Issue	Summary and relevance	Status	Timeline and next steps
Political			
EU-UK relations	The EU and UK are negotiating the terms of the future relationship following Brexit. Security is a significant aspect of the agreement, including the UK-Northern Ireland border and access to certain law enforcement databases.	Talks ongoing, with more intense schedule of talks over the summer. The most recent discussions focus on law enforcement, fisheries, governance and goods and services.	**20 July:** Next round of formal talks **31 December:** End of transition period
EU Multi-annual financial framework	EU Member States are discussing the EU's next seven-year budget (MFF), to extend from 2021-2027. The new budget seeks to increase funding for security and defence with €29 billion earmarked for the 'resilience, defence and security' bracket. Traditional fault lines between more cautious and more ambitious Member States have opened up, leading to difficulties reaching agreement on a final budget.	Talks between EU leaders are ongoing, but progress is slow. A proposed 'crisis fund' to support Member States expecting an economic shock as a result of Brexit is hoped to unlock talks.	**17-18 July:** Extraordinary Council meeting to discuss MFF and Covid-19 recovery fund **January 2021:** New budget cycle begins
Covid-19	In the short term, the Covid-19 pandemic has had significant consequences for EU border controls and the functioning of the Schengen Area. In the longer term, the economic impact of the pandemic is likely to have an impact on budgets and resourcing for critical public services. The Commission also expects an increase in cross-border crime and internet fraud due to increased reliance on digital solutions during the pandemic.	Member States phased return to border opening: majority of Member States open internal borders from 15 June. European Commission has adopted a list of 15 non-EU countries considered 'safe' for reopening borders to unrestricted travel. Some Member States have not adopted this list.	**17-18 July:** Extraordinary Council meeting to discuss MFF and Covid-19 recovery fund

🟧 Top priority/live issues   🟨 Medium priority   🟩 Low priority/inactive files

Legislative			
Strengthening of Europol's mandate	The Commission intends to strengthen Europol's mandate in order to reinforce operational police cooperation.	Preparation phase.	**Q4 2020:** Publication of legislative proposal and impact assessment
Anti-Money Laundering Regulation	The Commission will publish new legislation to strengthen anti-money laundering measures. The ongoing public consultation includes questions around Europol's mandate with regard to coordination and information exchange between national financial intelligence units.	Consultation with stakeholders ongoing.	**7 May:** Action Plan and public consultation published **29 July:** Public consultation deadline **Q1 2021:** Legislative proposal
Additional measures on critical infrastructure protection	The Commission will publish new rules to enhance EU security measures around critical infrastructure. The European Parliament has called for a cross-sector approach and a new focus on cybersecurity.	Preparation phase.	**7 August:** Commission roadmap closes **Q4 2020:** publication of legislative proposal and impact assessment
Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive)	Cybersecurity is a priority area for the new Commission. The Commission intends to launch a review of the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive), in order to 'further strengthen overall cybersecurity in the Union'.	Preparation phase – public consultation ongoing	**Q4 2020:** Legislative proposal and impact assessment **2 October:** Public consultation closes **July 2020:** Public consultation opens
Directive on the use of PNR data	The 2016 Directive on the use of passenger name record data sets out rules to help Member States prevent, detect and investigate terrorism and other forms of serious crime.	In force.	No revisions planned

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Schengen Information System: **Regulation on SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals** **Regulation on SIS in the field of border checks** **Regulation on SIS in police and judicial cooperation matters**	The Schengen Information System (SIS) is the most widely used and largest information sharing system for security and border management in Europe. SIS enables competent national authorities, such as the police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on persons or objects. The system assists the competent authorities in Europe to preserve internal security in the absence of internal border checks.	The SIS was updated by three Regulations in November 2018. These Regulations entered into force on 28th December 2019 and they will be completely operational from December 2021.	**November 2018:** EU adopts Regulations updating SIS **December 2021:** Updated Regulations become fully operational
Directive defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence	The Directive sets out obligations for Member States to impose sanctions on persons who assist illegal migration.	In force	No revisions planned
Directive on combating the sexual exploitation of children online and child pornography	This 2011 Directive addresses new developments in the online environment, such as grooming (offenders posing as children to lure minors for the purpose of sexual abuse).	In force	No revisions planned
Directive on attacks against information systems	The 2013 Directive aims to tackle large-scale cyber-attacks by requiring Member States to strengthen national cyber-crime laws and introduce tougher criminal sanctions.	In force	No revisions planned

▮ Top priority/live issues   ▮ Medium priority   ▮ Low priority/inactive files

Proposed Regulation and Directive on facilitating cross-border access to electronic evidence for criminal investigations.	The Commission has proposed a Regulation and Directive to make it easier and faster for law enforcement and judicial authorities to obtain the electronic evidence they need to investigate and eventually prosecute criminals and terrorists.	Under discussion in the European Parliament.	**April 2018:** Proposals published **December 2019:** Council agrees position **March 2020:** European Parliament vote delayed
Directive on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment.	The Directive, adopted in April 2019, removes obstacles to operational cooperation and enhances prevention and victims' assistance, to make law enforcement action against fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment more effective.	Being transposed into national law.	**2021:** Deadline for implementation in Member States **April 2019:** Directive adopted **September 2017:** Directive proposed
Fair minimum wages for workers in the EU	In November 2017, the EU institutions proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights, setting out the EU's commitment to fair wages for workers. President von der Leyen committed in January 2020 to proposing a legal instrument to ensure every worker in the Union has a fair minimum wage.	Preparation phase. High-level political discussions within the Commission on timing are ongoing.	**January 2020:** Consultation with social partners (businesses and trade unions) on fair wages. **Q2/Q3:** Second stage consultation with social partners. **Q3 2020:** Potential legislative proposal
Prüm system	The Prüm Decisions contains rules for operational police cooperation such as joint patrols and introduced procedures for fast and efficient data exchange in specific areas. The core of the Prüm framework lays down provisions under which EU Member States grant each other access to their automated DNA analysis files, automated fingerprint identification systems and vehicle registration data.	In effect.	No revisions planned

■ Top priority/live issues   ■ Medium priority   ■ Low priority/inactive files

Directive on combating terrorism	All Member States have to ensure that they criminalise conduct such as training and travelling for terrorism, as well as terrorist financing. These harmonised definitions of terrorist offences serve as a benchmark for cooperation and information exchange between national authorities.	In effect	**2017:** Directive adopted **September 2018:** Deadline for incorporating rules into national law
Proposed Regulation on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online	In September 2018 the Commission published a proposal to introduce stricter rules to tackling terrorist content online, including a one-hour deadline for content to be removed.	Discussions between EU institutions ongoing.	**September 2018:** Proposal published **April 2019:** European Parliament adopts position **October 2019:** Discussions between EU institutions begin
Regulation on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)	The Regulation establishes the legal mandate of the European Union Agency for Police Training.	In effect. The Commission is required to evaluate CEPOL by 1 July 2021 to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of its working practices.	**9 September:** Commission roadmap closes for comments **July 2021:** Commission report evaluating CEPOL expected
Directive 2000/54/EC - biological agents at work	This Directive focuses on minimum requirements for the health and safety of workers exposed to biological agents at work. With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the need for police officers to enforce all rules, and lockdown rules especially they may come into contact with biological agents (including COVID-19).	In effect	No revisions planned
Directive 90/270/EEC - display screen equipment	This Directive lays down minimum safety and health requirements for work with display screen equipment. The rules here are relevant for police officers who work in front of screens.	In effect	Will be revised under the updated 2021-2027 Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work.

Top priority/live issues   Medium priority   Low priority/inactive files

Directive 2003/88/EC - working time	This Directive establishes minimum safety and health requirements for the organisation of working time. These include minimum periods of daily rest, weekly rest and annual leave, breaks and maximum weekly working time. The Directive also protects workers from negative health effects owed to shift and night work as well as certain patterns of work.	In effect	**2021:** Commission expected to submit a five-year report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the application of this Directive.
Directive 89/654/EEC - workplace requirements	The Directive creates minimum standards for safety and health at the workplace.	In effect	Will be revised under the updated 2021-2027 Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work.
Directive 89/656/EEC - use of personal protective equipment	The Directives puts in place minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) that are used by workers at work.	In effect	No revisions planned
Directive 2019/1152 on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions	The Directive creates new rights for all workers, especially for those workers in more precarious jobs, while limiting burdens on employers and maintaining labour market flexibility.	In effect	No revisions planned. Scheduled review is by August 2027.
Non-legislative			
Strategic guidelines for justice and home affairs (Post-Stockholm Programme priorities)	The Council had originally aimed to discuss these strategic guidelines in mid-March 2020, with a view to their endorsement ahead of a March European Council meeting. Given COVID-19, this has now been delayed. These guidelines will become the framework under which the Strategic Agenda for 2019-2024 will be implemented.	Ratification stage; Member States are struggling to reach agreement particularly around the issue of migration.	**TBC 2020**

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Occupational safety and health (OSH) Framework	The EU's Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work is a 6-year strategic agenda, which is coming to an end in 2020. The EU will now be setting up a new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work for the period 2021-2027 (as specified in the Council conclusions of December 2019)	Preparation phase	**TBC 2020**
Action plan to implement the European pillar of social rights	Some aspects of the pillar include Directive 2019/1152 have already been put in force, yet the Commission is to publish its Action Plan on implementing the remaining aspects of the pillar next year.	Preparation phase, originally scheduled for 2021	**TBC 2021**
New Security Union Strategy	The Commission will publish a new Strategy setting out the areas where the EU can add value to Member State and ensuring European authorities have the right tools for the digital age. Priorities will include combatting terrorism and organised crime, cybersecurity and increasing resilience of Europe's critical infrastructure. The Commission also wants to improve collaboration between law enforcement authorities via the Prüm network.	Preparation phase. Originally planned for Q2, now delayed to Q3	**15 July:** Commission roadmap closes for comments **Q3:** publication of Strategy and accompanying legislative proposals

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Internal Security Fund	In April 2014, the European Parliament and the Council created the Internal Security Fund (ISF) for 2014-2020, with a view to streamlining EU funding in the areas of border control and visa policy. The Fund has two components: one deals with external borders and visa issues, while the other focuses on police cooperation, preventing and combatting crime, and on crisis management. The Commission has proposed €2.5bn for the ISF in the period 2021-2027.	Discussions between EU institutions ongoing.	**May 2018:** Commission proposed new budget for the ISF **November 2018:** European Parliament draft report on ISF **October 2019:** Discussions between EU institutions begin EP timeline (link)
New Pact on Migration and Asylum	A new approach to an EU migration and asylum system, including the need for safer and more legal pathways for migrants to enter the EU. The proposal is expected to include new asylum centres along the outer borders of the EU.	Preparation phase.	**Q3:** Publication of strategy
Strategy on Child Sexual Exploitation	A new approach to tackle child sexual abuse on a continental scale, including introducing a European Centre to prevent and counter child sexual abuse and support victims.	Preparation phase	**Q3:** Publication of strategy
Updated Skills Agenda for Europe	This comes as a follow-up to the Commission's 'New Skills Agenda for Europe' set out in 2016 and aims at improving EU-wide skills and preparing the European workforce for digitisation. The Agenda sets out 12 actions to improve skills in the EU to strengthen sustainable competitiveness, ensure social fairness and build resilience.	Published in July 2020.	**1 July 2020:** European Skills Agenda published

■ Top priority/live issues   ■ Medium priority   ■ Low priority/inactive files

White Paper on Artificial Intelligence	On 19 February 2020, the European Commission published a White Paper aiming to foster a European ecosystem of excellence and trust in AI and a Report on the safety and liability aspects of AI. A legislative proposal is expected during the first half of 2021. Separately, the European Parliament is developing its position on what should be included in the proposal. In particular, the LIBE Committee is developing a report on the use of AI in policing (link).		**19 February 2020:** Commission publishes roadmap on AI **14 June 2020:** Public consultation closes **28 September:** European Parliament LIBE Committee adopts report on use of AI in policing **H1 2020:** Legislative proposal on AI
Violence against women and domestic violence	A Commission roadmap has been opened on violence against women and domestic violence. The EU will assess whether EU legislation has helped prevent and combat domestic violence, and whether there are gaps in the current legislation.	Preparation phase; public consultation to launch in Q4 2020, with the evaluation set to conclude by Q2 2021.	**21 August:** Commission roadmap closes for comments **Q4 2020:** Public consultation to launch

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