

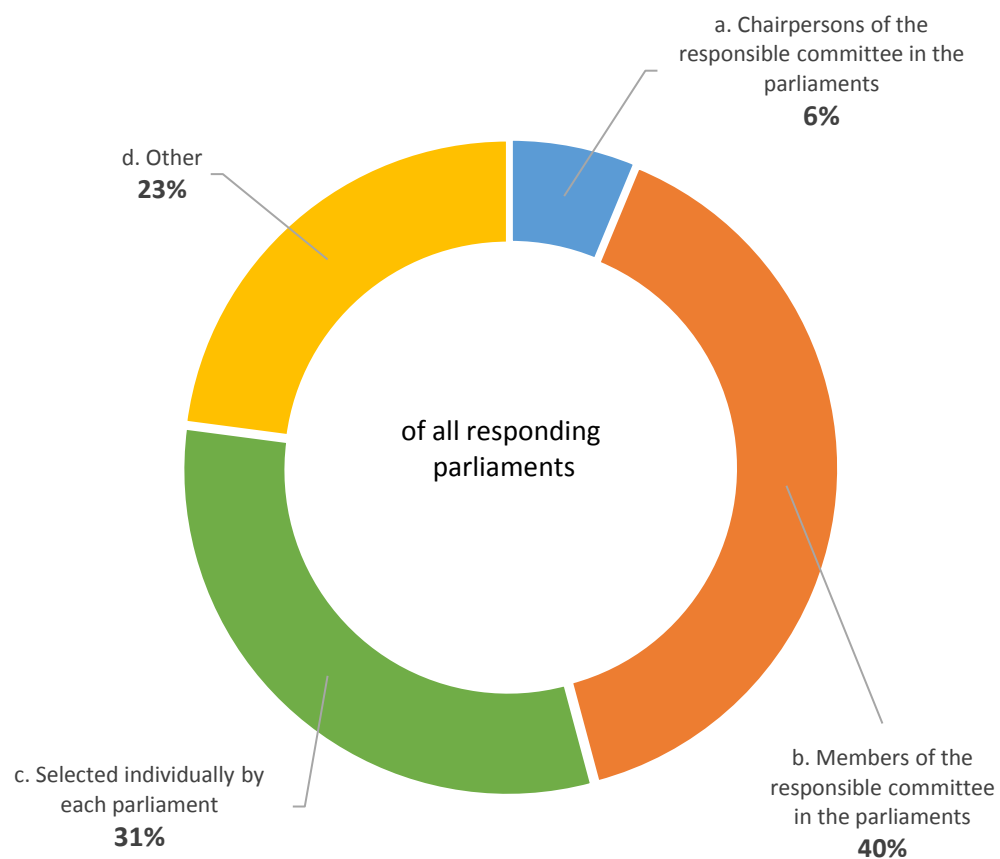
## **Annexes**

Annex I - Graphical interpretation of the results

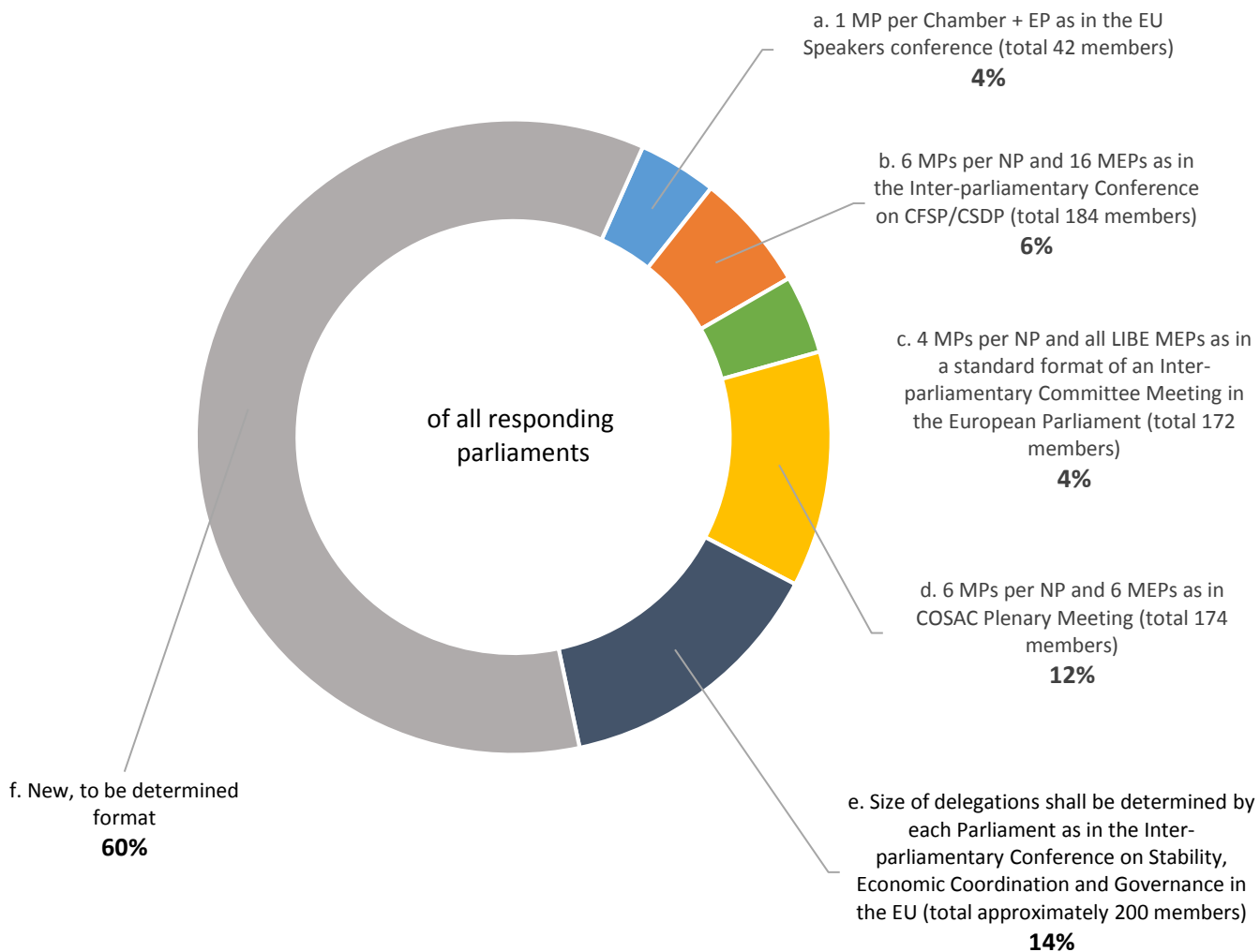
Annex II - Responses of Parliaments / Chambers

## Annex I - Graphical interpretation of the results

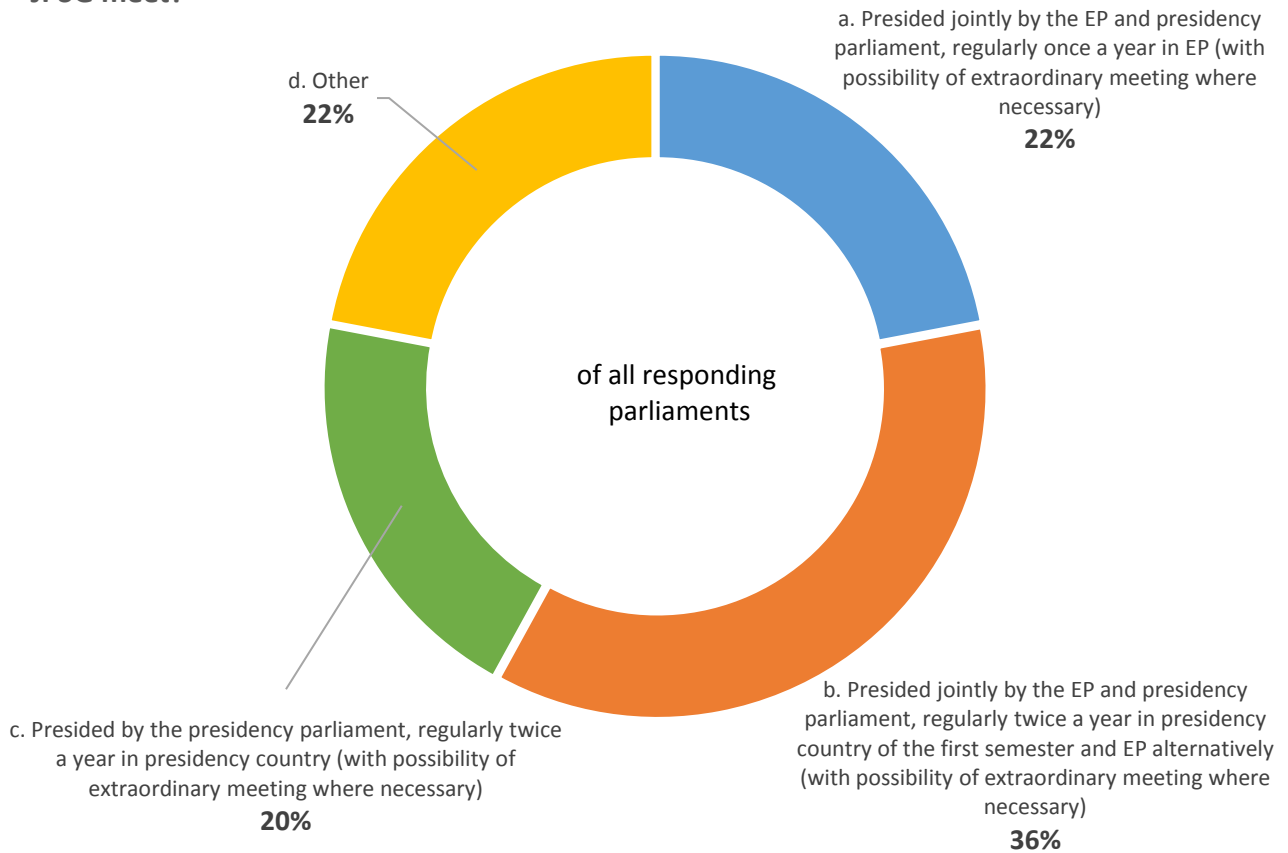
Question: Members of the JPSG should be:



**Question: The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**



**Question: Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**



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## **Austrian *Nationalrat* and *Bundesrat***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

e. Size of delegations shall be determined by each Parliament as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance in the EU (total approximately 200 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Bulgarian *Narodno sabranie***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

a. Chairpersons of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

d. 6 MPs per NP and 6 MEPs as in COSAC Plenary Meeting (total 174 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Croatian *Hrvatski sabor***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

- b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

- e. Size of delegations shall be determined by each Parliament as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance in the EU (total approximately 200 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

- b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

According to the Police Act, the Minister of the Interior has the obligation to submit written reports to the Croatian Parliament on the conducting of police tasks at least once a year, and more frequently to the Domestic Policy and National Security Committee upon the Committee's request and regarding individual cases. The Standing Orders of the Croatian Parliament also stipulate that the Committee on Domestic Policy and National Security shall check and oversee the work of the police. The oversight by the Croatian Parliament is primarily carried out through parliamentary debate on the annual report on the work of the police submitted by the Minister of the Interior, while the oversight carried out by the Domestic Policy and National Security Committee also includes, among other things, the consideration of physical and legal entities' petitions addressed the Committee which contain allegations of police misconduct against them or against other persons or entities. The Committee may also act at its own initiative, on the basis of situations identified as susceptible of constituting a violation of the law by the police. Also, the Committee may act upon the request of the Speaker of the Croatian Parliament. In all the situations described above, the Domestic Policy and National Security Committee can conduct oversight activities directly, through a working group. These include direct access to relevant documentation, interviews with responsible persons within the institution and asking them for written responses. The oversight can be also carried out indirectly, requiring from the institution to investigate all the disputed claims and facts and to submit reports or respond to the Committee on the findings.

## **Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): This format should enable each Parliament to remain flexible as to relevant Committee mandates while ensuring that the equal status of National Parliaments and the European Parliament can be guaranteed through a specific formula for the allocation of votes. Taking into consideration the specificity of the subject, numbers should be restricted to ensure, as suggested, the Group's efficiency and workability. The COSAC Plenary Meeting and the Conference on CFSP/CSDP should not be points of reference, as these two Conferences deal with a much wider spectrum of issues.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

Regarding workability, the various aspects of scrutiny are described here below:  
The competent Committees in the House (Standing Committee on Legal Affairs, Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs, Standing Committee on Institutions, Merit and the Commissioner for Administration) regularly scrutinize law enforcement bodies in the context of parliamentary scrutiny. Specific examples include for instance the examination of the report of the Ombudsman and that of other relevant authorities in its structure, such as the Independent Authority for the Prevention of Torture, whose reports include, for instance, incidents of police violence. In this context, competent officers and officials are invited to Committee meetings to provide requested information. Furthermore, the Independent Authority for the investigation of allegations and complaints against the Police submits a report to the House for scrutiny. This report is discussed in competent Committees. Additionally, scrutiny may be exercised through private bills submitted by MPs on issues pertaining thereto.  
Moreover, the Committee as a whole or individual members thereof can ask on their own motion that specific issues of concern pertaining to law enforcement be considered. For

instance, the Committee on Legal Affairs is currently examining issues concerning allegations of corruption.

Furthermore, competent Committees realise visits to correctional or other facilities administered by law enforcement bodies, for review of the application of relevant legislation on the ground and may subsequently submit issues for discussion in their Committees.

In addition, the House is currently participating in a Coordinating body against Corruption, which seeks to also eradicate corruption in law enforcement, providing input thereto.

Regarding confidentiality, we would like to note that closed Committee meetings are an option in exceptional cases if the participants request it, but it depends on the discretion of the Committee, as provided in the Rules of Procedure of the House. The confidentiality of evidence is also guaranteed if the person who submits them so requests. In any case, minutes of the Committee proceedings are confidential and can only be disclosed in exceptional circumstances upon permission of the President of the House.

## **Czech Senát**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 2 MPs per Parliament, 6-9 MEPs

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Czech *Poslanecká sněmovna***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 4MPs (preferably chairperson + 3) + 16MEPs

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

...

## **Estonian *Riigikogu***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 4 MPs per NP and 4 LIBE MEPs, It would be preferable if both coalition and opposition members are represented in working group. Also, if gender equality is ensured.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Finnish *Eduskunta***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): No formal opinion, but one should bear in mind the efficiency and workability of the group as well as a balanced representation of the NP's and the EP. The EP should not have an excessive delegation compared to the NP's. The NP's act in Europol-matters nationally, and therefore their strong role is essential.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): From the practical point of view, one should first consider the frequency of the meetings bearing in mind the tasks of the JPSG and the efficiency of the work. After that, it is to settle the presidency.

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

-

## **French *Assemblée nationale***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): Each NP should send a full member and a substitute member for its representation, chosen among the members of the committees in charge of Home Affairs in each NP (In case of a bicameral Parliament, there should be a rotation, every year, between the 2 houses, in order to appoint the member and the substitute).

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): Regarding the balance between NP and EP representation, we believe that the JPSG should have a restricted number of members. In our view, the EP delegation should be composed of some LIBE Committee members

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): The chair of the LIBE Committee and a member of a NP (elected every year) should jointly chair the presidency of the Europol JPSG. Two sessions per year seems ideal, with the possibility of an extraordinary meeting in the case of an urgent matter.

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

Regarding an example of a scrutiny parliamentary body, we can give the example of the Comité d'évaluation et de contrôle des politiques publiques (CEC) [Commission for Assessment and Monitoring of Public Policies] which was set up by the reform of the Rules of Procedure of May 27, 2009.

This Commission, which is chaired by the President of the National Assembly, has 35 members and has the following functions:

- It assesses public policies in a broader remit than that of a standing committee. Assessments are made by 2 rapporteurs: 1 from the majority, 1 from the opposition;
- It gives an opinion on impact studies accompanying bills: the chair of a lead committee or the president of the National Assembly may refer a matter to the CEC;
- It acts like a “control tower” of the assessment and monitoring activities of the Assembly: it must be informed of the conclusions of fact-finding missions set up by standing committees and it may put forward proposals for the agenda of the week given over to monitoring and assessment.

The setup of the CEC became desirable in order to overcome the limits of the competencies of standing committees: some public policies (for instance: urban policy, business support, research and innovation, crime prevention) have a broader remit than that of a standing committee. As a consequence, it is better they are assessed by a single body.

## **French Sénat**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

e. Size of delegations shall be determined by each Parliament as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance in the EU (total approximately 200 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **German *Bundesrat***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): The Bundesrat strongly campaigns for a solution where seats - regardless the concrete number - are allocated to parliamentary CHAMBERS and not to national parliaments as a whole. However, option e would also be acceptable for us.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **German *Bundestag***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): Individuals selected by the parliaments from the responsible committees, appointed for the duration of the current electoral term.

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify):

The coalition parliamentary groups favour a combination of two Members per national parliament/chamber, where the Bundestag and the Bundesrat could send two representatives each.

The opposition parliamentary groups call for a combination of four Members per Member State, where the German members would only be Members of the Bundestag (viewing the Bundesrat as part of the executive).

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): Presided jointly by the EP and the parliament of the presidency in office, meetings would be held regularly twice a year; extraordinary meetings would be possible where necessary.

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

The Bundestag exercises parliamentary scrutiny of the executive in the realm of home-affairs policy through the following bodies:

- the Committee of Internal Affairs, which is a permanent parliamentary committee,
- specific Monitoring bodies,
- committees of inquiry.

The parliamentary scrutiny of the Ministry of the Interior which is exercised by the Committee on Internal Affairs, the lead committee in matters of international security, also encompasses the subordinate federal security authorities. It is generally triggered by powers of the specialised parliamentary committees.

As regards the production of the preliminary draft in accordance with the conclusions of the Conference of Speakers of the EU Parliaments of 22-24 May 2016, it would be desirable to

include the following matters, even at this early stage:

- voting procedures (consensus, simple and qualified majorities),
- substitution arrangements,
- the required quorum,
- the right to put questions to the Europol Management Board,
- the creation of committees, working parties and a steering body,
- the establishment of a secretariat,
- the binding force of conclusions drawn up under Article 51 (5) of the Europol Regulation,
- whether or not Meetings are to be Held in public,
- petition procedures,
- involvement of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in the reporting process under the second sentence of Article 51 (2) (a) of the Europol Regulation,
- cooperation with other bodies (the Eurojust Joint Supervisory Body and the OLAF Supervisory Committee).

At the time when the Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group is being created, it seems advisable to equip it with a basis for its Modus operandi in order to avoid the subsequent need to adopt rules of procedure, which experience of existing interparliamentary bodies has shown to be a lengthy and time-consuming process, and to help ensure that it can begin as soon as possible to exercise real political scrutiny of Europol.

## **Greek Vouli ton Ellinon**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 4 MPs per NP and 6 LIBE MEPs

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

The Standing Committee on Public Administration Public Order and Justice and in certain cases the Special Permanent Committee on institutions and transparency are responsible for the parliamentary control on issues regarding the activity of law enforcement agencies as well as the competent ministers.

## Hungarian *Országgyűlés*

### 2. Members of the JPSG should be:

d. Other (please specify): Members of the responsible committees (in plural) in the parliaments

### 3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:

d. 6 MPs per NP and 6 MEPs as in COSAC Plenary Meeting (total 174 members)

### 4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Irish Houses of the Oireachtas: *Dáil Eireann* and *Seanad Eireann***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): We propose that delegations should comprise the Chairman and members of the responsible parliamentary committee

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

b. 6 MPs per NP and 16 MEPs as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on CFSP/CSDP (total 184 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

Not answered.

## **Italian Camera dei Deputati and Senato della Repubblica**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

e. Size of delegations shall be determined by each Parliament as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance in the EU (total approximately 200 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (the Italian Parliament doesn't see the need to expressly provide for the possibility of extraordinary meetings, which, in exceptional circumstances, could be convened also without an explicit provision)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Latvian Saeima**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 1 MP + 1 substitute MP per Chamber + EP

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

On the basis of the Rules of Procedure the Ombudsman shall once a year submit to the Saeima the annual report in writing on the work of the Ombudsman's Office which shall be putted on the agenda of a Saeima sitting.

During the consideration of the annual report on the work of the Ombudsman's Office at the Saeima sitting, the ombudsman shall be given the floor, and then a debate shall be opened. After the debate, only the ombudsman shall be given the floor if he/she so wishes.

## **Lithuanian Seimas**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): We propose that the JPSG consists of representatives of the responsible committee in national Parliaments (option (b)), however, without specifying, whether they should be Chairpersons (option (a)) or Members (option (b)) of the responsible committee, since it would be reasonable to leave the committee the freedom to decide on its representative.

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): We propose that the JPSG consists of six representatives from the national Parliament (option (b)) and the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) (option (c)), thus taking into consideration the fact that parliamentary scrutiny of Europol's activities falls within the competence of three committees of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): We propose that the JPSG meets once a year (option (a)) with the possibility of ad hoc meetings in the Presidency country (option (b)) to ensure a greater role of national Parliaments in the process of parliamentary scrutiny of Europol's activities.

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

The Committee on European Affairs exercises parliamentary scrutiny of EU matters by:

- 1) giving Prime Minister or Minister a mandate to present and represent the position of the Republic of Lithuania in the European Council and the Council of the European Union;
- 2) hearing and evaluating reports following the meetings of the Council of the European Union;
- 3) holding debate on the positions of the Republic of Lithuania concerning legislative proposals of the EU and other EU documents regarding issues of particular importance.

## **Luxembourg *Chambre des Députés***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 2 MPs per Chamber

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Maltese *Kamra tad-Deputati***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 2MPs per national parliament i.e. one from each Chamber in case of a bicameral parliament

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Dutch *Eerste Kamer***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

- b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

- c. 4 MPs per NP and all LIBE MEPs as in a standard format of an Inter-parliamentary Committee Meeting in the European Parliament (total 172 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

- b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

Since Europol has its offices in The Hague, this city could be considered a meeting place for special or extraordinary meetings of the JPSG.

## **Dutch *Staten-Generaal*: Tweede Kamer**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

c. 4 MPs per NP and all LIBE MEPs as in a standard format of an Inter-parliamentary Committee Meeting in the European Parliament (total 172 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

Since Europol has its offices in The Hague, this city could be considered a meeting place for special or extraordinary meetings of the JPSG.

## **Polish Senat**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

a. 1 MP per Chamber + EP as in the EU Speakers conference (total 42 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Polish Sejm**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

d. 6 MPs per NP and 6 MEPs as in COSAC Plenary Meeting (total 174 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Portuguese Assembleia da República**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): 2 MPs per NP and 16 MEPs (total 72 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

### **5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

The Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees oversees several entities within its competences. However, the oversight model through an outside body that could be used as best practice is the Council for the Oversight of the Intelligence System of the Portuguese Republic (CFSIRP), without prejudice to the supervisory powers of the Portuguese Parliament in constitutional terms. These considerations serve only as an example and there is no intention to link the powers of Europol to those of the intelligence services.

According to this model, the Committee: (i.) holds hearings prior to the election of the Council members; (ii.) holds regular hearings of Council members, who submit reports on their activity; (iii.) holds hearings or requests written information in relation to particular aspects, at its own request or on the initiative of the Council; (iv.) requests opinions on legislative initiatives that deal with matters related to its activity; (v.) organises working visits to the facilities of the body in question.

It is stressed that hearings relating to the oversight of Portugal's intelligence services are not public; they usually take place behind closed doors and any documentation sent with a notice of confidentiality is only disclosed to the coordinators of the parliamentary groups on the Committee (with the notice). It should also be noted that the Committee has already held direct hearings (not public) of those in charge of the intelligence services, a possibility of direct oversight that could be repeated.

## **Romanian *Parlamentul României: Camera Deputaților***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

d. 6 MPs per NP and 6 MEPs as in COSAC Plenary Meeting (total 174 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Slovak *Národná rada Slovenskej republiky***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

c. Selected individually by each parliament

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): possibility a. but 2 for unicameral NP

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

b. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country of the first semester and EP alternatively (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **Slovenian *Državni zbor***

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

a. Chairpersons of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

a. 1 MP per Chamber + EP as in the EU Speakers conference (total 42 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

c. Presided by the presidency parliament, regularly twice a year in presidency country (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

**2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): The Committee on Justice has not yet expressed its opinion in such a precise way. But, according to previous statements from the Committee, it is necessary that representatives from all the national parliamentary committees with responsibility for policing issues, as well as representatives from the corresponding committees in the European Parliament, participate in parliamentary scrutiny on the same terms.

**3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): The Committee on Justice has not yet expressed its opinion in such a precise way. But, according to previous statements from the Committee regarding parliamentary monitoring procedure, it should be simple, rapid and concrete. The numerical composition of the JPSG should reflect that. The JPSG should consist primarily of members of the national parliaments.

**4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): The Committee on Justice has not yet expressed its opinion in such a precise way. But, according to previous statements from the Committee, the Committee underlines the importance of the monitoring procedure to be simple, rapid and concrete. This should be reflected in how frequently and where the JPSG should meet, and who should preside the meeting.

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **UK House of Lords**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

b. Members of the responsible committee in the parliaments

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): Our suggestion is 56 representatives of national parliaments (two MPs from each Member State: two MPs from unicameral parliaments, or 1+1 from bicameral parliaments), plus the 60 full members of the LIBE Committee. So total membership would be 116.

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

d. Other (please specify): We would propose two meetings each year, to be presided over jointly by the European Parliament and presidency parliament (as in option b). However, we do not think it would be appropriate to require the first semester presidency country to host the conference, given the administrative burden, so we are open to the option of hosting both meetings in Brussels.

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

*Not answered.*

## **UK House of Commons**

### **2. Members of the JPSG should be:**

d. Other (please specify): Please note that there may be more than one committee with responsibilities relating to Europol/policing and security matters, so it seems best to let each Parliament decide

### **3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:**

b. 6 MPs per NP and 16 MEPs as in the Inter-parliamentary Conference on CFSP/CSDP (total 184 members)

### **4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?**

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

The UK considers it important that scrutiny should not undermine the operational independence of law enforcement bodies. In the experience of the UK Parliament, smaller committees may be more effective in conducting scrutiny than large ones. The suggestion of a plenary and a smaller executive body which could exercise some scrutiny functions is intended to ensure both full participation and effective oversight.

## European Parliament

### 2. Members of the JPSG should be:

d. Other (please specify): (no opinion)

### 3. The numerical composition of the JPSG, bearing in mind the efficiency and the workability of the group, should be similar to:

f. New, to be determined format (please specify): The European Parliament adopted on 25 February 2014 the following position: "The JPSG shall comprise of the full members of the competent committee of the European Parliament and one representative of the competent committee of the national parliament for each Member State and a substitute. Member States with bicameral parliamentary systems may instead be represented by a representative from each chamber." The EP representative in the Working Group would like to add to this formal position that - if needed in order to reach a compromise - the number of LIBE members in the JPSG could be reduced in a reasonable manner, while bearing in mind that Art 88 TFEU does not establish a proportionality nor a parity between the EP and national parliaments.

### 4. Who should preside the meetings and how frequently should the JPSG meet?

a. Presided jointly by the EP and presidency parliament, regularly once a year in EP (with possibility of extraordinary meeting where necessary)

**5. With this process, the national parliaments and the European Parliament are establishing a new, unprecedented scrutiny body. In addition to the above questions, the Troika Working Group would therefore be interested in receiving examples of best practices from your national experience in parliamentary scrutiny of law enforcement (such as proposals related to workability, efficiency, confidentiality and expertise). Please shortly describe.**

As also indicated in the answer to question 4, the European Parliament believes that the seat to produce the scrutiny should always be one of the seats of the EP, for economic, logistic and availability reasons, as well as for the availability there of full interpretation and translation services.