surveillance takes place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
Investigative tools - Covert investigations	How is the tool defined?	"In the course of investigations for criminal offences, a Contracting Party can, on the basis of a request received in advance, consent to the deployment of officers of the requesting Contracting Party under the terms of its legislation, who can play the role of an agent, or a person performing a controlled purchase (thereafter referred to as "undercover investigator"). The requesting Contracting Party shall make such a request only if the investigation of the criminal offence would otherwise be impossible or extremely impeded. The true identity of the officer need not to be revealed in the request."	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place. Covert investigations may also take place to prevent crimes with the consent of the other Contracting Party.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Officers from the Contracting party conducting the covert investigations and the relevant stakeholders and personnel in the country where the investigation takes place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Which LEAs can use this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	"Undercover investigations on the territory of the requested Contracting party shall be restricted to single, temporary operations. Preparations of these operations shall be done by way of the coordination between the officers involved from the Contracting Parties. The deployment of an undercover investigator and the execution go the actions taken by the	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)

		undercover investigative shall be managed by the requested Contracting Party. The requested Contracting Party is responsible for the action taken by an undercover investigator of the requesting Contracting Party, and can, at any time, demand the termination of the operation."; Undercover investigators are restricted in only being allowed to do activities that are necessary to maintain their cover story.;	
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
Investigative tools - Use of informants	How is the tool defined?		
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?		
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?		
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?		
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?		
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

Investigative tools - Witness Protection	How is the tool defined?	In case of imminent danger, requests can be made by the respective law enforcement authorities as far as authorised to do so under national law, to collect evidence including physical examinations, as well as searched and seizures, as far as provided for by national legislation.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	For what types of SOC can the tool be used?		
	What types of stakeholder are involved in the implementation of this tool?	Judicial Authorities, law enforcement authorities	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	Which LEAs can use this tool?		
	What are the rules to be followed for the implementation of this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place. Transmission of evidence is required to go through a judicial authority in the country requesting the evidence.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What authorisation is needed for the use of this tool?	Competent law enforcement authority	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What thresholds must be passed for the use of this tool?	Subject to the national legislation in the country where the covert investigation is to take place. This is also applicable when the collection of evidence requires a court order in the country where the evidence is taken, therefore a court order must be given within the national law.	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE)
	What ongoing supervision is required for the use of this tool?		

2 EU AND REGIONAL MEASURES FOR CROSS-BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION

The framework facilitating cross-border law enforcement cooperation within the EU and the Schengen area is highly fragmented. In recent decades, several EU legal and policy instruments were developed to facilitate law enforcement cooperation to tackle cross-border crimes, though these have yet to be consolidated. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),¹ which entered into force in 2009, outlines horizontal objectives in the field of law enforcement cooperation. However, while the TFEU aimed to foster greater cooperation between Member States, specific features apply to the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, which grant national governments more autonomy in terms of law enforcement cooperation. As such, European institutions and agencies involved in cross-border law enforcement cooperation (such as the European Commission, Europol or Eurojust) do not hold autonomous investigative powers and are not responsible for setting EU law enforcement agendas. This remains a competence of the EU Member States.

This section provides an overview and analysis of the main EU measures (section 2.1), followed by a description of the bi/tri/multilateral agreements that some Member States and SACs have subscribed to overcome existing limitations in the current EU measures (section **Error! Reference source not found.**).

2.1 EU measures

This section focuses on EU measures relevant to **cross-border law enforcement cooperation**. It starts (section 2.1.1) with a descriptive overview of the main EU binding and non-binding acts along the main dimensions of analysis of the study (i.e. access to/exchange of information, operational cooperation relevant to public order and safety, and operational cooperation relevant to SOC and terrorism). It ends with an analysis of their coherence and illustrates overlaps, gaps and inconsistencies identified (section 2.1.2).

This section includes a horizontal analysis of the most relevant EU measures. Annex I.2 includes a more detailed analysis of all the individual measures under consideration.

2.1.1 Overview

The EU framework for facilitating cross-border law enforcement cooperation is spread across a range of legislative texts and non-binding policy initiatives. The documentary review identified 37 relevant EU measures that cover to different extent the three main areas of analysis of the study. More specifically, 24 legislative measures (i.e. Regulations, Directives and Council Decisions) and 13 non-binding measures (i.e. manuals, handbooks, guidelines and factsheets) have been identified.

The EU legal framework for facilitating cross-border law enforcement cooperation between EU Member States and the Schengen area precedes the TFEU and includes **foundational legal agreements**, such as:

- The **Schengen acquis – the 1990 CISA**,² which sets out the terms to establish common standards for controls of the EU's external borders and removed border checks between the signature countries.³
- The **1998 Naples II Convention** on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations,⁴ which includes some provisions on criminal law enforcement cooperation. The Convention enables central coordinating units

¹ Consolidated version of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (2008). Available at: [link](#).

² The Schengen acquis - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (1990). Available at: [link](#).

³ EU countries applying the Schengen acquis include Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Finland, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Non-EU Member States applying the Schengen rules include Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

⁴ Close cooperation between EU customs administrations (Naples II Convention) (1998). Available at: [link](#).

appointed within each national customs administration to exchange requests (in principle in writing) for information, surveillance, and enquiries.⁵ Moreover, the Convention establishes that customs administrations must provide each other with the necessary staff and organisational support when cooperating on cross-border issues.⁶

- Part of the **Prüm Decisions** related to operational cooperation.⁷ The Prüm Treaty was fully introduced at Union level by **Council Decision 2008/615/JHA** on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime and by **Council Decision 2008/616/JHA** on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA.
- **Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA** of 18 December 2006 (or so-called **Swedish Framework Decision (SFD)**)⁸ on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between LEAs of the Member States of the European Union. Adopted in the wake of the 2004 Madrid attacks, it institutes a new legal system improving information exchange, for example, by establishing a time-frame for responding to requests. According to the SFD, the exchange of information between LEAs of different Member States should not be subject to stricter conditions than those that apply between LEAs within a State.
- **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. The Decision aims to prevent and combat football-related violence in order to ensure the safety of EU citizens, by outlining methods for internationally coordinated policing of football events.
- **Council Decision 2006/560/JHA** of 24 July 2006 amending Decision 2003/170/JHA on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States, which amends the provision of Decision 2003/170/JHA establishing a common framework for liaison officers seconded from the Member States with the aim of improving cooperation in preventing and combating all forms of international crime.⁹

While these conventions and decisions contribute to consolidating the EU legal framework in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice, **they do not apply to all EU Member States and SACs and leave considerable flexibility to the Member States in implementing them at the national level.** For example, some EU Member States, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania, have not fully integrated the Schengen area, and Ireland has opted out of the Schengen Agreement.

Additional EU legislation has been introduced since the TFEU to further harmonise EU LEAs' approach and cooperation to tackle cross-border crimes and ensure the safety and security of EU citizens. These legislative tools include, among others, **Regulations on the creation of EU decentralised agencies in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice** such as Europol, Frontex, Eurojust and eu-LISA. These agencies play a crucial role in facilitating information sharing and supporting operational cooperation between Member States and SACs. More specifically, they contribute to the assessment of common security threats, help define common priorities for operational action, and promote and facilitate cross-border cooperation and prosecution. However, Member States' and SACs' engagement and contribution to the work of these agencies varies and the EU decentralised agencies have limited decision-making power and competences on operational matters.

⁵ Mutual assistance can be provided also spontaneously, without prior request, for covert surveillance and the provision of information. *Ibidem*.

⁶ Special forms of cooperation listed in the Convention are: Mutual assistance Hot pursuit — cross-border pursuit of suspects; Cross-border surveillance; Covert investigations; Joint special investigation teams; Controlled deliveries. *Ibidem*.

⁷ Only the Articles 16-23 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime and Article 17 of Council Decision 2008/616/JHA are covered (another legal initiative is to cover the remaining parts of Prüm). Council Decision 2008/615/JHA. Available at: [link](#). Council Decision 2008/616/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁸ 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 (2006). Available at: [link](#).

⁹ Council Decision 2006/560/JHA of 24 July 2006 amending Decision 2003/170/JHA on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States. Available at: [link](#).

Besides the establishment of a legislative framework facilitating cross-border law enforcement cooperation within the EU and the Schengen Area, **the EU has also fostered greater cooperation between law enforcement bodies through the publication of recommendations and guidelines, as well as a series of strategic and operational initiatives.**

Recommendations and guidelines developed at the EU level are non-binding documents, which seek to record good practices for law enforcement cooperation within the EU and Schengen area and provide additional clarification. These non-binding measures provide, among the others, on instructions to implement the SFD and Naples II Convention, recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen Acquis, on Single Point of Contacts (SPOCs) and Police Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs) and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension (for a detailed list of non-binding measures, please see Table 1). While these recommendations and guidelines lay out the grounds for adopting common approaches to tackling cross-border crimes, they are not legally binding for EU Member States or SACs. As such, they do not participate in harmonising the legal framework for cross-border cooperation in the strict sense, but may still serve to align the approaches of the Member States and SACs based on an increased common understanding of and approach to the implementation and application of existing provisions.

The following sections provide a descriptive overview of the nature and content of the EU measures related to the three dimensions of analysis of the study, i.e. access to/exchange of information, operational cooperation for public order and safety, and operational cooperation to combat SOC and terrorism. Moreover, specific EU measures have been identified in relation to data protection during cross-border law enforcement operations. These are also described. Finally, the last section focuses on EU measures establishing EU decentralised agencies relevant to intra-EU law enforcement cooperation.

Table 1 provides an overview of all identified relevant EU measures along with the relevant dimension(s) of analysis covered by each measure. It shall be noted that some EU measures include provisions that are relevant for more than one dimension of analysis. Given the horizontal nature of exchange of information, most of the measures analysed under this dimension also include provisions that are relevant to SOC and public order.

Annex I.2 includes a detailed analysis of the individual measures.

Table 1 – EU measures by dimension of analysis

Measure	Dimensions of analysis		
	Access to/exchange of information	Public order and safety	SOC and terrorism
Binding measures			
CISA 1990			✓
Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations (Naples II Convention) - OJ C 24 1998	✓		✓
Council Decision 2002/348/JHA concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension	✓	✓	
Council Decision 2005/671/JHA on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences	✓		✓
Council Decision 2006/560/JHA of 24 July 2006 amending Decision 2003/170/JHA on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States	✓		✓
Council Decision 2007/412/JHA concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension	✓	✓	
Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime	✓	✓	✓
Council Decision 2008/616/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up	✓	✓	✓

Measure	Dimensions of analysis		
	Access to/exchange of information	Public order and safety	SOC and terrorism
of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime			
Council Decision 2008/617/JHA on the improvement of cooperation between the special intervention units of the Member States in crisis situations		✓	✓
Council Decision 2008/633/JHA 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	✓		✓
Council Decision 2009/917/JHA on the use of information technology for customs purposes	✓		✓
Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence (SFD)	✓		✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 on the use of the SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of border check	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of police cooperation	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2019/818 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration	✓		✓
Non-binding measures			
Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/820 on proportionate police checks and police cooperation in the Schengen area		✓	✓
Council Document 10000/07 - Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a standard procedure in Member States for cross-border enquiries by police authorities in investigating supply channels for seized or recovered crime-related firearms	✓		✓
Council Document 9512/10 - Guidelines on the implementation of Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA	✓	✓	
Council Document 15785/3/10 - Updated Catalogue of Recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen Acquis and Best practices: Police cooperation		✓	✓
Council Document 9105/11 - PCCCs guidelines	✓		✓
Council Document 6721/3/14 - Draft SPOC Guidelines for international law enforcement information exchange	✓		✓
Council Document 10492/14 - Guidelines for a SPOC	✓	✓	✓
Council Document 13034/14 - Guidelines on the implementation of SFD	✓		✓
Council Document 15429/16 - Handbook for the Naples II Convention			✓
Council Document 5825/20, 2 December 2020 (Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange)	✓	✓	✓
Council Document 10590/18 - Guidance on the Naples II Convention			✓
Council Document 13887/20 - Manual on cross-border operations		✓	✓
Council Resolution concerning an updated handbook with recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension (2006/C 322/01- Football Handbook)	✓	✓	
Data Protection (binding)			
Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector	✓	✓	✓

Measure	Dimensions of analysis		
	Access to/exchange of information	Public order and safety	SOC and terrorism
Directive (EU) 2016/680 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 on the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies	✓	✓	✓
EU Agencies' legal basis (binding)			
Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on CEPOL	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 on EMCDDA	✓		✓
Regulation (EU) 2016/794 on Europol	✓		✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)	✓	✓	✓
Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 on Eurojust	✓		✓
Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 on EBCGA	✓	✓	✓

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Access to/exchange of information

Most efforts to harmonise national legislation focus on improving information sharing between LEAs across the EU and the Schengen area. There are several binding measures that establish provisions on the access to and exchange of information between Member States and SACs. Together, these legislative instruments were introduced as an attempt to reconcile Member States' and SACs' fragmented law enforcement approaches with the growing need to jointly tackle shared cross-border threats. As such, legislative efforts have sought to ensure that information available to LEAs in one Member State is also available to other Member States or SACs. These legal texts have thus introduced cooperation instruments to centralise intelligence used for law enforcement and facilitate the exchange of information. To this end, a "**one stop shop**" (**OSS**) **strategy** has been promoted at the EU level to increase cross-border information exchange, simplify and centralise information sharing and access to information.¹⁰ Pursuant the OSS strategy, Member States' and SACs' Lead Supervisory Authorities¹¹ may request/provide mutual assistance and conduct joint operations for carrying out investigations or for monitoring the implementation of a measure concerning a data controller or processor established in another Member State. In doing so, "Member States shall ensure that conditions not stricter than those applicable at the national level for providing and requesting information and intelligence are applied for providing information and intelligence to competent LEAs of other Member States".¹²

EU legislative measures mainly focus on the types of information to be exchanged and the actors in charge of such an exchange. With regard to the types of information, different EU measures cover specific types of information, such as personal data, travel documents, information concerning and resulting from criminal investigations, terrorism offences, VISA data, road traffic data, firearm data, immigration data. These legislative instruments are accompanied by non-binding measures aimed at providing recommendations related to their implementation.

¹⁰ Council Document 6721/3/14 - Draft SPOC Guidelines for international law enforcement information exchange Available at: [link](#).

¹¹ Pursuant Regulation (EU) 2016/679, "In cases involving both the controller and the processor, the competent lead supervisory authority should remain the supervisory authority of the Member State where the controller has its main establishment, but the supervisory authority of the processor should be considered to be a supervisory authority concerned and that supervisory authority should participate in the cooperation procedure provided for by this Regulation".

¹² Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the European Union, Art. 3 (3). Available at: [link](#).

For example, Council Document 10000/07¹³ provides a Manual that shall be applied to a systematic tracking of firearms aiming at combating illicit manufacturing and illicit trafficking and using means and methods commonly agreed on and established by the EU Member States. Also with regard to the actors in charge of exchanging information, different measures focus on different types of actors responsible for exchanging specific types of information. For instance, the SIS framework – built on Regulation (EU) 2018/1860, Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 – on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS¹⁴ focuses on the exchange of supplementary information, such as information connected to alerts in SIS, via a dedicated channel (SIRENE mail relay) and the SIRENE Bureaux. Regulation (EU) 2019/818 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration¹⁵ establishes a framework for interoperability across different systems,¹⁶ allowing for better detection of security threats and identity fraud, and helps preventing and combating illegal immigration through the establishment of:

- A European search portal (ESP), allowing competent authorities to search multiple information systems simultaneously, using both biographical and biometric data;
- A shared biometric matching service enabling the searching and comparing of biometric data (fingerprints and facial images) from several EU information systems;
- A common identity repository containing biographical and biometric data of non-EU nationals available in several EU information systems;
- A multiple identity detector enabling the detection of multiple identities across different EU information systems.

In order to cope with the increasing exchange of cross-border information, the Council Document 10492/14 established the **SPOCs** across countries,¹⁷ in order to maximise the use of available resources, avoid overlaps and make cooperation with other Member States and SACs more efficient, fast and transparent. Besides the SPOCs, other key actors in the intra-EU law enforcement landscape are the **PCCCs** set up by Council Document 9105/11¹⁸, which are operational centres responsible for handling crisis situations and events having an international dimension. Moreover, the **National Firearms Focal Points (NFFP)** were set up by COM (2015) 624 final¹⁹ with the aim to develop expertise and improve analysis and strategic reporting on illicit trafficking in firearms notably through the combined use of both ballistic and criminal intelligence.

In relation to exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences, Council Decision 2005/671/JHA²⁰ states that Member States shall appoint **national competent authorities in charge** of sharing relevant information with other Member States and SACs as well as with Eurojust and Europol.

Moreover, pursuant to Council Decision 2003/170/JHA²¹, **liaison officers posted abroad** were established for maintaining contacts with the authorities in the countries or organisations where they are based with a view to contributing to preventing or investigating criminal offences”

¹³ Council Document 10000/07 - Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a standard procedure in Member States for cross-border enquiries by police authorities in investigating supply channels for seized or recovered crime-related firearms. Available at: [link](#).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU. Available at: [link](#).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816. Available at: [link](#).

¹⁶ The Entry/Exit System (EES); The Visa Information System (VIS); The European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS); Eurodac; The Schengen Information System (SIS); The European Criminal Records Information System for Third-Country Nationals (ECRIS-TCN); Europol data; Interpol database.

¹⁷ Council Document 10492/14, Draft Guidelines for a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for international law enforcement information exchange. Available at: [link](#).

¹⁸ Council Document 9105/11, European Best Practice Guidelines for Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs). Available at: [link](#).

¹⁹ COM (2015) 624 final. Available at: [link](#).

²⁰ Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences. Available at: [link](#).

²¹ 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. Available at: [link](#).

(Article 1). Pursuant Article 8, as amended by Council Decision 2006/560/JHA,²² Member States can request to use Europol liaison officers seconded to third countries or international organisations for exchanging information about serious threats of criminal offences and vice versa.

Some EU legislative measures introduced specific tools and information systems that can be used to exchange information between LEAs. Besides measures relating to horizontal platforms (e.g. SIS), there are also measures that cover tools for the exchange of specific types of information, such as drugs information (Reitox), identity documents (ESP),²³ and customs information. It is worth mentioning that most EU measures relating to information systems refer to generic “electronic means of communication”, thus leaving room to the Member States to choose the most appropriate tool to exchange information. Furthermore, Council Decision 2009/917/JHA on the use of information technology for customs purposes²⁴ established a joint automated information system named “Customs Information Systems” (CIS) with the aim to “assist in preventing, investigating and prosecuting serious contraventions of national laws by making information available more rapidly, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the cooperation and control procedures of the customs administrations of the Member States.” (Article 1.2). The information and data available in this system can be also personal data with the specification that they must be inserted in the system with some limitation (listed in the article 4.2). This information is accessible to Europol and Eurojust. It should be noted that “Only the supplying Member State shall have the right to amend, supplement, rectify or erase data which it has entered in the” CIS (article 13). The CIS is a part of the Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS) operated by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), which hosts a set of anti-fraud applications under a common technical infrastructure aiming at the timely and secure exchange of fraud-related information between the customs competent national and EU administrations. The AFIS includes also the Customs Investigation Files Identification Database (FIDE), which stores data on persons and businesses who are or have been the subject of an administrative enquiry or a criminal investigation by a Member State customs authority. Council Decision 2009/917/JHA and Regulation 515/97²⁵ provide the legal basis for CIS and FIDE and define their policy of access. CIS and FIDE information stored under the Council 2009/917/JHA is accessible to all Member States customs authorities, Europol and Eurojust. CIS and FIDE information stored according to Regulation 515/97 is accessible to all Member States customs authorities and competent Commission departments.

The legislative measures that have introduced tools for the exchange of information are accompanied by non-binding measures that provide instructions and operational details on specific EU provisions and include guidance for collecting and sharing data and information. For example, Council Document No 5825/20²⁶ is a Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange, which provides details for exchanging information via different channels such as Interpol/Europol/SIRENE. Council Document No 9512/10²⁷ provides Guidelines on the implementation of the SFD, including practical information about proper channels of communication to be used.

The following table provides an overview of EU tools/databases and systems for the exchange of information, including:

Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA);

- SIS II;
- VIS;
- Europol Information System (EIS);

²² Council Decision 2006/560/JHA of 24 July 2006 amending Decision 2003/170/JHA on the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States. Available at: [link](#).

²³ The European search portal (ESP) allows competent authorities to search multiple information systems simultaneously, using both biographical and biometric data and it can be therefore used to search data related to persons or their travel documents.

²⁴ Council Decision 2009/917/JHA on the use of information technology for customs purposes. Available at: [link](#).

²⁵ Regulation 515/97 is out of the scope of this study. Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 of 13 March 1997 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters. Available at: [link](#).

²⁶ Council Document 5825/20, 2 December 2020, Manual on Law Enforcement Information Exchange. Available at: [link](#).

²⁷ Council Document 9512/10, 26 May 2010 - Guidelines on the implementation of Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

- Tools/information systems that are mainly used by a specific category of actors (CIS, EUROSUR, Prüm, National Football Info Points (NFIP), NFFPs networks);
- Prüm automated data exchange systems;
- Bilateral contacts.

Table 2 – Overview of EU tools and information systems for the exchange of information

Tool/ information system	Legal basis	Actors entitled to use the tool	Type of information exchanged
SIENA	• Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA	• National competent law enforcement authority²⁸ • Europol or Eurojust	Provision of information and intelligence
	• Regulation (EU) 2016/794	• ENUs	Information preventing and combating organised crime, serious international crime and terrorism involving two or more Member States
	• CISA - Art. 39	• NCPs • SPOC	Cross-border and intra-European operational actions/ operations, public order/ security/preventing criminal offences/ mass gatherings/ disasters, serious accidents
	• Council Document 10492/14	• SPOC • Liaison officers • Bilateral channels based on cooperation agreements at national, regional and local level (PCCCs)	Information on criminal matters
SIS II	• Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA	• National competent law enforcement authority • Europol or Eurojust	Provision of information and intelligence
	• Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 • Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 • Regulation (EU) 2018/1862	• National authorities responsible for border control²⁹ • Europol • Eurojust • Frontex	Conditions and procedures for entering and processing alerts in the SIS on persons and objects, and for exchanging supplementary information and data in police and judicial cooperation on criminal matters
	• Regulation (EU) 2016/794	• ENUs	Information preventing and combating organised crime, serious international crime and terrorism involving two or more Member States
	• COM (2015) 624 final	• NFFP • Europol	Information in the area of firearms trafficking
VIS	• Council Decision 2008/633/JHA	• LEAs • Europol	• Data and decisions relating to applications for short-stay visas to visit, or to transit through, the Schengen Area
EIS	• Regulation (EU) 2016/794	• ENUs	• Information preventing and combating organised crime,

²⁸ To be understood as a national police, customs or other authority that is authorised by national law to detect, prevent and investigate offences or criminal activities and to exercise authority and take coercive measures in the context of such activities. The designation of national competent authority falls within each Member State's competence.

²⁹ Including: supplementary information requests at the national entry bureau (SIRENE); customs, judicial, migration and visa issuing authorities under Regulation 1987/2006; vehicle registration authorities; and under the new Regulation 2018/1862, firearm, boat, aircraft registration authorities, security authorities.

Tool/ information system	Legal basis	Actors entitled to use the tool	Type of information exchanged
			serious international crime and terrorism involving two or more Member States
	• COM (2015) 624 final	• NFFP • Europol	• Information in the area of firearms trafficking
CIS	• Council Decision 2009/917/JHA • Regulation 515/97	• National competent customs administration • Competent Commission departments • Europol • Eurojust	• Data on commodities, means of transport, businesses, persons, fraud trends, availability of expertise, items detained, seized or confiscated, cash detained, seized or confiscated
FIDE ³⁰	• Council Decision 2009/917/JHA • Regulation 515/97	• National competent customs administration • Competent Commission departments • Europol • Eurojust	• Data on persons or businesses subject to an administrative enquiry or a criminal investigation by a Member State customs authority.
EUROSUR	• Regulation (EU) 2019/1896	• National authorities responsible for border management (NCPs)	• Data on detecting, preventing and combating illegal immigration and cross-border crime
Prüm network for the supply of non-personal and personal data	• Council Decision 2008/615/JHA	• NCPs	• Supply of data in relation to major events; • Supply of information in order to prevent terrorist offences
NFIP	• Council Decision 2007/412/JHA • Council Resolution 2006/C 322/01	• NFIP • National competent authorities	• Information on high-risk supporters; • Strategic, operational and tactical information
NFFP	• COM (2015) 624 final	• NFFP • Europol	• Information in the area of firearms trafficking
Bilateral and regional liaison officers in PCCC	• CISA - Art. 39	• NCPs • SPOC	• Cross-border and intra-European operational actions/ operations, public order/ security/preventing criminal offences/ mass gatherings/ disasters, serious accidents
Bilateral contact points	• Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA	• National competent law enforcement authority • Europol or Eurojust	• Provision of information and intelligence
Liaison officers in liaison bureaux	• CISA - Art. 47 • Council Decision 2006/560/JHA	• Liaison Officers	• Information on criminal matters

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

SIENA, SIS II, VIS and EIS are the tools/information systems that can be used by a wide array of actors ranging from Member States' competent authorities, European Agencies (Europol, Eurojust, Frontex), and national bodies (e.g. SPOCs, PCCCs and NFFPs).

Actors that more frequently are entitled to use the tools listed in the table below are:

³⁰ FIDE is out of the scope of this study.

- Europol (5 tools/information systems, namely SIENA, SIS II, VIS, EIS, and liaison officers in liaison bureaux);
- Member States' competent law enforcement authority (4 tools/information systems, namely SIENA, SIS II, VIS, and liaison officers in liaison bureaux);
- Eurojust (4 tools/information systems, namely SIENA, SIS II, CIS and bilateral contact points);
- Europol National Unit (ENUs) (3 tools/information systems, namely SIENA, SIS II and EIS).

Thus, **different tools can be used by the same actor**, although each tool is intended to be used for different objectives/type of information, hence there is no overlap or inconsistency. Namely:

- Three different tools can be used by ENUs to prevent and combat organised crime, serious international crime and terrorism involving two or more Member States: SIENA, SIS II and EIS;
- Two different tools can be used by NFFPs to share information in the area of firearms trafficking: SIS II and EIS

Moreover, different actors can use the same tool (SIENA) to share the same type of information: both NCPs and SPOCs can share information related to cross-border and intra-European operational actions/ operations .

Some EU measures make a step further and provide indications in relation to the timing for the exchange of information and the language to be used. As for the timing, the SFD states that requests for information shall be answered within eight hours (urgent request), one week (non-urgent request) or 14 days (all other cases). Guidelines on the implementation of the SFD³¹ provide details for the identification of "urgent cases", however, no definition of "not urgent" and "other cases" is provided. A generic timeframe is also provided by Council Decision 2008/633, which requires to exchange information "immediately and, in any case, no later than 60 days".³² Concerning the language to be used, two relevant measures have been identified. Council Decision 2002/348 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension states that "National football information points shall communicate in their own language, with a translation in a working language common to both sides, save as otherwise arranged between the parties concerned"³³ and the Naples II Convention requires that "Requests shall be submitted in an official language of the Member State of the requested authority or in a language acceptable to such authority".³⁴ These measures are aimed to ensure that information is exchanged in a way that can be understood by the receiving Member State

Operational cooperation for public order and safety

EU binding measures concerning public order establish common rules for the implementation of joint patrols and mutual assistance in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and to assist other Member States and SACs in crisis situations.³⁵ They **focus on specific events** (such as mass cultural events and football matches, disasters and serious accidents) **and on situations considered of potential high risk**, such as illegal immigration, trafficking of illicit goods or preventing any criminal offence, which can be a risk for the public order and safety. The types of stakeholders concerned by these measures are police, customs and generally "competent authorities" according to the specific rules set up in each Member State.

³¹ Council Document 13034/14 - Guidelines on the implementation of SFD. Available at: [link](#).

³² 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. Available at: [link](#)

³³ Council Decision 2002/348/JHA: Council Decision of 25 April 2002 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension. Available at: [link](#).

³⁴ Close cooperation between EU customs administrations (Naples II Convention) (1998). Available at: [link](#).

³⁵ A crisis situation is "any situation in which the competent authorities of a Member State have reasonable grounds to believe that there is a criminal offence presenting a serious direct physical threat to persons, property, infrastructure or institutions in that Member State" (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA of 23 June 2008. Available at: [link](#)).

Two key EU measures relevant to this dimension are Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime³⁶ and Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, which aims to lay down the necessary administrative and technical provisions for the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA, in particular concerning the automated exchange of DNA data, dactyloscopic data and vehicle registration data and other forms of cooperation³⁷. Article 17 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA provides national competent authorities with the possibility to introduce **joint patrols and other joint operations** aimed at maintaining public order and security and preventing criminal offences. Moreover, according to Article 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, designated officers from different Member States and SACs may offer **assistance in connection with mass gatherings and similar major events, disasters and serious accidents** by: (i) notifying one another, as promptly as possible, of situations with a cross-border impact and exchanging any relevant information; (ii) taking and coordinating the necessary policing measures within their territory; (iii) dispatching officers, specialists and advisers, and supplying equipment, at the request of the Member State within whose territory the situation has arisen. Police and Member State contact points receive and supply information. Pursuant Article 19, officers may use arms, ammunition and equipment in accordance with the seconding Member State's national law. The host Member State may prohibit the usage of particular arms, ammunition or equipment both for operations regarding joint patrols (Article 17) and assistance in mass gatherings and similar major events, disasters and serious accidents (Article 18). Furthermore, as concerns the use of arms, the 2007 Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a standard procedure in Member States for cross-border enquiries³⁸ provides for: (i) a recommendation on a standard procedure for cross-border enquiries by police authorities in investigating supply channels for seized or recovered crime-related firearms; and (ii) a Handbook for Systematic Tracking of Firearms Seized from Illegal Possession or in the Course of Criminal Offences.

Non-binding measures relevant to this dimension of analysis **provide practical information and instructions** on: (i) The improvement of general cooperation between authorities and officers engaged in public order and safety activities during football matches with an international dimension;³⁹ and (ii) The prevention of common threats to public order and internal security within the Schengen area.⁴⁰ In particular, the Football Handbook⁴¹ provides three Appendixes with practical recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension: (i) Appendix 1 supports authorities in the categorisation of football supporters through a standardised checklist; (ii) Appendix 2 offers forms to be used before (pre-match), during (match) and after (after-match) for exchanging police information; and (iii) Appendix 3 provides a checklist concerning possible requirements that organisers of international football matches could meet.

The analysis of the EU measures relevant to operational cooperation for public order and safety showed that these measures **do not extensively cover threat assessment and risk analysis**. Only Regulation (EU) 2019/1896⁴² concerning "European integrated border management at the external borders" provides that "the European Border and Coast Guard shall establish an integrated planning process for border management and return, including operational planning, contingency planning and capability development planning processes". In

³⁶ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation. Available at: [link](#).

³⁷ Council Decision 2008/616/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. Available at: [link](#).

³⁸ Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a standard procedure in Member States for cross-border enquiries by police authorities in investigating supply channels for seized or recovered crime-related firearms. Available at: [link](#).

³⁹ Council Resolution 2006/C 322/01 of 4 December 2006 concerning an updated handbook with recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension, in which at least one Member State is involved (The Football Handbook). Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁰ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/820 of 12 May 2017 on proportionate police checks and police cooperation in the Schengen area. Available at: [link](#).

⁴¹ Council Resolution concerning an updated handbook with recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and disturbances in connection with football matches with an international dimension (2006/C 322/01- Football Handbook). Available at: [link](#).

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard. Available at: [link](#).

particular, the Agency has to monitor migratory flows and carry out risk analysis as regards all aspects of integrated border management and also vulnerability assessments, including assessments of the capacity and readiness of the Member States and SACs to solve the risk situation (art. 10, a and c). In order to avoid any duplication of efforts on the Member States' and SACs' side, and to ensure a better coordination about the use of financial instruments supporting the management of the external borders: "the synergies between the vulnerability assessment and the Schengen evaluation mechanism shall be maximised" (art. 33). The suggested way to reach such aim is that the Commission and the Agency set up the necessary arrangements to share regularly and timely all information related to "the results of vulnerability assessments and the results of the evaluations carried out within the framework of the Schengen evaluation mechanism in the area of border management".

Moreover, in order to enhance Member States' and SACs' development of risk assessment related to football matches, pursuant to Council Decision 2002/348/JHA concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension, NFIPs, if requested, can supply a risk analysis of their clubs and national teams (Art. 2.5).⁴³

Finally, pursuant to Recommendation (EU) 2017/820 in relation to proportionate police checks and police cooperation in the Schengen area, Member States' and SACs' risk assessment shall be continuously updated based on information retrieved during police checks at border areas.

Operational cooperation for SOC and terrorism

In light of the increasing cross-border nature of SOC, the **EU intervention was aimed to foster mutual assistance and joint actions to fight SOC and terrorism**. Some EU measures focus on the cross-border **use of specific investigative tools**. For instance, the CISA focuses on cross-border controlled delivery and hot pursuit, while cross-border surveillance and covert investigations are regulated by the Naples II Convention. Investigative tools are also covered by non-binding measures, including a manual on cross-border operations providing practical tips and recommendations concerning cross-border hot pursuit, controlled delivery and surveillance⁴⁴ and an EU Schengen Catalogue⁴⁵ focused on illegal immigration and providing recommendations to tackling and preventing it. Furthermore, the Updated Catalogue of Recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen Acquis and Best practices⁴⁶ provides horizontal recommendations and best practices focusing on training, operational police cooperation and exchange of information related to Schengen. Moreover, the Handbook for the Naples II Convention⁴⁷ provides practical information for Member States, such as: the Central Coordinating Unit competent under the convention; the language to be used when exchanging information; possible restrictions to the use of weapons; possible restrictions on hot pursuit and other law enforcement practices.

Similarly, Council Document 10590/18 – Guidance on the Naples II Convention⁴⁸ is aimed at enhancing the use of the Naples II Convention by customs authorities, as well as to ease cooperation between customs, police and border guard authorities.

Other measures focus on specific **types of actors engaged in cross-border criminal investigations**. The Naples II Convention provides that customs administrations shall engage in cross-border cooperation and shall provide each other with the necessary assistance in terms of staff and organisational support. Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime⁴⁹ focuses on the supply of information - even without a prior request - by designated NCPs in order to prevent terrorist offences (Article 16).

⁴³ Council Decision 2002/348/JHA on concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension. Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁴ Council Document 13887/20 - Manual on cross-border operations. Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁵ Council of the European Union (2002) EU Schengen Catalogue: External borders control, Removal and readmission – recommendations and best practices. Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁶ Council Document 15785/3/10 - Updated Catalogue of Recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen Acquis and Best practices: Police cooperation. Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁷ Council Document 15429/16, Handbook for the Naples II Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations (OJ C 24 of 23.1.1998, p. 1) - Part II: National fact sheets. Available at: [link](#).

⁴⁸ Council Document 10590/18 - Guidance on the Naples II Convention (LIMITE).

⁴⁹ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. Available at: [link](#).

Finally, Council Document 13887/20⁵⁰ provides a Manual on cross-border operations with details on the different types of cross-border operations allowed pursuant to specific EU legal instruments (e.g. CISA, Prüm Decisions, etc.) along with national fact sheets (one per Member State) including practical information for carrying out such cross-border operations (e.g. declarations and procedures required, concerned contact points, etc.).

With respect to **threat assessment and risk analysis**, the same considerations provided for the previous dimension of analysis also apply to this one. Relevant tasks performed by Frontex and described in the previous section cover also criminal risks and related trends. In addition, EMCDDA is entitled to carry out risk assessments working closely with Europol.

Data protection

Over the years, attention was also given to mechanisms to ensure data protection when exchanging information, including EU provisions aiming to define rules to ensure an appropriate level of data protection. While the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁵¹ covers data protection in general, without focusing on a specific policy area, the Law Enforcement Directive⁵² is the key EU measure relating to data protection in the area of law enforcement. Besides these instruments, there are EU measures focused on data protection in connection with specific crime areas or law enforcement interventions, as well as measures that include provisions aimed to ensure that data are handled, used and stored in a secure way. Box 1 presents key provisions concerning data protection, which are included in EU binding measures for information exchange.

Box 1 – Data protection provisions included in EU binding measures on the exchange of information

Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime⁵³ and **Council Decision 2002/348** concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension⁵⁴ require Member States to guarantee a certain level of protection of personal data in accordance with the international applicable rules, especially those established by the GDPR⁵⁵ and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and its Additional Protocol.⁵⁶ In doing so, the Member States shall take account of Recommendation No R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the Member States regulating the use of personal data in the police sector, also where data are not processed automatically.

⁵⁰ Council Document 13887/20 - Manual on cross-border operations. Available at: [link](#).

⁵¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Available at: [link](#).

⁵² Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁵³ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. Available at: [link](#).

⁵⁴ Council Decision 2002/348/JHA: Council Decision of 25 April 2002 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension. Available at: [link](#).

⁵⁵ The GDPR establishes seven key principles, i.e. "lawfulness of processing", "data minimisation", "accuracy" "storage limitation", "integrity and confidentiality" and "accountability". Furthermore, the GDPR requires to limit the access to personal data to authorised national authorities. Other EU measures require not to disclose or transmit personal data without a previous formal authorisation or limit their use to the purpose for which they were collected. Hence, in line the SIS Regulations (Art. 55 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 and Art. 69 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1862) and the Directive (EU) 2016/680 (Chapter VI), Member States shall ensure that the independent supervisory authorities designated in each Member State and endowed with the powers referred to in the GDPR monitor: (i) the lawfulness of personal data processing in SIS within the Member State; (ii) the exchange and further processing of supplementary information within the Member State; and (iii) the transmission of personal data to other countries. Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 on the use of the SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals. Available at: [link](#). Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of border check. Available at: [link](#). Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of police cooperation. Available at: [link](#). Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁵⁶ Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data. Available at: [link](#). Key principles included within are "proportion", "legitimate consent" and "transparency". All these principles are consistently covered also by the GDPR.

Besides references to “international applicable rules”, Council Decision 2008/615/JHA⁵⁷ requires the Member States to share spontaneously personal data and information, even without being requested to do so, if there is reason to believe that the data refer to subjects likely to commit terrorism offences. Personal data shall be supplied and used in the context of a specific event and must be deleted without delay once the purposes for which data were collected have been achieved or can no longer be achieved. The data supplied must in any case be deleted after not more than one year (Article 14). It is possible to process such data for other purposes only with the prior authorisation of the Member State supplying them and in accordance with the national law of the receiving Member State. Such authorisation may be granted provided that processing for such other purposes is permitted under the national law of the supplier Member State (Article 26).

The **Law Enforcement Directive**⁵⁸ aims to protect personal data collected and processed for criminal justice purposes ranging from: (i) prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security; (ii) executing a criminal penalty; and (iii) in cases where police or other law-enforcement authorities act to uphold the law and to safeguard against and prevent threats to public security and to the fundamental rights of the society which could constitute a criminal offence.

Pursuant to **Article 8 SFD**, the use of the information and intelligence exchanged must be subject to the national data protection provisions of the Member State receiving the information, according to the same rules as if they had been gathered in that Member State. Moreover, when providing information and intelligence, the competent law enforcement authority may impose conditions that are in accordance with its national law on their use by the receiving competent law enforcement authority. Those conditions may also apply to the reporting of the result of the criminal investigation or to criminal intelligence operations for which the exchange of information and intelligence had been required. However, when national law provides for exceptions to the restrictions on use (e.g. for judicial authorities, legislative bodies, etc.), the information and intelligence may only be used after prior consultation with the communicating Member State. Information and intelligence provided may be used: i) for the purposes for which it has been supplied; or ii) to prevent an immediate and serious threat to public security.

Other EU binding measures relevant to Data Protection are:

- **Directive 2002/58/EC** on privacy and electronic communications, which requires Member States to set up adequate provisions “with respect to the processing of personal data in the electronic communication sector and to ensure the free movement of such data and of electronic communication equipment and services in the Community” (Art. 1).⁵⁹
- **Regulation (EU) 2018/1725** on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, according to which (a) processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the Union institution or body; (b) processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject; (c) processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract; (d) the data subject has given consent to the processing of his or her personal data for one or more specific purposes; and (e) processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person.⁶⁰
- **Regulation (EU) 2018/1726** establishing the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems (eu-LISA), which requires that processing of personal data by the Agency shall be subject to the above mentioned Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and that the measures shall be adopted after consulting the EDPS.⁶¹
- **Proposal for a Regulation** of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing

⁵⁷ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime. Available at: [link](#).

⁵⁸ Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁵⁹ Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications). Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁰ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC. Available at: [link](#).

⁶¹ The Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011. Available at: [link](#).

Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications) - COM/2017/010 final - 2017/03 (COD);⁶² and the **Council document 6087/21** on this proposal.⁶³

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the desk research

EU bodies' legal basis

Several EU agencies, each one with specific tasks, have been established over the years with the final aim to support Member States and SACs in collecting and sharing information, as well as coordinating and cooperating in investigations and prosecutions against common threats.

EMCDDA⁶⁴ was established and entered into force in 1993 with the main task of providing updated and regular information on European trends concerning drugs and new psychoactive substances (NPS) and elaborating drug-related risk assessment.

EUROPOL was set up by the Council Act of 26 July 1995 (also known as the Europol Convention) and entered into force in 1998⁶⁵ with the aim of supporting and strengthening action by competent authorities of the Member States and their mutual cooperation in preventing and combating organised crime, terrorism and other forms of serious crime affecting two or more Member States. The agency supports the 27 EU Member States in their fight against terrorism, cybercrime and other serious and organised forms of crime and also works with many non-EU partner states and international organisations.

OLAF was set up and entered into force in 1999⁶⁶ and is responsible for any operational activity in relation to the fight against fraud, corruption and any other illegal activity adversely affecting the Community's financial interests, as well as any other act or activity by operators in breach of Community provisions.

In the first half of the 2000s, two additional EU agencies were created: The **EDPS** was established by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and entered into force in 2001⁶⁷ and is in charge of supervising the compliance of the EU institutions with EU data protection rules; and **Eurojust**, which was established by Council Decision 2002/187/JHA and entered into force in 2002⁶⁸ to support and strengthen coordination and cooperation in investigating and prosecuting serious crime affecting two or more Member State. The crimes covered are specifically listed in Annex I.2. In relation to other crimes not listed in Annex I.2, Eurojust may assist with investigations and prosecutions where requested by a competent authority of a Member State.

In 2004, the Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (**Frontex**) was established by [Council Regulation \(EC\) 2007/2004](#),⁶⁹ which has been repealed in 2019 by [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1896](#) on the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (**EBCGA**).⁷⁰

Another key EU agency relevant to intra-EU law enforcement cooperation is **CEPOL**. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training was established by Council Decision

⁶² Available at: [link](#).

⁶³ Council Document 6087/21 - Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications) - Mandate for negotiations with EP. Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁴ Council Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 of 8 February 1993 on the establishment of a European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction amended by Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 on the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁵ Council Act of 26 July 1995 drawing up the Convention based on Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention). Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁶ Commission Decision of 28 April 1999 establishing the European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF) (notified under document number SEC(1999) 802) (1999/352/EC, ECSC, Euratom). Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁷ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 replaced and repealed by Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC. Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁸ Council Decision 2002/187/JHA replaced and repealed by Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁶⁹ Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 repealed by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 which has been repealed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard. Available at: [link](#)

⁷⁰ Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624. Available at: [link](#)

2005/681/JHA⁷¹ and entered into force in the same year to support, develop, implement and coordinate training activities for the LEAs of Member States in relation to serious crimes, terrorism and to maintain public order.

Other two relevant EU Agencies are FRA and eu-LISA. Although they are not law enforcement cooperation Agencies, they cooperate with other EU Agencies as well as with Member States and provided relevant inputs about key ongoing and emerging issues relevant to the Eu law enforcement landscape. Notably, the Fundamental Rights Agency (**FRA**) was established 2007 by Regulation (EC) No 168/2007⁷² which entered into force in the same year to ensure that measures and actions taken by relevant EU Agencies fully respect fundamental rights (Art. 2). The EU Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (**eu-LISA**)⁷³ was established in 2011 by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 with the aim to provide operational management of large-scale IT systems, which are essential instruments in the implementation of the asylum, border management and migration policies of the EU. The Agency currently manages Eurodac, the second-generation SIS II and VIS. Further to these, eu-LISA is developing the Entry/Exit System (EES), the European Travel Information Authorisation System (ETIAS) and the European Criminal Records Information System - Third-Country Nationals (ECRIS-TCN). All these systems are being built/adapted to ensure interoperability and improved access to information stored in EU information systems and identity management at an EU level.

Finally, in 2017, Regulation (EU) 2017/1939⁷⁴ established **EPPO**, an independent and decentralised prosecution office of the European Union, with competence to investigate, prosecute and bring to judgment crimes against the EU budget, such as fraud, corruption or serious cross-border VAT fraud. The EPPO aims to enhance the protection of the EU's financial interests, fill gaps in judicial cooperation not already covered by existing Union bodies (Eurojust) or by administrative investigations into irregularities and fraudulent activities (OLAF), and ensure an effective and equivalent investigation and prosecution in all participating EU Member States.

2.1.2 Analysis of coherence

This section presents the main findings of the analysis of the coherence of the EU framework for cross-border law enforcement cooperation. For each dimension of analysis, it provides an overall assessment of the extent to which current EU measures (as previously described in section 2.1.1) are coherent with each other and illustrates areas of overlaps and inconsistencies.

Access to/exchange of information

Some measures could benefit from further alignment or clarification due to overlaps in terms of the actors involved and pieces of information exchanged. The main inconsistencies identified are presented below.

SFD and the Naples II Convention

Both the SFD and the Naples II Convention include provisions on the exchange of information and intelligence. The first instrument applies more generally to "**authorities**" (national police, customs or other authorities) in charge of preventing and investigating offences or criminal activities in relation to a long list of crimes⁷⁵ and of exercising authority and taking coercive measures.⁷⁶ The Naples II Convention applies only to **customs administrations** with a view

⁷¹ Council Decision 2005/681/JHA replaced and repealed by Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2005/681/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁷² Regulations Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Available at: [link](#).

⁷³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA). Available at: [link](#).

⁷⁴ Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office ('the EPPO'). Available at: [link](#).

⁷⁵ Annex B of the SFD includes, among others, offences relating to illicit trafficking of different goods such as drugs, arms, ammunitions, cultural goods.

⁷⁶ Agencies or units dealing especially with national security issues are not covered by the concept of competent law enforcement authority.

to: (i) preventing and detecting infringements of national customs provisions; and (ii) prosecuting and punishing infringements of Community and national customs provisions⁷⁷.

Therefore, in relation to customs provisions, the customs authorities could apply and use both the SFD or Naples II Convention and this might raise some uncertainties since, in some Member States, customs have only administrative powers and are therefore allowed to use only the Naples II Convention, whilst in other Member States, customs have also executive powers, thus they are allowed to use both the SFD and the Convention.

SFD and CISA

The similar scope of the SFD and CISA make the respective application somewhat unclear. Both measures address the exchange of information between LEAs in cross-border cases and investigations, but with a slightly different scope:

- The SFD is limited to detection, and refers in Art.12 to the "exchange of information and intelligence for the purpose of conducting criminal investigations or criminal intelligence operations";
- CISA covers both prevention and detection, and refers in Art. 39 to "preventing and detecting criminal offences" and in Art. 46 to "combat[ing] future crime and prevent[ing] offences against or threats to public policy and public security".

The replacement by the SFD of Art. 46 and most of Art. 39 of CISA together with the relatively generic wording used by the two measures makes it unclear if and to what extent Art. 39 and 46 are still applicable.

More specifically, Art. 12 of the SFD states that "The provisions of Article 39(1), (2) and (3) and of Article 46 of the CISA, as far as they relate to exchange of information and intelligence for the purpose of conducting criminal investigations or criminal intelligence operations as provided for by this Framework Decision, shall be replaced by the provisions of this Framework Decision". It might therefore seem that the CISA provisions related to the exchange of information in the framework of detection shall be replaced by the SFD provisions. However, the wording used makes it difficult to clearly distinguish between: "conducting criminal investigation or criminal intelligence operations" on the one side (SFD), and "preventing and detecting criminal offences" on the other side (CISA), and eventually creates uncertainties regarding which instrument shall be used. Indeed, prior to the implementation of the SFD, both preventative and investigative purposes were covered by the same provision, i.e. Article 39 CISA. Then, following the implementation of the SFD, preventative purposes are still covered by Article 39 CISA, whilst investigative purposes are covered by the SFD. In the end, it is not so clear the added value of having split the twofold focus of Article 39 (preventative and investigative) between two different provisions included into two different instruments. Considering that there is not always a sharp and clear limit between an operation having preventative or investigative purposes, this legislative fragmentation might raise some uncertainties to LEAs which have to refer to two different provisions depending whether they exchange information for preventative or investigative purposes.

SFD and Prüm

Both the SFD and Prüm apply to law enforcement authorities, and both cover the spontaneous exchange of information to **prevent terrorism offences**. In particular, pursuant to Article 16 of Prüm "Supply of information in order to prevent terrorist offences", Member States, even **without being requested**, shall supply other Member States' NCPs with personal data and information, insofar as this is necessary because particular circumstances give reason to believe that the data subjects will commit **criminal offences related to terrorism**.⁷⁸ SFD, in Articles 5 and 7, establishes that police and customs shall spontaneously share with competent authorities, information and intelligence, to detect, prevent and investigate offences not only

⁷⁷ Customs provisions are "all laws, regulations and administrative provisions of a Member State the application of which comes wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the customs administration of the Member State concerning: i) cross-border traffic in goods subject to bans, restrictions or controls, in particular pursuant to Articles 36 and 223 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and ii) non-harmonised excise duties" (art. 4 of the Naples II Convention).

⁷⁸ Relevant offences are the ones listed in Articles 1 to 3 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 when aimed at i) seriously intimidating a population, or ii) unduly compelling a Government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act, or iii) seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation. Available at: [link](#).

related to terrorist offences⁷⁹. The existence of two measures having a similar scope might create uncertainties about the use of the most appropriate legal basis.

Operational cooperation for public order and safety

EU measures on cooperation for public order and safety have a good level of consistency. However, some streamlining and clarifications might positively affect the cooperation between national LEAs.

First, there are same uncertainties as regards the type of operations and activities that police authorities are entitled to carry out in the territory of another Member State, as well as to their executive powers when implementing such operations. For instance, when considering only the provisions stemming from, the Prüm Decisions (Art. 17 and 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA), it can be observed that a lot of freedom is left to Member States to define the scope, subject and conditions of joint operations and to decide whether such operations shall be carried out at all. To partially mitigate such vagueness and confusion, the Manual on cross-border operations (Council Document 13887/20) provides with a voluntary list of operations that countries can undertake pursuant Article 17 of the Council Decision 2008/615/JHA.⁸⁰

The abovementioned articles establish that when officers, specialists and advisers are sent by a Member State to another to prevent criminal offences and maintain public order and security (i.e. mutual assistance), the law enforcement officers should behave in accordance with the law of the receiving Member State and under the guidance and in the presence of its officers despite the Manual on cross-border operations (Council Document 13887/20) pushes for maximising the benefits of cooperation and agreeing on the modalities of the joint operation beforehand.

Similarly, CISA (Art. 40 (3), a, e and f) stipulates that officers engaged in cross-border surveillance must comply with the Regulation and the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are operating and obey the instructions of the competent local authorities; CISA also stipulates that officers are neither authorised to enter into private homes and places not accessible to the public nor arrest the person under surveillance. Moreover, in CISA, there is no requirement for the guidance and presence of the receiving Member State's officers for the seconded national officers to operate. On the other hand, no limitations to the scope of action of the seconded national officers is included in the Prüm Decisions. These misalignments might result in uncertainties for law enforcement officials operating in another territory in relation to the activities they are allowed to implement and how they can implement them. Indeed, the CISA focuses on surveillance (Article 40) and the Prüm on joint operations (Article 17). Hence, depending on which instrument is referred to, officers have different executive powers when carrying out surveillance or joint operations. From a legislative perspective, there is no formal inconsistency since the CISA and the Prüm have different scopes (surveillance vs. joint operations). However, uncertainties can emerge on the ground in case surveillance is used during a joint operation.

⁷⁹ Relevant offences are the ones listed in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA: participation in a criminal organisation, terrorism, THB, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives, corruption, fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of 26 July 1995 on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests, laundering of the proceeds of crime, counterfeiting currency, including of the euro, computer-related crime, environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties, facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence, murder, grievous bodily injury, illicit trade in human organs and tissue, kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking, racism and xenophobia, organised or armed robbery, illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art, swindling, racketeering and extortion, counterfeiting and piracy of products, forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein, forgery of means of payment, illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters, illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials, trafficking in stolen vehicles, rape, arson, crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships, sabotage. Available at: [link](#).

⁸⁰ Examples are: joint patrols; assistance to tourists on the street and at police stations, security of tourist sites; common traffic controls; accompanying supporters; personal and document checks; assistance during short period detentions for identification at specific events; use of dogs and dog handlers for security sweeps; accompanying dangerous (such as nuclear) transports; (mutual) support during major events (G8 summit, world football championship); sending material together with operators (e.g. water cannon); setting up on-site Joint Command and Coordination Centres on an ad hoc basis; joint exercises for the kind of operations covered by Article 17. Council Document 13887/20 - Manual on cross-border operations. Available at: [link](#).

Second, further **uncertainties have been identified with respect to the several rules on the use of firearms by seconded liaison officers**. While the Prüm Decisions (Art.19(2) of the Council Decision 2008/615/JHA) allow the use of firearms in case of “self-defence” or “in defence of other”, CISA (Art. 40 (3, d)) only refers to “self-defence”, and Council Decision 2008/617/JHA (Art. 3) allows the use of firearms if it is required by the actions to be carried out in the territory and subject to an agreement between the Member States concerned. The existing rules address the use of firearms in different situations. Notably, the Prüm Decisions focuses on combating terrorism and cross-border crime, while the CISA covers acquisition, possession, trade in and handing over of firearms and ammunition respectively, to maintain public order and security and prevent criminal offences in relation to terrorism and cross-border crimes, to continue beyond the border the surveillance of a person presumed to have committed criminal offences, to prevent a criminal offence in relation to a serious direct physical threat to persons, property, infrastructure or institutions in a Member State. The existence of multiple rules leaves room for uncertainties for law enforcement officials operating outside their own territory and make it unclear what can and cannot be done. Considering their different scope of application, these measures proved consistent and do not contradict each other.

Table 3 – Uncertainties regarding the Prüm Decision and CISA

	CISA	Prüm Decision
Scope of the legal basis	Establishing common standards for controls of the EU’s external borders and removed border checks between the signature countries. Acquisition, possession, trade in and handing over of firearms and ammunition: • To maintain public order and security and prevent criminal offences in relation to terrorism and cross-border crimes; • To continue beyond the border the surveillance of a person presumed to have committed criminal offences, to prevent a criminal offence in relation to a serious direct physical threat to persons, property, infrastructure or institutions in a Member State	Stepping up of cross-border cooperation and combating terrorism and cross-border crime
Scope of the operations carried out	Description of what officers engaged in cross-border surveillance are not entitled to do. Officers must comply with the Regulation and the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are operating and obey the instructions of the competent local authorities, but also they are neither authorised to enter into private homes and places not accessible to the public nor arrest the person under surveillance	Member States to define the scope, subject and conditions of joint operations and to decide whether such operations shall be carried out at all
Firearms	Use of firearms in case of “self-defence”	Use of firearms in case of “self-defence” or “in defence of other”

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Finally, with respect to the liability of police officers operating on foreign territory, CISA and the Prüm Decisions have proved consistent as their scope clearly differ when dealing with cross-border surveillance and hot pursuits.

Article 21 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on "General rules on civil liability" (Prüm) stipulates, similarly to Article 43 of CISA, that the officials operating in another Member State in joint operations shall be liable for any damage caused by them during the operations, according to the law of the Member State in whose territory they are operating. No contradiction or unclarity has been identified. At the same time, there is no overlap as the Prüm Decisions relate to joint operations to combat terrorism and cross-border crime more effectively, whilst the CISA focuses on the abolition of checks at Member States' and SACs common borders.

This being said, under paragraph 4 of Article 21 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA, in case of operations related to assistance in connection with mass gatherings disasters, the Member State in which the officials of another Member State are operating is liable for any damage caused during their operations in accordance with its national law. However, since this paragraph has a very clear and specific scope of application, i.e. mass gathering disasters, there is no overlap or contradiction with provisions pursuant other paragraphs of the same article.

Operational cooperation for SOC and terrorism

EU measures relating to operational cooperation for SOC and terrorism are overall consistent.

Regarding the investigative tools used in combatting organised crime, at the moment, existing EU measures are relatively general and usually refer to the law of the Member States and SACs as concerns the use of investigative tools without providing a clear definition or a comprehensive list. As a result, the Member States and SACs have adopted different rules to implement the tools both at the national level (see 3.2) and within bi/tri/multilateral agreements (see section **Error! Reference source not found.**), and this may cause uncertainties and difficulties in the cross-border use of these tools.

The use of **controlled deliveries** in criminal investigations is addressed by three EU measures, each one focusing on a specific type of offence or crime area:

- Extraditable offences (Naples II Convention);
- Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (CISA);
- Control of drugs and other goods (Manual on cross-border operations, Council document 13887/20).

According to the Naples II Convention, requests for cooperation in the implementation of controlled deliveries shall take the form of requests for assistance. Member States shall appoint, within their customs authorities, a central unit (i.e. coordinating unit) that is responsible for receiving all applications for mutual assistance under the Convention and for coordinating mutual assistance. The coordinating units of the Member States shall maintain the necessary direct contacts among each other. In addition, the Manual on cross-border operations specifies that a controlled delivery can be carried out if permission is granted in advance. Where the controlled deliveries involve more than two Member States, an authorisation must be obtained from the transit and destination State(s). The special conditions and approval procedures for authorising a controlled delivery are left to the Member States, thus leaving room to potential uncertainties in the use of this tool in cross-border investigations. Furthermore, in case of urgent matters, EU measures do not provide for a unique approach, and leave to the Member States the identification of operational steps and procedures to follow.

The same EU measures that address controlled deliveries also cover the use of **cross-border hot pursuits**. According to CISA, officers pursuing in their country an individual caught in the act of committing or participating in one of the concerned offences⁸¹ shall be authorised to continue the pursuit in the territory of another Contracting Party. No prior authorisation is

⁸¹ Offences listed in Article 41 paragraph 4 of CISA include murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, forgery of money, aggravated burglary and robbery and receiving stolen goods, extortion, kidnapping and hostage taking, THB, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, breach of the laws on arms and explosives, willful damage through the use of explosives, illicit transportation of toxic and hazardous waste, failure to stop and give particulars after an accident which has resulted in death or serious injury and extraditable offences. Available at: [link](#).

needed where, given the particular urgency of the situation, it is not possible to notify the competent authorities of the Contracting Party prior to entry into that territory. Similarly, the Naples II Convention states that pursuing officers shall, not later than when they cross the border, contact the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory the pursuit has to take place. The pursuit shall cease, as soon as the Member State where the pursuit is taking place requests so. Member States shall inform the depositary of the pursuing officers; the depositary shall inform the other Member States. In case no request to cease the pursuit is made, and if the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory the pursuit is taking place are unable to intervene quickly, the pursuing officers may apprehend the person pursued until the officers of the said Member State, who must be informed without delay, are able to establish his identity or arrest him.

Even though the applicable rules appear to be overall consistent, **the different scope of application of hot pursuits as defined in the CISA** (only via land – Art. 41) **and in the Naples II Convention** (also by sea – Art. 20) **might be at the origin of inconsistencies when the same tool is implemented by the police** (following the CISA) **or by the customs** (following the Naples II Convention). This picture is even more complex considering that, pursuant to Article 41(7) CISA, in some countries customs authorities are allowed to carry out hot pursuits.

The Manual on cross-border operations 13887/20⁸² indicates, in Article 3.2, that Member States can use hot pursuits to investigate one of the offences listed in CISA at Article 41(4)(a)⁸³ or extraditable offences. This flexibility might lead to differences in the type of offences for which the tool is allowed at the national level.

Data protection

Some EU measures include specific provisions related to the protection of data when exchanging necessary information. Namely, Article 62 of the Law Enforcement Directive⁸⁴ states that “*the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Directive [and] other legal acts adopted by the Union [...] in order to assess the need to align them with this Directive and to make, where appropriate, the necessary proposals to amend those acts to ensure a consistent approach to the protection of personal data within the scope of this Directive.*” The results of this review are included in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - Way forward on aligning the former third pillar acquis with data protection rules (COM/2020/262 final)⁸⁵ in which the Commission calls for some acts to be amended as not aligned with the Law Enforcement Directive.⁸⁶ In this regard, the fundamental rights review of existing EU legislation, instruments or agreements with third-parties that involve the collection, retention, storage or transfer of personal data⁸⁷ concluded that the range of problems identified primarily stem from the age and diverse nature of the instruments in question.

2.2 Bi/Tri/Multilateral agreements

2.2.1 Mapping

This section presents an overview of bi-, tri- and multilateral agreements between the EU Member States and the other parties to the CISA. **In total, 75 agreements were identified.** The agreements were identified through a combination of hand-search and documents shared by relevant stakeholders. Agreements mentioned in an overview of existing agreements between

⁸² Council Document 13887/20 - Manual on cross-border operations. Available at: [link](#).

⁸³ The Schengen acquis - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders. Available at: [link](#).

⁸⁴ Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. Available at: [link](#).

⁸⁵ Communication From The Commission To The European Parliament And The Council -Way forward on aligning the former third pillar acquis with data protection rules COM/2020/262 final. Available at: [link](#).

⁸⁶ The full list of acts that require amendments is available at this [link](#).

⁸⁷ Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini (2018) Pilot Project on the Fundamental Rights Review of EU Data Collection instruments and Programmes. Available at: [link](#).

Member States and SACs in the area of police cooperation produced by the Council of the European Union in December 2020 were also included.⁸⁸

For the purpose of this report, data was extracted from 53 of the 75 identified agreements. Documents selected for data extraction were primarily the legal texts that form the bases of the agreements. The remaining 22 agreements⁸⁹ could not be analysed because the documents were not available to the public.

The Team analysed the agreements using a common framework which covers: the exchange of information between parties to the agreement, opportunities for cooperation in combatting SOC, matters related to public order and safety and related forms of cooperation. The analysis also covered investigative tools, including controlled deliveries, covert investigations, hot pursuit, interception of communication, surveillance, use of informants and witness protection.

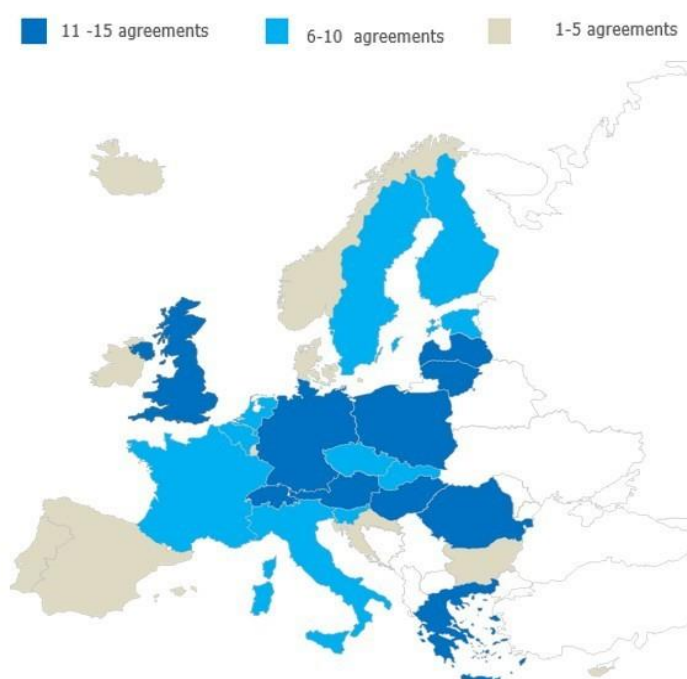
In addition to reviewing the main legal texts of the agreements, the Team conducted focus groups on four agreements: the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and France; bilateral agreement between Germany and the Czech Republic; trilateral agreement between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands ('BENELUX' agreement); multilateral agreement between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland ('Nordic' agreement).

This section includes a horizontal analysis of all the information collected. Annex II includes the analysis of the individual agreements.

Overview

Figure 1 categorises Member States and SACs by the number of agreements they have.⁹⁰

Figure 1 - Number of agreements per country (based on 75 agreements identified)



Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

The survey confirmed that **bi/tri/multilateral agreements are a commonly used tool** with 62 LEA respondents stating that their country is engaged in bilateral agreements.⁹¹

⁸⁸ Council Document 13887/20, 16 December 2020, Manual on cross-border operations - overview of existing agreements between the Member States in the area of police cooperation, 16 Dec. 2020. 13887/20 ADD1.

⁸⁹ Agreements for which we were not able to obtain documentation online, or where the documents were not in English and we lacked the relevant language capacity, include: AT-BE-DE, AT-CH, BE-DE-FR, CH-PL, CY-EL, CY-SL, DK-DE, EE-EI-LT-SI, EE-FI-LT-LV-SE, EE-HR-HU, EE-LT, EL-HU, EL-IT, ES-FR, ES-PT, FI-NO-SE, HR-PL, HU-HR, HU-RO, IT-LU-NL-PL, EE-LT, LT-LV -PL-RO-SI-SK, LT-PL, NO-SE, PL-SE, PL-SK.

⁹⁰ This number is based on the 75 agreements that were identified

⁹¹ Survey: Q 67: a) 98% (n=62) of LEAs' respondents reported that their country is part of at least one bi/tri/multilateral agreement.

- The majority of the respondents 80% (n=45) stated that their country is part of 5-10 agreements;
- 9% (n=5) said that their country is part of 3 agreements;
- 4 % (n=2) said that their country is part of 4 agreements;
- 5% (n=3) said that their country is part of two agreements;
- Only 2% of respondents (n=1) said their country is part of one agreement.⁹²

The bi/tri/multilateral agreements are seen as highly effective by the vast majority of LEAs' respondents. Respondents also reported that the agreements are used very frequently in their country.⁹³

Some agreements were created before the CISA. However, the majority of them were either created or updated in connection with expansion of the Schengen Area. This resulted in clusters of agreements coming into force in the late 1990s and in the mid to late 2000s. Many of these agreements remain in force today, although some of them have been updated/amended over the years. Some agreements, such as the bilateral agreement between Greece and Bulgaria, include clauses to review the agreement periodically to ensure its relevance to the cooperation needs of the contracting parties. The updated agreements come in the forms of new agreements replacing the previous one, protocols to the original agreements or amendment protocols for specific paragraphs. The CISA is often mentioned in the preamble of these agreements as the legal basis for the definitions of crimes covered as well as the investigative tools used.

For instance, the bilateral agreement between France and Germany provides operational details for the implementation of the investigative tools laid out in the CISA.⁹⁴ The agreement mentions that hot pursuit can be used within the regulations in the national laws in the two contracting parties and that pursuing officers can follow a suspect until the first point of turnaround behind the border. This includes information on the time frame of the pursuit which is not specified in the CISA. For surveillance, national laws are again given as the main source of regulations for the implementation and restrictions on entering private homes or other private properties outside of working or opening hours. These specifications go beyond the CISA, as in CISA officers cannot enter private property at all. All other provisions and the crimes they can be used on are defined by article 40 of the CISA. This mainly refers to the types of crimes a tool can be applied to and which authorities can use these tools.⁹⁵

Twelve agreements explicitly refer to the CISA.⁹⁶ **For all agreements explicitly referring to it, the CISA represents a kind of common ground which results in similar and consistent approaches towards operational cooperation against SOC.** The agreements provide space to specify and adapt measures to the national contexts of the contracting parties as shown in the example of France and Germany, but the general rules on the perimeters of the tool are established. The CISA, however, only mentions two investigative tools, namely surveillance (Art. 40) and hot pursuit (Art. 41). The CISA specifically mentions that other investigative tools can and should be established in bilateral agreements, if it is deemed necessary for the investigation of the crimes mentioned in CISA.

Several interviewees expressed that bi/tri/multilateral agreements go beyond the existing EU legislative framework relevant to cross-border law enforcement cooperation,⁹⁷ including the CISA and the Prüm Decision.⁹⁸ Information laid out in regional agreements can be more tailored and focused on the threats common to specific regions or routes.⁹⁹

⁹² Survey: Q 68, 2% (n=1) of LEAs' respondents reported to be part of only one agreement.

⁹³ Survey: Q 75, 86% (n=43) of LEAs' respondents reported that bi/tri/multilateral agreements are highly or very highly effective; Q 71: 68% (n=37) of LEAs' respondents reported that bi/tri/multilateral agreements are very frequently used.

⁹⁴ Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions, 09 Oct. 2007.

⁹⁵ The Schengen acquis - Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (1990). Available at: [link](#). Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions, 9. October 2007.

⁹⁶ AT- DE, Baltic, BE-DE-FR-LU, DE-DK, DE- FR, DE-PL, CH-IT, DE-NL, BE-DE, LV- EE, LV-LT.

⁹⁷ Focus Groups on Benelux and CH-FR agreements. Interviews: 1 EMPACT Driver.

⁹⁸ Focus Group on Nordic multilateral agreement.

⁹⁹ Interviews: 1 EMPACT Driver.

The bi/tri/ multilateral agreements which do not explicitly mention the CISA do not differ significantly in the general understanding of the rules and regulations for the two investigative tools provided in the CISA.¹⁰⁰ They differ in the extent in which they adopted the aspects giving rights to the officers. These bi/tri/multilateral agreements **tend to go beyond the scope of the investigative tools provided in the CISA** and include other investigative tools such as controlled deliveries. **The amount of details provided by the agreements differs significantly** with some only stating that tools are available, but not mentioning how and when they can be used, while others give specific rules and regulations for the implementation of investigative tools.

The survey data supports the finding that bi/tri/multilateral agreements go beyond the provisions in EU instruments, such as CISA. Of the LEAs' respondents, 19 highlighted that the reason their country joined bilateral agreements was to ensure a deeper and more efficient cooperation between their country and other countries which goes beyond the scope of the EU instruments.¹⁰¹ Two respondents specified that the need for bi/tri/multilateral agreements comes from the need to address specific legal challenges two contracting parties may face when cooperating on specific topics or using specific tools.¹⁰² Five respondents highlighted that the agreements they shared with other countries were an affirmation of cooperation which either already existed prior to Schengen or is based on cultural values.¹⁰³

According to respondents, the perceived added value of the agreements included the clear outlining of rules and competencies,¹⁰⁴ fast information exchange and additional competencies beyond what is outlined in EU documents.¹⁰⁵ Three respondents reported that the agreements in their country had more added value when they were created, compared to now, but that there is still value in them now.¹⁰⁶ One respondent described the agreements as a daily manual for their tasks.¹⁰⁷

Scope

The analysed agreements have heterogeneous scope and cover to a different extent: SOC, public order and safety, information exchange and investigative tools and joint operations. Table 4 includes an overview of the scope of the agreements analysed.

Table 4 - Scope of the agreements analysed

Countries involved	SOC / Public order and safety	Information sharing	Investigative tools and joint operations
Bilateral Agreements			
AT-CZ	Both	Yes	Yes
AT-DE	Both	Yes	Yes
AT-HU	Both	Yes	Yes
AT-IT	Both	Yes	Yes
AT-SI	Both	Yes	Yes
AT-SK	Both	Yes	Yes
BE-DE	Both	Yes	Yes
BE-FR	Both	Yes	Yes
BG-CH	SOC	Yes	Yes
BG-EL	Both	Yes	Yes
CH-CZ	SOC	Yes	No

¹⁰⁰ AT- LI- CH, AT-HU, AT- IT, AT-SI,AT-SK, Benelux, BE-FR, CH-BG, CH-CZ, CH-DE, CH-LI, CH-FR, CH-HU, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH- SI, CY- IE, CY- IT, CZ- AT, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DE- LU, EL-BG-RO, EL-BG-TR, CY-ES, EL- FR, EL- MT, EL- PL, EL-RO, HU-SK, IT-SI, Nordic, SI- HR, SI- HU, SK-CY, Southeast.

¹⁰¹ Survey: Q 72, 6 NEC, 6 representatives from PCCCs and 7 representatives from SPOCs.

¹⁰² Survey: Q 72, 1 representative from a PCCC, 1 representative from NEC and 3 representatives from SPOCs.

¹⁰³ Survey: Q 72, 1 representative from a PCCC and 2 representatives from SPOCs.

¹⁰⁴ Survey: Q 73, 3 representatives from PCCCs and 2 representatives from SPOCs.

¹⁰⁵ Survey: Q 73, 3 representatives from PCCCs.

¹⁰⁶ Survey: Q 73, 2 representatives from SPOCs.

¹⁰⁷ Survey: Q 73, 1NEC, 1 representative from a PCCC and 1 representative from a SPOC.

Countries involved	SOC / Public order and safety	Information sharing	Investigative tools and joint operations
CH-DE	Both	Yes	Yes
CH-FR	Both	Yes	Yes
CH-HU	SOC	Yes	No
CH-IT	Both	Yes	Yes
CH-LV	SOC	Yes	Yes
CH-RO	SOC	Yes	Yes
CH-SI	SOC	Yes	Yes
CY-ES	SOC	Yes	No
CY-IE	SOC	Yes	No
CY-IT	SOC	Yes	Yes
CZ-PL	Both	Yes	Yes
CY -SK	SOC	Yes	Yes
CZ-DE	Both	Yes	Yes
DE-DK	Both	Yes	Yes
DE-FR	Both	Yes	Yes
DE-LU	Both	Yes	Yes
DE-NL	Both	Yes	Yes
DE-PL	Both	Yes	Yes
EE-LV	SOC	Yes	Yes
EL-FR	Both	Yes	Yes
EL-HR	Both	Yes	No
EL- IT	Both	Yes	Yes
EL-MT	Both	Yes	No
EL-PL	Both	Yes	No
EL-RO	Both	Yes	No
EL-SI	Both	Yes	Yes
ES-FR	Both	Yes	Yes
ES-PT	SOC	Yes	No
HR-SI	Both	Yes	Yes
HU-SK	Both	Yes	Yes
HU-SI	Both	Yes	Yes
IT-SI	Both	Yes	Yes
LV-LT	Both	Yes	Yes
LT-PL	Both	Yes	Yes
PL-SK	Both	Yes	Yes
Trilateral Agreements			
AT-CH-LI	Both	Yes	Yes
Benelux (BE, NL, LU)	Both	Yes	Yes
EL-BG-RO	Both	Yes	Yes
Multilateral Agreements			
Baltic Countries (EE, LT, LV)	SOC	Yes	Yes
BE-DE-FR-LU	Both	No	No
Nordic Countries (NO, SE, FI, DK, IS)	SOC	No	No
Southeast Europe (AT, AL, BIH, BG, HR, HU, MD, MNE, NMK, RO, SRB, SI)	Both	Yes, defined in bilateral agreements	Yes, defined in bilateral agreements

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

The great majority of identified agreements (37) focus on cross-border law enforcement cooperation for both fighting against SOC and ensuring public order and safety. While there are some agreements specifically focused on SOC (16), none of the agreements analysed solely focus on public order and safety. Provisions relevant to ensuring public order and safety are covered under agreements having a broader, cross-cutting scope. Such provisions focus, for example, on the supply of support and assistance during mass or sports events as well as on the development of joint operations in emergencies. In the case of the agreement between Switzerland and France, political protests are included due to the presence of a large number of international institutions in Geneva and the frequency of cross-border activities related to these protests.¹⁰⁸

Mutual assistance in cases of natural and manmade disasters is covered in some agreements. However, this seems often to be covered in separate agreements that focus particularly on this issue. It is important to note that these disaster assistance agreements may involve LEAs, but always extend to other national actors and stakeholders concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety. For example, in Germany the law enforcement cooperation agreements are managed by the Ministry of Interior (Bundesinnenministerium), while the emergency agreements are managed by the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe).

Two multilateral agreements cover neither information exchange nor investigative tools.¹⁰⁹ They primarily have the purpose of showing willingness to cooperate in police matters across the different contracting parties. The Nordic Agreement focuses on specific day to day support (rather than SOC),¹¹⁰ while the agreement between Belgium, Germany, France and Luxembourg states that the rules for cooperation are specified in the bilateral agreements.¹¹¹

Serious and organised crimes / terrorism

Out of 53 agreements analysed which cover serious and organised crime or terrorism, 28¹¹² contain at least some information on the **objective** of the agreement. In almost all cases, the objective is to prevent, detect and investigate serious and organised crimes.

This is the objective specified in 18 agreements,¹¹³ while some refer to crime more generally.¹¹⁴ In 8 agreements, 115 reference is specifically made to 'terrorism'.

18¹¹⁶ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **relevant crime area**. While many agreements refer to serious crimes in general, some agreements refer to specific crime:

- In 8 agreements, reference is made to 'illegal migration'.¹¹⁷
- In 3 agreements (AT-CZ, EL-IT, LT-PL), reference is made to 'corruption'.¹¹⁸
- In 6 agreements, reference is made to 'human trafficking'.¹¹⁹
- In 3 agreement (BG-EL, LT-PL, PL-SK), reference is made to 'forgery of IDs'.¹²⁰
- In 6 agreements, reference is made specifically to 'terrorism'.¹²¹
- In 5 agreements, reference is made to 'export and possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances' or 'drug related crimes'.¹²²

The bilateral agreement between Bulgaria and Greece also mentions 'trafficking', 'smuggling', 'counterfeit products and cigarette smuggling'.¹²³ The bilateral agreement between Latvia and Lithuania also covers 'trafficking of firearms'.¹²⁴

¹⁰⁸ Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters, (2007).

¹⁰⁹ Nordic Agreement; BE-DE-FR-LU.

¹¹⁰ Nordic Administrative Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic countries (NO-SE-DK-IS-FI), 01. Apr 2016.

¹¹¹ Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border (2008).

¹¹² AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-DE, BE-LU-NL, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY-SK, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, EE-LV, EL-IT, ES-FR, HU-SI, LV-LT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹¹³ AT-CZ, AT-DE, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY-SK, CZ-DE, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, DE-PL, EE-LV.

¹¹⁴ AT-HU, BE-DE, CZ-PL, HU-SI.

¹¹⁵ BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI.

¹²³ Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation, (1992).

¹²⁴ Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on

14¹²⁵ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **stakeholders involved**.

- There is some variety in the agreements in terms of the stakeholders, including police (BE-DE, BG-EL, DE-LU)¹²⁶, special forces in the border areas (DE-LU, EE-LT-LV),¹²⁷ and competent authorities (CY-SK).¹²⁸

19¹²⁹ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **main features of the cooperation activity**.

- There some variety in the main features of cooperation activity: in 5 agreements,¹³⁰ reference is made to 'warrants' as a feature of cooperation activity; in 5 agreements, 131 reference is made to 'identification of missing people'.

9¹³² out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **criteria for developing joint operations**.

- There some variety in the criteria for developing joint operations in these agreements, ranging from officers being able to act only as advisors and informers (BE-DE, DE-LU),¹³³ joint working groups established for surveillance and investigations (CH-FR)¹³⁴ or where experts deem it necessary(EL-FR).¹³⁵

cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions, 07. June 2006

¹¹⁸ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas (2006); Agreement on Cross-Border Police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic (2000).

¹¹⁹ BE-DE, BG-EL, EL-IT, ES-FR, LV-LT, LT-PL.

¹²⁰ Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation (1992); "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas (2006); Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and about cooperation in border areas (2004).

¹²¹ CY-SK, EL-IT, ES-FR, LV-LT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹²² BG-EL, CY-SK, LV-LT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹²³ Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation, (1992).

¹²⁴ Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions, 07. June 2006

¹²⁵ BE-DE, BG-EL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CY-SK, DE-LU, DE-NL, EE-LT-LV, EL-IT, ES-FR, ES-PT, HU-SI, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹²⁶ Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels, 27. March 2000; Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation (1992); Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1996).

¹²⁷ Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1996); Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims (2006).

¹²⁸ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime (2004).

¹²⁹ AT-SK, BE-DE, BG-CH, CH-FR, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY-SK, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, EL-IT, ES- FR, EE-LT-LV, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹³⁰ BG-CH, CH-RO, CH-SI, EL-IT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹³¹ BG-CH, CH-RO, CH-SI, EL-IT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹³² AT-DE, BE-DE, CH-DE, CH-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, EL-FR.

¹³³ Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas, signed in Brussels, (2000); Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, (1996).

¹³⁴ Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters, (2007).

¹³⁵ Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security, 23. December 2010.

17¹³⁶ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **specific requirements for the use of arms/equipment**.

- In all 16 agreements,¹³⁷ it is stated that officers can carry weapons.
- 12 of these specifically stated that weapons can only be used in self-defence.¹³⁸
- In 14 agreements,¹³⁹ it is stated that officers can or are required to wear their uniform.
- 1 agreement (EL-IT) states officers cannot carry weapons or bring equipment.¹⁴⁰
- Other requirements for the use of equipment include: allowing radio equipment to be used in a 15km radius around the border (AT-SK),¹⁴¹ and allowing police animals to be used in the same capacity as established in national laws (CZ-DE).¹⁴²

Public Order and Safety / Prevention of Offences

With respect to cross-border operational action for the purpose of public order and safety, 20¹⁴³ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **objective**.

- Of these 15 agreements, 12¹⁴⁴ refer to assistance whose objective is to 'maintain', 'assure' or 'protect' public order or safety.
- A subset, 5 agreements,¹⁴⁵ refer to assistance whose objective is to 'deter' or 'prevent' threats.

17¹⁴⁶ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **specific public order needs covered**.

- In 9 agreements,¹⁴⁷ reference is made to 'major events' or 'mass events'.
- In 5 agreements,¹⁴⁸ reference is made to 'natural' and/or 'man-made' disasters.
- In 6 agreements,¹⁴⁹ reference is made to 'emergencies' or 'severe accidents'.
- In 4 agreements (AT-CZ, AT-SK, DE-LU, IT-SI),¹⁵⁰ reference is made to 'road traffic safety' or 'traffic matters', with one reference being specifically about 'air traffic safety' (CH-IT).¹⁵¹
- In 2 agreements (EL-HR, EL-SI),¹⁵² reference is made to 'sport events'
- In 1 agreement (EL-FR),¹⁵³ reference is made to 'escorting of political envoy and diplomatic missions'.

¹³⁶ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, BE-DE, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, EE-LV, EL-IT.

¹³⁷ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, BE-DE, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, EE-LV.

¹³⁸ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-PL, EE-LV.

¹³⁹ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, BE-DE, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-NL, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, EE-LV.

¹⁴⁰ Agreement on Cross-Border Police cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the Hellenic Republic, from 10. January 2000.

¹⁴¹ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation (2005).

¹⁴² Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2 February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation, (2015).

¹⁴³ AT-CH-LI, AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-DE, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DE-NL, DE-PL, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, EL-FR, EL-IT, ES-FR, ES-PT, IT-SI, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹⁴⁴ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-DE, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, DE-PL, EL-FR.

¹⁴⁵ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-DE, BE-LU-NL.

¹⁴⁶ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, BE-EL-RO, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, EL-FR, EL-HR, EL-SI, ES-PT, HR-SI, HU-SI, IT-SI.

¹⁴⁷: AT-DE, BG-EL-RO, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, DE-FR, DE-NL, HR-SI, HU-SI.

¹⁴⁸ AT-DE, CH-DE, CH-IT, DE-NL, HR-SI.

¹⁴⁹ AT-DE, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, DE-NL, ES-PT.

¹⁵⁰ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation (2005); Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1996); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation (2006).

¹⁵¹ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013).

¹⁵² Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fighting against international illicit trafficking on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organized crime (1999); Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime (2004).

¹⁵³ Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security (2004).

27¹⁵⁴ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **type of law enforcement cooperation activity concerned**.

- In 18 agreements,¹⁵⁵ reference is made to 'information sharing' or 'information exchange'.
- In 13 agreements,¹⁵⁶ reference is made to 'joint operations', 'joint prevention activities', or 'joint deployment plans'.
- In 12 agreements,¹⁵⁷ reference is made to 'joint training'.
- In 8 agreements,¹⁵⁸ reference is made to 'joint patrols'.
- In 5 agreements,¹⁵⁹ reference is made to 'joint centres', 'joint communication centres' or 'development of communication systems'.
- In 5 agreements,¹⁶⁰ reference is made to 'expertise sharing' and/or 'technical support'.
- In 3 agreements (BE-LU-NL, HR-SI, HU-SI),¹⁶¹ reference is made to 'equipment sharing'.
- In 2 agreements (BE-LU-NL, EL-SI),¹⁶² reference is made to 'personnel support'.
- In 1 agreement (BG-EL),¹⁶³ reference is made to 'surveillance'.

7¹⁶⁴ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **stakeholders involved**.

- There is little consistency in the stakeholders specified in these agreements; 5 agreements¹⁶⁵ refer to the police specifically, while others refer to 'relevant law enforcement authorities' (CH-IT)¹⁶⁶ or 'national joint committees and national judicial bodies' (CH-FR).¹⁶⁷

11¹⁶⁸ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **main features of cooperation activity**.

- Regarding the main features of cooperation activity, some agreements state that officers need to be supervised or accompanied by the requesting party (AT-CZ, AT-DE, CH-DE)¹⁶⁹ - while other agreements note that if the situation is urgent, officers may commence action without prior request (BE-LU-NL),¹⁷⁰ or that the first

¹⁵⁴ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, BE-LU-NL, BE-FR, BG-EL, BG-EL-RO, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-DE, CZ-IT, DE-DK, DE-LU, DE-FR, DE-NL, DE-PL, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, EL-FR, EL-HR, EL-IT, EL-SI, ES-FR, HR-SI, HU-SI, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹⁵⁵ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, BE-FR, BG-EL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-PL, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, EL-FR, EL-HR, EL-SI, HR-SI, HU-SI.

¹⁵⁶ AT-DE, AT-SK, BE-LU-NL, BG-EL-RO, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-PL, HR-SI.

¹⁵⁷ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, BG-EL-RO, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-PL, EL-HR, HR-SI.

¹⁵⁸ AT-CZ, AT-SK, BE-FR, BE-LU-NL, CH-FR, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HR-SI.

¹⁵⁹ AT-HU, AT-SK, BG-EL-RO, DE-FR, DE-PL.

¹⁶⁰ AT-CZ, CZ-DE, EL-FR, DE-FR, HU-SI.

¹⁶¹ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation (2003); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2006).

¹⁶² Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018); Agreement between government of the government of the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Slovenia on Cooperation in fighting crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime (2004).

¹⁶³ Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation (1992).

¹⁶⁴ BE-FR, BE-LU-NL, BG-EL, CH-FR, CH-IT, DE-LU, DE-NL.

¹⁶⁵ BE-FR, BE-LU-NL, BG-EL, DE-LU, DE-NL.

¹⁶⁶ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013).

¹⁶⁷ Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

¹⁶⁸ AT-CZ, AT-DE, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, HR-SI.

¹⁶⁹ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters (2003); Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Germany on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (1997).

¹⁷⁰ AT-CZ, CZ-DE, EL-FR, DE-FR, HU-SI.

¹⁷⁰ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

responders should be those are the closest unit regardless of contracting party they belong to (CH-FR).¹⁷¹

8¹⁷² out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **criteria for developing joint operations**.

- In 2 agreements (AT-IT, HU-SK),¹⁷³ joint operations may be established through specific bilateral agreements.
- In 2 agreements (AT-DE, Benelux),¹⁷⁴ joint operations may be established through a request to the relevant police, judicial authority, or competent services.

14¹⁷⁵ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **specific requirements for the use of arms / equipment**.

- In 12 agreements,¹⁷⁶ it is stated that officers can carry weapons.
- 9¹⁷⁷ of these specifically stated that weapons can only be used in self-defence.
- In 9 agreements,¹⁷⁸ it is stated that officers can or are required to wear their uniform.

Exchange of information

With respect to the extent of cooperation allowed between contracting parties, **most agreements include provisions focused on the exchange of necessary information**.

The agreements cover several different **types of information to be exchanged**, and to various degree. Our analysis revealed that the types of information to be exchanged can be categorised into four broad categories, which each have several sub-categories. These include:

- Information related to people/documents/vehicles: All but 10 agreements¹⁷⁹ cover some types of information to be exchanged related to people/document/vehicles. Within that,
 - 14 agreements cover the exchange of personal data, including licenses and identifiable information.¹⁸⁰
 - 15 agreements cover the exchange of vehicle data and traffic information.¹⁸¹
 - 9 agreements cover the exchange of (samples of) official documents (e.g. travel documents, so as to detect document fraud).¹⁸²
- Information related to investigations and intelligence: All but 5 agreements¹⁸³ cover the exchange of some types of information related to investigations and other forms of intelligence.
 - 18 agreements cover the exchange of information related to ongoing/planned (joint) investigations or operations, including police interviews.¹⁸⁴ 21 agreements cover the exchange of information related to criminal networks and the exchange of intelligence.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷¹ Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

¹⁷² AT-DE, AT-IT, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, HU-SK, IT-SI.

¹⁷³ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime (2006).

¹⁷⁴ Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters (2003); Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

¹⁷⁵ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, BE-FR, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, HR-SI, HU-SK.

¹⁷⁶ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, BE-FR, BE-LU-NL, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HR-SI, HU-SK.

¹⁷⁷ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HR-SI, HU-SK.

¹⁷⁸ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-FR, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HR-SI.

¹⁷⁹ AT-SI; BE-DE; BG-EL; BG-EL-RO; EL-HR; EL-PL; ES-FR; LV-LT, LT-PL, PL-SK.

¹⁸⁰ BE-FR; BE-NL-LU; BG-CH; CH-DE; CH-FR; CH-IT; CZ-DE; DE-FR; DE-NL- DE-PL; DE-DK; LT- PL, PL-SK Southeast.

¹⁸¹ AT-CH-LI; AT-CZ; AT-DE; AT-SK; BE-FR; BE-NL-LU; BG-CH; CH-DE; CH-FR; CZ-DE; DE-FR; DE-PL; LT- PL, PL-SK; Southeast.

¹⁸² AT-IT; CH-IT; CZ-PL; CY-IT; DE-FR; DE-PL; EL-MT; EL-RO; EL-SI.

¹⁸³ AT-SI; BE-DE-FR-LU; BE-NL-LU; DE-LU; ES-FR.

¹⁸⁴ AT-CH-LI; AT-CZ; AT-DE; AT-SK; BE-DE; BG-CH; CH-DE; CH-FR ; CH-IT; CH-RO; CH-SI; CZ-DE; CZ-PL; CY-SK; NORDIC; DE-FR; CY-ES;

¹⁸⁵ AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, CH-CZ, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CZ-PL, CY-IE, CY-IT, CY-SK, DE-PL, EE-LEV, EL-RO, EL-SI, HR-SI, HU-SK, HU-SI, Southeast.

- 22 agreements cover the exchange of technical information such as information on new investigative methods or forensic methods, information on training and information on new scientific insights.¹⁸⁶
- 13 agreements cover the exchange of evidence and results from (forensic) investigations.¹⁸⁷
- 6 agreements cover the exchange of information on warrants.¹⁸⁸
- The agreement between Austria and the Czech Republic (AT-CZ) and the Southeast Europe agreement information the exchange of information related to witness protection.¹⁸⁹
- Only the agreement between Cyprus and Spain (CY-ES) covers the exchange of information needed for extradition.¹⁹⁰
- 8 agreements cover the exchange of data from telecommunications companies.¹⁹¹
 - Information related to various types of crimes: All but 18 agreements mention information exchange related to a specific type or part of a crime.¹⁹²
- 6 agreements specify that the contracting states can exchange information on customs crimes and illegal trafficking of goods (without specifying which goods) or/and the origin of goods.¹⁹³
- 10 agreements cover the exchange of information related to migratory activity and/or smuggling activity and trafficking of human beings.¹⁹⁴
- 13 agreements cover the exchange of information related to terrorism.¹⁹⁵
- 11 agreements cover the exchange of information on drugs and drug trafficking.¹⁹⁶
- 3 agreements cover the exchange of information related to illegal arms and explosives (DE-PL, CY-ES, Southeast).¹⁹⁷
- 9 agreements explain that the contracting parties can exchange financial information and information related to suspicious transactions and criminal proceeds.¹⁹⁸
- 13 agreements cover the exchange of information on and/or samples of items used in criminal offences.¹⁹⁹
 - General information: All but 16 agreements contain a reference to information exchange in a broader sense.²⁰⁰ The agreements do not always specify what is meant in detail, but four categories can be distinguished:
- 5 agreements explain that the contracting parties can access some databases from the other contracting states and/or classified data.²⁰¹
- 15 agreements cover the exchange of information on developments in national and/or international legislation.²⁰²

¹⁸⁶ AT-HU, AT-IT, BE-DE, BG-EL, BG-EL-RO, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, SH-SI, CZ-PL, DE-PL, CY-ES, EL-FR, EL-HR, EE-LV, EL-MT, EL-PL, EL-RO, HU-SK, HU-SI, LT-LV, Southeast.

¹⁸⁷ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CZ-DE, DE-FR, DE-NL, LT-LV.

¹⁸⁸ AT-CZ, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-FR, CZ-DE, DE-PL.

¹⁸⁹ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (2006).

¹⁹⁰ Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime (2007).

¹⁹¹ AT-DE, BE-FR, BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-DE, DE-FR, Southeast.

¹⁹² AT-CH-LI, AT-DE, AT-SI, AT-SK, BE-DE, BE-DE-FR-LU, BE-FR, BE-NL-LU, Nordic, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-DK, EL-FR, EL-PL, EL-RO, EL-SI, ES-FR, LT-LV.

¹⁹³ AT-CZ, BG-EL, BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, DE-PL.

¹⁹⁴ AT-CZ, AT-IT, CH-DE, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, CY-IT, DE-PL, CY-ES, EL-MT, Southeast.

¹⁹⁵ AT-IT, CH-CZ, CH-HU, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, CY-IE, CY-IT, DE-PL, CY-ES.

¹⁹⁶ AT-IT, BG-EL, BG-EL-RO, CH-IT, CZ-PL, CY-IE, CY-IT, DE-FR, DE-PL, EL-HR, EL-MT.

¹⁹⁷ Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (2006); Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime (2007); Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities (2014).

¹⁹⁸ AT-HU, BG-EL, BG-EL-RO, CH-IT, CY-IE, CY-ES, HU-SK- HU-SI, Southeast.

¹⁹⁹ AT-HU, CH-CZ, CH-RO, CH-SI, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, CY-SK, CY-ES, EE-LV, HR-SI, HU-SK, HU-SI, Southeast.

²⁰⁰ AT-CH-LI, AT-SK, BG-CH, CH-IT, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, CY-IE, CY-IT, CY-SK, Nordic, DE-FR, CY-ES, EE-LV, EL-RO, ES-FR, LT-LV.

²⁰¹ AT-DE, BE-NL-LU, CH-CZ, CH-DE, CH-FR.

²⁰² AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-IT, BG-EL-RO, CH-CZ, CH-HU, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, DE-PL, EL-SI, HR-SI, HU-SK, HU-SI, Southeast.

- 2 agreements (CH-HU, CH-LV) explain that the contracting parties can exchange information on necessary measures of deterrence.²⁰³

Finally, 16 agreements mention that information can be exchanged between the contracting parties if that information may assist in preventing threats to the public order and/or criminal offences.²⁰⁴

16²⁰⁵ out of the 53 agreements analysed contain at least some information on the **timing** of exchange of information.

- Four bilateral agreements (CH-SI, CZ-DE, DE-PL, CY-ES) stipulate that requests must be responded to 'as soon as possible', but no further elaboration is made.²⁰⁶
- Two bilateral agreements only state 'as needed' (AT-SI) or 'as agreed' upon request' (HR-SI).²⁰⁷

In 9 of the agreements analysed, specific reference is made to 'urgency'.

- Five bilateral agreements, all involving Switzerland,²⁰⁸ stipulate that requests need replied to as soon as possible, in urgent cases requests can be made orally but need to be followed up in written form.
- Two bilateral agreements (CH-DE, CH-FR) stipulate that requests need to be made to the relevant authorities in cases of emergencies/ especially urgent cases specific actions (collection of evidence, physical and medical examinations, search warrants and preliminary arrests) can be made without prior notice, but require a detailed explanation of reasons as soon as possible.²⁰⁹
- Only one of the agreements provide a specific time frame for responding to requests. Under the bilateral agreement between Switzerland and Italy, parties must provide a written request within 48 hours if the request was received orally (e.g. by phone).
- The Nordic agreement refers to deadlines as stipulated in the Council Framework Decision 2006/960/RIF of 18 December 2006.²¹⁰
- Lastly, the agreement between Germany and the Netherlands suggests that timings of information exchange depends on individual cases and their urgency.²¹¹

22 of the out 48 agreements analysed mention something in relation to the **language** to be used for the exchange of information.²¹²

- The bilateral agreement between Austria and Germany specifies that information should be exchanged in German.²¹³

²⁰³ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes (1999); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes (2005).

²⁰⁴ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SI, BE-DE, BE-DE-FR-LU, BE-FR, BG-EL, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-DK, EL-FR, EL-HR, EL-MT, EL-PL, HR-SI, Southeast.

²⁰⁵ BG-CH; CH-CZ; CH-DE; CH-FR; CH-HU; CH-IT; CH-LV; CH-RO; CH-SI; CZ-DE; NORDIC agreement; DE-NL; DE-PL; CY-ES; HR-SI, HU-SI.

²⁰⁶ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Slovenia on the cooperation to fight crimes (2005); Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combatting organised crime (2007); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2. February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation (2015); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2014).

²⁰⁷ Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation from 1 May.2005; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation (2003).

²⁰⁸ BG-CH, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-HU, CH-CZ

²⁰⁹ ²⁰⁹ Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany about the cross-Border Police and Judicial Cooperation (1997); Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

²¹⁰ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

²¹¹ Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006).

²¹² AT-CH-LI; AT-DE; AT-HU; Benelux; BG-CH; BG-EL; CH-CZ; CH-DE; LT- PL, PL-SK.

²¹³ Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation in police-related deterrence of threats and criminal matters (2003).

- The bilateral agreement between Austria and Hungary specifies that information must be exchanged in German and Hungarian, unless otherwise specified.²¹⁴
- The Benelux agreement stipulates that information needs to be provided in either one of the official languages of the country providing the information, or in English.²¹⁵
- The bilateral agreement between Bulgaria and Greece stipulates that information must be exchanged in English, unless otherwise specified.²¹⁶
- Three bilateral agreements (CH-CZ, CH-LV, CY-SK) stipulate that information must be shared in English.²¹⁷
- The bilateral agreement between Switzerland and Germany stipulates that information must be shared in German (in exceptions French and Italian).²¹⁸
- The bilateral agreement between Switzerland and Hungary specifies that information is exchanged in German, unless otherwise requested.²¹⁹
- The bilateral agreement between Switzerland and Italy stipulates that information is to be exchanged in either French or Italian.²²⁰
- Three bilateral agreements (CH-RO, CZ-DE, CY-IT) stipulate that information should be exchanged in English, unless otherwise specified.²²¹
- Three bilateral agreements (DE-PL, LT-PL, PL-SK) require that information is exchanged either in the official language of both Member States, and/or in English.²²²
- In the case of three agreements made between Baltic states (EE-LV, LV-LT, EE-LV-LT), information should be exchanged in the official languages or in another language agreed upon.²²³

Eight of the agreements analysed focus **solely on the exchange of necessary information**.²²⁴ This is in line with Art. 47 of CISA, which stipulates that information exchange should be regulated by bi/tri/multilateral agreements. These eight agreements are all between two countries which do not share a border. For the multilateral agreements, the contracting parties usually have bilateral agreements covering investigative tools and this could be the reason for focusing on information exchange.

Threat Assessments

Several analysed agreements included information related to threat assessments. There are different **forms of information exchange for threat assessments**:

- Ten agreements specify that the involved stakeholders will exchange information on threats and risks periodically.²²⁵
- Four agreements explain that the contracting parties will develop joint analyses of threats and risks (AT-CZ, BE-DE-FR-LU, BG-CH, CH-FR).²²⁶
- Five agreements explain that the stakeholders will analyse threats and risks together during meetings.²²⁷
- The Benelux agreement (BE-NL-LU) explains that the contracting states can develop coordinated mechanisms to analyse crimes and threats to public order and security, however, the agreement does not make this obligatory.²²⁸
- Most agreements do not specify how often information should be exchanged on threats and risks, but if a frequency is mentioned, the agreement refers to once a year²²⁹ or when the situation requires²³⁰

Only six agreements specify which **actors are involved in performing cross-border threat and risk assessments**:

- The agreement between Italy and Slovenia (IT-SI) specifies that the policy authorities and ministry of interior are involved in the threat assessments.²³¹ The agreement between Austria and the Czech Republic (AT-CZ) also explains that law enforcement authorities conduct threat analyses.²³²
- Finally, four agreements mention that a joint centre, joint committee or joint working group will work on the threat assessments.²³³

Data protection

38 out of the 53 agreements analysed contain information regarding data protection mechanisms when exchanging information.²³⁴

- Storage and deletion of data is mentioned in 15 of the 36 documents.

²¹⁴ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004).

²¹⁵ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

²¹⁶ Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on contact centre for cooperation (2008).

²¹⁷ Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Czech Republic on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes (2005); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes (2005).

²¹⁸ Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Czech Republic on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes (2005).

²¹⁹ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Hungary on the cooperation to combat crimes (1999).

²²⁰ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013).

²²¹ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes (2005); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2 February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in the fight against organised crime and other forms of crime (2002).

²²² Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2004); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes and cooperation in border areas (2006); Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic, amending the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and on cooperation (2004).

Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime (2006); Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the government of the republic of Lithuania on cooperation in combating organised crime and other offences and on joint actions in border regions (2006); Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims (2006).

²²⁴ Relevant agreements: CH-CZ, CH- HU, CY-IE, CY-ES, EL-HR, EL-MT, EL-PL, EL-RO.

²²⁵ AT-CZ, AT-SK, BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-LV, CH-SI, DE-FR, CZ-PL, AT-HU.

²²⁶ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, de Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning the creation and operation of a common police and customs cooperation centre in the border (2008); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes (2018); Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

²²⁷ EL-HR, Southeast Europe, CH-DE, CH-FR, CY-ES.

²²⁸ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

²²⁹ AT-CZ, AT-SK, Southeast Europe, AT-HU, CY-ES.

²³⁰ AT-CZ, BG-CH, CH-FR, CZ-PL.

²³¹ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation (2006).

²³² Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959).

²³³ BE-DE-FR-LU, DE-FR, CH-FR, BG-CH.

²³⁴ The following agreements are not included AI-IT, AT-SI, BG-EL-RO, DK-FI-IS-NO-SE, DE-FR, DE-LU, EL-HR, EL-MT, EL-PL, EL-RO, ES-PT, HU-SK, IT-SI, LT-PL, PL-SK.

- Access to information under specified requests and only used for that specific purpose is stipulated in 21 of the 48 agreements.²³⁵
- Nine agreements mention a different set of regulations for classified information.²³⁶
- Additionally, access to information under supervision (AT-DE, BE-DE-FR-LU, BE-FR, DE-NL), regulations decided by the relevant authorities (AT-SK, BE-DE-FR-LU, BE-FR, CZ-PL), and secure transmission methods (AT-CH-LI, BE-DE-FR-LU, BE-FR, BG-EL, CY-SK, CZ-PL, LV-LT, Southeast Europe) are also present in the agreements.

66 % (n=6) of Data Protection Authorities replied in the survey that they had previously been asked to advise or comment on a bi/tri or multilateral agreement their country is part of²³⁷. 70% (n=7) stated that there are no differences in breaches between the implementation of multilateral agreements and the implementation of other cross-border cooperation matters.²³⁸

Investigative tools

The majority of the bi/tri/multilateral agreements analysed (37) include provisions related to the use of cross-border investigative tools. This includes, **hot pursuit** (28 agreements), **surveillance** (26 agreements) and **controlled delivery** (22 agreements) **are the investigative tools most commonly covered** by identified agreements (see Table 5).

²³⁵ AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-SK, BE-NL-LU, BG-EL, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-FR, CH-HU, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY-IE, CY-SK, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, CY-ES, EL-FR, LV-LT.

²³⁶ AT-CZ, AT-HU, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-HU, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, EE-LV.

²³⁷ Q22: Data Protection Authorities: a) Yes = 34% (n=3) b) No = 66% (n=6)

²³⁸ Q23: Data Protection Authorities: a) No, there are no differences in terms of breaches between the implementation of multilateral agreements and the implementation of other cross-border cooperation measures. = 70% (n=7) b) No Answer= 30% (n=3)

Table 5 - Agreements covering the use of cross- border investigative tools

Countries involved	Controlled Deliveries	Covert Investigations	Hot Pursuit	Interception of communication	Surveillance	Use of informants	Witness Protection
Bilateral Agreements							
AT-DE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
AT-HU	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AT-IT	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
AT-SI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
AT-SK	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
BE-DE	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
BE-FR	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
CH-BG	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
CH-CZ	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
CH-DE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
CH-FR	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
CH-IT	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
CH-LI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CH-LV	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
CH-RO	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
CH-SI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
CY-IT	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
CZ-AT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
CZ-PL ²³⁹	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
DE- CZ	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
DE-DK	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
DE-FR	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

²³⁹ In the case of the bilateral agreement between the Czech Republic and Poland, the agreement included a paragraph stipulating that in urgent cases, measures should be taken by the countries to support each other in identifying perpetrators and when needing to maintain public order. However, the agreement does not specify any particular investigative tools beyond that.

Countries involved	Controlled Deliveries	Covert Investigations	Hot Pursuit	Interception of communication	Surveillance	Use of informants	Witness Protection
DE-NL	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
DE-LU	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
DE-PL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
EL-BG	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
EL- FR	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
EL-SI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
HU-SK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
LV-EE	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
LV-LT	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
LT-PL	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
PL-SK	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
SI-HU	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
SI-HR	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
SI-IT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
SK-CY	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Trilateral agreements							
AT-LI-CH	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
EL-BG-RO	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Multilateral Agreements							
Baltic Countries (EE, LT ,LV)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Benelux (BE, NL, LU)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Southeast Europe (AT, AL, BIH,BG,HR, HU,MD,MNE,NMK,RO,SRB,SI)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Hot pursuit is predominantly included when the agreement involves contracting parties which share a direct land border. A total of 29 agreements²⁴⁰ cover the topic of hot pursuit. Four agreements²⁴¹ use the regulations provided in the CISA for hot pursuit.

While the agreements clearly point out that national legislation remains the primary legislative basis for the use of hot pursuit, they generally provide additional operational details for the use of the tool. Examples of this include provisions related to its approval, identification officers must carry, the radiuses within which cross-border hot pursuit can take place, point of takeover by the requested party, detention and arrest of the pursued, timings of temporary custody, whether or not hand cuffs can be used and technical assistance. Other frequent provisions refer to traffic laws, as well as provisions preventing officers to enter private residences or other private property outside of working or opening hours.

These details are either taken from CISA, expanding the provisions of CISA (ex. including pursuit on water and in the air), excluding provisions such as allowing security searches and the usage of handcuffs or providing details not given in CISA, such as the time frame and radius of the pursuit.

Common provisions on hot pursuit include the regulations on when the other contracting party needs to **be informed of the hot pursuit** and what kind of **authorisation** is needed by the relevant law enforcement officers.

- Sixteen²⁴² agreements require the contracting parties to notify the relevant LEAs in the other contracting part at the first possible point, but at the latest at the point of the border crossing.
- Seven agreements²⁴³ allow for hot pursuit to continue prior to the official authorisation in 'especially urgent' cases.
- Three agreements (AT-LI-CH, AT-CZ, DE-LU) include a clause on the pursuit ending immediately, if the authorisation is denied or revoked.²⁴⁴

Regulations on the **threshold for using hot pursuit** are included in 13 agreements²⁴⁵.

- Nine agreements²⁴⁶ allow hot pursuit in cases of extraditable offences.
- Six agreements²⁴⁷ (allow hot pursuit for crimes covered under the European arrest warrant.
- Twelve agreements²⁴⁸ allow hot pursuit in cases of people fleeing any form of official custody.
- Five agreements²⁴⁹ refer to a matter of particular urgency
- Two agreements (AT-LI-CH and Benelux) allow it in cases which threaten public order.²⁵⁰

Some agreements provide details on **which stakeholders are involved in the approval and carrying out of the investigative tool**.

- Eleven agreements²⁵¹ specify that hot pursuit will be carried out and approved by the relevant national law enforcement authorities.

²⁴⁰ AT-LI-CH, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SI, AT-SK, BE-DE, BE-FR, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CZ-AT, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, DE-NL, DE-LU, DE-PL, Baltic, LV-EE, LV-LT, HU-SK, HU-SI, LT-PL, PL-SK, SI-IT, Southeast.

²⁴¹ BE-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-PL.

²⁴² AT-LI-CH, AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, BE-DE, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, AT-IT, DE-CZ, DE-PL, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SI, LT-PL, SI-IT.

²⁴³ AT-LI-CH, AT-CZ, Benelux, CH-DE, CZ-DE, HU-SK, LT-PL.

²⁴⁴ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1996)

²⁴⁵ AT-LI-CH, AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SI, AT-SK, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-DE, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SK.

²⁴⁶ AT-LI-CH, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SI, AT-SK, CH-DE, CH-IT, CZ-PL, HU-SK.

²⁴⁷ AT-CZ; AT-IT; Baltic; EE-LV; LT-PL; PL-SK.

²⁴⁸ AT-LI-CH, AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SI, AT-SK, CH-DE, CZ-PL, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SK, LT-PL.

²⁴⁹ AT-LI-CH; AT-SI; Benelux; CH-DE; LT-PL.

²⁵⁰ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

²⁵¹ AT-SI, AT-SK, Baltic, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, DE-NL, DE-PL, HU-SK, IT-SI.

- Three agreements²⁵² (BE-DE, CH-FR, EE-LV) highlight that the tool can be used by both police and customs authorities. In the agreement between Switzerland and France it is specified, however, that customs can only use hot pursuit for drug related crimes.
- Two agreements²⁵³ (CH-IT, IT-SI) specify that the police and the border police can use hot pursuit.
- The agreement of Switzerland and France specifies that the joint national committee is responsible for the authorisation of hot pursuit²⁵⁴.
- Three agreements²⁵⁵ (AT-CH-LI, AT-SK, CZ-DE) mention explicitly that written reports need to be submitted as a form of supervision to the relevant national law enforcement authorities.

The agreements also cover provisions on the operational and procedural level, focusing on the rights and duties of the officers carrying out the hot pursuit.

The **rights of the officers operating in the other country** covered in the agreements include:

- Eight agreements²⁵⁶ give the requesting party the right to continue the pursuit if the requested party cannot take over the pursuit in time.
- Ten agreements²⁵⁷ specify that officers do not have the right to enter private residences or other private property outside of working, opening and business hours.
- Five agreements²⁵⁸ give foreign officers from the other country the right to perform security searches.
- Six agreements²⁵⁹ give officers from the other country the right to put handcuffs on the pursued.
- Five agreements²⁶⁰ state that the requested party can hold a suspect for questioning after an arrest. If the suspect is not a national of the requested party, they cannot be held longer than six hours excluding the hours between midnight and 9am.



Provision identified as a good practice

Some agreements²⁶¹ give the requesting party the right to continue the pursuit if the requested party cannot take over the pursuit in time.

Under the soon to be ratified Benelux agreement on police cooperation, hot pursuit is permitted to continue across the border regardless of whether it involves an extraditable offence.

The rights of foreign officers in the countries is often regulated by the agreements or by other documents guiding the implementation of the agreements. More detailed information on the rights in different countries can be found in table 5 and 6. The information was extracted from the agreements and from the Schengen evaluation reports.

²⁵² Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas (2000); Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters from 9 March.2007; Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime (2006).

²⁵³ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies from 14 October.2013; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation (2007).

²⁵⁴ Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

²⁵⁵ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation from 1 July 2017; Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation (2005); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2 February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20 April 1959 and its implementation (2015).

²⁵⁶ Relevant agreements: AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-SI, CH-DE, CZ-PL, Baltic, HU-SI, LT-PL.

²⁵⁷ Relevant agreements: AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SI, AT-SK, Benelux, DE-CZ, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SI, LT-PL.

²⁵⁸ AT-LI-CH, AT-HU, AT-SK, DE-CZ, Baltic.

²⁵⁹ AT-LI-CH, AT-HU, AT-SI, AT-SK, DE-CZ, Baltic.

²⁶⁰ AT-SK, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, DE-CZ.

²⁶¹ AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-SI, CH-DE, CZ-PL, the Baltic agreement, HU-SI and LT-PL.

Table 6 - Foreign officers' right to arrest during hot pursuit as per bi/tri/multilateral agreements²⁶²

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Foreign officers' right to arrest ²⁶³
C1	C10	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C9	C10	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C10	C14	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C14	C10	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C18	C10	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C26	C4	Bilateral	Little executive rights
C23	C27	Bilateral	Right to apprehend
C17	C24	Bilateral	Right to apprehend
C24	C17	Bilateral	Right to apprehend
C19			Right to apprehend
C27	C23	Bilateral	Right to apprehend
C28			Right to apprehend
C9			Right to apprehend and search on Finnish territory.
C4	C3	Bilateral	Right to apprehend on DE territory
C4	C26	Bilateral	Right to apprehend on SE territory
C3	C24	Bilateral	Right to detain
C24	C3	Bilateral	Right to detain
C3	C3	Bilateral	Right to Handcuff
C3	C3	Bilateral	Right to Handcuff
C23	C11	Bilateral	Right to Handcuffs
C11	C23	Bilateral	Right to Handcuffs
C23	C2	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C23	C16	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C23	C28	Bilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C2	C23	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C2	C16	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C16	C23	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C16	C2	Trilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C28	C23	Bilateral	Right to Search and Handcuff
C6	C17	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C6	C19	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C17	C6	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C17	C19	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C19	C6	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C19	C17	Trilateral	Right to search and handcuff
C3	C24	Bilateral	Right to Stop Cars
C24	C3	Bilateral	Right to Stop Cars
C23	C3	Bilateral	Same rights for foreign officers as Czech police officers have on Czech territory.
C3	C3	Bilateral	Same rights for foreign officers as Czech police officers have on Czech territory.

²⁶² If 'country requested' or 'as per agreement' column is blank, this means that information provided in the Schengen Evaluation Report only mentioned application on the territory of the country.

²⁶³ To populate this column, the same terminology has been used as in the Schengen Evaluation Reports.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research, anonymised according to code agreed with the Commission

Table 7 - Use of firearms by foreign officers, as stipulated by the agreements

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Use of firearms
C3	C10	Bilateral	Based on national law
C3			Based on national law
C3	C4	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C3	C18	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C3	C21	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C4	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C18	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C21	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C17	C24	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C24	C17	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense, but need to be registered with local authorities.
C6	C17	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C6	C19	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C11	C23	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C14	C27	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C17	C6	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C17	C19	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C19	C6	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C19	C17	Trilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C27	C14	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C28	C23	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C17			Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C25	C9	Bilateral	Can be carried and used for self-defense.
C23	C2	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C23	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C23	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C23	C11	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C23	C16	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C23	C28	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C2	C23	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C2	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C2	C10	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C2	C14	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C2	C16	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C3	C23	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C3	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C3	C23	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Use of firearms
C3	C2	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C3	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C3	C10	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C10	C2	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C10	C3	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C14	C2	Bilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C16	C23	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C16	C2	Trilateral	Can be carried for self-defense.
C1	C3	Bilateral	Carry weapons allowed under national law.
C3	C1	Bilateral	Carry weapons allowed under national law.
C4	C3	Bilateral	Carry weapons allowed under national law.
C23	C3	Bilateral	Same rights for foreign officers as Czech police officers have on Czech territory.
C3	C3	Bilateral	Same rights for foreign officers as Czech police officers have on Czech territory.
C3	C3	Bilateral	Same rights for foreign officers as Czech police officers have on Czech territory.
C23	C2	Trilateral	Similar to the rights of Swiss officers, as they are allowed to carry weapons. No additional details were provided.
C2			Similar to the rights of Swiss officers, as they are allowed to carry weapons. No additional details were provided.
C3	C2	Bilateral	Similar to the rights of Swiss officers, as they are allowed to carry weapons. No additional details were provided.
C16	C2	Trilateral	Similar to the rights of Swiss officers, as they are allowed to carry weapons. No additional details were provided.
C14	C2	Bilateral	Swiss Ammunition is not allowed in Italy, so instructions by CH is to avoid hot pursuits to IT.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research, anonymised according to code agreed with the Commission

The **duties of the officers operating in the other contracting party** included in the agreements are:

- Thirteen agreements ²⁶⁴ state that officers need to be clearly identifiable as police officers of their country, as well as carrying identification which proves their authorisation to carry out the hot pursuit.
- Eight agreements²⁶⁵ require the requesting officers to remain at the disposal of the authorities of the requested officers until the enquiry and report on the usage of hot pursuit has been completed. This may require presence in person by the officer.
- Three agreements (DE-FR, Baltic, HU-SI) require the contracting parties to provide technical assistance in cases of hot pursuit, if needed.²⁶⁶

²⁶⁴ AT-LI-CH, AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-SI, AT-SK, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-DE, CZ-PL, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SI.

²⁶⁵ AT-LI-CH, Benelux, CH-FR, Baltic, HU-SI, LT-PL.

²⁶⁶ Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions (2007); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2006); Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims (2006).

The following agreements specify whether **hot pursuit can take place on land, water and in the air**:

- Nine agreements²⁶⁷ cover hot pursuit on land, water and in the air.
- The agreement between Hungary and Slovenia²⁶⁸ only covers hot pursuit on land.

Time and distance limits permitted for hot pursuit differ between countries, as illustrated in Table 8. The table reflects the information we were able to identify from our analysis of the 51 bi/tri/multilateral agreements and the Schengen evaluation reports. The grey fields indicate gaps in the data.

In total, eleven agreements²⁶⁹ allow for hot pursuit without a time or distance limit in at least one territory.

Table 8 - Hot pursuit time and distance limits

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Limitations in terms of Km	Limitation in terms of time
C23	C2	Trilateral	No limit	No limit
C23	C3	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C23	C3	Bilateral	Border Regions	
C23	C3	Bilateral	150 km	
C23	C11	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C3	C23	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C3	C3	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C3	C24	Bilateral	25 km	
C3	C28	Bilateral	Border Regions	
C3	C23	Bilateral	150 km	
C3	C2	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C3	C3	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C3	C4	Bilateral	25 km	
C3	C10	Bilateral	Limitations in terms of Km	
C3	C18	Bilateral	10km	
C3	C21	Bilateral	150 km	
C3	C24	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C4	C3	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C4	C26	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C6	C17	Trilateral		One hour
C6	C19	Trilateral		One hour
C6			No limit	One Hour
C9	C10	Bilateral	10 km	
C9	C25	Bilateral	50 km	2 hours
C9			No limit	No limit
C10	C9	Bilateral	10km	
C10	C14	Bilateral	10km	
C10	C18	Bilateral	10km	
C11	C23	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C11	C27	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C11			No limit	No limit
C16	C2	Trilateral	No limit	No limit
C17	C6	Baltic		One hour
C17	C19	Baltic		One hour
C17	C24	Bilateral	100 km	One hour

²⁶⁷ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SI, BE-FR, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ -DE, DE-PL, LT-PL.

²⁶⁸ Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2006).

²⁶⁹ AT-CH-LI, AT-CZ, AT-HU, Benelux, CZ-DE, CH-DE, DE-LU, DE-PL, DE-DK, DK-SE, HU-SI.

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Limitations in terms of Km	Limitation in terms of time
C24	C17	Bilateral	100 km	One hour
C17			100 km on Lithuanian territory	One hour on Lithuanian territory
C18	C3	Bilateral	No limits	
C18	C10	Bilateral	10 km	
C19	C6	Trilateral		One hour
C19	C17	Trilateral		One hour
C19			No limit	One hour
C21	C3	Bilateral	150 km	
C24	C3	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C24	C17		100km	1 hour
C24			No limit	No limit
C25	C9	Bilateral	50 km	Max. 2 hours
C26	C4	Bilateral	25km	No limits
C27	C11	Bilateral	No limit	No limit
C27			No limit	No limit
C28			No limit within SK	No limit within SK.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research, anonymised according to code agreed with the Commission



Provision identified as a good practice

Five agreements (AT-CZ, AT-HU, Benelux, DE-PL, HU-SI) allow for hot pursuit without a time or distance limit

Surveillance is covered by 30 agreements.²⁷⁰ Six agreements²⁷¹ only mention that surveillance can be used but do not specify any rules or regulations to use this investigative tool. Three agreements (AT-IT, DE-FR, DE-PL)²⁷² mention the CISA as the primary source for rules and regulations on using cross-border surveillance.

The other agreements cover different rules for the employment of surveillance as an investigative tool. **All of these agreements state that in urgent cases the border can be crossed prior to approval by the other contracting party, but that it needs to be stopped as soon as this is requested by the requested party.**

Common provisions on surveillance include the regulations on what kind of **authorisation** is needed by the relevant law enforcement officers.

- Fourteen agreements²⁷³ state that the approval of requests need to come from the relevant authorities within the contracting parties.
- Six agreements²⁷⁴ specify that the approval needs to come from relevant judicial authorities.

²⁷⁰ AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SK, AT-SI, BE-DE, Benelux BG-CH, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CZ-AT, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-FR, DE-LU, DE-NL, DE-PL, HU-SK, HU-SI, Baltic, LV-EE, LV-LT, LT-PL, PL-SK Southeast.

²⁷¹ CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, HU-SK, Southeast Europe.

²⁷² Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions (2007); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions (2014).

²⁷³ AT-SI, AT-SK, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-IT, CH-LV, CZ-DE, DE-DK, DE-PL, Baltic, LV-EE, HU-SI, Southeast

²⁷⁴ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-HU, BE-DE, DE-NL.

- Two agreements (AT-LI-CH, AT-SI)²⁷⁵ specify that approval can be given up to 12 hours after the border crossing and in the case of the Baltic agreement²⁷⁶ up to 5 hours post border crossing.

Regulations on the **threshold for using surveillance** are included in nine agreements²⁷⁷

- Three agreements (CH-IT, CZ-DE, HU-SI) allow surveillance in cases of crimes that warrant extradition.²⁷⁸
- Two agreements (BG-CH and DE-NL) allow surveillance in cases where there is the well-founded belief this will lead to the location or arrest of a suspect.²⁷⁹
- The Benelux agreement allows surveillance, if there are grounds in an investigation to use it and to locate people who are avoiding a custodial sentence.²⁸⁰
- The agreement of Austria and Slovenia allows it in special cases of 'urgency'.²⁸¹
- The agreement of Switzerland and France provides a list of crimes surveillance can be used for.²⁸²
- The agreement of Latvia and Estonia allows surveillance in cases that qualify under the European Arrest Warrant.²⁸³



Provision identified as a good practice

Under the soon to be ratified Benelux agreement on police cooperation, cross-border surveillance is allowed if there are grounds in an investigation to use it (i.e. not just in cases where crimes have already been committed) and to locate people who are avoiding a custodial sentence.

Limitations in terms of time and distance of surveillance vary between countries, as illustrated by Table 9 and Table 10. The tables show the information for the countries as it was identified either in the bi/tri/multilateral agreements analysed as part of this study, or by the Schengen evaluation reports shared with the study team.

Table 9 - Distance limitations for surveillance

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Limitations in terms of distance
C23	C14	Bilateral	No limit
C23	C28	Bilateral	No limit
C1	C3	Bilateral	No limit
C3	C1	Bilateral	No limit
C3	C4	Bilateral	No limit
C3	C10	Bilateral	First point of turnaround
C4	C3	Bilateral	No limit
C10	C3	Bilateral	First point of turnaround
C11			No limit
C14	C23	Bilateral	No limit

²⁷⁵ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

²⁷⁶ Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims (2006).

²⁷⁷ AT-SI, Benelux, BG-CH, CH-IT, CH-FR, CZ-DE DE-NL, HU-SI, LV-EE.

²⁷⁸ Execution protocol between Switzerland and Italy on cross-border controlled deliveries; Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2 February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation; Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities.

²⁷⁹ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes; Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement.

²⁸⁰ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

²⁸¹ Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

²⁸² Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of France on Cross-border Cooperation in judicial, police and custom matters (2007).

²⁸³ Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime, (2006).

C28	C23	Bilateral	No limit
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Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research, anonymised according to code agreed with the Commission

Table 10 - Time limitations for surveillance

Requesting Country	Requested Country	as per agreement	Limitation in terms of time
C23	C2	Trilateral	30 days on Swiss territory
C23	C3	Bilateral	Determined in Request
C23	C14	Bilateral	No limit
C2			30 days on Swiss territory
C3	C23	Bilateral	Determined in Request
C3	C2	Bilateral	30 days on Swiss territory
C3	C18	Bilateral	In urgent cases surveillance can be carried out for 5hrs without approval on LU territory.
C9			No limit
C10	C18	Bilateral	In urgent cases surveillance can be carried out for 5hrs without approval on LU territory.
C11			No limit
C11			Defined in bilateral agreements
C14	C23	Bilateral	No limit
C16	C2	Trilateral	30 days on Swiss territory

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research, anonymised according to code agreed with the Commission

In the case of three agreements (AT-IT, DK-DE, SI- HU), once surveillance has been approved, it is valid for the entire territory of the requested contracting party. This is despite the agreements being mostly for valid in the border regions.²⁸⁴

Some of the agreements also cover **stakeholder responsibilities** when it comes to the **authorisation** and **carrying out of surveillance**.

- Eight agreements²⁸⁵ specify that the relevant law enforcement authorities in their country are responsible for approving and carrying out hot pursuit.
- Four agreements²⁸⁶ require the authorisation from the relevant prosecutor's office.
- Seven agreements²⁸⁷ specify that only the police can use surveillance.
- The agreement between Germany and France allows both the police and customs to use surveillance²⁸⁸.
- In two agreements (AT-HU, EE-LV) reports to the relevant law enforcement authorities are mentioned as a form of supervision of the surveillance.²⁸⁹

The agreements also cover provisions on the operational and procedural level, focusing on the rights and duties of the officers carrying out the surveillance. The rights included in the agreements are:

- Nine agreements²⁹⁰ state that national legislation of the contracting parties is the main source for when and how surveillance can be used.
- Seven agreements²⁹¹ state that the rights and regulations are established on a case by case basis, depending on the request.

²⁸⁴ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the kingdom of Denmark on police cooperation in the border regions (2001); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007).

²⁸⁵ AT-CH-LI, AT-SI, Baltic, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CH-LV, CZ-DE.

²⁸⁶ BE-DE, DE-FR, DE-NL, DE-PL.

²⁸⁷ AT-CY, AT-SK, BE-DE, CH-IT, DE-NL, DE-PL, HU-SK.

²⁸⁸ Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions (2007).

²⁸⁹ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the government of the republic of Latvia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cross - border cooperation in combating crime from (2006).

²⁹⁰ AT-DE, AT- HU, AT-SI, CH-DE, CH-FR, DE-CZ, DE-DK, DE-FR, LV-EE.

²⁹¹ AT-LI-CH, AT-SI, AT_SK, Benelux, BG-CH, CH-DE, HU-SI.

- Three agreements²⁹² have a provision included that the requested party may take over the surveillance activities.
- The agreement of Austria and Czechia states that the identity of the officers carrying out surveillance is to be kept secret.²⁹³
- The agreement of Germany and Czechia highlights that information collected prior to the denial or withdrawal of approval cannot be used in the investigation.
- Ten agreements²⁹⁴ state officers carrying out the surveillance are not allowed to enter private residences and other private property outside of opening, business and working hours.

The duties of the officers operating in the other contracting party included in the agreements are:

- Nine agreements²⁹⁵ require contracting parties to provide technical assistance for surveillance.
- The Benelux agreement²⁹⁶ requires approval by the requested party on equipment used during surveillance.

Controlled deliveries are covered in 21 of the 53 agreements analysed.²⁹⁷ Many agreements specify certain types of objects which can be part of controlled deliveries or for which offences controlled deliveries can be used.

- In most agreement, controlled deliveries can be used for illicit trade of drugs and narcotics, weapons and explosives, counterfeit money, money laundering and stolen goods.²⁹⁸
- In some cases (AT-SK, Southeast Europe, IT-SI, HU-SI), the scope is slightly broader and also includes a general provision for other crimes where controlled deliveries are a necessary tool for investigation.²⁹⁹
- In other cases, the agreement specifically focuses on controlled deliveries of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (CY-SK).³⁰⁰

Few agreements explain which authorities can be involved in controlled deliveries.

- In Austria, the Ministry of the Interior is involved (AT-CH-FL, AT-HU, AT-IT).³⁰¹
- In Switzerland, the Federal Office of the Police would be involved in controlled deliveries (AT-CH-FL).³⁰²
- In Liechtenstein, the national police is the authority involved in controlled deliveries (AT-CH-FL).³⁰³

²⁹² AT-HU, AT-SI, CH-BG.

²⁹³ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959).

²⁹⁴ AT-DE, AT-LI-CH, AT-HU, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ-AT, DE-FR, LV-EE, SI-HU.

²⁹⁵ AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SI, CH-de, CH-FR, CZ-AT, DE-CZ, DE-FR, SI-HU.

²⁹⁶ Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation (2018).

²⁹⁷ AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-IT, AT-SI, AT-SK, CH-BG, CH-DE, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY-IT, CZ-AT, DE-NL, DE-PL, HU-SK, SI-HU, SI-IT, SK-CY, AT-LI-CH, PL-SK, Southeast Europe.

²⁹⁸ AT-CH-FL, AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SI, AT-IT, CH-DE, DE-NL, CH-IT.

²⁹⁹ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation (2005); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation (2006); Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (2006).

³⁰⁰ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Co-operation in combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime (2004).

³⁰¹ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000).

³⁰² Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012).

³⁰³ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012).

- In Hungary, the International Cooperation Office is involved (AT-HU).³⁰⁴
- In Italy, the department involved can depend on the items of the controlled delivery. Generally, the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Central Directorate of the Judicial Police and International Police Cooperation Department are involved. If narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, or drug precursors are delivered, the Central Directorate for Combating Drug-related Crime is involved (AT-IT).³⁰⁵
- In some agreements, it is specified that police authorities are involved in the controlled deliveries (CH-DE, CH-IT, DE-NL, DE-PL).³⁰⁶
- Other potentially involved actors are customs offices (CH-IT, DE-PL),³⁰⁷ public prosecutors (DE-NL)³⁰⁸ and border guards (DE-PL).³⁰⁹

Although there is little information on the authorities involved in controlled deliveries in the agreements, most agreements mention the responsibilities related to controlled deliveries of the requested state and some also mention additional rules.

- Eleven agreements provide that the responsibilities of conducting the controlled delivery move from requesting party to requested party at the border.³¹⁰
- Some agreements specify that controlled delivery is led by the requested party, but do not provide more information on whether this only happens after the border is crossed (AT-HU, HU-SI, HU-SK).³¹¹
- In some cases, officers from the requesting party may continue to observe or receive information on the controlled delivery.³¹²
- Officers who are involved in the delivery are required to follow the law of the requested state, according to four agreements (Southeast Europe, AT-CH-LI, CH-DE, AT-SI).³¹³

With regard to the authorisation of controlled deliveries, the agreements differ in the level of detail provided.

- The agreements between Austria and Italy (AT-IT), between Hungary and Slovenia (HU-SI) and between Hungary and Slovakia (HU-SK) outline the information a request for controlled delivery needs to contain, such as the mode of transport and the mode of surveillance.³¹⁴

³⁰⁴ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004).

³⁰⁵ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000).

³⁰⁶ Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Czech Republic on police cooperation and the combatting of crimes (1997); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013); Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2014).

³⁰⁷ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013); Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities (2014).

³⁰⁸ Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006).

³⁰⁹ Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police-, Border-, and Customs Authorities (2014).

³¹⁰ AT-CH-LI, AT-SI, AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, CH-DE, CH-IT, Southeast Europe, CH-LV, DE-PL, DE-NL.

³¹¹ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007); Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime (2006).

³¹² AT-CH-LI, HU-SK, DE-PL, CH-DE, AT-SI, DE-NL.

³¹³ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation; Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany about the cross-Border Police and Judicial Cooperation (1997); Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (2006).

³¹⁴ Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007); Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic on cooperation to prevent cross-border crime and fight against organized crime (2006); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000).

- Seven agreements only mention that authorisation from the relevant authorities is required for controlled delivery across borders.³¹⁵
- The agreement between Austria and Slovenia (AT-SI) names the authorities the requests should be made in which country but does not state what information should be included in requests.³¹⁶
- The agreements between Poland and Germany (DE-PL) and between Germany and the Netherlands (DE-NL) explain when a request can be denied, namely when it poses a threat to public order and safety.³¹⁷
- Finally, the agreements between Hungary and Slovenia (HU-SI) and Italy and Slovenia (IT-SI) indicate that undercover agents can only participate in the controlled delivery with the authorisation of the judicial authorities of the contracting state that is using the undercover agent.³¹⁸

Five agreements **specify thresholds for controlled deliveries**.³¹⁹ Two agreements require that there is a well-founded belief that the controlled delivery is the only tool that would make the investigation possible (AT-CZ, CH-DE).³²⁰ Two other agreements state that controlled deliveries are only allowed if an investigation would be significantly more difficult without the controlled delivery (AT-SI, DE-PL).³²¹ The agreement between Austria and Slovakia (AT-SK) specifies that a controlled delivery is only allowed when it is not a danger to public safety or order and when it concerns a crime listed in the agreement.³²²

Witness protection is covered in 11 out of the 53 agreements analysed.³²³ Definitions of witness protection varies:

- All 11 agreements include the protection of witnesses.³²⁴
- Some of the agreements also explicitly mention the protection of witnesses' relatives (AT-CZ, CH-IT).³²⁵
- Six agreements include the protection of victims.³²⁶
- Two agreements add the protection of suspects (AT-HU, HU-SI).³²⁷
- Finally, three agreements explicitly mention the protection of people whose life is threatened or seriously endangered (BG-CH, CH-LV, CH-RO).³²⁸

The level of details on the **rules that need to be followed when collaborating on witness protection** varies between the agreements.

³¹⁵ AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SK, CH-DE, CH-IT, DE-PL, DE-NL.

³¹⁶ Agreement between the Republic of Austria; and the Republic of Slovenia on police cooperation. Chapter II: General Forms of Police Cooperation.

³¹⁷ Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2014); Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006).

³¹⁸ Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Cross - Border Police Cooperation (2006).

³¹⁹ AT-CZ, CH-DE, AT-SI, DE-PL, AT-SK.

³²⁰ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Contract between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany about the cross-Border Police and Judicial Cooperation (1997).

³²¹ Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Italian Republic on Police Cooperation (2000).

³²² Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2014); Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006).

³²³ AT-CH-LI, AT-CZ, AT-HU, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HU-SI.

³²⁴ AT-CH-LI, AT-CZ, AT-HU, BG-CH, CH-CZ, CH-IT, CH-LV, CH-RO, CZ-DE, DE-PL, HU-SI.

³²⁵ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013).

³²⁶ AT-CH-LI, AT-HU, BG-CH, CH-LV, CH-RO, HU-SI.

³²⁷ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007).

³²⁸ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes (2018); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Latvia on police cooperation to fight crimes (2005); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and Romania on the cooperation in the fight of terrorism, organised crime, the illegal trade with drugs and other transnational crimes (2005).

- Three agreements explain that the cooperation on witness protection shall be governed by the law of the state that is requested to protect the witness ("the requested state") (AT-CH-LI, CH-IT, HU-SI).³²⁹
- Two agreements explain that the rules on the witness protection will be defined in each request (AT-HU, DE-PL).³³⁰
- In the agreement between Austria, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland (AT-CH-LI)³³¹, it is explained that those who are already in the protection programme of one state, will not be accepted in the protection programme of another state.
- Three agreements specify the division of the costs of the witness protection (AT-CH-LI, CZ-DE, HU-SI).³³² In the agreement between Austria, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, the requesting state bears the costs of living and measures it requested, the requested state will bear the costs of personnel and materials to protect the persons. A similar division of the costs is made in the agreement between Hungary and Slovenia (HU-SI). In the agreements between Austria and the Czech Republic (AT-CZ) and between the Czech Republic and Germany (CZ-DE), it is explained that the requesting part is responsible for the costs of the protection.³³³ In the agreement on witness protection between Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (EE-LT-LV),³³⁴ the requested state is obliged to provide the protected person with residence permits and additional documents, help change the person's identity, provide work and residence and implement other necessary measures.
- Two agreements mention that a state can terminate the witness protection requested of another state (AT-CZ; HU-SI).³³⁵ In the agreement between Austria and the Czech Republic, it is explained that the requested party can terminate their support and responsibility. The agreement between Hungary and Slovenia indicates that if the person protected does something that would unjustifiably and severely jeopardise the security of staff members of the requested state, that person would immediately return to the requesting state.
- Finally, the agreement between Hungary and Slovenia also specifies that the person protected needs to comply with the laws in the requested state, that the authorities in charge of providing protection shall start to discuss the handover as soon as the request is approved, and that if the protection of the person can no longer be guaranteed by the requested state, it will inform the requesting state.³³⁶

Five agreements specify the **type of authorisation needed for witness protection**.³³⁷

³²⁹ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007); Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013).

³³⁰ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the republic of Poland on police, border and customs cooperation (2014).

³³¹ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012).

³³² Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation (2015); Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cross-border Police Cooperation (2003).

³³³ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Contract between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on police cooperation and the amendments to the contract from the 2.February 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechia on the complement to the European Agreement for cooperation in criminal matters from the 20. April 1959 and its implementation (2015).

³³⁴ Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Latvia, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in Protection of Witnesses and Victims (2006).

³³⁵ Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959); Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007).

³³⁶ Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border co-operation of law enforcement authorities (2007).

³³⁷ AT-CH-LI, CH-LV, DE-PL, EE-LT-LV, HU-SI.

- The agreement between Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein (AT-CH-LI) explains that a separate agreement will be made for each individual case to lay down the conditions of cooperation.
- The agreements between Switzerland and Latvia (CH-LV) and between Germany and Poland (DE-PL) indicate that the decision to cooperate on witness protection will be made by the relevant authorities of both contracting parties.
- In the agreement on witness protection between Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (EE-LT-LV), it is explained that a written request must be made to the competent authority and that it will be reviewed within 30 days according to a good-will principle.
- Finally, the agreement between Hungary and Slovenia (HU-SI) lays out the information that needs to be provided in the request (e.g. request for confidentiality, status of the persons concerned in the criminal proceedings and recommended form and level of protection) and the involved authorities, namely the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior, Police and General Police Directorate as well as the Hungarian Police Headquarters.

There is very limited information available on **interception of communications** in the agreements analysed. Only 2 out of 53 analysed agreements discuss this type of cooperation (HU-SK, IT-SI).³³⁸ The agreement between Hungary and Slovakia (HU-SK) states that the contracting parties may intercept communications in line with requests and their national legislation. They have to inform each other about the results of the collection of the information. The agreement between Italy and Slovenia (IT-SI) states that countries commit to support each other in the case of interception of communication.

Some agreements also include other operational tools not mentioned in Table 5 to fulfil the purpose of the agreements to cooperate to fight SOC and to maintain public order. **Joint patrols**³³⁹ and **assistance in traffic matters**³⁴⁰ are tools often included in agreements which cover a direct border. Other tools include escorting of people, for example diplomats, or goods across borders (CH-IT, EL-FR)³⁴¹ and assistance for deportation of third-party nationals (DE-FR).³⁴²

Joint training and exchange of experiences are also frequent features covered by bilateral agreements. The extensiveness of these clauses ranges from consulting and sharing practices on specific matters (CH-BG, CY-IE, DE-NL)³⁴³ to delivering regular joint training programmes on operational tools or theoretical aspects, such as national legislation or new forms of crime.³⁴⁴ Provisions relating to joint trainings are not coherent among the different agreements.



Provision identified as a good practice

Types of training cooperation: exchange of training plans, opportunities for members of the one contracting party to part-take in training courses in the other contracting part, operational trainings on specific tools or cooperation activities, experience sharing.

The survey data confirms the analysis of the agreements by highlighting that information sharing is the most commonly agreed aspect of bi/tri/ multilateral agreements. It also confirms that a majority of agreements include cross-border surveillance (74%) and hot pursuit (79%) and that tools such as joint patrols (89%) and joint training (94%) are crucial elements in cross-border cooperation.

³³⁸ Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on Cross-Border Police Cooperation (2012).

³³⁹ AT-IT, CH-DE, CH-LI, EL-BG, LT-LV, LV-EE, SI-HU.

³⁴⁰ AT-SI, AT-SK, BE-FR, CH-DE, SI-IT.

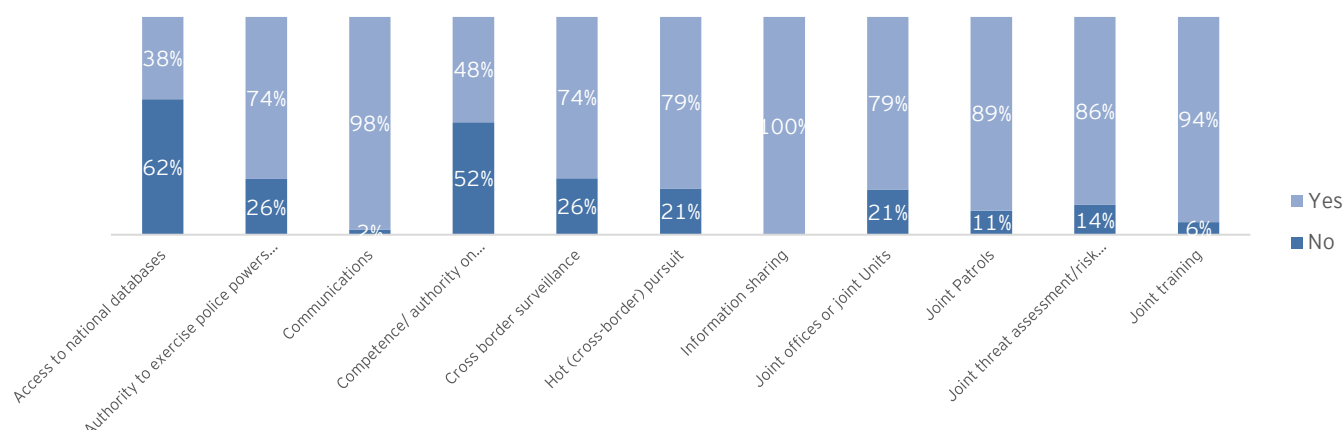
³⁴¹ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Italian Republic on the cooperation of police and customs bodies (2013); Agreement between government the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of France cooperation in matters of internal security (2010).

³⁴² Agreement between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on police and customs cooperation in the border regions (2007).

³⁴³ Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation to fight crimes (2018); Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime (2006); Treaty between the Bundesrepublik Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cross-border police cooperation and cooperation on law enforcement (2006).

³⁴⁴ AT-DE, CH-IT, DE-DK, DE-PL, LV-EE.

Figure 2 – “Are the following included in the bi/tri/multilateral agreements that your country has entered into?”



Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

Besides the types of investigative tools, **national legislation remains the legal basis for identifying authorities allowed to use the tools under the agreements.**

In most cases, national **police authorities** are generally mentioned; however, especially in federal or regional Member States or SACs, the use of the tools can be limited to specific police units. For example, in Germany and Switzerland, usually only the police officers of the regions (Bundesland/Kanton) bordering the other Member States or SACs in the bilateral agreements are allowed to act within those specific agreements and to use concerned tools. 17 agreements³⁴⁵ explicitly cover **customs** authorities, seven agreements³⁴⁶ mention that customs officers can be included if it is deemed necessary for the investigation and others³⁴⁷ do not mention or do not specify the involvement of customs bodies at all. **Border guards/police authorities** are also frequently mentioned, particularly with respect to the use of hot pursuit (AT-HU, BE-DE, CZ-PL, DE-LU).³⁴⁸

Furthermore, national legislation defines the **rights and responsibilities** of concerned LEAs. Also, in this case, there are significant differences in the rules which apply across countries. For instance, in some Member States and SACs, police authorities can authorise the use of specific investigative tools, while in others it can only be authorised by a national ministry or a judicial authority.

The involvement of judicial authorities was covered by the survey. It reflects the differences in need for judicial involvement in the implementation of the investigative tools covered by the agreements. 9% (n=1) of respondents say that judicial authorities always need to be involved in the authorisation of investigative tools, while 27% (n=3) mention occasional involvement, 37% (n=4) mention no involvement and 27% (n=3) do not know.³⁴⁹ Regarding supervision of the tools 43% (n=3) state that judges or prosecutors are involved in supervising the measures in the agreements and 57% (n=4) state they are not.³⁵⁰ One respondent from Romania provides the example that all special methods of investigations need to be approved by judicial

³⁴⁵ AT-SI, Baltic, BE-DE, BE-FR, BE-DE-FR-LU, CH-BG, CH-LI, CH-FR, CH-IT, CY-IT, DE-CZ, DE-DK, DE-FR, EL-BG, CY-ES, LV-EE, SI-HU.

³⁴⁶ AT-DE, AT-HU, AT-SK, CH-CZ, CH-DE, CZ-PL, DE-PL.

³⁴⁷ AT- CH-LI, AT-IT, CH -HU, CH-LV, CH-RO, CH-SI, CY- IT, CZ-AT, DE-NL, EL-HR, EL- FR, EL-MT, EL-PL, EL-RO, EL-SI, EL-BG-RO, EL-BG-TR, HU-SK, Nordic, Southeast Europe, SI -HR, SI -IT, SK- CY.

³⁴⁸ Agreement between the Republic of Austria and of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation for the prevention and investigation of cross-border crimes (2004); Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas (2000); Agreement between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on police cooperation in the border area between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1996); Law on the ratification of the agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the government of the Bundesrepublik Germany on the cooperation of police and customs authorities in border areas (2000); Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime, Protecting Public Order and Cooperation in Border Areas (2007).

³⁴⁹ Q34: Judicial Authorities: a) Always: 9% (n=1), b) Don't know: 27% (n=3), c) Never: 37% (n=4), d) Occasionally 27% (n= 3).

³⁵⁰ Q 32: Judicial Authorities: a) No: 57% (n=4) b) Yes: 43% (n=3).

authorities, both if Romania is the requesting or requested party.³⁵¹ One challenge mentioned by the judicial authorities is to assess the situation against the nationally- regulated criteria to allow the potential usage of tools.³⁵² The cooperation and coordination on the police level was both mentioned as a challenge and described as working well by respondents.³⁵³

2.2.2 Good practices and challenges

This section summarises and identifies good practices and challenges of bi/tri/multilateral agreements on cross-border law enforcement cooperation. These good practices are drawn from:

- Analysis in the previous section which highlighted some provisions of the multilateral agreements with a potential to be considered as good practice on investigative tools (see Box below for a short recap).
- Feedback from stakeholder interviews and focus groups conducted with practitioners who have experience working under one of the following agreements:
 - The bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland;
 - The bilateral agreement between the Czech Republic and Germany;
 - The trilateral agreement between Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (Benelux agreement);
 - the multilateral agreement between the police authorities in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden (Agreement on Cooperation between Police Authorities in the Nordic Countries).

The decision to conduct focus groups in particular for the four agreements mentioned above was made in consultation with DG HOME. They were selected because of their strong history of cooperation, as this allows for the sharing of good practices and remaining challenges.

The selection of 'good practices' was guided by two aspects. First, we asked participants what they see as a 'good practice' (e.g. what in their experience, helps facilitate cross-border law enforcement cooperation) Second, in our analysis of the texts of the bi/tri/multilateral agreements, we selected provisions of best practices that were either the most extensive (e.g. 'no limit in terms of km of hot pursuit compared to 25km limit) or had the lowest administrative requirements (e.g. not needing to request authorisation).

These good practices have then been further investigated by short follow-up interviews with four focus group participants.

Good practices

Participants in the focus group on the bilateral agreement between the Czech Republic and Germany mentioned that **common trainings** constitute a 'good practice'. These trainings take place regularly.³⁵⁴ In a recent year, they had 10-15 trainings of about three days each. The trainings cover both theoretical and practical aspects and provide opportunities for both customs and police officers to learn new things (e.g. use of weapons). During the focus group, participants shared a recent example of a training where colleagues from the German side described their powers under a particular law. This was followed by a joint exercise focused on enabling both sides to learn the national procedures of the other country. Focus groups participants felt that this exercise enabled officers to confidently support colleagues on the other side of the border. They also felt that the trainings are useful for establishing relationships and fostering willingness to engage in cooperation. As a consequence of the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, parties covered by the agreement are considering organising more online trainings and are discussing the possibility of CEPOL to help facilitate this.³⁵⁵ National LE stakeholders consulted in follow-up conversations confirmed that common trainings are useful in ensuring that local officers stay informed about procedures in border regions and facilitates networking and information exchange. Moreover, smaller countries with comparatively fewer resources can

³⁵¹ Q33: 1 representative Judicial Authority.

³⁵² Q35: 1 representative Judicial Authority.

³⁵³ Q35: 1 representative Judicial Authority; Q36: 2 representatives Judicial Authority.

³⁵⁴ Focus group on CZ-DE bilateral agreement.

³⁵⁵ Focus group on CZ-DE bilateral agreement.

use common training as an opportunity to learn from the experiences of their bigger neighbouring countries.

Periodic meetings, for example between cross-border field units, have also been mentioned as a 'good practice' to foster collaboration under existing agreements.³⁵⁶ Participants in the focus group on the bilateral agreement on police cooperation between France and Switzerland explained that such meetings constitute opportunities for field officers to exchange practices, information, and experiences.

In the case of the Nordic agreement, there are at times even **meetings on a daily basis** to discuss particular issues across countries, exchange intelligence and explore strategies to prevent serious organised crime. This also took place during the COVID-19 pandemic through the use of video conferencing. The countries that are part of the agreement met to discuss the latest infection rates and how they were coping with the pandemic.³⁵⁷ National LE stakeholders consulted in follow-up conversations who represented countries that similarly had periodic or daily meetings in place echoed the usefulness of these meeting for building trust, as it typically involves the same group of people who participate and interact in them. They further explained it helps with solving local cases through the exchange of information (e.g. sharing imagery from surveillance cameras or identifying offenders). However, such meetings typically take place in highly localised contexts, which also determines the frequency of such meetings. Harmonisation of the design of these practices might therefore not be desirable.

Participants in the focus group on the bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland also mentioned **providing information sessions to local police forces** as an example of a 'good practice'. These are commonly provided by the PCCC, in collaboration with the federal police. They have been initiated because differences in the institutional systems can pose some challenges (i.e. Switzerland is not as centralised as France).³⁵⁸ The information sessions also aim to make evident the connections between the operational level and the bilateral agreement by explaining the judicial viewpoint of the agreement as well as the practical implementation.³⁵⁹ Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, fewer information sessions were held in 2020 than in previous years. This resonated with the consulted national LE practitioners who stated that such information sessions can be essential in informing new recruits or refreshing the knowledge of experienced police officers about the provisions included in the agreements and who they can approach for advice on their powers, as well as the conditions for operating across borders. Moreover, the sessions can contribute to the uniform execution of procedures and avoiding past operational mistakes.

Another example of a 'good practice' mentioned by focus group participants on the bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland was the use of **mixed brigades**.³⁶⁰ These units are half French and half Swiss. An example includes mixed intelligence groups (French and Swiss officers) that do basic intelligence analysis to then inform police forces.³⁶¹ Another example includes **joint patrols**.³⁶² Apparently, during the COVID pandemic in 2020, there were still more than 100 joint patrols under the bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland.³⁶³ The number of mixed patrols taking place in any given year largely depends on available resources in terms of personnel, budget, and time.³⁶⁴ The national LE practitioners similarly believed that using joint patrols is a good practice as it means that the patrol will always have one officer who has the necessary competence to intervene and the direct access to the national databases/systems of either country. One stakeholder further pointed out that the presence of mixed police forces helps to physically demonstrate the cooperation to the public in border areas. Another underlined the importance of the existing flexible procedures around the use of joint patrols, as that allows local police to decide to use it where it is feasible and adds value from an operational perspective.

³⁵⁶ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁵⁷ Focus Group on Nordic multilateral agreement.

³⁵⁸ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁵⁹ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶⁰ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶¹ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶² Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers. Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶³ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶⁴ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

Focus group participants explained that quick communication is an essential facilitator of successful collaboration.³⁶⁵ Both the Nordic agreement and the bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland include practices aimed at facilitating speedy cooperation, such as **direct cooperation** which allows police forces that are directly in contact to cooperate without losing time.³⁶⁶

In the focus group on the Nordic agreement, participants also mentioned the shared use of **police and customs liaison officers** as an example of a 'good practice.'³⁶⁷ Currently, there are liaison officers (both customs and police forces) in about 32 countries and This means that, for example, Norway has access to Danish liaison officers. The national LE practitioners who were asked to reflect on these good practices confirmed that this is used more widely, explaining that it allows smaller countries to profit from the more extensive networks of liaison officers of its bigger neighbours. This way, these countries are enabled to cover more countries than would otherwise be possible due to their limited resources. However, the practitioners also saw operational barriers, such as language differences between the involved countries or differences in legal procedures. These barriers were not perceived as insurmountable, though.

Participants in the focus group on the Nordic multilateral agreement mentioned that for public order related matters, parties involved use **contingency plans to exchange resources**.³⁶⁸

This applies to **both materials and staffing**.³⁶⁹ France and Switzerland have a similar practice in place as part of their bilateral agreement. Examples include exchanging equipment such as specialised dogs or highly specialised materials for underwater investigations.³⁷⁰ National LE stakeholders consulted in follow-up conversations confirmed that this practice occurs more widely and mentioned surveillance equipment or police cars as further examples of materials exchanged. It may not be possible or beneficial to procure highly specialised technological equipment for individual use, but rather with a view to share. Exchanging officers allows to quickly scale up operations when the circumstances require, e.g. when there is a large sports event, an important state visit or international summit. However, stakeholders also stated that equipment is easier shared than human resources; and that requests to exchange resources are typically related to specific situations rather than on a structural basis.

The focus group data also revealed some good practices in relation to **hot pursuit**. In the case of the Benelux agreement, the countries have signed an updated trilateral agreement in 2018. This agreement has yet to come into force. One major difference is that there will no longer be a distinction required between 'urgent' and 'not urgent' requests. Another key principle in the new treaty will be to have **unlimited possibilities to pursuit**. This is more advanced than what is currently stipulated in the CISA. A related example was provided in the Benelux focus group. Because of the trilateral agreement in place, officers can execute their powers on trains if necessary, even if the train crosses the border into the other country. For example, the police can continue an operation (e.g. pursuit of a suspect) without having to stop the train before it enters the foreign territory and without having to request prior authorisation to continue their operation across the border.

Being able to **assist across the border if necessary** was mentioned in both the focus group on the bilateral agreement between the Czech Republic and Germany as well as the Benelux agreement as an example of a 'good practice'. For example, if officers on one side of the border see that there has been an accident on the other side of the border, they can move to assist without requiring prior authorisation.³⁷¹

Lastly, focus group participants explained that the **political will to cooperate** is an important ingredient of effective cross-border cooperation.³⁷² To demonstrate such commitment, the parties to the Nordic agreement signed a political letter of intent in 2013.³⁷³

The potential good practices relating to the investigative tools were discussed with four interviewees who were national LE stakeholders. Their reflections are shown in Table 11 below.

³⁶⁵ Focus group on CZ-DE bilateral agreement.

³⁶⁶ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁶⁷ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

³⁶⁸ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

³⁶⁹ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

³⁷⁰ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁷¹ Focus group on CZ-DE bilateral agreement.

³⁷² Focus group on FR-CH and CZ-DE bilateral agreements.

³⁷³ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

Table 11 - Follow-up discussion of potential good practices in relation to the conditions for the use of the investigative tools in cross-border operations with national LE stakeholders

Potential good practice	Agreements where this is included	Discussion / pros and cons ³⁷⁴
Permitting cross-border hot pursuit without time or distance limit	AT-CZ, AT-HU, Benelux, DE-PL, HU-SI	Considered essential in countries where implemented, as it is impossible to check distance when driving at top speed. Such a limit can even be a reason not to start a pursuit. Hot pursuits have a way of limiting themselves, when after a while local authorities can take over. The host country can always ask a pursuit to be abandoned. A limit may therefore be ineffective. Geography can be an important factor. In countries with few and short borders and, most importantly, concentrated border crossings are easier patrolled, and limits might not pose any barriers in practice in such countries.
Permitting cross-border hot pursuit to take place on land, water and in the air (as opposed to just one of these areas)	AT-CZ, AT-DE, AT-SI, BE-FR, Benelux, CH-DE, CH-FR, CZ -DE, DE-PL	Though not a prominent issue, CISA does not specify whether borders are limited to land or also includes air and water. Particularly in relation to the use of helicopters clarification would be useful as they are often involved in hot pursuits. Differences in national aviation licencing (and training) requirements may pose an operational barrier.
Permitting the requesting party the right to continue the hot pursuit if the requested party cannot take over the pursuit in time	AT-CZ, AT-HU, AT-SI, CH-DE, CZ-PL, the Baltic agreement, and HU-SI	No further reflections from stakeholders other than a confirmation that it is a helpful practice.
Permitting hot pursuit to continue across the border regardless of whether it involves an extraditable offence	Forthcoming Benelux police cooperation agreement	This requires a high level of trust (that hot pursuit will not be too easily used), which might be more established along some borders in Europe than along others. Different rules for different borders make it difficult for local police officers to know in the moment if they have the right to continue pursuit across the border (and for how long and with what powers). This good practice can eliminate confusion among officers on the ground as they do not need to know whether it is an extraditable offence to continue the pursuit across borders. Removing a specification (and limitation) of offences for which hot pursuit can be executed means suspects do not have to be caught red-handed. If not elimination - then expanding the list from only extraditable offences to a longer list will make it simpler for the officers to know whether the pursuit is possible or not. However, other stakeholders pointed out the barrier that if an offence is not extraditable then there is no jurisdiction to charge the perpetrator in other member states. Having no executive powers is a barrier, as in practice it means to wait for local authorities to arrive. When a suspect is stopped successfully, they then need to be asked to wait politely until the local police arrives. Or the pursuing officers wait in the vehicle and after a while, the suspect may realise the limited powers of the officers on foreign territory (which they are often unaware of) and may attempt another escape. Minimal police officers rights, including to hold/apprehend the suspect until the local authorities arrive, would be a good practice.

³⁷⁴ Feedback from interviews with 4 national LE practitioners.

Potential good practice	Agreements where this is included	Discussion / pros and cons ³⁷⁴
Surveillance		
Permitting surveillance if there are grounds in an investigation (not just in cases where crimes have already been committed)	Forthcoming Benelux police cooperation agreement	This allows to investigate/gather intelligence if no criminal act has been committed. Clarity on rules for cross-border investigations, how to make requests etc. makes it easier for local officers on the ground to work across borders in urgent cases. Differences in authorisation procedures can be a barrier, e.g. when a country can conduct surveillance activities without judicial authorisation and wants to continue these into another country where this type of authorisation is required.
Approving surveillance requests for the entire territory, rather than just the border region, even though the agreements themselves are limited to the border region	AT-IT, DK-DE, SI-HU	Considered helpful if not foreseen how far the surveillance might go (e.g. might cross border and travel further by train to a further destination). Limiting to border regions is also considered less relevant in countries with comparatively smaller territories. Good practice is to not limit the geographical area to something that you could exceed in the time limit of the surveillance (currently 5 hours in CISA). Countries where border crossings are relatively infrequent concentrated and hot pursuits easily taken over by local authorities might prefer to take over all cases rather than expanding the scope. Operational barrier can be when local authorities (and others) do not know who the contact is in the host country.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Challenges

Although focus group participants mentioned many advantages of the bi/tri/multilateral agreements in question, they also touched upon some remaining challenges. **Several of these challenges related to the lack of harmonisation and persistent differences in structures between countries.** Such differences have a legislative and operational nature.

Participants also mention that, a **lack of harmonisation between national criminal procedure codes** can hamper coordination during cross-border criminal investigations. As expressed by one participant: "as long as we do not have a common legal procedure code, we will be limited by our own countries limitations."³⁷⁵ For instance, Norway, who is a party to the NORDIC agreement, has an 'unweaponed police', which leads to challenges with the weaponed police of other countries.³⁷⁶ **Rules on investigative tools, such as joint surveillance and hot pursuit, differ across countries** and this hampers the cross-border use of these tools,³⁷⁷ especially because police officers lack a shared understanding of authorisation of procedures.³⁷⁸ From an operational perspective, a key deficiency is that **the effectiveness of SPOCs is sometimes limited** due to different resources allocated to them at the national level, both in terms of number and type of police forces. There may be many different agencies, depending on the activities.³⁷⁹ In some cases, there is no national point of contact to respond to requests for information.

Focus group participants also mentioned some **challenges related to the exchange of information.**³⁸⁰ For instance, under the current Benelux agreement, information on another suspect can only be obtained through a formal request, which can lead to delays. This will be slightly changed under the agreement that has been signed in 2018, but is yet to come into force. While officers will not have access to a person's full data, they will be able to see whether

³⁷⁵ Focus group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

³⁷⁶ Focus Groups on Nordic multilateral agreement.

³⁷⁷ Focus Group on Benelux trilateral agreement.

³⁷⁸ Focus Group on CH-FR bilateral agreement.

³⁷⁹ Focus Group on Benelux trilateral agreement.

³⁸⁰ Focus Groups on Benelux and CH-FR agreements.

the other country has a person of interest in their police data base.³⁸¹ Focus group participants felt that this will save time in the future.³⁸² Challenges around exchanging information quickly between different agencies was also mentioned by participants in the focus group on the bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland. Participants explained that both countries have logistic, budget and personnel limitations which hinders their ability to follow up as quickly as is needed.³⁸³

³⁸¹ Focus Group on Benelux trilateral agreement.

³⁸² Focus Group on Benelux trilateral agreement.

³⁸³ Focus Group on FR-CH bilateral agreement.

3 INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS USED TO FIGHT SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In this section, we present our analysis of the availability, use and effectiveness of six operational investigative tools used in the fight against SOC within Member States and SACs.

The following six investigative tools were chosen since they represent **the most commonly used investigative tools to fight organised crime**, as defined in international law (see 2).³⁸⁴ Findings from the study indicate that list can be considered comprehensive – since no significant additional tools were identified by the research team via desk research, or by survey respondents³⁸⁵ and interviewees.

Table 12 – Overview of investigative tools under analysis and related legal basis

Investigative tool	Legal basis
Controlled delivery	Naples II Convention, Schengen Convention and the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
Hot pursuit	Schengen Convention (Article 41), Naples II Convention, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
Witness protection	UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, UN Convention against Corruption
Surveillance (including interception of communication)	Schengen Convention, The Prüm Decisions, Naples II Convention, EU Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters between Member States; Electronic Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC
Covert operations	Naples II Convention, The Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 29 May 2000
Use of informants	Member States statutory, sub-statutory and specialised legislation, Schengen Convention and the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matter, the Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

This section builds on the information provided by our network of national experts. Each expert has analysed the legal basis of each investigative tool within their respective country of expertise and systematised the information along a set of key criteria.³⁸⁶

This section provides a horizontal analysis of all information collected at the national level while Annex I.3 includes details and relevant provisions within national law for each country.

The focus of this section is on the use of investigative tools by law enforcement agents only, namely police and specialised law enforcement bodies.

3.1 Mapping of investigative tools

This section presents findings in relation to the six specified investigative tools, specifically:

- Availability of the tool for use in criminal investigations within each Member State;
- The legal base for the tool within countries;
- The range of crimes that the tools can be used to investigate;
- The processes of authorisation required for the use of the tool use during investigations.

This section provides a narrative overview of each of these four thematic areas, exploring the relevant similarities and divergences across countries. Cross-cutting considerations in relation to procedural safeguards when using the tool are also considered throughout the section.

³⁸⁴ Di Nicola, A., Gounev, P., Levi, M., Rubin, J., Vettori, B., Baratto, G., Betgens, M., Bezlov, T., Bressan, S., Constantino, F., Cauduro, A. (2015) Study on paving the way for future policy initiatives in the field of fight against organised crime: the effectiveness of specific criminal law measures targeting organised crime.

³⁸⁵ Further to these investigative tools, few survey respondents listed additional tools that are allowed and used in their countries to tackle serious and organised crime at the national level. For example: Requesting banking information (Q 81, one representative from a specialised investigative unit); Mobile phone extractions for financial investigations and investigations of trafficking in human beings (Q 81, one representative from a specialised investigative unit); and Passenger Name Record (PNR)-information exchange between passenger information units (PIUs) (Q 81, one representative from a specialised investigative unit). These techniques are largely covered in some form of surveillance.

³⁸⁶ A few gaps in the data about the Member State laws remain and will be addressed for the draft final report.

3.1.1 Overall mapping of investigative tools by country

Investigative tools are available for use in most European countries.

Table 13 summarises the availability of investigative tools by European country. Green areas denote that the tool is available for use during criminal investigations; red areas identified where the tool is not available for use. 'Availability' here should be considered in light of the relevant legislative and procedural safeguards to be met within countries studied.

Table 13 - Mapping the availability of investigative tools for criminal investigations across European countries

	Controlled delivery	Hot pursuit	Witness protection	Surveillance	Undercover ops	Use of informants
Austria						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Cyprus						
Czechia						
Denmark						
Estonia						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Hungary						
Ireland						
Italy						
Latvia						
Lichtenstein						
Lithuania						
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Netherlands						
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain						
Sweden						
Iceland						
Norway						
Switzerland						

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

As illustrated above, **surveillance techniques and the use of covert operations are available as investigative tools to law enforcement across all European countries considered**. Controlled delivery was the next most widely available tool, available for use in all European countries with the exception of Norway (the Swedish position being unclear). Comparatively, **hot pursuit and use of informants were the least widely available tool**. For hot pursuit, this is to be expected, given that countries such as Cyprus and Iceland do not have land borders with other countries. Hot pursuit is also largely specified through bilateral and multilateral agreements at the European country level as it is inherently cross-border in nature, distinct amongst other tools considered in this analysis. The use of informants is permitted in most European countries. The use of informants is not specified in procedural codes of Cyprus, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg and Switzerland. In the case of Cyprus, however, the use of police informants is regulated by a secondary legislation, issued by the Chief of Police.³⁸⁷

The majority of countries define investigative tools in national law, although the legal basis varies between legislation, criminal procedural codes, and regulations.

³⁸⁷ Cyprus Police. 2008. Αστυνομική Διάταξη Αρ. 5/41: Εμπιστευτικός χειρισμός πληροφοριών και παραπόνων [Police Order No. 5/41: Confidential handling of information and complaints]. Unpublished secondary legislation issued by the Chief of Cyprus Police.

In the majority of countries studied where each tool is available for use, controlled delivery, surveillance techniques, witness protection, covert operations and the use of informants are based in national legislation or national criminal procedural codes. Generally, in Iceland, tools are defined through use of regulations. Ireland stood out as a country where investigative tools (with the exception of controlled delivery and surveillance) were not routinely defined within national law. The country expert noted that internal Garda regulations, which are not publicly available, may define processes at safeguards for police to follow. Hot pursuit is however an exception to this trend, with 12 countries not including legal provision for use of the tool in national legislation; rather, use of the tool is based in bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Investigative tools vary across countries by type of crime to be investigated and/or custodial thresholds for use.

Our analysis identified that most countries either (i) outline that certain tools can be used to investigate specified crimes; or (ii) that across all types of crime, minimum custodial thresholds of a specified number of years imprisonment must be met before use of the tool during investigations. This divergence of approach may therefore limit use of the tools across countries, where different thresholds for use must be met as stated in law. For example, surveillance techniques and covert operations are typically permitted for use across different crime types, which suggests broad availability for use. However, in many instances, this broad availability is then limited, in law, by specified custodial thresholds: in 11 countries, minimum custodial thresholds, which vary by country, need to be met before the tool can be used to investigate such offences. Witness protection is the exception to this, where its use is more generally permitted for any crime and with no custodial threshold for use in 16 countries. Controlled delivery is however more typically reserved for the investigation of drug and financial crimes.

Authorisation and monitoring of tool is permitted by a wide range of key actors.

Our analysis identified a varied picture, with different authorisation processes and actors both across countries and investigative tools. Across most countries, use of tools requires authorisation by either a prosecutor, attorney general, or judge. Ireland, Iceland and Cyprus comparatively afford police officers (or senior police officers) more discretion in the use of investigative tools. Use of surveillance is the most restricted tool, with 27 countries requiring authorisation from a prosecutor or judge. For witness protection, some countries have specialised bodies which decide upon authorisation and continued use of witness protection measures.

3.1.2 Controlled delivery

Whilst there are **divergences in how countries choose to define and use controlled delivery** – either by type of crime to be investigated, and or through a minimum custodial threshold applicable – there are **consistencies in the type of offence which can be investigated**. These themes for specified crimes of drug offences, financial crimes, and trafficking in illicit goods may therefore represent appropriate minimum standards of harmonisation.

Legal base

Controlled delivery is **largely defined in national legislation³⁸⁸ and/or criminal procedural codes³⁸⁹**. Estonia, Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and Sweden are the only countries identified where controlled delivery is not defined specifically within national law. In Iceland, use of the tool is provided for in regulations in special methods and police action in criminal investigations.

In Germany, use of a controlled delivery is at the discretion of criminal prosecution authorities, with provision for use based in prosecutorial guidelines. In Denmark, as a Schengen convention signatory, the country is required under Article 73(1) to 'adopt measures to allow controlled deliveries to be made in the context of the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance'. Luxembourg is said to follow the 2000 EU Convention for controlled delivery.

³⁸⁸ National legislation: AT, BE, BG, CY, FI, EL, HU, IE, IT, LT, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, CH, SE.

³⁸⁹ National legislation: BG, HR, FR, LV, RO, SK, ES.

Scope of application

Generally, controlled delivery is **permitted in the investigation of a range of crime areas**. These are **typically referred to or can be described as more 'serious offences'** across the majority of countries studied.

Some countries identify specific types of organised crime for which controlled delivery can be used. The most frequently specified crimes are drug offences³⁹⁰, financial crimes,³⁹¹ and trafficking in firearms.³⁹² In Cyprus, controlled delivery can be used for the following offenses: drugs, firearms and explosives, stolen items, and nuclear material.³⁹³ In Slovakia, use of the tool is defined by specific consignments, including unauthorised transfer of monuments. Some countries also explicitly exclude use of the tool for cases of human trafficking.³⁹⁴

Specific custodial thresholds are often required for use of this tool: for instance, Iceland specifies use of the tool where there is a reasoned suspicion that a serious offence is or will be committed which would result in 8 years' imprisonment. This threshold does not however apply for drugs offences, financial crimes, organised crime, sexual offences against a child, prostitution and enrichment offences. A threshold of 5 years custody or more applies in Hungary, with a lower threshold of 3 years for certain specified crimes (such as corruption or drug offences). In the Netherlands, controlled delivery can be used to investigate any crime punishable by 4 or more years imprisonment. In Belgium, the tool can be used to investigate offences committed by a structured organisation punishable by three years or more imprisonment.

In Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Portugal and Malta, there is no restriction on the use of controlled delivery by crime type. In Portugal, however, use of the tool is permitted in cross-border criminal investigations that permit extradition.

Table 14 - Category of legal restrictions affecting use of controlled delivery during investigations

Legal restrictions	Countries
No restrictions	AT, BG, FI, MT, SE
Specified offences	BE, HR, CY, CZ, DK, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, IT, LV, LT, NL, PO, PT, RO, SK, SL, ES
Custodial thresholds	IS, HG, NL, BE, FR

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Authorisation and monitoring

In the majority of countries, authorisation by a prosecutor or attorney general's office is required to use a controlled delivery.³⁹⁵ In Italy, investigations related to the mafia are sent to an Anti-mafia Chief Prosecutor.

In certain instances, police and law enforcement agents are afforded expedited use of the tool before seeking authorisation from a prosecutor. In Spain, a senior ranking police officer can authorise use of the tool but must immediately notify a prosecutor. In the Netherlands, permission by the prosecutor can be granted orally; the prosecutor must then confirm in writing. In Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland, authorisation by a judge is required. In Hungary and Poland, the tool can be authorised by a prosecutor in urgent situations. In Slovakia, the police may commence monitoring of a consignment without a warrant from the court where this cannot be provided in advance. However if, after 48 hours, the warrant cannot be provided by the court, law enforcement agents must terminate operations.

In Ireland, Iceland and Cyprus, police agencies direct and control use of the tool. Authorisation by other criminal justice actors is not therefore required, although in Cyprus, the Chief of Police should inform the Attorney General. In Finland, police chiefs or heads of the intelligence or security agencies can authorise controlled deliveries.

³⁹⁰ National legislation: CZ, DK, FR, EL, HU, IE, IT, LV, PL, RO, SL, ES, IS.

³⁹¹ National legislation: CZ, FR, HG, IE, IT, LV, PL, SI, SL, ES, RO.

³⁹² National legislation: CY, CZ, HG, IT, PL, RO, SL, SK, ES.

³⁹³ National legislation: CY.

³⁹⁴ National legislation: DE, SE.

³⁹⁵ National legislation: AT, BE, HR, FR, DE, EL, IT, LV, LT, MT, RO, SI, ES.

Table 15 - Bodies permitted to authorise use of controlled delivery during investigations³⁹⁶

Authorised by	Countries
Law enforcement	IE, IS, CY, FI
Prosecutor	AT, BE, HR, FR, DE, EL, IT, LV, LT, MT, RO, SI, ES, SE
Judge	HG, SK, PL

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

3.1.3 Hot pursuit

Given the cross-border nature of hot pursuit, **most relevant countries permit use of hot pursuit via the Schengen convention. However, is complicated by additional bilateral agreements which Schengen countries may have with other neighbouring countries.**

Legal base

12 countries studied do not define or include provision for hot pursuit in national legislation or criminal procedural codes.³⁹⁷ This does not mean however that the tool is not available within these countries; rather, that its legal basis is **through application of Article 41 of the Schengen convention or through bilateral or multilateral agreements** (see section 2.2).

Some Schengen countries were identified to have ratified Article 41 of the convention into national legislation or criminal codes³⁹⁸ or through law enforcement policy documents.³⁹⁹ The remaining Schengen states rely on the Schengen convention for relevant law.

Given the cross-border nature of hot pursuit, many countries permit use of this investigative tool through bilateral and multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries.⁴⁰⁰ In Germany however, the legal basis of hot pursuit rests at the state not federal level, meaning laws and bilateral agreements may vary at each respective land border.

Hot pursuit is not permitted in Cyprus and Iceland; this is unsurprising given that these countries have no land borders. In Ireland, hot pursuit is not permitted over the land border between Ireland and Northern Ireland.⁴⁰¹ Despite having no land borders, Maltese law permits hot pursuit by boat beyond its territorial waters. Italian police can also pursue a boat in international waters if suspect boat has no flag.

Scope of application

For Schengen counties, Article 41 paragraph 4 lists the criminal offences where hot pursuit is permitted: murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, forgery of money, aggravated burglary and robbery and receiving stolen goods, extortion, kidnapping and hostage taking, trafficking in human beings (THB), illicit narcotics, breach of laws and wilful damage with explosives, illicit transportation of hazardous waste, failure to stop and give particulars after an incident that has resulted in death or serious injury, and extraditable offences. This therefore represents a harmonised approached across certain crime types of signatory states.

Different multilateral agreements may however specify further supplementary safeguards and offences. For instance, an agreement with Austria and Germany (relevant German state) supplementing the Schengen rules adds that hot pursuit can continue for up to 150km after the border for those suspected of committing an extraditable offence or those sentenced to custody (see section 2.2).

Authorisation and monitoring

Given the urgent nature of a hot pursuit, **in most countries police are not required to seek authorisation for use of this tool.** Article 41 of the Schengen Convention permits hot pursuit

³⁹⁶ Please consider that the threefold cluster (i.e. law enforcement, prosecutor, judge) might not reflect the specific national framework of specific Member States, for instance where the prosecutor is a law enforcement authority.

³⁹⁷ National legislation: AT, BE, BG, HR, DK, LV, LI, LT, LU, SK, ES.

³⁹⁸ National legislation: EE, FI, NL, SI.

³⁹⁹ National legislation: PL.

⁴⁰⁰ National legislation: AT, BG, HR, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, LI, PT, SK, SI, ES, CH, LU, LV, LT.

⁴⁰¹ Campbell C. (2016) PNSI and Garda in Border slow lane on 'hot pursuit' chases', *The Irish Times*. Available at: [link](#).

of an individual 'caught in the act' of committing a serious crime in one country to continue pursuit into another country without their prior permission.

3.1.4 Witness protection

Whilst the application of witness protection is permitted for during investigations of a wide range of unrestricted crime types, **processes of authorisation are heterogeneous, with a number of different actors and specialised bodies identified across countries.**

Legal base

Most countries define witness protection within national legislation⁴⁰² and/or criminal procedural codes⁴⁰³. Where available for use, Ireland and Iceland are the only countries which do not have a legislative basis of the tool. Ireland's witness protection programme is not defined within legislation, although there are criminal offences for disclosing the whereabouts of a relocated witness. Witness protection is not available as an investigative tool within Luxembourg. In 2003, a Bill was presented to Parliament on the matter; however, this was not adopted.⁴⁰⁴ Most countries specify that in order to offer protections, the witness should be at risk of harm or serious harm.⁴⁰⁵ Further, in Cyprus, Latvia, Spain, Germany, Poland, Finland, the witnesses' or endangered persons' consent is required to apply witness protection measures.

Scope of application

A number of countries do not restrict the use of witnesses protection to the investigation of specific offences, nor do they set any custodial thresholds.⁴⁰⁶

Some countries require that the tool be used in certain criminal cases, specifying crimes such as terrorism,⁴⁰⁷ tracking in human beings or firearms,⁴⁰⁸ or organised crimes.⁴⁰⁹ In Croatia, rather than identifying specific offences, crimes falling within certain thematic areas permit use of witness protection: for example, crimes with 'elements of violence', 'grievous crimes', 'organised crimes', etc.

Use of the tool in France is reserved for a wide range of specified serious crimes. In addition, a minimum custodial thresholds of 3 years or more is required in France and Spain; in Portugal, the threshold is higher, at 8 years. In the Netherlands, witness protection can only be offered to suspects of crime for which 8 years or more imprisonment can be handed down. However, there are no offence thresholds for threatened witnesses and for those who have already been convicted of a crime.

Table 16 - Category of legal restrictions affecting use of witness protection during investigations

Legal restrictions	Countries
No restrictions	AT, CY, CZ, DE, DK, FI, EL, HU, IT, MT, NL, PL, SK, SI, ES, SE, BG, CH
Specified offences	NO, FR, PT, HR, FR
Custodial thresholds	FR, ES, PT, NL

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Authorisation and monitoring

Authorisation for the use of witness protection is required by a wider range of actors and specialist bodies as compared with other investigative tools.

⁴⁰² National legislation: AT, HR, CY, CZ, DK, ES, FI, HU, IT, LV, LT, MT, PL, PT, SK, CH

⁴⁰³ National legislation: AT, BG, FR, DE, EL, LV, NL, RO, SK, SI, ES, NO, SE, BG

⁴⁰⁴ Source: Bill of law Parliamentary record n°5156_00, Doc. n° J-2002-O-0639 on 12/6/2003.

⁴⁰⁵ National legislation: PL, DE, BE, AT, EE, FR, NL, ES, HR, FI, CZ, ES, FR, IT, RO, SE.

⁴⁰⁶ National legislation: AT, CY, CZ, DK, FI, EL, HU, IT, MT, NL, PL, SK, SI, ES, SE, BG, CH

⁴⁰⁷ National legislation: NO, FR.

⁴⁰⁸ National legislation: NO, FR.

⁴⁰⁹ National legislation: PT, FR.

Authorisation by a prosecutor or attorney general is required in 12 countries,⁴¹⁰ and by a Judge in 6 countries.⁴¹¹

In Austria, there is no specific authorisation process for use of the tool. Different actors in the criminal justice process adhere to different legal processes: for instance, in criminal cases, prosecutors and judicial authorities must use the tool when required in law – they cannot actively choose to use or not.⁴¹² Police however have discretion to provide protections to those who can provide information about a dangerous attack or a criminal connection they may have putting them at risk.

In Czechia, a government minister must approve use of the tool, although where witness faces an immediate threat, police have discretion to authorise. In Finland, authorisation is required from the National Bureau of Investigation.

Specialist structures and bodies exist to decide upon the use and parameters of witness protection in 4 countries:

- In Belgium, a specialised body called the Witness Protection Commission grants, amends, and withdraws witness protection measures. The body is comprised of prosecutors, federal police, police, and government ministers from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, and is chaired by a federal prosecutor. The chair authorisation, in consultation with other member of the Commission, is required to authorise witness protection measures.
- In Italy, a central commission within the Ministry of Interior authorises these special protective measures to witnesses, in consultation with the National Anti-Mafia Counter-Terrorism Prosecutor.⁴¹³
- In Switzerland, a prosecutor applies to the Witness Protection Office. The Director of the Federal Office of Police (fedpol) then decides upon implementation of a witness protection programme at the request of the Witness Protection Unit.
- In Slovakia, a Commission, comprised of members of the Minister of Interior and members of the police grant authorisation for witness protection. The application is submitted by (i) a judge, in cases where court proceedings have commenced; and (ii) a public prosecutor during preparatory proceedings.
- In Slovenia, the Commission for the Protection of Endangered Persons decided upon the implementation and termination of witness protection schemes. This body is comprised of a Supreme Judge, Supreme State Prosecutor, and representatives of ministries responsible for justice and the interior.

Table 17 - Bodies permitted to authorise use of witness protection during investigations⁴¹⁴

Authorised by	Countries
Law enforcement	FI
Prosecutor	CZ, ES, FR, DE, EL, LV, MT, NL, PL, RO, CY, BG
Judge	HR, CY, HU, PT, ES, NO
Government minister	CZ
Specialised structure	BE, IT, SK, SI, CH

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

3.1.5 Surveillance

Whilst all countries studied permit use of surveillance techniques to their respective law enforcement agents, **there is notable heterogeneity in (i) the types of surveillance techniques permitted; (ii) custodial thresholds for use; and (iii) authorisations processes** via either a prosecutor or judge. In some countries, further divergence is evidenced in relation to the type of surveillance techniques utilised.

⁴¹⁰ National legislation: CZ, ES, FR, DE, EL, LV, MT, NL, PL, RO, CY, BG.

⁴¹¹ National legislation: HR, CY, HU, PT, ES, NO.

⁴¹² Examples of such instances include: refusal of witness to testify; anonymous testimony; where suspects are present.

⁴¹³ Global legal monitor (2018) Italy: New Law on the Protection of Judicial Witnesses Enters into Force. Available at [link](#).

⁴¹⁴ Please consider that the threefold cluster (i.e. law enforcement, prosecutor, judge) might not reflect the specific national framework of specific Member States, for instance where the prosecutor is a law enforcement authority.

Legal base

Most countries define surveillance techniques in national legislation⁴¹⁵ and/or criminal procedural codes.⁴¹⁶ In Iceland, the use of these techniques is guided by regulation.

Some legal definitions specify and regulate specific **types of surveillance activity**, as summarised in Table 18. Most commonly, this includes mention of audio and video surveillance, and tracking individual's locations, and the interception of electronic communications. Some countries adopt a broader legal definition to encompass activities: in Czechia, surveillance of the person within Section 158d of the Criminal Procedure Code is understood to mean obtaining knowledge in a secret manner by technical and other means. In Belgium, the criminal code mentions 'systematic observation by a police officer'. In Hungary, surveillance is defined in relation to a broader activity rather than a specific type of too: for example, secret surveillance of an information system or a place, and hidden monitoring.

In Greece, the type of surveillance activities are not specified in national legislations. In Spain, surveillance relates to audio-video recording by the police only.

Table 18 - Overview of different surveillance techniques specified in national law

Type of surveillance	Countries
Suspect location (tracking)	AT, BG, CY, CZ, EE, FI, FR, IE, LV, MT, NL, PT, RO, SK, SI, SE, IS, NO, CH
Audio surveillance	AT, BG, HR, CY, CZ, FI, FR, DE, IE, LT, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, ES, SE, IS, NO, CH
Video surveillance	AT, BG, HR, CY, CZ, FI, FR, DE, IE, LT, LU, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, ES, SE, IS, NO, CH
Interception of electronic communication	AT, BE, CY, CZ, FI, FR, DE, IE, IT, LI, MT, NL, PL, RO, SK, SE, CH
Interception of mail	AT, FI, FR, PL, SE, CH

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Scope of application

Surveillance is **generally available to investigate cross-crime areas**. There is however **variation in the custodial thresholds** for use of the tool across a number of countries (see Table 19).

Table 19 - Relevant custodial thresholds for use of surveillance techniques during investigations

Custodial thresholds	Countries
No minimum term	BG, FI, DE, IE, SE
8 years plus	IS, CZ
5 years plus	CY, HU, IT, RO, SK
1 year plus	LI, AT, BE

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

As summarised in the table above, there is no minimum term imprisonment for investigating offences in 5 countries.⁴¹⁷ However, a minimum of 8 years imprisonment is required for use of tool in 2 countries; minimum of 5 years in 5 countries; and one or more years in 2 countries.

In Belgium, a custodial threshold of one year exists where police seek to use a 'technical aid' to conduct surveillance. This is an electronic device to intercept, read, search of record communications or data from a computer system. For those investigations conducted without the use of a technical aid, there is no custodial threshold to use surveillance techniques.

Authorisation and monitoring

⁴¹⁵ National legislation: CY, DK, FI, EL, HU, IE, MT, PL, PT, NO.

⁴¹⁶ National legislation: AT, BE, BG, HR, CZ, EE, FR, DE, IT, LV, LI, LU, NL, RO, SK, SI, ES, CH, SE.

⁴¹⁷ BG, FI, DE, and IE requires an 'arrestable offence'. SE permits where it is necessary to solve a criminal offence or to find the whereabouts of a suspect.

Authorisation is required by a prosecutor in 18 countries⁴¹⁸ and by a judge in 7 countries.⁴¹⁹ Expedited process are permitted in some countries: for example, surveillance can be authorised by a prosecutor in Germany for use by police if persons are in 'immediate danger'; and in the Netherlands, authorisation be given orally by a prosecutor rather than in writing in urgent situations.

In some instances, the type of surveillance technique requires different authorisation processes. In Norway, police have discretion to conduct audio surveillance, but in order to continue past 4 weeks of surveillance judicial authorisation is required. In Latvia, the tracking of a person can be authorised by a prosecutor, whereas audio surveillance requires authorisation by a judge. And in France, location tracking and wiretapping can be conducted with the authorisation of a prosecutor for 15 days; a judge can then authorise continued surveillance renewable monthly up to a maximum period of 2 years.

3.1.6 Covert operations

Whilst the use of covert operations is generally permitted across a wide range of crime types, **national legislation and criminal procedural codes often specify that the tool be used to investigate certain crimes or meet set custodial thresholds for use.** Where these thresholds are set out in legislation, they are generally higher – between 7-8 years custody – as compared with variation observed for other tools (e.g. use of surveillance techniques). Similarly, **authorisation processes also vary**, with comparatively more countries permitting law enforcement agents discretion in use of the tool.⁴²⁰ All countries studied permit use of covert operations for investigations.

Legal base

Provision for covert operations is largely provided in national legislation⁴²¹ or national procedural codes.⁴²² In Iceland this is permitted through regulations. In Ireland and Denmark covert operations are not defined in legislation. Cross-border covert operations are also regulated by bilateral agreements in Austria, Hungary and Slovenia.

Scope of application

Covert operations are permitted for investigating cross-crime areas in most countries. Within this catchment, however, countries define some specific crimes and thresholds for use, summarised in table below.

Table 20 - Overview of relevant crime categories for use of covert operations during investigations

Category of crime	Countries
Cross-crime areas (specified crimes listed)	BE, HR, CY, EE, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, PT, RO, SI, ES, NO, CH
Organised crimes specified	BE, HR, CZ, EE, DE, NL, PT
Custodial thresholds	CZ, IS, HR, RO
Other	AT (solve a 'criminal offence'); DE, 'offence of considerable importance'; IS 'serious offence'

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Whilst most countries permit the use of covert operations across a wide range of crime types (as specified in law), in Czechia, the list of applicable offences is comparatively specific: crimes conducted by organised crime groups (OCGs), insolvency, and corruption and bribery offences. Various thresholds for use are also observed – from 'to solve a criminal offence' in Austria, to offences within a minimum of 8 years' imprisonment (CZ, IS) and 7 years (RO). As Table 20 illustrates above, some countries, such as Croatia and Romania set both offence and custodial thresholds for use of the tool.

⁴¹⁸ National legislation: AT, BE, CZ, EE, FR, HU, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, ES, CH.

⁴¹⁹ National legislation: BG, HR, CY, FI, DE, HU, IE, IT, LV, LI, MT, RO, SK, SI, ES.

⁴²⁰ Typically, senior police officers.

⁴²¹ National legislation: BG, CY, DK, EL, HU, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, NO.

⁴²² National legislation: AT, BE, BG, HR, CZ, ES, FR, DE, LT, LU, MT, RO, SK, SI, ES, CH.

Authorisation and monitoring

Whilst **authorisation is most commonly required for covert operations by a prosecutor or judge**, senior police officers are afforded discretion to authorise covert operations in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Latvia, Ireland and Finland. This represents more discretion in use of the tool within these European countries, as compared with other investigative tools such as surveillance techniques. Given that surveillance techniques are typically covert in nature, this represents an interesting divergence in approach.

Table 21 - Bodies permitted to authorise use of covert operations during investigations

Authorised by	Countries
Law enforcement	BG, CY, DK, LV, IE, FI
Prosecutor	BE, CZ, EE, FR, FE, IT, MT, NL, RO, ES, NO,
Judge	PT, SI, SK

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

3.1.7 Use of informants

The use of informants is permitted in most European countries, usually specified in national codes or legislations. The use of informants is not specified in the criminal procedural codes of Cyprus, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg and Switzerland. In the case of Cyprus, however, the use of police informants is regulated by a secondary legislation, issued by the Chief of Police.⁴²³ Cyprus, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Switzerland. This is **distinct in comparison to other tools studied which are widely permitted in accordance with different procedures for use**. Where permitted, use of informants is subject to less limitation by type of crime; however, there is evidence of different authorisation processes across relevant countries.

Legal base

Where permitted, **national legislations⁴²⁴ and criminal procedural codes⁴²⁵ define use of informants**. The tool is not defined explicitly in Spain or Ireland. Spanish legislation does permit only judicial police officers to act in the capacity of undercover agents;⁴²⁶ use of other informants is not therefore permitted.⁴²⁷ However, its use is permitted in Ireland and regulated by an internal Garda Síochána code of practice. In Germany, the legal base for use of informants varies by state.

In many instances, use of informants is classed as a covert investigation (Austria, Romania) or falls under surveillance laws (Estonia, Norway)

There are **differences in national legislation as to whom can be classed as an informant**. This can sometimes be restricted to members of organised criminal groups⁴²⁸, or those associating with persons committing criminal offences.⁴²⁹ A number of other countries permit any individual to become a police informant.⁴³⁰

Scope of application

This tool is permitted for use in cross-crime areas. A number of countries do not set limitations on the type of crime or custody threshold for use of informants.⁴³¹

Some countries specify a custodial threshold for use of the tool, which varies considerably: two months in France; 4 or more years custody in Netherlands and Romania; and 8 years or more

⁴²³ Cyprus Police. 2008. Αστυνομική Διάταξη Αρ. 5/41: Εμπιστευτικός χειρισμός πληροφοριών και παραπόνων [Police Order No. 5/41: Confidential handling of information and complaints]. Unpublished secondary legislation issued by the Chief of Cyprus Police.

⁴²⁴ National legislation: BG, CZ, DK, FI, EL, HU, PL, RO, SK, SI.

⁴²⁵ National legislation: AT, BE, HR, EE, FR, IT, LV, MT, NL.

⁴²⁶ EJM Fiches Belges: Spain, https://www.ejm-crimjust.europa.eu/ejm/EJM_FichesBelgesResult/EN/201/373/-1

⁴²⁷ EJM Fiches Belges: Spain, https://www.ejm-crimjust.europa.eu/ejm/EJM_FichesBelgesResult/EN/204/373/-1

⁴²⁸ National legislation: FR, EL, NL, RO.

⁴²⁹ National legislation: BE, NL.

⁴³⁰ National legislation: AT, HR, CZ, FI, HU, LV, PL, SK, IS.

⁴³¹ National legislation: AT, BE, BG, CZ, FI, HU, SK, SI.

in Iceland. Other countries permit use of the tool only for 'serious crimes' (Croatia, Estonia) or non-petty crimes (DE).

Table 22 - Category of legal restrictions affecting use of informants during investigations

Legal restrictions	Countries
No limitation	AT, BE, BG, CZ, FI, HU, SK, SI
Custodial thresholds	FR, NL, RO, IS
Other	HR, EE ('serious crimes'); DE ('non-petty crimes')

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

Authorisation and monitoring

Police are typically afforded greater discretion in the use of informants as compared with other investigative tools. Senior police officers, or informant managers, can authorise use of an informant in Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland and Italy. In Belgium, there are specific police officers in charge of an informant network, who report to public prosecutors quarterly on informant activities.

Authorisation from a prosecutor is required in Croatia, Estonia (two-month permit), Hungary, Netherlands and Slovenia. In France, a specialist structure called The National Commission for Protection and Rehabilitation sets obligations to be respected by informants and monitors their protections. It is composed of magistrates and representatives of police and gendarmerie.

Table 23 - Bodies permitted to authorise use of informant during investigations

Authorised by	Countries
Law enforcement	AT, BE, CZ, DK, FI, IT, BE
Prosecutor	HR, EE, HU, NL, SI
Specialist structure	FR

Source: Authors' elaboration based on desk research

3.2 Use and effectiveness of tools

In this section, we consider the use and effectiveness of the six investigative tools in tackling SOC both within European countries and across countries during cross-border investigations. The purpose of this section is to ensure that our assessment of the need for harmonisation is informed by the operational needs when seeking to successfully tackle SOC. Data in this section derives from the triangulation of interviews with stakeholders and survey findings.

3.2.1 National level

Use of investigative tools within Member States

Survey data to date shows that **surveillance is the most frequently used tool to investigate SOC at the national level.** Over half the respondents indicated that they used audio, tracking and visual surveillance very frequently (used in the majority of investigations into serious organised crime) and some (between 6 and 11% for the different kinds of surveillance) even indicated they always use this in investigations.⁴³² Though equally one of the most used tools, data surveillance was used slightly less frequently than the other forms of surveillance. Second most used investigative tool in national SOC cases is the use of informants.⁴³³ Informants are most frequently members of the public, but other groups are also consulted, i.e. victims of a crime, members of an OCG and other police officers. Controlled delivery, hot pursuit and undercover operations are on average more infrequently used compared to the other tools.⁴³⁴

Table 24 – Frequency of use of investigative tools (in order of frequency)

Investigative tool	N	Average score of frequency of use
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⁴³² Survey: Q 78, 52% (N=62) of LEAs' respondents reported to use "Surveillance – Audio surveillance (e.g. Phone tapping; VOIP; Listening devices)" very frequently and 11% (n=13) to always use it.

⁴³³ Survey: Q 78, 31% (N=32) of LEAs' respondents reported to make "Use of informants – Members of the public" very frequently while the 51% (n=52) reported to use it occasionally.

⁴³⁴ Survey: Q 78, 8% (N=9) of LEAs' respondents reported to use "Hot pursuit" very frequently while the 41% (n=48) reported to use it occasionally and 26% reported to never use it (N=31).

		(Always=5; Very frequently=4; Occasionally=3; Very infrequently=2; Never=1)
Audio surveillance	119	3.55
Tracking surveillance	121	3.53
Visual surveillance	124	3.46
Informants – Members of the public	102	3.17
Controlled delivery	117	3.06
Data surveillance	108	3.05
Informants – Victims	93	2.91
Informants – OCG members	101	2.88
Informants – Other police officers	97	2.78
Undercover operations	105	2.76
Witness protection	81	2.49
Hot pursuit	117	2.40

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

Perceived effectiveness of investigative tools within Member States

Based on survey data to date, **the different categories of surveillance, controlled delivery and undercover operations are on average perceived by LEA stakeholders as the most effective investigative tools.**⁴³⁵

Table 25 – Perceived effectiveness of investigative tools (in order of perceived effectiveness)

Investigative tool	N	Average score of perceived effectiveness (Very high degree=5; High degree=4; Moderate degree=3, Small degree=2, Not at all=1)
Tracking surveillance	119	4.44
Audio surveillance	116	4.41
Controlled delivery	121	4.36
Data surveillance	115	4.36
Undercover operations	102	4.34
Visual surveillance	120	4.34
Witness protection	74	4.18
Informants – OCG members	99	4.11
Informants – Other police officers	87	3.97
Informants – Members of the public	97	3.93
Informants – Victims	92	3.72
Hot pursuit	102	3.52

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

However, all investigative tools are largely regarded as having at least a 'high degree' of effectiveness (scoring on average around 4 on the 5-point scale in Table 25). High degrees of perceived effectiveness were found also concerning hot pursuit and the use of informants.⁴³⁶

3.2.2 Cross-border level

Use of investigative tools during cross-border investigations

Interception of communication and cross-border surveillance (physical) are most frequently used in cross-border situations, according to the survey. Over 19% of respondents indicated that interception of communication and cross-border surveillance (physical), were used 'very frequently' (understood as used in the majority of investigations into

⁴³⁵ Survey: Q 83, 50% (N=60) of LEAs' respondents reported that controlled deliveries are effective to a very high degree and similarly around 50% (N=115) of respondents provided the same feedback concerning Surveillance .

⁴³⁶ Survey: Q 83, 53% (N=54) of LEAs' respondents reported that hot pursuit is effective to a high or very high degree and similarly 63% (N=58) of respondents provided the same feedback concerning the "Use of informants – Victim of a crime".

SOC).⁴³⁷ Although, on average, Table 26 shows that they are on average only 'occasionally' used in cross-border investigations.

Controlled deliveries, informants and joint patrols were on average 'occasionally' or 'very infrequently' used. Covert investigations, special intervention units, joint police offices, hot pursuit and witness protection were 'very infrequently' used.⁴³⁸

Table 26 – Frequency of use of investigative tools in cross-border investigations (in order of frequency)

Investigative tool	N	Average score of frequency of use (Very frequently=4; Occasionally=3; Very infrequently=2; Never=1)
Interception of communication	108	2.84
Cross-border surveillance (physical)	121	2.77
Controlled deliveries	116	2.72
Informants	100	2.58
Joint Patrols	101	2.47
Covert investigations - undercover officers	102	2.25
Special intervention units	89	2.18
Joint Police Offices	89	2.13
Hot pursuit	109	2.13
Witness protection	70	2.03

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

Perceived effectiveness during cross-border investigations

Controlled deliveries, interception of communication and cross-border surveillance (physical) are the investigative tools with the highest degree of perceived effectiveness in generating intelligence and evidence and/or leading to the disruption of crimes in cross-border investigations.

Table 27 shows that they are closely followed by covert investigations and informants. As presented in the previous section, interception of communications is also the most frequently used investigative tool.

Table 27 – Perceived effectiveness of investigative tools in cross-border investigations (in order of perceived effectiveness)

Investigative tool	N	Average score of perceived effectiveness (Very high degree=5, High degree=4, Moderate degree=3, Small degree=2, not at all=1)
Controlled deliveries	106	4.12
Interception of communication	98	4.09
Cross-border surveillance (physical)	108	4.04
Covert investigations - undercover officers	86	3.97
Informants	91	3.89
Special intervention units	72	3.54
Witness protection	58	3.47
Joint Patrols	85	3.36
Joint Police Offices	80	3.30
Hot pursuit	91	3.22

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

⁴³⁷ Survey: Q 56, 33% (N=39) of LEAs' respondents reported to use "Interception of communication" very frequently and similarly 19% (N=25) of respondents provided the same feedback concerning Cross-border surveillance (physical).

⁴³⁸ Survey: Q 56, 74% (N=52) of LEAs' respondents reported to never use Witness protection or to use it very infrequently.

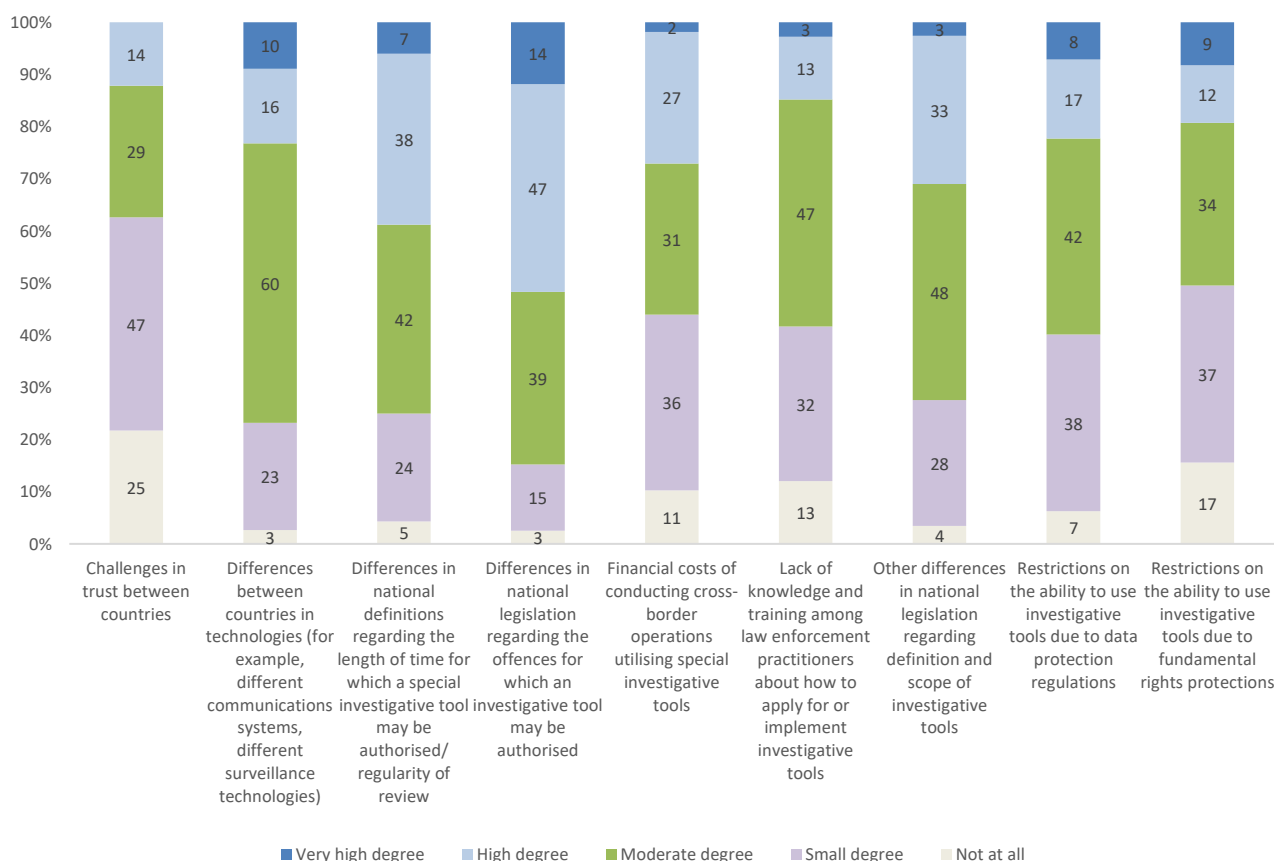
Barriers to use of investigative tools during cross-border investigations

Among survey respondents, **the most commonly identified barrier to using investigative tools in cross-border settings was differences in national legislation regarding the offences for which a tool may be authorised. Just over half** of respondents said that this was a barrier to a “very high” or “high” extent”.⁴³⁹ The participants at the first technical workshop and several interviewed LEA stakeholders confirmed this, who largely agreed that different implementation rules in the use of tools is an issue affecting the efficiency of cross-border investigations.⁴⁴⁰

Trust between countries did not appear to be a significant barrier. 63%⁴⁴¹ of respondents said that this either was “not at all” a barrier or was “only a barrier to “a small degree”.

As shown in Figure 3, beyond these two factors, however, the **survey data provide mixed results – with relatively equal proportions of respondents identifying the factor as a barrier as those who said it was not a barrier.** For example, in relation to “Other differences in national legislation regarding definition and scope of investigative tools”, just under a third of respondents said that this was “not a problem at all” or was “only a small problem”; a bit over a third said it was a barrier to a “moderate degree” and a third said it was a barrier to a “very high” or “high” extent”.⁴⁴²

Figure 3 - The main barriers to use of investigative tools during cross-border investigations



⁴³⁹ Survey: Q 59, 52% (N=61) of LEAs’ respondents reported that differences in national legislation represented a barrier to cross-border cooperation to a high or very high degree.

⁴⁴⁰ Technical Workshop held on 24 March. Interviews: 2303ESD. 0203BEC. 0803ESF. 1003LTE. 0303ELF. Group Interview EMPACT 1.

⁴⁴¹ Survey: Q 59, 63% (N=72) of LEAs’ respondents reported that lack of trust did not represent a barrier to cross-border cooperation or it represented a barrier to a small degree.

⁴⁴² Survey: Q 59, a) Not at all & small degree 27% (N=32); Moderate degree: 41% (N=48), High or Very high degree: 31% (N=36).

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the responses to the online survey

3.3 Analysis of the need for harmonisation or for a minimum EU standard for crime investigations

This section considers the need for harmonisation of investigative tools across European countries. This assessment, based on by a triangulation of data sources, considers:

- the extent to which there is evident variation and divergent legal processes relevant to use of the tool within European countries (section 3.2.2);
- the extent to which the tool is used and considered effective in tackling SOC both within and across European countries (section 3.2.2); and
- the perceived need for harmonisation as identified by stakeholders consulted (section 3.2.4.1).

Considering these factors together permits a more nuanced assessment of the need for harmonisation, with each element serving to contextualise and ground conclusions reached.

This section first outlines the priorities of stakeholders, as captured through the survey, workshops and interviews conducted to date. This will then be followed by an assessment of the need to harmonise each tool in turn, based upon evidence triangulation.

3.3.1 Identified need for harmonisation – triangulation of sources

Controlled delivery - stronger need for harmonisation around certain types of crime

Custodial thresholds could be harmonised. There is variation in the minimum custodial thresholds – from 8, 5, 4, and 3 minimum years imprisonment across different countries (Table 19). Stakeholders identified that controlled delivery is mainly used in the investigation of drug offences within European countries,⁴⁴³ so these observed custodial thresholds could act as barriers for cross-border cooperation.

Authorisation processes could be harmonised. There is also variation in the processes of authorisation, which stakeholders observed can be a barrier to effective cross-border investigations. A minority of countries permit emergency use of the tool, although this is inconsistent – some countries allow police officers emergency discretion, whereas others permit a prosecutor, rather than a judge, such powers. In practice, therefore, the tool is said to require greater judicial and police cooperation in use across borders.

This is evident when we consider the heterogeneity in bodies who authorise use of the tool across law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges (Table 15). As an example, use across the land border between Germany and Poland would require authorisation by a prosecutor and judge respectively; and similarly, use between Hungary and Austria would require authorisation by a judge and prosecutor respectively.

The overall case for some harmonisation can be made on the basis that controlled delivery is perceived to be a highly effective tool in cross-border investigations.⁴⁴⁴ It was identified by a number of stakeholder as a priority area for harmonisation.⁴⁴⁵ In light of this, there may be a prima facie case for harmonisation of controlled delivery measures. However, given the specialist nature of this tool, the requisite expertise of members states to carry out controlled delivery may also be a barrier, even where measures are harmonised.⁴⁴⁶

Hot pursuit – stronger need for harmonisation

Hot pursuit was consistently ranked by LAE stakeholders participating in the survey as among the least efficient tools at their disposal, comparatively speaking. It is not routinely defined in European countries legislation or criminal codes. For many countries, **the legal basis is in Schengen**. The picture is complicated, however, as many Schengen countries also have bilateral or multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries, which may specify additional requirements – for example, Austria and the relevant state in Germany supplement Schengen

⁴⁴³ Survey: Q 79, 78% (n=85) of LEAs' respondents reported that controlled delivery is used in cases of drug trafficking.

⁴⁴⁴ Survey: Q 83, 91% (n=110) of LEAs' respondents consider controlled delivery to be effective in cross-border investigations to a "high" or "very high" degree.

⁴⁴⁵ Technical workshop held on 24 March. Interviews: 1 EMPACT Driver.

⁴⁴⁶ Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers.

rules by restricting hot pursuit for up to 150km after the border. Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this Chapter, notably Table 5, showed a heterogeneous picture on the implementation and conditions for the use of this tool within the different bilateral, multilateral and trilateral agreements. In addition, the extent to which a pursuit through several countries – in adherence to several bilateral agreements – could be hindered is currently unclear. Borders with third countries might also benefit from minimum standards or agreements, – for instance, the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland, where hot pursuit is not permitted, leading to hindered cross-border pursuits.⁴⁴⁷

Authorisation procedures for hot pursuit are, however, less of a barrier to use as compared with other tools, given the emergency nature of the pursuit (i.e. 'in the act'). Survey respondents identified that cooperation in use of this tool largely rests with law enforcement bodies (police).⁴⁴⁸ Barriers to the use of this tool, therefore, predominantly relate to differences in legal bases across Member States as well as the varying conditions (beyond authorisation) and rights for operating across each border one country shares with another. Whilst some stakeholders considered there to be a moderate need for harmonisation (in comparison to other investigative tools)⁴⁴⁹ our further legal analysis identified significant variation between countries in use of the tool as permitted in bilateral agreements.

Surveillance – stronger need for harmonisation that respects procedural safeguards

Authorisation processes could be harmonised. Due to the intrusive nature of surveillance techniques, mapping of country laws identified stronger procedural safeguards in place at the national level, with law enforcement operatives required to seek authorisation for use of the tool in all countries studied. The process of obtaining such authorisation however varies: from a prosecutor or attorney general in 18 countries, or a judge in 7 countries.

Several stakeholders identified that varied authorisation processes can hamper the use of tools during cross-border investigations.⁴⁵⁰ Thus, minimum authorisation standards for use, or indeed designated contactable bodies for authorisation, could be considered to balance efficacy in investigations and procedural safeguards.

The overall case for harmonisation is strengthened because survey respondents identified surveillance techniques – such as the interception of communications or surveillance of suspects across borders – are effective and frequently used investigative tools both within Member States and SACs and during cross-border cases (see section 3.2). Further, a number of stakeholders considered harmonisation of surveillance methods to be a priority for harmonisation (although this varied by the type of technique).⁴⁵¹ However, some stakeholders suggested that rather than harmonising law on the operation of surveillance, the focus should instead be on harmonising laws to share information and obtain this from technology providers.⁴⁵²

Witness protection – lower need for harmonisation

The legal base and operation of witness protection schemes is the most diverse across the investigative tools studied. A number of countries operate specialised schemes, requiring a number of different criminal justice actors, specialised bodies, and government ministers, to authorise and supervise use of these programmes. Whilst generally permitted for use in any type of crime, some countries specify offences and custodial thresholds.

Given the diversity of approaches, harmonisation, or indeed setting minimum standards, may be a challenging task. The efficacy of doing so is questionable, given that stakeholders reported that **witness protection to be infrequently used and less effective** in the investigation of cross-border crimes. Expert workshop respondents also considered this

⁴⁴⁷ Heneghan, T (2016) Almost 50 "hot pursuit" police chases stalled at the border, *Irish Independent*.

⁴⁴⁸ Survey: Q57, 2 representatives from specialised investigative units.

⁴⁴⁹ E.g. the participants at the Technical Workshop considered the harmonisation of hot pursuit to be less of a priority area compared to other tools.

⁴⁵⁰ Interviews: 3 EMPACT Drivers; Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers.

⁴⁵¹ Some participants at the Technical workshop held on 24 March prioritised harmonisation of surveillance and other prioritised interception of communications. Group interviewees considered harmonisation of interception of communications to be a policy priority (Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers).

⁴⁵² Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers.

to be the lowest priority area for harmonisation.⁴⁵³ Therefore, overall, the need for harmonisation in this area might be assessed as more limited.

Covert operations – moderate need for harmonisation

Authorisation processes could be harmonised. Despite being permitted in all countries, there is heterogeneity in custodial thresholds for use and authorisation processes for covert operations. A range of different actors can authorise covert operations, with police discretion permitted in six countries. Police discretion likely expedites the investigative process at the national level, but authorisation from other actors is often required in cross-border cases. For example, between Bulgaria (police) and Romania (prosecutor); or between Latvia (police) and Estonia (prosecutor).

Overall, the case for some harmonisation can draw on evidence that **stakeholders perceived covert investigations to be effective cross-border tools**, and given their link with surveillance techniques (being covert by nature) there may be more of a need for harmonisation in this area. However, harmonisation in this area was not considered a high priority by Technical Workshop participants.⁴⁵⁴ With this in mind, there is a moderate need to consider harmonising laws on covert operations.

Use of informants – less of a need for harmonisation

Custodial thresholds and definitions of an informant vary across countries. The legal base for use of informants is heterogeneous, with variation in custodial threshold for use, and differences in who can be classed as an informant for investigation purposes. Police officers are afforded the most discretion in use of this tool, compared with other tools considered – although prosecutor authorisation is required in some countries.

However, the overall case for harmonisation can be considered as limited because five countries were found not to use this investigative tool at all⁴⁵⁵, highlighting that there may not be a perceived need in response to their specific crime contexts. Further, the impacts of harmonisation might be hindered because crime and investigative priorities of Member States, and SACs reflected in staffing, equipment and financial resources allocated to use of informants, varies between countries.⁴⁵⁶ Thus, harmonisation would likely require investment in operational infrastructure in those relevant countries.

⁴⁵³ Technical workshop held on 24 March.

⁴⁵⁴ Technical workshop held on 24 March.

⁴⁵⁵ CY, LI, LT, LU, CH.

⁴⁵⁶ Group interview with EMPACT Support Managers.

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