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NOTE

From: Presidency
To: JHA Counsellors/Mixed Committee
(EU-Iceland/Liechtenstein/Norway/Switzerland)

Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes and amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011

Delegations will find in the Annex the four-column table relating to the draft Regulation in the subject.

4-column table on the **Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes and amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011**, which comprises the Commission proposal, the mandate for negotiations as voted in the LIBE Committee of the EP on 27/02 and the Coreper mandate of 2 March 2017.

The markings in this table are to be read as follows:

- Second column with EP position: new text is marked in bold italics; deleted parts of the text are marked in strikethrough, text identical with the Commission proposal is marked - with a diagonal line in the box.
- Third column with Coreper mandate: new text is marked in underlined; deleted parts of the text are marked in [...]
- Fourth column: the diagonal line in the box indicates that the text is identical for all three institutions.

NOTICE TO DELEGATIONS: text in the 2nd column marked in yellow – reactions/ position of delegations to the EP proposals.

COMMISSION PROPOSAL	EP POSITION	COUNCIL POSITION	COMPROMISE
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	
<p>Having regard to the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular, Article 77(2)(b) and (d), Article 87(2)(a) and Article 88(2)(a) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>	<p>Having regard to the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular, Article 77(2)(b) and (d), Article 87(2)(a) and Article 88(2)(a) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>	<p>Having regard to the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular, Article 77(2)(b) and (d) <u>and</u> Article 87(2)(a) [...] thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>	<p><i>EP to confirm the deletion of Art. 88, subject to an opinion of the JURI Committee</i></p>

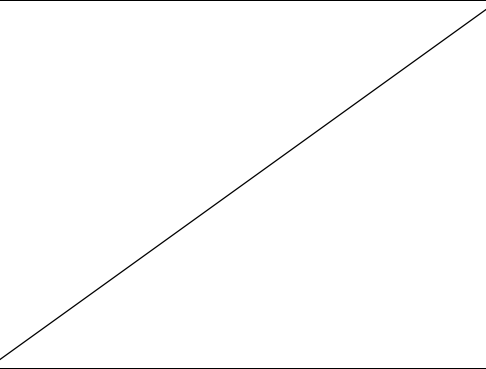
¹ OJ C , , p . .

² OJ C , , p . .

<p>(1) The Communication of the Commission of 13 February 2008 entitled 'preparing the next steps in border management in the European Union'³ outlined the need, as part of the European integrated border management strategy, to establish an Entry/Exit System (EES) which registers electronically the time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area and which calculates the duration of their authorised stay.</p>	<p>(1) The Communication of the Commission of 13 February 2008 entitled 'preparing the next steps in border management in the European Union'³ outlined the need, as part of the European integrated border management strategy, to establish an Entry/Exit System (EES) which registers electronically the time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area and which calculates the duration of their authorised stay.</p>	<p>(1) The Communication of the Commission of 13 February 2008 entitled 'preparing the next steps in border management in the European Union'³ outlined the need, as part of the European integrated border management strategy, to establish an Entry/Exit System (EES) which registers electronically the time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay to <u>the territory of the Member States</u> [...] and which calculates the duration of their authorised stay.</p>	
<p>(2) The European Council of 19 and 20 June 2008 underlined the importance of continuing to work on the development of the EU's integrated border management strategy, including better use of modern technologies to improve the management of external borders.</p>	<p>(2) The European Council of 19 and 20 June 2008 underlined the importance of continuing to work on the development of the EU's integrated border management strategy, including better use of modern technologies to improve the management of external borders.</p>	<p>(2) The European Council of 19 and 20 June 2008 underlined the importance of continuing to work on the development of the EU's integrated border management strategy, including better use of modern technologies to improve the management of external borders.</p>	
<p>(3) The Communication of the Commission of 10 June 2009, entitled 'An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizens', advocates establishing an electronic system for recording entry to and exit from Member States' territory via the crossing of external borders to ensure more effective management of access</p>	<p>(3) The Communication of the Commission of 10 June 2009, entitled 'An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizens', advocates establishing an electronic system for recording entry to and exit from Member States' territory via the crossing of external borders to ensure more effective management of access</p>	<p>(3) The Communication of the Commission of 10 June 2009, entitled 'An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizens', advocates establishing an electronic system for recording entry to and exit from Member States' territory via the crossing of external borders to ensure more effective management of access</p>	

³ COM (2008) 69 final.

to this territory.	to this territory.	to this territory.	
(4) The European Council of 23 and 24 of June 2011 called for work on "smart borders" to be pushed forward rapidly. The Commission published a Communication "Smart borders – options and the way ahead" on 25 October 2011.	(4) The European Council of 23 and 24 of June 2011 called for work on "smart borders" to be pushed forward rapidly. The Commission published a Communication "Smart borders – options and the way ahead" on 25 October 2011.	(4) The European Council of 23 and 24 of June 2011 called for work on "smart borders" to be pushed forward rapidly. The Commission published a Communication "Smart borders – options and the way ahead" on 25 October 2011.	
(5) The European Council in its Strategic guidelines adopted in June 2014 stressed that <i>“the Schengen area, allowing people to travel without internal border controls, and the increasing numbers of people travelling to the EU require efficient management of the EU’s common external borders to ensure strong protection. The Union must mobilise all the tools at its disposal to support the Member States in their task. To this end: integrated Border Management of external borders should be modernised in a cost efficient way to ensure smart border management inter alia with an entry-exit system and supported by the new agency for large-scale IT systems (eu-LISA)”</i> .	(5) The European Council in its Strategic guidelines adopted in June 2014 stressed that <i>“the Schengen area, allowing people to travel without internal border controls, and the increasing numbers of people travelling to the EU require efficient management of the EU’s common external borders to ensure strong protection. The Union must mobilise all the tools at its disposal to support the Member States in their task. To this end: integrated Border Management of external borders should be modernised in a cost efficient way to ensure smart border management inter alia with an entry-exit system and supported by the new agency for large-scale IT systems (eu-LISA)”</i> .	(5) The European Council in its Strategic guidelines adopted in June 2014 stressed that the Schengen area, allowing people to travel without internal border controls, and the increasing numbers of people travelling to the EU require efficient management of the EU’s common external borders to ensure strong protection. The Union must mobilise all the tools at its disposal to support the Member States in their task. To this end, integrated Border Management of external borders should be modernised in a cost efficient way to ensure smart border management <i>inter alia</i> with an entry-exit system and supported by the new agency for large-scale IT systems (eu-LISA).	
(6) The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015 entitled “A European agenda on migration” noted that <i>“a new phase would come with the “Smart Borders” initiative</i>	(6) The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015 entitled “A European agenda on migration” noted that <i>“a new phase would come with the “Smart Borders” initiative</i>	(6) The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015 entitled “A European agenda on migration” noted that <i>“a new phase would come with the “Smart Borders” initiative</i>	

<p><i>to increase the efficiency of border crossings, facilitating crossings for the large majority of ‘bona fide’ third country travellers, whilst at the same time strengthening the fight against irregular migration by creating a record of all cross-border movements by third country nationals, fully respecting proportionality”.</i></p>	<p><i>to increase the efficiency of border crossings, facilitating crossings for the large majority of ‘bona fide’ third country travellers, whilst at the same time strengthening the fight against irregular migration by creating a record of all cross-border movements by third country nationals, fully respecting proportionality”.</i></p>	<p><i>to increase the efficiency of border crossings, facilitating crossings for the large majority of ‘bona fide’ third country travellers, whilst at the same time strengthening the fight against irregular migration by creating a record of all cross-border movements by third country nationals, fully respecting proportionality”.</i></p>	
	<p><i>(6a) With a view to further improving the management of the external borders and, in particular, in order to verify the respect of the provisions on an authorised period of stay within the Schengen area, a system which registers electronically the time and place of entry and exit of third-country nationals admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area and which calculates the duration of their authorised stay should be established.</i></p>		
<p>(7) It is necessary to specify the objectives of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and its technical architecture, to lay down rules concerning its operation and use and to define responsibilities for the system, the categories of data to be entered into the system, the purposes for which the data are to be entered, the criteria for their entry, the authorities</p>	<p>(7) It is necessary to specify the objectives of the Entry/Exit System (EES), and its technical architecture, to lay down rules concerning its operation and use and to define responsibilities for the system, the categories of data to be entered into the system, the purposes for which the data are to be entered, the criteria for their entry, the authorities</p>	<p>(7) It is necessary to specify the objectives of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and its technical architecture, to lay down rules concerning its operation and use and to define responsibilities for the system, the categories of data to be entered into the system, the purposes for which the data are to be entered, the criteria for their entry, the authorities</p>	

<p>authorised to access the data and further rules on data processing and the protection of personal data.</p>	<p>authorised to access the data and, further rules on data processing and the protection of personal data <i>as well as the technical architecture of the system, rules concerning its operation and use and interoperability with other information systems. It is also necessary to define responsibilities for the system.</i></p>	<p>authorised to access the data and further rules on data processing and the protection of personal data.</p>	
<p>(8) The EES should apply to third country nationals admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area. It should also apply to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay has been refused.</p>	<p>(8) The EES should apply to third country nationals admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area. It should also apply to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay has been refused.</p>	<p>(8) The EES should apply to third country nationals admitted for a short stay to the <u>territory of the Member States</u> [...]. It should also apply to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay has been refused. <u>The EES should be deployed at the external borders of the Member States which apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full as well as those that do not yet apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full but for which the verification in accordance with the applicable Schengen evaluation procedure has already been successfully completed and to which passive access to the Visa Information System (VIS) for the purpose of operating the EES has been granted. Moreover, the EES should be deployed at all internal borders of Member States operating the EES where the controls have not yet been lifted. However, specific</u></p>	

	/	<p><u>provisions with regard of the EES at such borders should apply, justified by reasons of economy of the process of the checks on such borders, while not affecting the level of security and the correct functioning of the EES and without prejudice to the other border control obligations under Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u></p>	
		<p><u>8a. The length of the authorised stay of third country nationals in the territories of the Member States for the purpose of this Regulation results from the Schengen <i>acquis</i> applicable.</u></p>	
		<p><u>8b. The calculator included in the EES should take into account stays in the territory of the Member States which operate the EES for the calculation of the overall limit of 90 days in a 180-day period. Any extensions of authorised stay should be taken into account for the purpose of calculation of the overall limit of 90 days in any 180-day period upon the subsequent entry of the third country national to the territory of the Member States.</u> <u>By derogation to the general rule set out in Article 6(1) of the Schengen Borders Code, pending their connection to the EES, stays in the territories of the Member States which do not operate the EES should</u></p>	

		<p><u>be counted separately, on the basis of stamps affixed in the travel documents of third country nationals.</u></p>	
		<p><u>8c. Stays in Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full but operate the EES should only be taken into account by the calculator for the purposes of verifying compliance with the overall limit of 90 days in any 180-day period and for the purposes of verifying the period of validity of the visa.</u></p> <p><u>The calculator should not calculate the duration of stay as authorised by a national short stay visa issued by a Member State which does not yet apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full but operates the EES.</u></p> <p><u>The calculator should not take into account stays in Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full but operate the EES, when calculating the duration of stay authorised by a visa.</u></p>	
	<p><i>(8a) Precise rules should be laid down as regards the responsibilities for the development and operation of the EES and the responsibilities of the Member States for the connection to the EES. Member States should be able to use resources available through their</i></p>		

	<p><i>national programmes under the Internal Security Fund for the development and operation of the EES at national level. The Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}, should be responsible for the development and operational management of a centralised EES in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 should be amended accordingly.</i></p> <p>^{1a} <i>Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p 1).</i></p>		
<p>(9) The EES should have the objective of improving the management of external borders, preventing irregular immigration and facilitating the management of migration flows. The EES should, in</p>	<p>(9) The <i>objective of the</i> EES should have the objective of improving <i>be to improve</i> the management of external borders, preventing <i>to prevent</i> irregular immigration and facilitating <i>to</i></p>	<p>(9) The EES should have the objective of improving the management of external borders, preventing irregular immigration and facilitating the management of migration flows. The EES should, in</p>	

<p>particular and when relevant, contribute to the identification of any person who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions of duration of stay within the territory of the Member States.</p>	<p><i>facilitate</i> the management of migration flows. The EES should, in particular and when relevant, contribute to the identification of any person who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions of duration of <i>the authorised</i> stay within the territory of the Member States. <i>Additionally, the EES should contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences.</i></p>	<p>particular and when relevant, contribute to the identification of any person who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions of duration of <u>authorised</u> stay within the territory of the Member States.</p>	
	<p><i>(9a) The EES should consist of a Central System, which operates a computerised central database of biometric and alphanumeric data, a National Uniform Interface in each Member State, a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the Central Visa Information System (VIS Central System) of the Visa Information System (VIS), established by Council Decision 2004/512/EC^{1a}, and the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. Each Member State should connect its national border infrastructures to the National Uniform Interface in a secure</i></p>		

	<p><i>manner. In order to enable third country nationals and carriers to verify at any moment the remaining authorised period of stay a web service should be developed. Relevant stakeholders should be consulted in the development phase of the web service.</i></p> <p><i>^{1a} Council Decision 2004/512/EC of 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (OJ L 213, 15.6.2004, p.5).</i></p>		
	<p><i>(9b) Interoperability should be established between the EES and the VIS by way of a direct communication channel between the VIS Central System and the EES Central System to enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS in order to retrieve visa-related data to create or update the individual file, to enable the border authorities to verify the validity of the visa and the identity of the visa holder by means of fingerprints directly against the VIS at the external borders and to enable the border authorities to verify the identity of visa exempt third country nationals against the VIS with fingerprints.</i></p>		

	<p><i>Interoperability should also enable the border authorities using the VIS to directly consult the EES from the VIS for the purposes of examining visa applications and decisions relating to those applications and enabling visa authorities to update the visa-related data in the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended. Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} should be amended accordingly.</i></p> <p>^{1a} <i>Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p.60).</i></p>		
	<p><i>(9c) In order to structurally improve the Union's data management architecture for border control and security, the Commission's Communication of 6 April 2016 entitled 'Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security' presented a process towards the interoperability of information systems. The High-level Expert Group on Information</i></p>		

	<p><i>Systems and Interoperability, set up as announced in this Communication, is expected to present its results in the spring of 2017. Those results might be relevant for the further development of the EES and, where this is the case, the Commission is invited to propose any appropriate measures concerning the EES.</i></p>		
	<p><i>(9d) This Regulation should define the authorities of the Member States which may be authorised to have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data for the specific purposes of the EES and to the extent necessary for the performance of their tasks.</i></p>		
	<p><i>(9e) Any processing of EES data should be proportionate to the objectives pursued and necessary for the performance of the tasks of the competent authorities. When using the EES, the competent authorities should ensure that the human dignity and integrity of the person whose data are requested, are respected and should not discriminate against persons on grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership</i></p>		

	<i>of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.</i>		
(10) To meet those objectives, the EES should process alphanumeric data and biometric data (fingerprints and facial image). The use of biometrics, despite its impact on the privacy of travellers, is justified for two reasons. Firstly, biometrics are a reliable method to identify third country nationals within the territory of the Member States not in possession of travel documents or any other means of identification, a common modus operandi of irregular migrants. Secondly, biometrics provide for the more reliable matching of entry and exit data of legal travellers. Where facial images are used in combination with fingerprint data, it allows for the reduction of fingerprints registered while enabling the same result in terms of accuracy of the identification.	(10) The To meet those objectives, the EES should <i>collect and</i> process alphanumeric data and biometric data (fingerprints and facial image) <i>primarily for the purposes of improving the management of external borders, preventing irregular immigration and facilitating the management of migration flows. Personal data collected in the EES may be further processed to contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences only under the conditions laid down in this Regulation.</i> The use of biometrics, despite its impact on the privacy of travellers, is justified for two reasons. Firstly, biometrics are a reliable method to identify third country nationals within the territory of the Member States not in possession of travel documents or any other means of identification, a common modus operandi of irregular migrants. Secondly, biometrics provide for the more reliable matching of entry and exit data of legal travellers. Where facial images	(10) To meet those objectives, the EES should process alphanumeric data and biometric data (fingerprints and facial image). The use of biometrics, despite its impact on the privacy of travellers, is justified for two reasons. Firstly, biometrics are a reliable method to identify third country nationals within the territory of the Member States not in possession of travel documents or any other means of identification, a common modus operandi of irregular migrants. Secondly, biometrics provide for the more reliable matching of entry and exit data of legal travellers. Where facial images are used in combination with fingerprint data, it allows for the reduction of fingerprints registered while enabling the same result in terms of accuracy of the identification.	

	are used in combination with fingerprint data, it allows for the reduction of fingerprints registered while enabling the same result in terms of accuracy of the identification.		
(11) Four fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals should be enrolled in the EES, if physically possible, to allow for accurate verification and identification (ensuring that the third country national is not already enrolled under another identity or with another travel document) and to guarantee that sufficient data is available in every circumstance. The check of the fingerprints of visa holders will be done against the Visa Information System. (VIS) established by Council Decision 2004/512/EC ⁴ . The facial image of both visa exempt and visa holding third country nationals should be registered in the EES and it should be used as the main biometric identifier for verifying the identity of third country nationals who have been previously registered in the EES and for as long as their individual file has not been deleted. Alternatively, that	(11) Four fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals should be enrolled in the EES, if physically possible, to allow for accurate verification and identification (ensuring that the third country national is not already enrolled under another identity or with another travel document) and to guarantee that sufficient data is available <i>to achieve the objectives of the EES in every circumstance</i> . The check of the fingerprints of visa holders will be done against the VIS Visa Information System. (VIS) established by Council Decision 2004/512/EC ⁴ . The facial image of both visa exempt and visa holding third country nationals should be registered in the EES and it should be used as the main biometric identifier for verifying the identity of third country nationals who have been previously registered in the EES and for as long as their individual file has	(11) Four fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals should be enrolled in the EES, if physically possible, to allow for accurate verification and identification (ensuring that the third country national is not already enrolled under another identity or with another travel document) and to guarantee that sufficient data is available in every circumstance. The check of the fingerprints of visa holders will be done against the Visa Information System. (VIS) established by Council Decision 2004/512/EC ⁴ . The facial image of both visa exempt and visa holding third country nationals should be registered in the EES. <u>Fingerprints and facial image</u> [...] should be used as the [...] biometric identifier for verifying the identity of third country nationals who have been previously registered in the EES and for as long as their individual file has not been	

⁴ Council Decision 2004/512/EC of 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (OJ L 213, 15.6.2004, p.5).

<p>verification should be performed using fingerprints.</p>	<p>not been deleted. Alternatively, that verification should be performed using fingerprints. —— Council Decision 2004/512/EC of 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS) (OJ L 213, 15.6.2004, p.5).</p>	<p>deleted. [...] <u>In order to take into account the specificities of each border crossing point and the different kind of borders, the national authorities should define for each border crossing whether the fingerprints or the facial image should be used as the main biometric identifier to perform the required verifications.</u></p>	
<p>(12) The EES should consist of a Central System, which will operate a computerised central database of biometric and alphanumeric data, a National Uniform Interface in each Member State, a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. Each Member State should connect its national border infrastructures to the National Uniform Interface.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(12) The EES should consist of a Central System, which will operate a computerised central database of biometric and alphanumeric data, a National Uniform Interface in each Member State, a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. Each Member State should connect its national [...] infrastructures <u>necessary for border check</u> to the National Uniform Interface.</p>	
<p>(13) Interoperability should be established between the EES and the VIS by way of a direct communication channel between the Central Systems to enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS in order to retrieve visa-</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(13) Interoperability should be established between the EES and the VIS by way of an <u>automatic</u> [...] communication channel between the Central Systems to enable the border <u>check</u> authorities using the EES to consult the VIS in order to retrieve</p>	

<p>related data to create or update the individual file; to enable the border authorities to verify the validity of the visa and the identity of a visa holder by means of fingerprints directly against the VIS at the external borders and to enable the border authorities to verify the identity of visa exempt third country nationals against the VIS with fingerprints. Interoperability should also enable the border authorities using the VIS to directly consult the EES from the VIS for the purposes of examining visa applications and decisions relating to those applications and enable visa authorities to update the visa-related data in the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended. Regulation (EC) No 767/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ should be amended accordingly.</p>		<p>visa-related data to create or update the <u>entry/exit record or refusal of entry record</u> [...]; to enable the border <u>check</u> authorities to verify the validity of the visa and the identity of a visa holder by means of fingerprints <u>automatically</u> [...] against the VIS at the [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u> and to enable the border <u>check</u> authorities to verify the identity of visa exempt third country nationals against the VIS with fingerprints. Interoperability should also enable the border <u>check and the visa</u> authorities using the VIS to directly consult the EES from the VIS for the purposes of examining visa applications and decisions relating to those applications and [...] to update the visa-related data in the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended. Regulation (EC) No 767/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ should be amended accordingly. <u>The launch of the automated processes between the EES and the VIS should in each case be subject to a confirmation by the authority</u></p>	
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⁵ Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p.60).

<p>(14) This Regulation should define the authorities of the Member States which may be authorised to have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data for the specific purposes of the EES and to the extent necessary for the performance of their tasks.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><u>concerned.</u></p> <p>(14) This Regulation should define the authorities of the Member States which may be authorised to have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data for the specific purposes of the EES and to the extent necessary for the performance of their tasks.</p>	<p><i>Council proposes a new Recital 14a to be included after recital 14 to clarify that the definition on immigration authorities does not include asylum authorities.</i></p> <p><i>Delegations are encouraged to accept the following recital:</i></p> <p>14a. Immigration authorities should have access to the EES for the purposes of checking whether the conditions for entry and/or stay in the territory of the Member States are met, examining the conditions and taking decisions relating to the residence by third country nationals in the territory of the Member States, or providing advice in accordance with Regulation (EU) 377/2004, and for the purpose of returning third country nationals to a third country <u>of origin or transit. This does not include authorities responsible for determining applications for international protection, notwithstanding the fact that such determination would subsequently lead to the issuing or otherwise of a residence permit.</u></p>
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<p>(15) Any processing of EES data should be proportionate to the objectives pursued and necessary for the performance of tasks of the competent authorities. When using the EES, the competent authorities should ensure that the human dignity and integrity of the person, whose data are requested, are respected and should not discriminate against persons on grounds of sex, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(15) Any processing of EES data should be proportionate to the objectives pursued and necessary for the performance of tasks of the competent authorities. When using the EES, the competent authorities should ensure that the human dignity and integrity of the person, whose data are requested, are respected and should not discriminate against persons on grounds of sex, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.</p>	
<p>(16) In the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences, it is imperative that law enforcement authorities have the most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. Access to VIS data for law enforcement purpose has already proven its usefulness in identifying people who died violently or for helping investigators to make substantial progress in cases related to human being trafficking, terrorism or drug trafficking. Access to the information contained in the EES is necessary to prevent, detect and investigate</p>	<p>(16) In the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences, it is imperative necessary that <i>designated</i> law enforcement authorities have the most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. Access to VIS data for law enforcement purpose has already proven its usefulness in identifying people who died violently or for helping investigators to make substantial progress in cases related to human being trafficking, terrorism or drug trafficking. Access to the information contained in the EES is necessary to prevent, detect and</p>	<p>(16) In the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences, it is imperative that <u>designated</u> [...] authorities have the most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. Access to VIS data for law enforcement purpose has already proven its usefulness in identifying people who died violently or for helping investigators to make substantial progress in cases related to human being trafficking, terrorism or drug trafficking. Access to the information contained in the EES is necessary to prevent, detect and investigate</p>	

<p>terrorist offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA⁶ or other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA⁷. The data generated by the EES may be used as an identity verification tool both in cases where the third country national has destroyed his/her documents and where law enforcement authorities are investigating a crime through the use of fingerprints or facial image and wish to establish an identity. It may also be used as a criminal intelligence tool to construct evidence by tracking the travel routes of a person suspected of having committed a crime or a victim of crime. Therefore, the data in the EES should be available, to the designated authorities of the Member States and the European Police Office ('Europol'), subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation.</p>	<p>investigate terrorist offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA⁶ or other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA⁷. The data generated by the EES may be used as an identity verification tool both in cases where the third country national has destroyed his/her documents and where law enforcement authorities are investigating a crime through the use of fingerprints or facial image and wish to establish an identity. It may also be used as a criminal intelligence intelligence tool to construct evidence by tracking the travel routes of a person suspected of having committed a crime or a victim of crime. Therefore, the data in the EES should be available, to the designated authorities of the Member States and the European Police Office ('Europol'), subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation. <i>From the perspective of the law enforcement purposes and in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist</i></p>	<p>terrorist offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA⁶ or other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA⁷. The data generated by the EES may be used as an identity verification tool both in cases where the third country national has destroyed his/her documents and where <u>designated</u> [...] authorities are investigating a crime through the use of fingerprints or facial image and wish to establish an identity. It may also be used as a criminal intelligence tool to construct evidence by tracking the travel routes of a person suspected of having committed a crime or a victim of crime. Therefore, the data in the EES should be available, to the designated authorities of the Member States and the European Police Office ('Europol'), subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation. <u>The conditions of access to the EES for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal</u></p>	
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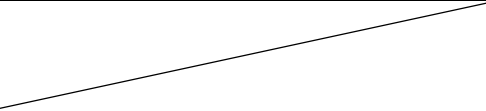

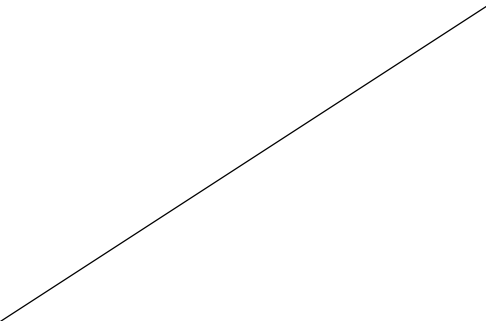
⁶ Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combatting terrorism (OJ L 164, 22.6.2002 p.6).

⁷ Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member State (OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1).

	<i>offences or other serious criminal offences a search of the database is proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern. Any search must be duly justified and proportionate in the light of the interest invoked.</i>	<u>offences should be such as to allow the law enforcement authorities of the Member States to tackle the cases of suspects using multiple identities. For this purpose obtaining a hit during a consultation of a relevant database prior to acceding the EES should not prevent such access.</u>	
(17) Moreover, Europol plays a key role with respect to cooperation between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to the EES within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Council Decision 2009/371/JHA. ⁸	(17) Moreover, Europol plays a key role with respect to cooperation between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to the EES within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Council Decision 2009/371/JHA Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁸ The European Data Protection Supervisor should monitor the processing of data by Europol and ensure full compliance with applicable data protection rules. ⁸ Council Decision 2009/371/JHA of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol) (OJ L 121,	(17) Moreover, Europol plays a key role with respect to cooperation between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to the EES within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Council Decision 2009/371/JHA. ⁸	

⁸ Council Decision 2009/371/JHA of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol) (OJ L 121, 15.5.2009, p. 37).

	<p>15.5.2009, p. 37). Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53).</p>		
<p>(18) Access to the EES for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes an interference with the fundamental rights to respect for the private life of individuals and to protection of personal data of persons whose personal data are processed in the EES. Any such interference must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any interference must be necessary in a democratic society to protect a legitimate and</p>	<p>(18) Access to the EES for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes an interference with the fundamental rights to respect for the private life of individuals and to protection of personal data of persons whose personal data are processed in the EES. Any such interference must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any interference must be necessary in a democratic society to protect a legitimate and</p>	<p>(18) Access to the EES for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes an interference with the fundamental rights to respect for the private life of individuals and to protection of personal data of persons whose personal data are processed in the EES. Any such interference must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any interference must be necessary in a democratic society to protect a legitimate and</p>	

<p>proportionate interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective to achieve.</p>	<p>proportionate interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective to achieve.</p>	<p>proportionate interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective to achieve.</p>	
<p>(19) Comparisons of data on the basis of a latent fingerprint, which is the dactyloscopic trace which may be found at a crime scene, is fundamental in the field of police cooperation. The possibility to compare a latent fingerprint with the fingerprint data which is stored in the EES in cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator or victim may be registered in the EES should provide the law enforcement authorities of the Member States with a very valuable tool in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, when for example the only evidence at a crime scene are latent fingerprints.</p>	<p>(19) Comparisons of data on the basis of a latent fingerprint, which is the dactyloscopic trace which may be found at a crime scene, is fundamental in the field of police cooperation. The possibility to compare a latent fingerprint with the fingerprint data which is stored in the EES in cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator or victim may be registered in the EES <i>is necessary for</i> should provide the law enforcement authorities of the Member States <i>to prevent, detect or investigate</i> with a very valuable tool in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, when for example the only evidence at a crime scene are latent fingerprints.</p>	<p>(19) Comparisons of data on the basis of a latent fingerprint, which is the dactyloscopic trace which may be found at a crime scene, is fundamental in the field of police cooperation. The possibility to compare a latent fingerprint with the fingerprint data which is stored in the EES in cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator or victim may be registered in the EES should provide the <u>designated</u> [...] authorities of the Member States with a very valuable tool in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, when for example the only evidence at a crime scene are latent fingerprints.</p>	
<p>(20) It is necessary to designate the competent authorities of the Member States as well as the central access point through which the requests for access to EES data are made and to keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request such access for the specific purposes for the</p>	<p>(20) It is necessary to designate the competent authorities of the Member States as well as the central access point through which the requests for access to EES data are made and to keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request such access for the specific purposes for the</p>	<p>(20) It is necessary to designate the competent authorities of the Member States as well as the central access point through which the requests for access to EES data are made and to keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request such access for the specific purposes for the</p>	

prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.	prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.	prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.	
<p>(21) Requests for access to data stored in the Central System should be made by the operating units within the designated authorities to the central access point and should be justified. The operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to EES data should not act as a verifying authority. The central access points should act independently of the designated authorities and should be responsible for ensuring, in an independent manner, strict compliance with the conditions for access as established in this Regulation. In exceptional cases of urgency, where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, the central access point should be able to process the request immediately and only carry out the verification afterwards.</p>	<p>(21) Requests for access to data stored in the Central System should be made by the operating units within the designated authorities to the central access point and should be justified. The operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to EES data should not act as a verifying authority. The central access points should act independently of the designated authorities and should be responsible for ensuring, in an independent manner, strict compliance with the conditions for access as established in this Regulation. In exceptional cases of urgency, where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, the central access point should be able to process the request immediately and only carry out the verification afterwards.</p>	<p>(21) Requests for access to data stored in the Central System should be made by the operating units within the designated authorities to the central access point and should be justified. The operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to EES data should not act as a verifying authority. <u>The central access point should be a body or entity entrusted by national law to exercise public authority and be capable, through the quality and the quantity of its staffing, to effectively verify that the conditions to request access to the EES are fulfilled in the concrete case at hand.</u> The central access points should act independently of the designated authorities and should be responsible for ensuring, in an independent manner, strict compliance with the conditions for access as established in this Regulation. [...] Where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, the central access point should be able to process the</p>	

		request immediately and only carry out the verification afterwards.	
(22) To protect personal data and to exclude systematic searches, the processing of EES data should only take place in specific cases and when it is necessary for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authorities and Europol should only request access to the EES when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such access will provide information that will substantially assist them in preventing, detecting or investigating a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.	(22) To protect personal data and to exclude systematic searches, the processing of EES data should only take place in specific cases and when it is necessary for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authorities and Europol should only request access to the EES when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such access will provide information that will substantially assist them in preventing, detecting or investigating a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.	(22) To protect personal data and to exclude systematic searches, the processing of EES data should only take place in specific cases and when it is necessary for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authorities and Europol should only request access to the EES when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such access will provide information that will substantially assist them in preventing, detecting or investigating a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.	
(23) In addition, access to the EES for identification of unknown suspects, perpetrators or victims of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed only on the condition that searches with the national fingerprint databases of the Member State and with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA ⁹ did not lead	(23) In addition, access to the EES for identification of unknown suspects, perpetrators or victims of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed only on the condition that searches with the national fingerprint databases of the Member State and with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA⁹ did not lead	(23) [...]	

⁹ Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime (OJ L 210, 6.8.2008, p. 1).

to the establishment of the identity of the data subject Furthermore, access to the EES to consult the entry/exit records of a known person should be duly justified.	to the establishment of the identity of the data subject Furthermore, access to the EES to consult the entry/exit records of a known person should be duly justified.		
(24) For the purpose of efficient comparison and exchange of personal data, Member States should fully implement and make use of the existing international agreements as well as of Union law concerning the exchange of personal data already in force, in particular of Decision 2008/615/JHA.	(24) For the purpose of efficient comparison and exchange of personal data, Member States should fully implement and make use of the existing international agreements as well as of Union law concerning the exchange of personal data already in force, in particular of Decision 2008/615/JHA.	(24) For the purpose of efficient comparison and exchange of personal data, Member States should fully implement and make use of the existing international agreements as well as of Union law concerning the exchange of personal data already in force, in particular of Decision 2008/615/JHA.	
	<i>(24a) Member States should ensure that border guards have access to Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database, and the relevant national and Union databases. They should also ensure that border guards make full use of their right to access those databases when registering travellers from third countries entering or exiting the territory of the Union.</i>		
(25) The personal data stored in the EES should be kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes of the EES. It is appropriate to keep the data related to third country nationals for a period of five years for border management purposes in order to avoid the need for third country	(25) The personal data stored in the EES should be kept for no longer than <i>strictly</i> necessary for the purposes <i>for which the data are processed</i> of the EES. It is appropriate <i>sufficient</i> to keep the data related to third country nationals <i>who have lawfully used the EES</i>	(25) The personal data stored in the EES should be kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes of the EES. It is appropriate to keep the data related to third country nationals for a period of five years for border management purposes in order to avoid the need for third country	

<p>nationals to re-enrol in the EES before that period has lapsed. For third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC¹⁰ applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, it is appropriate to store each coupled entry/ exit record for a maximum period of one year after the last exit.</p>	<p><i>and for third-country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused</i> for a period of five <i>two</i> years for border management purposes in order to avoid the need for third country nationals to re-enrol in the EES before that period has lapsed. <i>The two-year data retention period will reduce the frequency of re-enrolments and will be beneficial for all travellers as both the average border crossing time and the waiting time at border crossing points will decrease. Even for a traveller entering only once in the Schengen area, the fact that other travellers already registered in the EES do not have to re-enrol before the expiry of this two-year period will reduce the waiting time at the border crossing point. This two-year data retention period is also necessary to facilitate border crossings by using process accelerators and self-service systems.</i> For third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive</p>	<p>nationals to re-enrol in the EES before that period has lapsed. For third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC¹⁰ applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, it is appropriate to store each coupled entry/exit record for a maximum period of one year after the last exit. <u>If there is no exit record the data shall be stored for a period of five years from the last entry record.</u></p>	
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¹⁰ Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77).

	<p>2004/38/EC¹⁰ applies to citizens of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, it is appropriate to store each coupled entry/exit record record for a maximum period of one year after the last exit. <i>Following the expiry of the relevant data retention periods the data should be automatically erased.</i></p> <p>¹⁰ Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77).</p>		
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	<p><i>(25a) A retention period of four years is necessary for data on third-country nationals who have not exited the territory of the Member States within the authorised period of stay in order to support the identification and return process. The data should be automatically erased after the period of four years, unless there are grounds to delete it earlier.</i></p>		
<p>(26) A five year data retention period is necessary to allow the border guard performing the necessary risk analysis requested by the Schengen Borders Code before authorising a traveller entering the Schengen area. The processing of visa application in consular posts requires also analysing the travel history of the applicant to assess the use of previous visas and the respect of the conditions of stay. The abandoning of passport stamping will be compensated by a consultation of the EES. The travel history available in the system should therefore cover a period of time which is sufficient for the purpose of visa issuance. The five year data retention period will reduce the re-enrolment frequency and will be beneficial for all travellers as the average border</p>	<p>(26) A five <i>two</i> year data retention period is <i>for the personal data of third-country nationals who have lawfully used the EES and of third-country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused and a four year data retention period for the personal data of third country nationals who have not exited the territory of the Member States within the authorised period of stay are</i> necessary to allow the border guard performing <i>to perform</i> the necessary risk analysis requested by the Schengen Borders Code before authorising a traveller entering to enter the Schengen area. The processing of visa application <i>applications</i> in consular posts <i>also</i> requires also analysing the travel history of the applicant to assess the</p>	<p>(26) A five year data retention period is necessary to allow the border guard performing the necessary risk analysis requested by the Schengen Borders Code before authorising a traveller entering the <u>territory of Member States</u> [...]. The processing of visa application in consular posts requires also analysing the travel history of the applicant to assess the use of previous visas and the respect of the conditions of <u>authorised</u> stay. The abandoning of passport stamping will be compensated by a consultation of the EES. The travel history available in the system should therefore cover a period of time which is sufficient for the purpose of visa issuance. The five year data retention period will reduce the re-enrolment frequency and will be beneficial for all</p>	

<p>crossing time will decrease as will do the waiting time at border crossing points. Even for a traveller entering only once in the Schengen area, the fact that other travellers being already registered in the EES will not have to re-enrol will reduce the waiting time at border. This data retention period will also be necessary to allow for facilitation for the border crossing by using process accelerators and self-service systems. Such facilitation is dependent of the data registered in the system. A shorter data retention period would have a negative impact on the duration of border controls. A shorter data retention period would also reduce the group of travellers that can benefit of such facilitation and thereby undermine the stated objective of EES to facilitate border crossing.</p>	<p>use of previous visas and the respect of <i>whether</i> the conditions of stay <i>have been respected</i>. The abandoning of passport stamping will be compensated by a consultation of the EES. The travel history available in the system should therefore cover a period of time which is sufficient for the purpose of visa issuance. The five year data retention period will reduce the re-enrolment frequency and will be beneficial for all travellers as the average border crossing time will decrease as will do the waiting time at border crossing points. Even for a traveller entering only once in the Schengen area, the fact that other travellers being already registered in the EES will not have to re-enrol will reduce the waiting time at border. This data retention period will also be necessary to allow for facilitation for the border crossing by using process accelerators and self-service systems. Such facilitation is dependent of the data registered in the system. A shorter data retention period would have a negative impact on the duration of border controls. A shorter data retention period would also reduce the group of travellers that can benefit of such facilitation and</p>	<p>travellers as the average border crossing time will decrease as will do the waiting time at border crossing points. Even for a traveller entering only once in the <u>territory of Member States</u> [...], the fact that other travellers being already registered in the EES will not have to re-enrol will reduce the waiting time at border. This data retention period will also be necessary to allow for facilitation for the border crossing by using process accelerators and self-service systems. Such facilitation is dependent of the data registered in the system. A shorter data retention period would have a negative impact on the duration of border <u>checks</u> [...]. A shorter data retention period would also reduce the group of travellers that can benefit of such facilitation and thereby undermine the stated objective of EES to facilitate border crossing.</p>	
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	<p>thereby undermine the stated objective of EES to facilitate border crossing. <i>While performing the risk analysis at the border and while processing a visa application, the travel history of third-country nationals should be checked in order to determine whether they have exceeded the maximum duration of their authorised stay in the past. It is thus necessary to retain the personal data of third-country nationals who have not exited the territory of the Member States within the authorised period of stay for the longer period of four years compared to that for the personal data of the third-country nationals who have lawfully used the system and of third-country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused.</i></p>		
<p>(27) The same retention period of five years would be necessary for data on persons who have not exited the territory of the Member States within the authorised period of stay in order to support the identification and return process and for persons whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused. The data should be deleted</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(27) The same retention period of five years would be necessary for data on persons who have not exited the territory of the Member States within the authorised [...] stay in order to support the identification and return process and for persons whose entry for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa] has been refused. The data should be deleted</p>	

after the period of five years, unless there are grounds to delete it earlier.		after the period of five years, unless there are grounds to delete it earlier.	
(28) Precise rules should be laid down as regards the responsibilities for the development and operation of the EES and the responsibilities of the Member States for the connection to the EES. The Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹ , should be responsible for the development and operational management of a centralised EES in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 should be amended accordingly.	<i>deleted</i>	(28) Precise rules should be laid down as regards the responsibilities for the development and operation of the EES and the responsibilities of the Member States for the connection to the EES. The Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹ , should be responsible for the development and operational management of a centralised EES in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 should be amended accordingly.	
(29) Rules on the liability of the Member States in respect to damage arising from any breach of this Regulation should be laid down.	(29) Rules on the liability of the Member States in respect to damage arising from any breach of this Regulation should be laid down.	(29) Rules on the liability of the Member States in respect to damage arising from any breach of this Regulation should be laid down.	

¹¹ Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p 1).

<p>(30) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p>(30) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or investigation prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p> <p>¹² Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 281-119,</p>	<p>(30) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	
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¹² Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

	23.11.1995-4.5.2016, p. 31-1).		
		30a. <u>Without prejudice of more specific rules laid down in this Regulation, for the processing of personal data, Directive 95/46/EC, Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA and Regulation (EC) No. 45/2001 apply according to their material scope.</u>	
(31) The processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation should be subject to a standard of protection of personal data under their national law which complies with Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA ¹³ .	(31) The processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation should be subject to a standard of protection of personal data under their national law which complies with Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA <i>The national laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted pursuant to Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{12a} apply to the processing of personal data by the competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of terrorist</i>	(31) The processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation should be subject to a standard of protection of personal data under their national law which complies with Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA ¹³ .	

¹³ Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters (OJ L 350, 30.12.2008, p. 60).

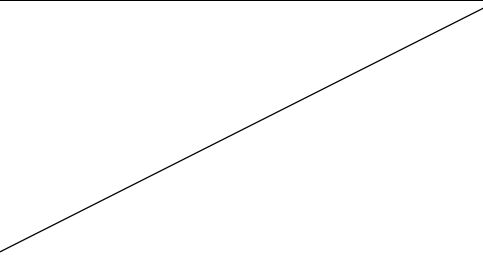

	<p><i>offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation.</i></p> <p>^{12a} <u>Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters (OJ L 350, 30.12.2008, p. 60).</u></p> <p><i>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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 89).</i></p>		
		<p><u>31a In accordance with 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, information contained in the</u></p>	

		<p><u>EES can be provided to Member States not operating the EES, and to Member States to which this Regulation does not apply, by the competent authorities of the Member States whose designated authorities have access to the EES pursuant to this Decision. Such provision of information should be subject to a duly motivated request, and limited to where it is necessary for the prevention, detection or investigation of a terrorist offence or another serious criminal offence. A Member State that operates the EES may only provide such information if a reciprocal provision of any information on entry/exit records held by the requesting Member State to the Member States operating the EES is ensured. Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA applies to all the subsequent treatment of data obtained from the EES.</u></p>	
<p>(32) Personal data obtained by Member States pursuant to this Regulation should not be transferred or made available to a third country, an international organisation or any private party established in or outside the Union except if necessary in individual cases in order to assist the identification of a third country</p>	<p>(32) Personal data obtained by Member States pursuant to this Regulation should not be transferred or made available to a third country, an international organisation or any private party established in or outside the Union except if necessary in individual cases in order to assist the identification of a third country</p>	<p>(32) Personal data obtained by Member States pursuant to this Regulation should not be transferred or made available to a third country, an international organisation or any private party established in or outside the Union except if necessary in individual cases in order to assist the identification of a third country</p>	

<p>national in relation to his/her return and subject to strict conditions.</p>	<p>national in relation to his/her return and subject to strict conditions</p>	<p>national in relation to his/her return and subject to strict conditions <u>or in an exceptional case of urgency, where there is an immediate and serious threat of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offences and in accordance with Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. With regard to the rules on transfer of data, the return of overstayers should be regarded as an important public interest. Such data should only be transferred to a third country if the reciprocal provision of any information on entry/exit records held by the requesting third country to the Member States operating the EES is ensured.</u></p>	
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		<p><u>32a. The transfer of data to a third country, to a Member State not operating the EES, or to a Member State to which this Regulation does not apply, and which is authorised in a exceptional case of urgency, where there is an immediate and serious threat of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence should be carried out in accordance with the applicable conditions set under Directive (EU) 2016/680^{13a} once this Directive would became applicable.</u></p>	
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^{13a} 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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016).

<p>(33) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁴ applies to the activities of the Union institutions or bodies when carrying out their tasks as responsible for the operational management of EES.</p>	<p>(33) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁴ applies to the activities of the Union institutions or bodies when carrying out their tasks as responsible for the operational management of EES.</p>	<p>(33) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁴ applies to the activities of the Union institutions or bodies when carrying out their tasks as responsible for the operational management of EES.</p>	
<p>(34) The independent supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, whilst the European Data Protection Supervisor as established by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 should monitor the activities of the Union institutions and bodies in relation to the processing of personal data. The European Data Protection Supervisor and the supervisory authorities should cooperate with each other in the monitoring of the EES.</p>	<p>(34) The independent supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 28 51 of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, whilst the European Data Protection Supervisor as established by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 should monitor the activities of the Union institutions and bodies in relation to the processing of personal data. The European Data Protection Supervisor and the supervisory authorities should cooperate with each other in the monitoring of the EES.</p>	<p>(34) The independent supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, whilst the European Data Protection Supervisor as established by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 should monitor the activities of the Union institutions and bodies in relation to the processing of personal data. The European Data Protection Supervisor, and the supervisory authorities should cooperate with each other in the monitoring of the EES.</p>	

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).

<p>(35) National supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 25 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data for law enforcement purposes by the Member States, and the national supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 33 of Decision 2009/371/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of data processing activities performed by Europol.</p>	<p>(35) National supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 25 41 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA Directive (EU) 2016/680 should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data for law enforcement purposes by the Member States, and the national supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 33 of Decision 2009/371/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of data processing activities performed by Europol.</p>	<p>(35) National supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 25 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data for law enforcement purposes by the Member States, and the national supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 33 of Decision 2009/371/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of data processing activities performed by Europol.</p>	
<p>(36) "(...) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and delivered an opinion on ...</p>	<p>(36)"(...)The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and delivered an opinion on ... 21 September 2016.</p>	<p>(36) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and delivered an opinion on <u>21 September 2016.</u></p>	
<p>(37) The proposal establishes strict access rules to the EES system and the necessary safeguards. It also sets out the individuals' rights of access, correction, deletion and redress, in particular the right to a judicial remedy and the supervision of processing operations by public independent authorities. This Regulation therefore respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter</p>	<p>(37) The proposal establishes strict access rules to the EES system and the necessary safeguards. It also sets out the individuals' rights of access, correction, deletion rectification, completion, erasure and redress, in particular the right to a judicial remedy and the supervision of processing operations by public independent authorities. This Regulation therefore respects the fundamental rights and observes the</p>	<p>(37) The proposal establishes strict access rules to the EES system and the necessary safeguards. It also sets out the individuals' rights of access, correction, deletion and redress, in particular the right to a judicial remedy and the supervision of processing operations by public independent authorities. This Regulation therefore respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter</p>	

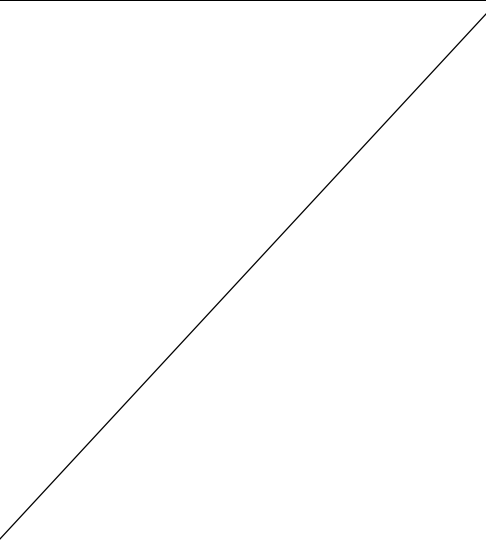
<p>of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to dignity (Article 1 of the Charter); the prohibition of slavery and forced labour (Article 5 of the Charter); the right to liberty and security (Article 6 of the Charter), respect for private and family life (Article 7 of the Charter), the protection of personal data (Article 8 of the Charter), the right to non-discrimination (Article 21 of the Charter), the rights of the child (Article 24 of the Charter), the rights of elderly (Article 25 of the Charter), the rights of persons with disabilities (article 26 of the Charter) and the right to an effective remedy (Article 47 of the Charter).</p>	<p>principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to dignity (Article 1 of the Charter); the prohibition of slavery and forced labour (Article 5 of the Charter); the right to liberty and security (Article 6 of the Charter), respect for private and family life (Article 7 of the Charter), the protection of personal data (Article 8 of the Charter), the right to non-discrimination (Article 21 of the Charter), the rights of the child (Article 24 of the Charter), the rights of elderly (Article 25 of the Charter), the rights of persons with disabilities (article 26 of the Charter) and the right to an effective remedy (Article 47 of the Charter).</p>	<p>of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to dignity (Article 1 of the Charter); the prohibition of slavery and forced labour (Article 5 of the Charter); the right to liberty and security (Article 6 of the Charter), respect for private and family life (Article 7 of the Charter), the protection of personal data (Article 8 of the Charter), the right to non-discrimination (Article 21 of the Charter), the rights of the child (Article 24 of the Charter), the rights of elderly (Article 25 of the Charter), the rights of persons with disabilities (Article 26 of the Charter) and the right to an effective remedy (Article 47 of the Charter).</p>	
	<p><i>(37a) Access to data contained in the EES should in no circumstances be used by Member States as a ground to circumvent their international obligations under the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, and should not be used to deny asylum seekers safe and effective legal avenues to Union territory to exercise their right to international</i></p>		

	protection.		
(38) The effective monitoring of the application of this Regulation requires evaluation at regular intervals. The Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented.	(38) The effective monitoring of the application of this Regulation requires evaluation at regular intervals. The Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented.	(38) The effective monitoring of the application of this Regulation requires evaluation at regular intervals. The Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented.	
(39) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁵ .	(39) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵.	(39) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁵ .	
	<i>(39a) By the start operations it should be assumed that all remaining internal border controls have been lifted and that all the current Schengen Member States apply Title III of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{15a}. The EES as a border management tool enhancing the efficiency of border checks by calculating and monitoring the duration of the</i>		

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

	<p><i>authorised stay should therefore be developed and its integration into national border infrastructures be prepared on the basis of one common area without internal border controls in which persons may move freely for one defined period of authorised stay.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>^{15a} Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1).</i></p>		
<p>(40) The establishment of a common EES and the creation of common obligations, conditions and procedures for use of data cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and impact of the action, be better achieved at Union level in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, the Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.</p>	<p>(40) The establishment of a common EES and the creation of common obligations, conditions and procedures for use of data cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and impact of the action, be better achieved at Union level in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, the Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.</p>	<p>(40) The establishment of a common EES and the creation of common obligations, conditions and procedures for use of data cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and impact of the action, be better achieved at Union level in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, the Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.</p>	

<p>(41) Following the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System, Article 20(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement should be amended as it is incompatible with Article 77(2)(a) and (c) of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union due to the fact that the common policy on visas cannot be based on the existence or non-existence of bilateral visa waiver agreements concluded by Member States and the authorised length of stay of third country nationals should not depend on the number and content of such bilateral agreements. Furthermore the Entry/Exit system could not take into account of and calculate the authorised length of stay of visa free third country nationals benefitting from such agreements and they should be eliminated.</p>	<p>(41) Following the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System, Article 20(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement should be amended as it is incompatible with Article 77(2)(a) and (c) of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union due to the fact that the common policy on visas cannot be based on the existence or non-existence of bilateral visa waiver agreements concluded by Member States and the authorised length of stay of third country nationals should not depend on the number and content of such bilateral agreements. Furthermore the Entry/Exit system could not take into account of and calculate the authorised length of stay of visa free third country nationals benefitting from such agreements and they should be eliminated.</p>	<p>(41) Following the entry into operation of the [...] <u>EES</u>, Article 20(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement should be amended [...] <u>with regard to bilateral [...]</u> agreements concluded by Member States and the authorised length of stay <u>beyond 90 days in any 180-day period</u> of third country nationals <u>exempt from the visa obligation</u> [...]. [...]</p>	
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<p>(42) The projected costs of the EES are lower than the budget earmarked for Smart Borders in Regulation (EU) 515/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁶. Accordingly, following the adoption of this Regulation, pursuant to Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) 515/2014, the Commission should, by means of a delegated act, re-allocate the amount currently attributed for developing IT systems supporting the management of migration flows across the external borders.</p>	<p>(42) The projected costs of the EES are lower than the budget earmarked for Smart Borders in Regulation (EU) 515/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁶. Accordingly, following the adoption of this Regulation, pursuant to Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) 515/2014, the Commission should, by means of a delegated act, re-allocate the amount currently attributed for developing IT systems supporting the management of migration flows across the external borders.</p>	<p>(42) The projected costs of the EES are lower than the budget earmarked for Smart Borders in Regulation (EU) 515/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁶. Accordingly, following the adoption of this Regulation, pursuant to Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) 515/2014, the Commission should, by means of a delegated act, re-allocate the amount currently attributed for developing IT systems supporting the management of migration flows across the external borders.</p>	
<p>(43) This Regulation establishing the EES replaces the obligation to stamp passports of third country nationals which is applicable by all acceding Member States. Stays in Member States which are not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis in accordance with their respective Acts of Accession should not be taken into account in the calculation of the duration of the authorised stay in the Schengen area. Such Member States should register in the EES the stay of third country nationals but the automated calculator in the system</p>	<p>(43) This Regulation establishing the EES replaces the obligation to stamp passports of third country nationals which is applicable by all acceding Member States. Stays in Member States which are not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis in accordance with their respective Acts of Accession should not be taken into account in the calculation of the duration of the authorised stay in the Schengen area. Such Member States should register in the EES the stay of third country nationals but the automated calculator in the system</p>	<p>(43) [...]</p>	

¹⁶ Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing as part of the Internal Security Fund, the Instrument for financial support for external borders and visa and repealing Decision No 574/2007/EC (OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 143).

should not compute it as part of the authorised length of stay.	should not compute it as part of the authorised length of stay.		
(44) This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Directive 2004/38/EC.	(44) This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Directive 2004/38/EC.	(44) This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Directive 2004/38/EC.	
(45) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.	(45) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.	(45) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.	
(46) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which the United Kingdom does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC ¹⁷ ; the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not	(46) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which the United Kingdom does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC¹⁷; the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not	(46) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which the United Kingdom does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC ¹⁷ ; the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not	

¹⁷ Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43).

bound by it or subject to its application.	bound by it or subject to its application.	bound by it or subject to its application.	
(47) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC ¹⁸ ; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.	(47) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC¹⁸; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.	(47) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC ¹⁸ ; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.	
(48) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> ¹⁹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC ²⁰ .	(48) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>¹⁹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC²⁰.	(48) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> ¹⁹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC ²⁰ .	
(49) As regards Switzerland, this	(49) As regards Switzerland, this	(49) As regards Switzerland, this	

¹⁸ Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).

¹⁹ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

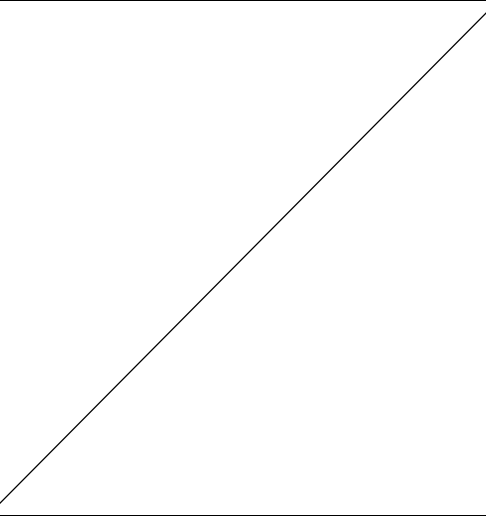

²⁰ Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).

<p>Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC²² and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/149/JHA²³.</p>	<p>Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC²² and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/149/JHA²³.</p>	<p>Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC²² and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/149/JHA²³.</p>	
<p>(50) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of</p>	<p>(50) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of</p>	<p>(50) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of</p>	

²¹ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

²² Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).

²³ Council Decision 2008/149/JHA of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 50).

<p>Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²⁴ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU²⁵ and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/349/EU.²⁶</p>	<p>Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²⁴ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU²⁵ and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/349/EU.²⁶</p>	<p>Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>²⁴ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU²⁵ and with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/349/EU.²⁶</p>	
<p>(51) This Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within, respectively, the meaning of Article 3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession, Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and Article 4(2) of</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(51) <u>[As regards Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia, provisions of this Regulation referring to VIS constitute [...]]</u> provisions building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen <i>acquis</i> within, respectively, the meaning of Article</p>	

²⁴ OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

²⁵ Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).

²⁶ Council Decision 2011/349/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* relating in particular to judicial cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 1).

the 2011 Act of Accession,		3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession, Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and Article 4(2) of the 2011 Act of Accession].	
		(52) <u>The EES should not be operated by the Member States for which the verification in accordance with the applicable Schengen evaluation procedure has not yet been successfully completed and to which passive access to the VIS for the purpose of operating the EES has not yet been granted. Member States not operating the EES from the initial start of the operation should be connected to the EES in accordance with the procedure set out in this Regulation, as soon as all the relevant conditions are met,</u>	

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	
CHAPTER I <i>General Provisions</i>	CHAPTER I <i>General Provisions</i>	CHAPTER I <i>General Provisions</i>	
<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i>	
1. This Regulation establishes an 'Entry/Exit System' (EES) for the recording and storage of information on the date, time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States, for the calculation of the duration of their stay, and for the generation of alerts to Member States when authorised periods for stay have expired as well as for the recording of the date, time and place of refusal of entry of third country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused as well as the authority of the Member State which refused the entry and the reasons for the refusal.	1. This Regulation establishes an 'Entry/Exit System' (EES) for the recording and storage of information on the date, time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States, for the calculation of the duration of their authorised stay, and for the generation of alerts to Member States when authorised periods for stay have expired as well as for the recording of the date, time and place of refusal of entry of third country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} has been refused as well as the authority of the Member State which refused the entry and the reasons for the refusal.	1. This Regulation establishes an 'Entry/Exit System' (EES) for the recording and storage of information on the date, time and place of entry and exit of third country nationals crossing the [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u> of the Member States, for the calculation of the duration of their <u>authorised</u> stay, and for the generation of alerts to Member States when <u>the</u> authorised [...] stay has expired as well as for the recording of the date, time and place of refusal of entry of third country nationals whose entry for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa] has been refused as well as the authority of the Member State which refused the entry and the reasons for the refusal.	<i>References to "borders at which the EES is operated" throughout the text will be tackled when discussing the issue of territorial scope.</i>
2. This Regulation also lays down in its Chapter IV the conditions under which Member States' designated law enforcement authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may obtain access for consultation of the EES for the	2. This For the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, <i>this</i> Regulation also lays down in its Chapter IV the conditions and limitations under which Member	2. This Regulation also lays down in its Chapter IV the conditions under which Member States' designated [...] authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may obtain access for consultation of the EES for the purposes of the	Provisionally agreed: 2. For the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, <i>this</i> Regulation also lays down in its Chapter IV the conditions [and

<p>purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p>States' designated law enforcement authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may obtain access for consultation of the EES for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p>prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p><i>limitations]</i> under which Member States' designated [...] authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may obtain access for consultation of the EES.</p> <p><i>Addition of a recital specifying that all rules of this Regulation, including police directive, to apply also to intelligence authorities.</i></p> <p><i>"and limitations": The Presidency suggests not to accept the addition to keep text aligned with Ch. IV. Keep Council text.</i></p>
<p><i>Article 2 Scope</i></p>	<p><i>Article 2 Scope</i></p>	<p><i>Article 2 Scope</i></p>	
<p>1. This Regulation applies to third country nationals admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} in the territory of the Member States subject to border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 when crossing the external borders of the Member States. When entering and exiting the territory of the Member States, it applies to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a</p>	<p>1. This Regulation applies to third country nationals admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} in the territory of the Member States subject to border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 when crossing the external borders of the Member States. When entering and exiting the territory of the Member States, it applies to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a</p>	<p>1. This Regulation applies to third country nationals admitted for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa] in the territory of the Member States subject to border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 when crossing the [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u> [...]. When entering and exiting the territory of the Member States, it applies to third country nationals who are [...] members of [...] <u>the family</u> of [...] nationals of third countries enjoying the right of free movement under Union law <u>or enjoying the right of free movement</u></p>	<p><i>Commission proposal:</i></p> <p>1. This Regulation applies to third country nationals admitted for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa] in the territory of the Member States subject to border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 when crossing the borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u>. When entering and exiting the territory of the Member States, it applies to third country nationals: who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right</p>

<p>residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p><u>equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other, and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence document pursuant to the agreement as applicable.</u></p>	<p>of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC. i) who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other; and ii) who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence permit pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002.</p>
<p>2. This Regulation also applies to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} to the territories of the Member States is refused in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p>	<p>2. This Regulation also applies to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} to the territories of the Member States is refused in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p>	<p>2. This Regulation also applies to third country nationals whose entry for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa] to the territories of the Member States is refused in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p>	
<p>3. This Regulation does not apply to:</p>	<p>3. This Regulation does not apply to:</p>	<p>3. This Regulation does not apply to:</p>	

(a) family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies who hold a residence card pursuant to that Directive;	(a) family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies who hold a residence card pursuant to that Directive;	(a) [...] <u>third country nationals who are members of the family of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies and who hold a residence card pursuant to that Directive;</u>	<i>Commission proposal:</i> (a) third country nationals who are members of the family of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies and who hold a residence card pursuant to that Directive;
(b) family members of third country nationals enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who hold a residence card pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC;	(b) family members of third country nationals enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who hold a residence card pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC;	(b) [...] <u>third country nationals who are members of the family of nationals of third countries enjoying the right of free movement under Union law or enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other, and who hold a residence card pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence document pursuant to the agreement as applicable;</u>	<i>Commission proposal:</i> (b) third country nationals who are members of the family of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other and who hold a residence card pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence permit pursuant to Regulation 1030/2002;
(c) holders of residence permits referred to in point 16 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 other than those covered by points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;	(c) holders of residence permits referred to in point 16 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 other than those covered by points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;	(c) holders of residence permits referred to in point 16 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 other than those covered by points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;	
		(cc) <u>third country nationals exercising mobility in accordance with Directive 2014/66/EU or Directive (EU) 2016/801;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (cc) third country nationals exercising mobility in accordance with Directive 2014/66/EU or Directive (EU) 2016/801;

(d) holders of long-stay visas;	(d) holders of long-stay visas;	(d) holders of long-stay visas;	
(e) nationals of Andorra, Monaco and San Marino;	(e) nationals of Andorra, Monaco and San Marino;	(e) nationals of Andorra, Monaco, [...] San Marino, <u>and holders of a passport issued by the Vatican City State;</u>	Provisionally agreed: (e) nationals of Andorra, Monaco, [...] San Marino, and holders of a passport issued by the Vatican City State;
(f) persons or categories of persons exempt from or benefiting from facilitation of border crossing as referred to in Article 6a (3)(d),(e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(f) persons or categories of persons exempt from or benefiting from facilitation of border crossing as referred to in Article 6a (3)(d),(e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(f) persons or categories of persons exempt from <u>border checks</u> or benefiting from facilitation of border crossing as referred to in Article 6a (3)(d) [...] of Regulation (EU) 2016/399	<i>To be discussed with amendments to SBC</i>
		(g) <u>persons or categories of persons as referred to in Article 6a (3) (e), (f), (g) and (h) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u>	<i>To be discussed with amendments to SBC</i>
This Regulation does not apply to family members referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph even if they are not accompanying or joining the Union citizen or a third country national enjoying the right of free movement.	This Regulation does not apply to family members referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph even if they are not accompanying or joining the Union citizen or a third country national enjoying the right of free movement.	This Regulation does not apply to <u>third country nationals who are</u> [...] members <u>of the family</u> referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph even if they are not accompanying or joining the Union citizen or a third country national enjoying the right of free movement.	Provisionally agreed: This Regulation does not apply to <u>third country nationals who are members of the family</u> referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph even if they are not accompanying or joining the Union citizen or a third country national enjoying the right of free movement.
4. The provisions of this Regulation regarding the calculation of the duration of stay and the generation of alerts to Member States when authorised periods for stay have expired do not apply to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom	4. The provisions of this Regulation regarding the calculation of the duration of stay and the generation of alerts to Member States when authorised periods for stay have expired do not apply to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom	4. The provisions of this Regulation regarding the calculation of the duration of <u>the authorised</u> stay and the generation of alerts to Member States when <u>the authorised</u> [...] stay has expired do not apply to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to	<i>Commission proposal:</i> 4. The provisions of this Regulation regarding the calculation of the duration of the authorised stay and the generation of alerts to Member States when the authorised stay has expired do not apply to third

<p>Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>country nationals: who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC. i) who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other; and ii) who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence permit pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002.</p>
<p><i>Article 3</i> <i>Definitions</i></p>	<p><i>Article 3</i> <i>Definitions</i></p>	<p><i>Article 3</i> <i>Definitions</i></p>	
<p>1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:</p>	<p>1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:</p>	<p>1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:</p>	
<p>(1) 'external borders' mean external borders as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</p>	<p>(1) 'external borders' mean external borders as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</p>	<p>(1) 'external borders' means 'external borders' as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</p>	

		<u>(1a) ‘internal borders‘ means internal borders as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</u>	
(2) 'border authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to carry out checks on persons at the external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(2) 'border authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to carry out checks on persons at the external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(2) 'border <u>check</u> authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to carry out checks on persons at the [...] border crossing points <u>at which the EES is operated</u> in accordance with <u>Article 60 of this Regulation</u> [...];	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> (2) 'border authorities' mean the <i>border guard</i> assigned in accordance with national law to carry out <i>border checks as defined in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</i>
(3) 'immigration authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to examine the conditions and take decisions related to the stay of third country nationals on the territory of the Member States;	(3) 'immigration authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to examine the conditions and take decisions related to the stay of third country nationals on the territory of the Member States;	(3) 'immigration authorities' mean the competent authorities assigned, in accordance with national law, to:	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (3) 'immigration authorities' mean the competent authorities <u>responsible</u> , in accordance with national law, <u>for</u> :
		<u>(a) check within the territory of the Member States whether the conditions for entry to or of authorised stay in the territory of the Member States are fulfilled and/or</u>	<u>(a) checks within the territory of the Member States whether the conditions for entry to or of authorised stay in the territory of the Member States are fulfilled and/or</u>
		<u>(b) examine the conditions and take decisions related to the [...] residence of third country nationals on the territory of the Member States and where relevant provide advice in accordance with Regulation (EU) 377/2004 and/or;</u>	<u>(b) examining the conditions and take decisions related to the residence of third country nationals on the territory of the Member States and where relevant provide advice in accordance with Regulation (EU) 377/2004 and/or;</u>
		<u>c) facilitate the return of third country nationals to a third country of origin or transit.</u>	<u>(c) the return of third country nationals to a third country of origin or transit.</u>

<p>(4) 'visa authorities' mean the competent authorities, including the central visa authorities and the authorities responsible for issuing visas at the external border, which are responsible in each Member State for examining visa applications, for taking decisions on visa applications and for taking decisions on whether to annul, revoke or extend visas,</p>	<p>(4) 'visa authorities' mean the competent authorities, including the central visa authorities and the authorities responsible for issuing visas at the external border, which are responsible in each Member State for examining visa applications, for taking decisions on visa applications and for taking decisions on whether to annul, revoke or extend visas,</p>	<p>(4) 'visa authorities' mean the [...] authorities <u>as defined in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008</u> [...];</p>	
		<p>(4a) <u>'determining authority' means any quasi-judicial or administrative body in a Member State responsible for examining applications for international protection competent to take decisions at first instance in such cases,</u></p>	
	<p><i>(4a) 'designated law enforcement authorities' means the authorities responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences designated by the Member States pursuant to Article 26;</i></p>		
<p>(5) 'third country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20 of the Treaty, with the exception of persons who enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of Union citizens under agreements between the Union, or the Union and its Member States on the one hand,</p>	<p>(5) 'third country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20 of the Treaty, with the exception of persons who enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of Union citizens under agreements between the Union, or the Union and its Member States on the one hand,</p>	<p>(5) 'third country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20 (1) of the [...] <u>TFEU</u>, with the exception of persons who enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of Union citizens under agreements between the Union, or the Union and its Member States on</p>	

and third countries on the other hand;	and third countries on the other hand;	the one hand, and third countries on the other hand;	
(6) 'travel document' means a passport or other equivalent document, entitling the holder to cross the external borders and to which a visa may be affixed;	(6) 'travel document' means a passport or other equivalent document, entitling the holder to cross the external borders and to which a visa may be affixed;	(6) 'travel document' means a passport or other equivalent document, entitling the holder to cross the external borders and to which a visa may be affixed;	
(7) 'short stay' means stays in the territory of the Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180 day period;	(7) 'short stay' means stays in the territory of the Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180 day period;	(7) 'short stay' means <u>stay as defined in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 [...]</u> ;	
(8) 'short stay visa' means an authorisation issued by a Member State with a view to an intended stay on the territory of the Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180 day period;	(8) 'short stay visa' means an authorisation issued by a Member State with a view to an intended stay on the territory of the Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180 day period <i>visa as defined in point (a) of point 2 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a};</i> <i>^{1a} Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) (OJ L 243, 15.9.2009, p. 1).</i>	(8) 'short stay visa' means <u>visa as defined in Article 2(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 [...]</u> ;	
		(8a) ' <u>national short stay visa</u> ' means <u>an authorisation issued by a Member State which does not apply the Schengen acquis in full with a view to an intended stay in the territory of that Member State of a duration of no</u>	

		<u>more than 90 days in any 180-day period;</u>	
(9) 'touring visa' means an authorisation issued by a Member State with a view to an intended stay in the territory of two or more Member States for a duration of more than 90 days in any 180 day period, provided that the applicant does not intend to stay for more than 90 days in any 180 day period in the territory of the same Member State;	(9) 'touring visa' means an authorisation issued by a Member State with a view to an intended stay in the territory of two or more Member States for a duration of more than 90 days in any 180 day period, provided that the applicant does not intend to stay for more than 90 days in any 180 day period in the territory of the same Member State 12 months in any 15 month period, provided that the applicant does not stay for more than 90 days in any 180 day period in the territory of the same Member State;	(9) [<u>'touring visa' means visa as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No xxx/20xx establishing a touring visa and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 562/2006 and (EC) No 767/2008 [...];</u>	
		(9a) <u>'visa' means short stay visa [and touring visa];</u>	
		(9b) <u>'authorised stay' means the exact number of days during which a third country national may legally stay in the territory of Member States, counting from the date of the entry in accordance with the applicable provisions;</u>	
(10) 'carriers' mean any natural or legal person whose profession it is to provide transport of persons;	(10) 'carriers' mean any natural or legal person whose profession it is to provide transport of persons;	(10) <u>'carriers' means carriers, as defined in Article 2(15) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 [...];</u>	
(11) 'Member State responsible' means the Member State which has entered the data in the EES;	(11) 'Member State responsible' means the Member State which has entered the data in the EES;	(11) 'Member State responsible' means the Member State which has entered the data in the EES;	

(12) 'verification' means the process of comparing of sets of data to establish the validity of a claimed identity (one-to-one check);	(12) 'verification' means the process of comparing of sets of data to establish the validity of a claimed identity (one-to-one check);	(12) 'verification' means the process of comparing of sets of data to establish the validity of a claimed identity (one-to-one check);	
(13) 'identification' means the process of determining a person's identity through a database search against multiple sets of data (one-to-many check);	(13) 'identification' means the process of determining a person's identity through a database search against multiple sets of data (one-to-many check);	(13) 'identification' means the process of determining a person's identity through a database search against multiple sets of data (one-to-many check);	
(14) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, space and punctuation marks;	(14) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, space and punctuation marks;	(14) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, space and punctuation marks;	
(15) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to fingerprints of the index, middle finger, ring finger and little finger from the right hand, where present, and otherwise from the left hand, or a latent fingerprint;	(15) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to fingerprints of the index, middle finger, ring finger and little finger from the right hand, where present, and otherwise from the left hand, with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching, or a latent fingerprint;	(15) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to <u>four</u> fingerprints of the index, middle finger, ring finger and little finger from the right hand, where present, and otherwise from the left hand, [...] <u>with sufficient resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching</u> ;	<i>Presidency proposes to move the rules concerning the resolution and the quality of fingerprints in the operative part of the articles, namely under article 15(1). Delegations are encouraged to accept the following compromise proposal:</i> (15) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to the <u>four</u> fingerprints of the index, middle finger, ring finger and little finger from the right or left hand ;
(16) 'facial image' means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching;	(16) 'facial image' means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching;	(16) 'facial image' means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching;	

(17) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image;	(17) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image;	(17) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image;	
(18) 'overstayer' means a third country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to the duration of a short stay on the territory of the Member States;	(18) 'overstayer' means a third country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to the duration of a short stay on the territory of the Member States;	(18) 'overstayer' means a third country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to [...] <u>his or her authorised</u> stay on the territory of the Member States;	
(19) 'eu-LISA' means the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011;	(19) 'eu-LISA' means the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011;	(19) 'eu-LISA' means the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011;	
(20) 'Frontex' means the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004;	(20) 'Frontex' means the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union European Border and Coast Guard Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} ; ^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and	(20) [...];	<i>Deletion of definition provisionally agreed</i>

	<i>repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 1).</i>		
(21) 'supervisory authority' means the supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC;	<i>deleted</i>	(21) 'supervisory authority' means the supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC;	Provisionally agreed: (21) " <i>supervisory authorities</i> " means the supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and the supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 41(1) of Directive (EU) 2016/680;
(22) 'national supervisory authority' as regards law enforcement purposes means the supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 25 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA;	<i>deleted</i>	(22) 'national supervisory authority' as regards law enforcement purposes means the supervisory authorities established in accordance with Article 25 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA;	Deletion Provisionally agreed
(23) 'national supervisory body' means the supervisory bodies established in accordance with Article 33 of Decision 2009/371/JHA;	<i>deleted</i>	(23) [...];	
(24) 'EES data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	(24) 'EES data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	(24) 'EES data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	

(25) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences;	(25) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences;	(25) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences;	
(26) 'terrorist offences' mean the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Articles 1 to 4 of Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA;	(26) 'terrorist offences' mean the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Articles 1 to 4 of Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA;	(26) 'terrorist offences' mean the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Articles 1 to 4 of Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA;	
		<u>(26a) 'designated authorities' means authorities which are responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences and designated by Member States pursuant to Article 26.</u>	
(27) 'serious criminal offences' means the offences which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, if they are punishable under national law by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years;	(27) 'serious criminal offences' means the offences which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, if they are punishable under national law by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years;	(27) 'serious criminal offences' means the offences which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, if they are punishable under national law by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years;	
		<u>(28) 'Self Service System' means an automated system as defined in Article 2(23) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</u>	

		<u>(29) ‘e-gate’ means an infrastructure as defined in Article 2(24) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</u>	
		<u>(30) ‘Failure To Enrol Rate (FTE)’ means the proportion of registrations with insufficient quality of the biometric enrolment;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> (30) ‘Failure To Enrol Rate (FTE)’ means the proportion of registrations with insufficient quality of the biometric enrolment;
		<u>(31) ‘False Positive Identification Rate (FPIR) ‘ means the proportion of returned matches which do not belong to the checked traveller;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> 31) ‘False Positive Identification Rate (FPIR) ‘ means the proportion of returned matches which do not belong to the checked traveller;
		<u>(32) ‘False Negative Identification Rate (FNIR) ‘ means the proportion of missed matches during biometric search although the traveller was registered with biometric data.</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> 32) ‘False Negative Identification Rate (FNIR) ‘ means the proportion of missed matches during biometric search although the traveller was registered with biometric data.
2. The terms defined in Article 2 of Directive 95/46/EC shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of Member States for the purpose laid down in Article 5 of this Regulation.	2. The terms defined in Article 2 4 of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of Member States for the purpose purposes laid down in Article 5(1) of this Regulation.	2. The terms defined in Article 2 of Directive 95/46/EC shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of Member States for the purpose laid down in Article 5 of this Regulation.	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> 2. The terms defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 5(1) of this Regulation.

<p>3. The terms defined in Article 2 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for law enforcement purposes.</p>	<p>3. The terms defined in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for law enforcement purposes <i>laid down in Article 5(1a) of this Regulation.</i></p>	<p>3. The terms defined in Article 2 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for law enforcement purposes.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Article 3a</u> <u>Borders at which the EES applies and use of the EES at these borders</u></p>	<p><i>EP is reflecting.</i></p>
		<p>1. <u>The EES shall apply at the external borders of the Member States.</u></p>	
		<p>2. <u>The Member States which apply the Schengen acquis in full shall introduce the EES at their internal borders with Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen acquis in full but operate the EES.</u></p>	
		<p>2a. <u>The Member States which apply the Schengen acquis in full and the Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen acquis in full but operate the EES shall introduce the EES at their internal borders with the Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen acquis in full and do not operate the EES.</u></p>	
		<p>2b. <u>Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen acquis in full but operate the EES shall introduce the EES at their internal borders</u></p>	

		defined under Article 2(1) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	
		3. <u>At the internal land borders between two Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen acquis in full but operate the EES, those Member States shall introduce the EES without biometric functionalities by derogation from Art. 21(2) third and fourth subparagraphs, as well as Art. 25. At these internal borders, where the third country national is not yet registered into the EES, the individual file shall be created without recording biometric data. Biometric data shall be added at the next border crossing where the EES is operated with the biometric functionalities.</u>	
<i>Article 4 Set-up of the EES</i>	<i>Article 4 Set-up Development and operational management of the EES</i>	<i>Article 4 Set-up of the EES</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 4 Set-up of the EES</i>
The Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice ('eu-LISA') shall develop the EES and ensure its operational management, including the functionalities for processing biometric data referred to in Article 14(1)(f) and Article 15.	The Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice ('eu-LISA') shall develop the EES and ensure its operational management, including the functionalities for processing biometric data referred to in Article 14(1)(f) and Article 15, as well as adequate security.	[...] 'eu-LISA' shall, <u>in cooperation with Member States and in accordance with Article 34</u> , develop the EES and ensure its operational management, including the functionalities for processing biometric data referred to in Article 14(1)(f) and Article 15 <u>(1) (b) and (c).</u>	<i>EP insists</i> <i>- on the deletion of the reference to MS and Art. 34 (because MS' role is clear in Art. 34). The Presidency suggests to come back to this when discussing Art. 34(1). Keep Council text.</i> Provisionally agreed: <i>'eu-LISA' shall, <u>in cooperation with</u></i>

			<u>Member States and in accordance with Article 34,]</u> develop the EES and ensure its operational management, including the functionalities for processing biometric data referred to in Article 14(1)(f) and Article 15 (1) (b) and (c), as well as adequate security.
<i>Article 5 Purpose of the EES</i>	<i>Article 5 Purpose Objectives of the EES</i>	<i>Article 5 Purpose of the EES</i>	The Presidency suggests to accept "objectives" Accepted by delegations. Provisionally agreed <i>Article 5 Objectives of the EES</i>
By recording, storing and providing access to Member States to the date, time and place of the entry and exit and refusals of entry of third country nationals at external borders, the EES shall:	I. By recording, storing and providing access to Member States with access to the date, time and place of the entry and exit and refusals of entry of third country nationals at external borders, the EES shall:	By recording, storing and providing access to Member States to the <u>data recorded in the EES pursuant to Articles 14 to 18 [...], the objectives of EES shall be:</u>	<i>The Presidency would like delegations' view on the restructuring of the provision by the EP. Accepted by delegations.</i>
(a) enhance the efficiency of border checks by calculating and monitoring the duration of the authorised stay at entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa};	(a) enhance the efficiency of border checks by calculating and monitoring the duration of the authorised stay at entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa};	(a) <u>to</u> enhance the efficiency of border checks by calculating and monitoring the duration of the authorised stay at entry and exit of third country nationals admitted for a short stay [or on the basis of a touring visa],	

(b) assist in the identification of any person who does not, or does no longer fulfil the conditions for entry to or stay on the territory of the Member States;	(b) assist in the identification of any person who does not, or does no longer fulfil the conditions for entry to or stay on the territory of the Member States;	(b) <u>to</u> assist in the identification of <u>a third country national</u> [...] who does not, or does no longer fulfil the conditions for entry to or <u>for short stay [or stay based on touring visa]</u> on the territory of the Member States;	
(c) allow to identify and detect overstayers (also within the territory) and enable competent national authorities of the Member States to take appropriate measures including to increase the possibilities for return	(c) allow to identify and detect the overstayers (also within the territory) and enable competent national authorities of the Member States to take appropriate measures including to increase the possibilities for return; <i>the identification and detection of</i>	(c) <u>to</u> allow to identify and detect overstayers [...] and enable competent national authorities of the Member States to take appropriate measures including to increase the possibilities for return;	<i>Compromise proposal:</i> c) allow <i>the identification and detection of</i> overstayers and enable competent national authorities of the Member States to take appropriate measures
(d) allow to electronically check refusals of entry in the EES;	d) allow to electronically check refusals of entry in the EES;	(d) <u>to</u> allow to electronically check refusals of entry in the EES;	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (d) <u>to</u> allow to electronically check refusals of entry in the EES;
(e) free up border control resources from performing checks that can be automated and enable better focus on the assessment of third country nationals;	(e) free up border control resources from performing checks that can be automated and enable better focus on the assessment of third country nationals <i>enable the automation of border checks on third-country nationals;</i>	(e) [...] <u>to enable automation of</u> border [...] checks <u>procedure</u> [...];	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (e) enable the automation of border check procedures <i>in relation to third-country nationals;</i>
(f) enable consulates to have access to information on the lawful use of previous visas;	(f) enable consulates to have access to information on the lawful use of previous visas;	(f) <u>to</u> enable [...] <u>visa authorities</u> to have access to information on the lawful use of previous visas,	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (f) to enable visa authorities to have access to information on the lawful use of previous visas,
(g) inform third country nationals of the duration of their authorised stay;	(g) inform third country nationals of the duration of their authorised stay;	(g) <u>to</u> inform third country nationals of the duration of their authorised stay;	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (g) <u>to</u> inform third country nationals of the duration of their authorised stay;

(h) gather statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstays of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstays and to support evidence-based Union migration policy making;	(h) gather statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstays of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstays and to support evidence-based Union migration policy making;	(h) <u>to</u> gather statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstays of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstays and to support evidence-based Union migration policy making;	Provisionally agreed: (h) <u>to</u> gather statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstays of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstays and to support evidence-based Union migration policy making;
		(ha) <u>where relevant, to support Member States in operating their national facilitation programmes, including the examination and decision on applications;</u>	Provisionally agreed: (ha) where relevant, to support Member States in operating their national facilitation programmes, by: - Enabling the national competent authorities referred to in Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 to have access to information on previous short stays or refusals of entry for the purposes of the examination of applications for access to national facilitation programmes and the adoption of decisions referred to in Article 23; - Notifying the border [check] authorities that access has been granted to the national facilitation programme.
(i) combat identity fraud;	(i) combat identity fraud;	(i) <u>to</u> combat identity fraud <u>and the misuse of travel documents;</u>	Provisionally agreed: i) <u>to</u> combat identity fraud and the misuse of travel documents;
(j) contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences;	deleted	(j) <u>to</u> contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences;	

(k) enable identifying and apprehending terrorist, criminal suspects as well as of victims crossing the external borders;	<i>deleted</i>	(k) [...]	Provisionally agreed: <i>deleted</i>
(l) enable generating information on travel histories of terrorist, criminal suspects as well as of victims for investigations related to terrorism or serious crime.	<i>deleted</i>	(l) <u>to enable generating information [...] for investigations related to terrorism or other serious criminal offences, [...] including identification of perpetrators, suspects and victims of these offences;</u>	
		(m) <u>to facilitate the examination of an application for international protection;</u>	<i>To be discussed with Art. 25a</i>
		(n) <u>to facilitate the determination of the responsibility for asylum applications.</u>	<i>To be discussed with Art. 25b</i>
	<i>1a. By granting access to law enforcement authorities in accordance with the conditions set out in this Regulation, the EES shall: (a) contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences; (b) enable identifying and apprehending terrorist and criminal suspects as well as identifying victims crossing the external borders; (c) enable the generation of information on the travel histories</i>		

	<i>of terrorist and criminal suspects as well as of victims for investigations related to terrorism or serious crime.</i>		
	<p><i>1b. In order to facilitate border crossing for third-country nationals who frequently travel and have been pre-vetted, Member States may establish national facilitation programmes in accordance with Article 8e of Regulation 2016/399 and connect them to the EES.</i></p> <p><i>The EES shall enable the national competent authorities referred to in Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 to have access to information on previous short stays or refusals of entry for the purposes of the examination of applications for access to national facilitation programmes and the adoption of decisions referred to in Article 23.</i></p>		<i>Refer to (ha) above.</i>
<i>Article 6</i> <i>Technical architecture of the EES</i>	<i>Article 6</i> <i>Technical architecture of the EES</i>	<i>Article 6</i> <i>Technical architecture of the EES</i>	
1. The EES shall be composed of:	1. The EES shall be composed of:	1. The EES shall be composed of:	
(a) a Central System;	(a) a Central System;	(a) a Central System;	

(b) a National Uniform Interface (NUI) in each Member State based on common technical specifications and identical for all Member States enabling the connection of the Central System to the national border infrastructures in Member States;	(b) a National Uniform Interface (NUI) in each Member State based on common technical specifications and identical for all Member States enabling the connection of the Central System to the national border infrastructures in Member States <i>in a secure manner</i> ;	(b) a National Uniform Interface (NUI) in each Member State based on common technical specifications and identical for all Member States enabling the connection of the Central System to the national [...] infrastructures in Member States <u>necessary for border checks</u> .	Provisionally agreed: (b) a National Uniform Interface (NUI) in each Member State based on common technical specifications and identical for all Member States enabling the connection of the Central System to the national border infrastructures in Member States in a secure manner ;
(c) a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System;	(c) a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System;	(c) a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System;	
(d) a Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces.	(d) <i>a secure and encrypted</i> Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. <i>(Horizontal change: wording to be applied throughout the text.)</i>	(d) a Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces.	Provisionally agreed: (d) a Communication Infrastructure which shall be secure and encrypted between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces.
			Provisionally agreed: (e) the web service referred to in Article 12; (f) the central repository referred to in Article 57(2).
2. The EES Central System shall be hosted by eu-LISA in its two technical sites. It shall provide the functionalities laid down in this Regulation in accordance with the conditions of availability, quality and speed pursuant to Article 34(3).	2. The EES Central System shall be hosted by eu-LISA in its two technical sites. It shall provide the functionalities laid down in this Regulation in accordance with the conditions of availability, quality and speed pursuant to Article 34(3).	2. The EES Central System shall be hosted by eu-LISA in its [...] technical sites. It shall provide the functionalities laid down in this Regulation in accordance with the conditions of availability, quality and speed pursuant to Article 34(3).	Provisionally agreed: 2. The EES Central System shall be hosted by eu-LISA in its technical sites. It shall provide the functionalities laid down in this Regulation in accordance with the conditions of availability, quality and speed pursuant to Article 34(3).

<p>3. Without prejudice to Commission Decision 2008/602/EC²⁷, some hardware and software components of the Communication Infrastructure of the EES shall be shared with the communication infrastructure of the VIS referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision 2004/512/EC. A separate virtual private network dedicated to the EES shall be established in addition to the existing private virtual network of the VIS to ensure the logical separation of VIS and EES data.</p>	<p>3. Without prejudice to Commission Decision 2008/602/EC²⁷, some hardware and software components of the Communication Infrastructure of the EES shall be shared with the communication infrastructure of the VIS referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision 2004/512/EC. A separate virtual private network dedicated to the EES shall be established in addition to the existing private virtual network of the VIS to ensure the logical separation of VIS and EES data.</p>	<p>3. Without prejudice to Commission Decision 2008/602/EC²⁷, some hardware and software components of the Communication Infrastructure of the EES shall be shared with the communication infrastructure of the VIS referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision 2004/512/EC. [...] Logical separation of VIS and EES data <u>shall be ensured</u>.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 3. Without prejudice to Commission Decision 2008/602/EC²⁷, some hardware and software components of the Communication Infrastructure of the EES shall be shared with the communication infrastructure of the VIS referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision 2004/512/EC. Logical separation of VIS and EES data shall be ensured.</p>
<p><i>Article 7</i> <i>Interoperability with the VIS</i></p>	<p><i>Article 7</i> <i>Interoperability with the VIS</i></p>	<p><i>Article 7</i> <i>Interoperability with the VIS</i></p>	<p><i>Article 7</i> <i>Interoperability with the VIS</i></p>
<p>1. eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 767/2008²⁸ provide for it.</p>	<p>1. eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 767/2008²⁸ provide for it.</p>	<p>1. eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 767/2008²⁸ provide for it.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: (1) Eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation 767/2008 provide for it. Retrieval, importation and updating of visa</p>

²⁷ Commission Decision 2008/602/EC of 17 June 2008 laying down the physical architecture and requirements of the national interfaces and of the communication infrastructure between the Central VIS and the national interfaces for the development phase (OJ L 194, 23.7.2008, p. 3).

²⁸ Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 60–81).

			<i>related data directly from the VIS into the EES shall be an automated process once the operation in question is launched by the authority concerned.</i>
2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border <u>checks</u> authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	Provisionally agreed: 2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:
(a) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to create or update the individual file of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13, 14 and 16 of this Regulation and Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(a) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to create or update the individual file of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13, 14 and 16 of this Regulation and Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(a) retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to create or update the <u>entry/exit record</u> or the <u>refusal of entry record</u> [...] of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 of this Regulation and Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	Provisionally agreed: (a) retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to create or update the <u>entry/exit record</u> or the <u>refusal of entry record</u> of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 of this Regulation and Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;
(b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to update the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13, 14 and 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to update the EES record in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13, 14 and 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(b) retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to update the <u>entry/exit record</u> [...] in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13, 14 and 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	Provisionally agreed: (b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in order to update the <u>entry/exit record</u> in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13, 14 and 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;
(c) verify the authenticity and validity of the visa or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance	(c) verify at the external borders the authenticity and validity of the visa or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member	(c) verify <u>pursuant to Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008</u> the authenticity and validity of the visa	Provisionally agreed: (c) verify pursuant to Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 the

with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled pursuant to Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled pursuant to Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled [...]	authenticity and validity of the visa or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled
(d) verify at the external borders whether a visa exempt third country national has been previously registered in the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(d) verify at the external borders whether a visa exempt third country national has been previously registered in the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	(d) verify at the [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u> whether a visa exempt third country national has been previously registered in the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;	
(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify at the external borders the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify at the external borders the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify at the [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u> the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of this Regulation and Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	
3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:	3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:	3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order [...]:	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 3. This interoperability shall also enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order:

<p>(a) examine visa applications and adopt decisions relating to those applications in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation and Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;</p>	<p>(a) examine visa applications and adopt decisions relating to those applications in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation and Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;</p>	<p>(a) <u>to</u> examine visa applications and adopt decisions relating to those applications in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation and Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: (a) <u>to</u> examine visa applications and adopt decisions relating to those applications in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation and Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;</p>
		<p>(aa) <u>for the Member States which do not yet apply Schengen acquis in full but operate the EES, to examine applications for a national short stay visa and to adopt decisions relating to those applications;</u></p>	<p><i>To revert to this when discussing the calculator.</i></p>
<p>(b) update the visa related data in the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>(b) update the visa related data in the EES in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>(b) <u>to update automatically</u> the visa related data in the <u>entry/exit record</u> [...] in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: (b) <u>to</u> update the visa related data in the <u>entry/exit record</u> in the event that a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation and Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>
			<p>Provisionally agreed: <i>4. For the operation of the EES Web service referred to in Article 12, the separate read-only database referred to in Article 12(2aa) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] shall be on a daily basis updated by the VIS via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of VIS data.</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 8</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting data</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 8</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting data</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 8</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting data</i></p>	
<p>1. Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting the data referred to in Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be reserved exclusively to duly authorised staff of the authorities of each Member State which are competent for the purposes laid down in Articles 21 to 32. That access shall be limited to the extent needed for the performance of the tasks in accordance with this purpose, and proportionate to the objectives pursued.</p>	<p>1. Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting the data referred to in Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be reserved exclusively to duly authorised staff of the authorities of each Member State which are competent for the purposes laid down in Articles 21 to 32. That access shall be limited to the extent needed for the performance of the tasks in accordance with this purpose, and proportionate to the objectives pursued.</p>	<p>1. Access to the EES for entering, amending, deleting and consulting the data referred to in Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be reserved exclusively to duly authorised staff of the authorities of each Member State which are competent for the purposes laid down in Articles 21 to 32. That access shall be limited to the extent needed for the performance of the tasks in accordance with this purpose, and proportionate to the objectives pursued.</p>	
<p>2. Each Member State shall designate the competent national authorities, including border, visa and immigration authorities. The duly authorised staff shall have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data. Each Member State shall communicate a list of these authorities to eu-LISA without delay. That list shall specify for which purpose each authority shall have access to the data in the EES. Within three months after the EES has started operations in accordance with Article 60, a consolidated list of those authorities shall be published in</p>	<p>2. Each Member State shall designate the competent national authorities, including border, visa and immigration authorities. The duly authorised staff shall have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data. Each Member State shall communicate a list of these authorities to eu-LISA without delay. That list shall specify for which purpose each authority shall have access to the data in the EES. Within three months after the EES has started operations in accordance with Article 60, a consolidated list of those authorities shall be published in</p>	<p>2. Each Member State shall designate the competent national authorities <u>which shall be</u> [...] <u>border check, visa [...], immigration, and determining authorities [as well as the competent authorities referred to in Article 35(1) of Regulation (EU) 604/2013^{28a}]</u>, for the purposes of this <u>Regulation</u>. The duly authorised staff shall have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data. Each Member State shall communicate a list of these authorities to eu-LISA without delay. That list shall specify for which purpose each authority shall have access to the data in the</p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets:</i></p> <p>2. Each Member State shall designate the competent national authorities <u>which shall be</u> border, visa immigration, [<u>and determining authorities as well as the competent authorities referred to in Article 35(1) of Regulation (EU) 604/2013^{28a}]</u>, for the purposes of this <u>Regulation</u>. The duly authorised staff shall have access to the EES to enter, amend, delete or consult data. Each Member State shall communicate a list of these authorities to eu-LISA without delay. That list shall specify</p>

<i>the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish an updated consolidated list once a year.</i>	<i>the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish an updated consolidated list once a year.</i>	EES. Within three months after the EES has started operations in accordance with Article 60, a consolidated list of those authorities shall be published in <i>the Official Journal of the European Union</i> . Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish an updated consolidated list once a year.	for which purpose each authority shall have access to the data in the EES. <i>The second sub-paragraph has been moved under Article 59 – Notifications.</i>
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28a Regulation (EU) N° 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person, OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31-59.

		<u>3. The authorities which are entitled to consult or access the data stored in the EES in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV.</u>	<i>EP to revert.</i>
<i>Article 9 General principles</i>	<i>Article 9 General principles</i>	<i>Article 9 General principles</i>	
1. Each competent authority authorised to access the EES shall ensure that the use of the EES is necessary, appropriate and proportionate.	1. Each competent authority authorised to access the EES shall ensure that the use of the EES is necessary, appropriate and proportionate.	1. Each competent authority authorised to access the EES shall ensure that the use of the EES is necessary, appropriate and proportionate.	

<p>2. Each competent authority shall ensure that in using the EES, it does not discriminate against third country nationals on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and that it fully respects human dignity and the integrity of the person. Particular attention shall be paid to the specific situation of children, the elderly and persons with a disability. In particular, when retaining a child's data, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.</p>	<p>2. Each competent authority shall ensure that in using the EES, it does not discriminate against third country nationals on the grounds of sex, racial or race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation and that it fully respects human dignity and the integrity of the person. Particular attention shall be paid to the specific situation of children, the elderly and persons with a disability. In particular, when retaining a child's data, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.</p>	<p>2. Each competent authority shall ensure that in using the EES, it does not discriminate against third country nationals on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and that it fully respects human dignity and the integrity of the person. Particular attention shall be paid to the specific situation of children, the elderly and, persons with a disability. [...]</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>2. Each competent authority shall ensure that the use of the EES, including the capturing of biometric data, shall be in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the Council of Europe's Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom, in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>
	<p>2a. Border guards shall, when capturing biometric data for the EES, fully respect human dignity, in particular in the event of difficulties encountered in the capturing of facial images or the taking of fingerprints.</p>		<p><i>Incorporated under article 9(2).</i></p>

<p align="center"><i>Article 10</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Automated calculator and obligation to inform third country nationals on the remaining authorised stay</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 10</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Automated calculator and obligation to inform third country nationals on the remaining authorised stay</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 10</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Automated calculator and obligation to inform third country nationals on the remaining authorised stay</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 10</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Automated calculator and obligation to inform third country nationals on the remaining authorised stay</i></p>
<p>1. The EES shall include an automated calculator that indicates the maximum authorised duration of stay in accordance with Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 for third country nationals registered in the EES admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa}. The calculator shall not apply to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>1. The EES shall include an automated calculator that indicates the maximum authorised duration of stay in accordance with Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 for third country nationals registered in the EES admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa}. The calculator shall not apply to third country nationals who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>1. The EES shall include an automated calculator that indicates the maximum [...] duration of <u>authorised</u> stay, [...] for third country nationals registered in the EES. [...] The calculator shall not apply to third country nationals who are [...] members <u>of the family</u> of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>1. The EES shall include an automated calculator that indicates the maximum [...] duration of authorised stay, [...] for third country nationals registered in the EES. [...].</p> <p>The calculator shall not apply to third country nationals: who are [...] members of the family of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</p> <p>i) who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other; and</p> <p>ii) who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence permit</p>

			pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002.
2. The automated calculator shall:	2. The automated calculator shall:	2. The automated calculator shall <u>inform the competent authorities:</u>	Provisionally agreed: 2. The automated calculator shall <u>inform the competent authorities:</u>
(a) inform the competent authorities of the authorised length of stay on entry and whether the number of authorised entries of the single or double entry visas have been previously used;	(a) inform the competent authorities of the authorised length of stay on entry and whether the number of authorised entries of the single or double entry visas have been previously used;	a) [...] <u>on entry, of the maximum [...] duration of authorised stay of third country nationals [...]</u> and whether the number of authorised entries of <u>short stay visa issued for [...]</u> single or double entry [...] have been previously used	Provisionally agreed a) <u>on entry, of the maximum duration of authorised stay of third country nationals</u> and whether the number of authorised entries of <u>short stay visa issued for</u> single or double entry have been previously used
		(b) <u>during checks or verifications carried out within the territory of the Member States, of duration of remaining authorised stay or overstay of the third country nationals;</u>	Provisionally agreed: (b) <u>during checks or verifications carried out within the territory of the Member States, of duration of remaining authorised stay or overstay of the third country nationals;</u>
(b) identify third country nationals upon exit who have overstayed.	(b) identify third country nationals upon exit who have overstayed.	(c) [...] <u>upon exit, of any overstay of third country nationals [...];</u>	Provisionally agreed: (c) <u>upon exit, of any overstay of third country nationals;</u>
		(d) <u>when examining and deciding on visa applications, of the maximum remaining duration of authorised stay based on intended entry dates.</u>	Provisionally agreed: (d) <u>when examining and deciding on visa applications, of the maximum remaining duration of authorised stay based on intended entry dates.</u>
3. The border authorities shall inform the third country national of the maximum number of days of authorised stay which shall take into account the number of entries and the length of stay authorised by the visa {or the touring visa}, in accordance	3. The border authorities shall inform the third country national of the maximum number of days of authorised stay which shall take into account the number of entries and the length of stay authorised by the visa {or the touring visa}, in accordance	3. [...] <u>Any third country national shall have the right to ask border check authorities during border checks at entry about the maximum remaining number of days of his/her authorized stay, which shall take into account the number of entries and the</u>	<i>EP were not convinced that it should be the TCN who asks about his/her maximum remaining no. of days. TCN might not know that s/he could ask the border check authority.</i> <i>EP suggested the idea of having a</i>

<p>with Article 8(9) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p>	<p>with Article 8(9) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p>	<p>length of stay authorised by the visa {or the touring visa}, [...] <u>and be provided with such information by the border check authorities on that occasion.</u></p>	<p><i>kiosk which could provide the max remaining No. of days and if not, the obligation is on the border guard.</i></p> <p><i>LIBE compromise proposal:</i></p> <p>3. The border authorities shall inform the third country national of the maximum number of days of authorised stay which shall take into account the number of entries and the length of stay authorised by the visa {or the touring visa}, in accordance with Article 8(9) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399. <u>The information may be provided either by the border guard at the moment of the border check or by means of a self-service kiosk installed at the border crossing point behind the location in which the border check is made.</u></p>
<p>4. Stays in Member States which are not yet fully applying the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in accordance with their respective Acts of Accession shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the duration of the authorised stay in the Schengen area. Those Member States shall register the stays of third country nationals in the EES. The automated calculator in the system shall not however compute stays in Member States which are not yet fully applying the</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>4. [...] <u>With regard to third country nationals subject to visa requirement, staying on the basis of a visa^{28b} or a national short stay visa, in the Member States which do not yet apply the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in full but operate the EES, the calculator shall not indicate the authorised stay based on the visa or the national short visa. In this case the calculator shall only verify compliance with the overall limit of 90 days in any 180-day period and with the period of</u></p>	<p><i>EP deleted para 4 because it is a political vision to not have internal border controls.</i></p>

Schengen <i>acquis</i> as part of the authorised length of stay.		<u>validity of the visa.</u>	
		5. <u>The automated calculator shall apply also for short stays based on a visa with limited territorial validity issued on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009. In this case, the calculator shall take into account the authorised stay as defined by such visa, irrespective of whether his/her cumulative stay exceeds 90 days within any 180-days.</u>	Provisionally agreed: 5. <u>The automated calculator shall apply also for short stays based on a visa with limited territorial validity issued on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009. In this case, the calculator shall take into account the authorised stay as defined by such visa, irrespective of whether his/her cumulative stay exceeds 90 days within any 180-days.</u>

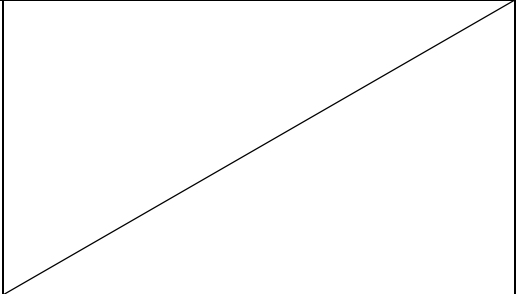
^{28b} Decision No 565/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 introducing a simplified regime for the control of persons at the external borders based on the unilateral recognition by Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania of certain documents as equivalent to their national visas for transit through or intended stays on their territories not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period and repealing Decisions No 895/2006/EC and No 582/2008/EC.

<i>Article 11</i> <i>Information mechanism</i>	<i>Article 11</i> <i>Information mechanism</i>	<i>Article 11</i> <i>Information mechanism</i>	
1. The EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised length of stay and identify records for which the maximum stay allowance has been exceeded.	1. The EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised length of stay and identify records for which the maximum <i>authorised</i> stay allowance has been exceeded.	1. The EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised [...] stay and identify records for which the maximum <u>authorised</u> stay [...] <u>was</u> exceeded.	Provisionally agreed: 1. The EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised stay and identify records for which the maximum <u>authorised</u> stay <u>was</u> exceeded.

		<p><u>1a. For the third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003, the EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the time of expiry of the duration of authorised stay and identify records for which the maximum period of authorised stay allowance has been exceeded.</u></p>	<p>Provisionally agreed.</p> <p><u>1a. For the third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003, the EES shall include a mechanism that shall automatically identify which entry/exit records do not have exit data immediately following the time of expiry of the duration of authorised stay and identify records for which the maximum period of authorised stay allowance has been exceeded.</u></p>
<p>2. A list generated by the system containing the data referred to in Article 14 and 15 of all identified overstayers shall be available to the designated competent national authorities.</p>	<p>2. A list generated by the system containing the data referred to in Article 14 and 15 of all identified overstayers shall be available to the designated competent national authorities.</p>	<p>2. A list generated by the system containing the data referred to in Article 14 and 15 of all identified overstayers shall be available to the designated competent national authorities <u>according to Article 8(2) in order for them to adopt the appropriate measures including to detect the overstayer and where possible and applicable contributing to the return of the overstayer.</u></p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>A list generated by the system containing the data referred to in Article 14 and 15 of all identified overstayers shall be available to the designated competent national authorities <u>according to Article 8(2) in order for them to adopt appropriate measures.</u></p>
	<p><i>2a. In accordance with Article 31, Member States shall be automatically informed three months in advance of the scheduled deletion of data on overstayers in order for them to adopt the appropriate measures.</i></p>		<p><i>EP withdrew its amendment.</i></p>

<u>Article 12</u> <u>Web service</u>	<u>Article 12</u> <u>Web service</u>	<u>Article 12</u> <u>Web service</u>	
<p><u>1. In order to enable third country nationals to verify at any moment the remaining authorised length of stay, a secure internet access to a web service hosted by eu-LISA in its two technical sites shall allow those third country nationals to provide the data required pursuant to Article 14(1)(b) together with the anticipated entry and exit dates. On that basis, the web service shall provide them with an OK/NOT OK answer. The web service shall use a separate read-only database updated on a daily basis via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of EES data.</u></p>	<p>1. In order to enable third country nationals to verify at any moment the remaining authorised length of stay, a secure internet access to a web service hosted by eu-LISA in its two technical sites shall allow those third country nationals to provide the data required pursuant to Article 14(1)(b) together with the anticipated entry and exit dates. On that basis, the web service shall provide them with an OK/NOT OK answer. The web service shall use a separate read-only database updated on a daily basis via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of EES data. <i>eu-LISA shall be the controller responsible for the security of the web service, for the security of the personal data it contains and the process to extract the personal data from the central system into the web service. eu-LISA shall perform an information security risk assessment in order to define the specific security needs of the web service.</i></p>	<p><u>1. In order to enable third country nationals to verify at any moment the remaining [...] maximum number of days of authorised stay, a secure internet access to a web service hosted by eu-LISA in its-[...] technical sites shall allow those third country nationals to provide the type, number and three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document [...] together with the anticipated entry and exit dates or for third country nationals who are within the territory of the Member States, the intended exit date. On that basis, the web service shall provide them with an OK/NOT OK answer, including information on the maximum remaining number of days of authorised stay. The web service shall use a separate read-only database updated on a daily basis via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of EES data.</u></p>	<p><u>Provisionally agreed:</u> 1. In order to enable third country nationals to verify at any moment the remaining authorised length of stay, a secure internet access to a web service hosted by eu-LISA in its two technical sites shall allow those third country nationals to provide the data required pursuant to Article 14(1)(b) together with the anticipated entry and exit dates. On that basis, the web service shall provide them with an OK/NOT OK answer. The web service shall use a separate read-only database updated on a daily basis via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of EES data.</p>
<p><u>2. Carriers may use the secure internet access to the web service referred to in paragraph 1 to verify whether or not third country nationals holding a single or</u></p>	<p>2. Carriers may use the secure internet access to the web service referred to in paragraph 1 to verify whether or not third country nationals holding a single or double</p>	<p><u>2. Carriers may use [...] the web service referred to in paragraph 1 to verify whether or not third country nationals holding a short stay visa issued for single</u></p>	<p><u>Provisionally agreed:</u> 2. In view of fulfilling their obligations under Article 26(1)(b) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, carriers shall</p>

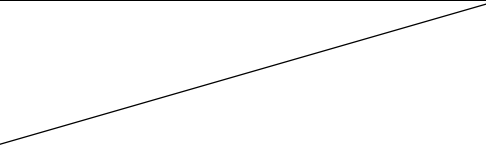
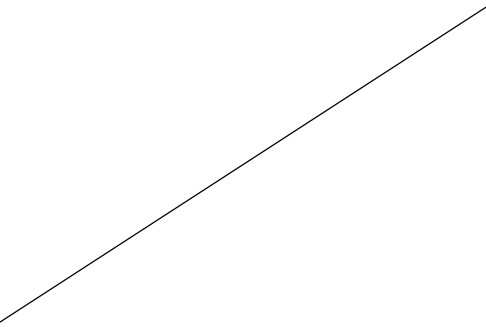
<p><u>double entry visa have already used the visa. The carrier shall provide the data listed in Article 14(1)(d). The web service shall on that basis provide the carriers with an OK/NOT OK answer. Carriers may store the information sent and the answer received.</u></p>	<p>entry visa have already used the visa. The carrier shall provide the data listed in Article 14(1)(d). The web service shall on that basis provide the carriers with an OK/NOT OK answer. <i>Carriers shall establish an authentication scheme to ensure that only authorised staff may access the web service.</i> Carriers may store the information sent and the answer received <i>for a maximum of 48 hours, following which the data shall be automatically deleted, for the sole purpose of informing the third country nationals concerned.</i></p>	<p><u>or double entry [...] have already used the short stay visa. The carrier shall provide the data contained in the Machine Readable Zone of the travel document [...]. The web service shall on that basis provide the carriers with an OK/NOT OK answer. Carriers may store the information sent and the answer received. The OK/NOT OK answer cannot be regarded as a decision to authorise or refuse entry in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u></p>	<p>use the Web Service referred to in paragraph 2aa to verify whether or not third country nationals holding a single or double entry visa have already used the number of entries authorised by their visa. The carrier shall provide the data listed under Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c). The web service shall on that basis provide the carriers with an OK/NOT OK answer. Carriers may store the information sent and the answer received in accordance to the applicable law. Carriers shall establish an authentication scheme to ensure that only authorised staff may access the web service. The OK/NOT OK answer cannot be regarded as a decision to authorise or refuse entry in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</p> <p>2a. For the purpose of implementing Article 26(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and/ or for the purpose of resolving any potential dispute arising from Article 26 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, eu-LISA shall keep logs of all data processing operations carried out within the website by the carriers. Those logs shall show the date and time of each</p>
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			<p>operation, the data used for interrogation, the data transmitted by the webservice and the name of the carrier.</p> <p>Each log shall be stored for two years. The logs shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access.</p> <p>2aa. The web service shall use a separate read-only database updated on a daily basis via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of EES and VIS data. eu-LISA shall be the controller responsible for the security of the web service, for the security of the personal data it contains and the process to extract the personal data into the separate read-only database.</p>
<p><u>3. Detailed rules on the conditions for operation of the web service and the data protection and security rules applicable to the web service shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</u></p>	<p><u>3. Detailed rules on the conditions for operation of the web service and the data protection and security rules applicable to the web service shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</u></p>	<p><u>3. Detailed rules on the conditions for operation of the web service and the data protection and security rules applicable to the web service shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</u></p>	

CHAPTER II Entry and use of data by border authorities	CHAPTER II Entry and use of data by border authorities	CHAPTER II Entry and use of data by <u>competent</u> [...] authorities	
Article 13 <i>Procedures for entering data in the EES</i>	Article 13 <i>Procedures for entering data in the EES</i>	Article 13 <i>Procedures for entering data in the EES</i>	
1. Border authorities shall verify, in accordance with Article 21, whether a previous individual file has been created in the EES for the third country national as well as their identity. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data or for the performance of border checks [should this self-service system not be defined or explained?], a verification may be carried out through the self service system.	1. Border authorities shall verify, in accordance with Article 21, whether a previous individual file has been created in the EES for the third country national as well as their identity. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data or for the performance of border checks [should this self-service system not be defined or explained?], a verification may be carried out through the self service system.	1. Border <u>check</u> authorities shall verify, in accordance with Article 21, whether a previous individual file has been created in the EES for the third country national as well as [...] <u>his/her</u> identity. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data or for the performance of border checks [...], a verification may be carried out through the self service system.	Provisionally agreed: 1. Border authorities shall verify, in accordance with Article 21, whether a previous individual file has been created in the EES for the third country national as well as <u>his/her</u> identity. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data or for the performance of border checks a verification may be carried out through the self service system.
<u>2. Where a previous individual file has been created, the border authority shall, if necessary, update the individual file data, enter an entry/exit record for each entry and exit in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or, where applicable, a refusal of entry record in accordance with Article 16. That record shall be linked to the individual file of the third country national concerned.</u> Where applicable, the data referred to in Article 17(1) shall be added to the	2. Where a previous individual file has been created, the border authority shall, if necessary, update the individual file data, enter an entry/exit record for each entry and exit in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or, where applicable, a refusal of entry record in accordance with Article 16. That record shall be linked to the individual file of the third country national concerned. Where applicable, the data referred to in Article 17(1) shall be added to the individual file and the data	<u>2. Where a previous individual file has been created, the border check authority shall, if necessary, update the individual file data, referred to in Articles 14, 15 and 16 as applicable, enter an entry [...] or exit record for each entry and exit in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or, where applicable, a refusal of entry record in accordance with Article 16. That record shall be linked to the individual file of the third country national concerned.</u> Where	Provisionally agreed: <u>2. Where a previous individual file has been created, the border authority shall, if necessary, update the individual file data, referred to in Articles 14, 15 and 16 as applicable, enter an entry or exit record for each entry and exit in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or, where applicable, a refusal of entry record in accordance with Article 16. That record shall be linked to the individual file of the third country national concerned.</u>

<p>individual file and the data referred to in Article 17(3) and (4) shall be added to the entry/exit record of the third country national concerned. The different travel documents and identities used legitimately by a third country national shall be added to the third country national's individual file. <u>Where a previous file has been registered and the third country national presents a travel document which differs from the one which was previously registered, the data referred under Article 14(1)(f) shall also be updated if the facial image recorded in the chip of the new travel document can be extracted electronically.</u></p>	<p>referred to in Article 17(3) and (4) shall be added to the entry/exit record of the third country national concerned. The different travel documents and identities used legitimately by a third country national shall be added to the third country national's individual file. Where a previous file has been registered and the third country national presents a <i>valid</i> travel document which differs from the one which was previously registered, the data referred under <i>referred to in</i> Article 14(1)(f) shall also be updated if the facial image recorded in the chip of the new travel document can be extracted electronically.</p>	<p>applicable, the data referred to in Article 17(1), <u>(1a)</u>, [...] (3) and (4) shall be added to the entry/exit record of the third country national concerned. The different travel documents and identities used legitimately by a third country national shall be added to the third country national's individual file. <u>Where a previous individual file has been registered and the third country national presents a travel document which differs from the one which was previously registered, the data referred under Article 14(1)(f) and Article 15(1)(b) shall also be updated [...].</u></p>	<p>Where applicable, the data referred to in Article 17(1), <u>[(1a)]</u>, (3) and (4) shall be added to the entry/exit record of the third country national concerned. The different travel documents and identities used legitimately by a third country national shall be added to the third country national's individual file. Where a previous file has been registered and the third country national presents a <i>valid</i> travel document which differs from the one which was previously registered [...]</p> <p><i>EP to revert back on the deletion of the last part of the paragraph. EP were not convinced that it is more secure to update the file by taking a live facial image rather than taking the image from the chip.</i></p>
<p><u>3. Where it is necessary to create or update the individual file data of a visa holder, the border authorities may retrieve and import the</u> data provided for in Article 14(1) (d), (e) and (g) directly from the VIS in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>3. Where it is necessary to create or update the individual file data of a visa holder, the border authorities may retrieve and import the data provided for in Article 14(1) (d), (e) and to (g) directly from the VIS in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p><u>3. Where it is necessary to [...]</u> enter <u>or update the [...]</u> entry/exit record data of a visa holder, the border check authorities may retrieve and import the data provided for in Article 14(...2) (c), (d), (e), (f) and [g] directly from the VIS in accordance with Article 7 of this Regulation and Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p><u>Provisionally agreed:</u></p> <p>The reference to "... article 7 of this Regulation.".</p> <p><i>EP to revert back on its proposal: by including Ar 14(1)(f), the facial image could be retrieved and imported from VIS.</i></p>

<p>4. In the absence of a previous registration of a third country national in the EES, the border authority shall create the individual file of the person by entering the data referred to in Articles 14, 15 and 16 as applicable.</p>	<p>4. In the absence of a previous registration of a third country national in the EES, the border authority shall create the individual file of the person by entering the data referred to in Articles 14, 15 and 16 as applicable.</p>	<p>4. In the absence of a previous registration of a third country national in the EES, the border <u>check</u> authority shall create the individual file of the person by entering the data referred to in Articles 14(1), (6), 15(1) and 16(1) as applicable.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 4. In the absence of a previous registration of a third country national in the EES, the border authority shall create the individual file of the person by entering the data referred to in Articles 14(1), (6), 15(1) and 16(1) as applicable.</p>
<p>5. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data, Article 8c of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the third country national may pre-enrol the individual file data or, if applicable, the data that needs to be updated. The data shall be confirmed by the border guard when the decision to authorise or to refuse entry has been taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399. The verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system. The data listed in Article 14(1)(d), (e) and (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS.</p>	<p>5. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data, Article 8c of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the third country national may pre-enrol the individual file data or, if applicable, the data that needs to be updated. The data shall be confirmed by the border guard when the decision to authorise or to refuse entry has been taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399. The verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system. The data listed in Article 14(1), (d), (e) and <i>to</i> (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS.</p>	<p>5. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data, Article 8c of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the third country national may pre-enrol the individual file data or, if applicable, the data <u>in the entry/exit record</u> that needs to be updated. The data shall be confirmed by the border <u>check authorities</u> [...] when the decision to authorise or to refuse entry has been taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399. The verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system. The data listed in Article 14([...]2) (c), (d), (e), (f) and [g] may be retrieved and imported <u>automatically</u> [...] from the VIS.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 5. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for pre-enrolment of data, Article 8c of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the third country national may pre-enrol the individual file data or, if applicable, the data in the entry/exit record that needs to be updated. The data shall be confirmed by the border authorities when the decision to authorise or to refuse entry has been taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399. The verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system. The data listed in Article 14(2) (c), (d), (e), (f) and [g] may be retrieved and imported from the VIS.</p>
<p>6. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for the performance of the border checks, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case,</p>	<p>6. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for the performance of the border checks, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case,</p>	<p>6. Where a third country national uses a self-service system for the performance of the border checks, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case,</p>	<p></p>

<p>the verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system.</p>	<p>the verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system.</p>	<p>the verification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out through the self service system.</p>	
<p>7. Where a third country national uses an e-gate for crossing the external border, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the corresponding registration of the entry/exit record and the linking of that record to the concerned individual file shall be carried out through the e-gate.</p>	<p>7. Where a third country national uses an e-gate for crossing the external border, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the corresponding registration of the entry/exit record and the linking of that record to the concerned individual file shall be carried out through the e-gate.</p>	<p>7. Where a third country national uses an e-gate for crossing the external border, Article 8d of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply. In that case, the corresponding registration of the entry/exit record and the linking of that record to the concerned individual file shall be carried out through the e-gate.</p>	
<p>8. Where it is necessary to create an individual file or to update the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f), the facial image can only be extracted electronically from the electronic Machine Readable Travel Documents (eMRTD) and inserted into the individual file where it has been verified that the facial image recorded in the chip of the eMRTD corresponds to the live facial image of the concerned third country national.</p>	<p>8. Where it is necessary to create an individual file or to update the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f), the facial image can only be extracted electronically from the electronic Machine Readable Travel Documents (eMRTD) and inserted into the individual file where it has been verified that the facial image recorded in the chip of the eMRTD corresponds to the live facial image of the concerned third country national.</p>	<p>8. Where it is necessary to create an individual file or to update the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f) <u>and Article 15(1)(b)</u>, the facial image <u>shall be taken live and where this is not possible</u> [...] extracted electronically from the electronic Machine Readable Travel Documents (eMRTD) and inserted into the individual file <u>after electronic verification</u> [...] that the facial image recorded in the chip of the eMRTD corresponds to the live facial image of the concerned third country national.</p>	<p><i>EP to revert back on Council text where first, the facial image should be take live. EP were not convinced that it is more secure to update the file by taking a live facial image rather than taking the image from the chip.</i> Provisionally agreed: “... extracted electronically from the electronic Machine Readable Travel Documents (eMRTD) and inserted into the individual file <u>after electronic verification</u> that the facial image recorded in the chip of the eMRTD corresponds to the live facial image of the concerned third country national.”</p>

		<p><u>9. Without prejudice to Article 18 of this Regulation and Article 12(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, if the authorised stay of a third country national who is present on the territory of a Member State starts directly after the stay based on residence permit or long-stay visa and no individual file has been created, the competent authorities according to Article 8(2) may create an individual file and the entry/exit record by entering the data referred to in Articles 14(1), (2) and (6) and 15(1). Instead of the data referred to in Article 14(2)(a), they shall insert the date of start of the authorised stay and, instead of the data in Article 14(2)(b), they shall insert the authority that authorised the authorised stay.</u></p>	<p><i>Concerns were raised of the added value of this paragraph because the competent authorities would only create the individual file if the TCN makes him/herself known to the authorities. In other words, unless the TCN alerts the authorities that his stay is not based any longer on the residence permit or long stay visa, the authorities would not know. Also, by referring to ‘competent authorities’ this text would allow immigration authorities to create the individual file. This is not catered for in the rest of the text as these authorities are only able to consult the individual file. It is only the border authorities that can amend/ update the file. As a consequence of the Council text, immigration authorities would have to be equipped with the necessary equipment in order for them to be able to carry out the necessary enrolment of the third country national into the EES, which entails more costs. Presidency urges the delegations to delete this paragraph.</i></p>
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<p align="center"><i>Article 14</i> <i>Personal data for visa holders</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 14</i> <i>Personal data for third country nationals subject to a visa holders requirement to cross the external borders</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 14</i> <i>Personal data for [...] <u>third country national subject to a visa requirement</u></i></p>	<p align="center">Provisionally agreed Article 14 Personal data for <u>third country national subject to a visa requirement</u></p>
<p>1. The border authority shall create the individual file of the visa holding third country national by entering the following data:</p>	<p>1. The border authority shall create the individual file of the visa holding third country national third country national subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders by entering the following data:</p>	<p>1. <u>At the borders at which the EES is operated the border checks</u> authority shall create the individual file of the [...] third country national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> by entering the following data:</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed with Council structure of Art 14 on individual file and entry/exit record</p>
<p>(a) surname (family name); first name(s) (given names); date of birth; nationality or nationalities; sex;</p>	<p>(a) surname (family name); first name(s) (given names); date of birth; nationality or nationalities; sex;</p>	<p>(a) surname (family name); first name(s) (given names); date of birth; nationality or nationalities; sex;</p>	<p></p>
<p>(b) type, number and three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document or documents;</p>	<p>(b) type and number of the travel document or documents and three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document or documents;</p>	<p>(b) type, number and three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document or documents;</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: (b) type and number of the travel document or documents and three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document or documents</p>
<p>(c) the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document(s);</p>	<p>(c) the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document(s);</p>	<p>(c) the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document(s);</p>	<p></p>
<p>(d) the short stay visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State, the type of visa, the date of end of maximum duration of the stay as authorised by the visa which needs to be updated at each entry and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa, if applicable;</p>	<p>(d) the short stay visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State, the type of visa, the date of end of maximum duration of the stay as authorised by the visa which needs to be updated at each entry and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa, if applicable;</p>	<p>(d) [...]</p>	<p>Deletion provisionally agreed:</p>

(e) at the first entry on the basis of the short stay visa, the number of entries and the authorised period of stay as indicated on the visa sticker;	(e) at the first entry on the basis of the short stay visa, the number of entries and the authorised period of stay as indicated on the visa sticker;	(e) [...]	Deletion Provisionally agreed:
(f) the facial image, where possible extracted electronically from the eMRTD, and where this is not possible, taken live;	(f) the facial image with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching , where possible extracted electronically from the eMRTD or the VIS , and where this is not possible, taken live;	(f) the facial image, where possible <u>taken live</u> [...], and where this is not possible, [...] <u>extracted electronically from the eMRTD</u> ;	<i>EP to revert back on Council text. EP were not convinced that it is more secure to update the file by taking a live facial image rather than taking the image from the chip.</i>
(g) the visa sticker number of the touring visa, the type of visa and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa, if applicable.	(g) the visa sticker number of the touring visa, the type of visa and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa, if applicable.	(g) [...]	Deletion Provisionally agreed:
2. On each entry of the visa holding third country national, the following data shall be entered in an entry/exit record. That record shall be linked to the individual file of that third country national using the individual reference number created by the EES upon creation of that file:	2. On each entry of the visa holding third country national third country national subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders , the following data shall be entered in an entry/exit record. That record which shall be linked to the individual file of that third country national using the individual reference number created by the EES upon creation of that file:	2. On each entry of [...] <u>a third country national subject to a visa requirement, at a border at which the EES is operated</u> , the following data shall be entered in an entry/exit record. That record shall be linked to the individual file of that third country national using the individual reference number created by the EES upon creation of that file:	<i>References to “borders at which the EES is operated” throughout the text will be tackled when discussing the issue of territoriality.</i> Provisionally agreed: 2. On each entry of <u>a third country national subject to a visa requirement, [at a border at which the EES is operated,]</u> the following data shall be entered in an entry/exit record. That record shall be linked to the individual file of that third country national using the individual reference number created by the EES upon creation of that file:

(a) date and time of the entry;	(a) date and time of the entry;	(a) date and time of the entry;	
(b) the border crossing point and authority that authorised the entry;	(b) the border crossing point and authority that authorised the entry;	(b) the border crossing point and authority that authorised the entry;	
		(c) <u>if applicable, the status of the person indicating that it is a third country national who is member of family of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC.</u>	<i>Commission proposal:</i> (c) if applicable, the status of the person indicating that it is a third country national who: is member of family of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC. i) who is family member of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement equivalent to that of Union citizens under an agreement between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and a third country on the other; and ii) who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC or a residence permit pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002.
		(d) <u>the short stay visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State, the type of short stay visa, the date of end of maximum duration of the stay</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> (d) <u>the short stay visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State, the type of short stay visa, the date of</u>

		as authorised by the short stay visa which needs to be updated at each entry and the date of expiry of the validity of the short stay visa, if applicable;	end of maximum duration of the stay as authorised by the short stay visa which needs to be updated at each entry and the date of expiry of the validity of the short stay visa, if applicable;
		(e) at the first entry on the basis of the short stay visa, the number of entries and the duration of stay as authorised by the short stay visa as indicated on the short stay visa sticker;	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> (e) at the first entry on the basis of the short stay visa, the number of entries and the duration of stay as authorised by the short stay visa as indicated on the short stay visa sticker;
		(f) if applicable, the information indicating that the visa has been issued with limited territorial validity, on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of the Regulation (EC) 810/2009;	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> (f) if applicable, the information indicating that the visa has been issued with limited territorial validity, on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of the Regulation (EC) 810/2009;
		(g) [the touring visa sticker number of the touring visa, the type of touring visa and the date of expiry of the validity of the touring visa, if applicable.]	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> (g) [the touring visa sticker number of the touring visa, the type of touring visa and the date of expiry of the validity of the touring visa, if applicable.]
3. On each exit, the following data shall be entered in the entry/exit record linked to the individual file of that visa holding third country national:	3. On each exit, the following data shall be entered in the entry/exit record linked to the individual file of that visa holding third country national:	3. On each exit, at a border at which the EES is operated the following data shall be entered in the entry/exit record linked to the individual file of that [...] third country national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> :	<i>Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets:</i> 3. On each exit, [at a border at which the EES is operated] the following data shall be entered in the entry/exit record linked to the individual file of that third country

			national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> :
(a) date and time of the exit;	(a) date and time of the exit;	(a) date and time of the exit;	
(b) the border crossing point of the exit.	(b) the border crossing point of the exit.	(b) the border crossing point of the exit.	
		(c) <u>Where a third country national subject to a visa requirement uses a different visa than the visa recorded in the last entry record, the data of the entry/exit record listed in paragraph 2(d), (e), (f) and [(g)] shall be updated accordingly.</u>	Provisionally agreed (c) <u>Where a third country national subject to a visa requirement uses a different visa than the visa recorded in the last entry record, the data of the entry/exit record listed in paragraph 2(d), (e), (f) and [(g)] shall be updated accordingly.</u>
4. Where there is no exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised length of stay, the entry/exit record shall be identified with a mark or flag by the system and the data of the visa holding third country national identified as an overstayer shall be entered into the list referred to in Article 11.	4. Where there is no exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the duration of authorised length of stay, the entry/exit record shall be identified with a mark or flag by the system and the data of the visa holding third country national identified as an overstayer shall be entered into the list referred to in Article 11.	4. Where there is no exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised [...] stay, the entry/exit record shall be identified with a mark or flag by the system and the data of the [...] third country national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> is identified as an overstayer shall be entered into the list referred to in Article 11.	Provisionally agreed : 4. Where there is no exit data immediately following the date of expiry of the authorised stay, the entry/exit record shall be identified with a mark or flag by the system and the data of the third country national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> is identified as an overstayer shall be entered into the list referred to in Article 11.
5. In order to create the individual file of a visa holding third country national the data provided for in paragraph 1 (d), (e) and (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS by the border authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008	5. In order to create or update the entry/exit record on the individual file of a visa holding third country national third country national subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders the data provided for in paragraph 1 (d), (e) and to (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS by	5. In order to [...] <u>enter or update</u> the [...] <u>entry/exit record</u> of a [...] third country national <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> the data provided for in paragraph 2 (c), (d), (e), (f) and [(g)] may be retrieved and imported <u>automatically</u> [...] from the VIS by the border <u>check</u> authority in accordance with Article 18a of	<i>EP to revert back</i>

	the border authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	
	<i>5a. Where a visa holding third country national benefits from the national facilitation programme of a Member State in accordance with Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, the Member State concerned may insert a notification in the individual file of that third country national specifying the national facilitation programme concerned.</i>		
		<p><u>6. Where relevant, Member States shall insert a notification in the individual file if the third country national benefits from their national facilitation programme in accordance with Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 specifying the Member State's national facilitation programme concerned. The notification shall only be available to the Member State implementing such a programme and to those Member States having concluded an agreement with the Member State which granted the access as referred to under Article 8e(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u></p>	<p><i>Compromise proposed by the Council (covers para 5 of EP text and para 6 of Council text). Provisionally agreed:</i></p> <p><u>6. Where relevant, Member States shall insert a notification in the individual file if the third country national benefits from their national facilitation programme in accordance with Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 specifying the Member State's national facilitation programme concerned.</u></p>

		7. <u>The specific provisions set out in Annex II shall apply for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</u>	Provisionally agreed. 7. <u>The specific provisions set out in Annex II shall apply for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</u>
<i>Article 15 Personal data for third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation</i>	<i>Article 15 Personal data for third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation</i>	<i>Article 15 Personal data for third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation</i>	
1. For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, the border authority shall enter into their individual file the data provided for in Article 14(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f). In addition it shall enter into that individual file the four fingerprint of the index, middle-finger, ring-finger and little finger from the right hand, and where this is not possible the same fingers from the left hand, in accordance with the specifications for the resolution and use of fingerprints adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 61(2). For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, Articles 14(2) to 14(4) shall apply.	1. For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, the border authority shall enter into their individual file the data provided for in Article 14(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f). In addition it shall enter into that individual file the four fingerprint of the index, middle-finger, ring-finger and little finger from the right hand, and where this is not possible the same fingers from the left hand, in accordance with the specifications for the resolution and use of fingerprints adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 61(2). For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, Articles 14(2) to 14(4) shall apply accordingly .	1. [...] <u>The border check authority shall [...] create the individual file of third country nationals exempt from visa obligation by entering following data</u>	Provisionally agreed: 1. <u>The border authority shall create the individual file of third country nationals exempt from visa obligation by entering following data</u>

		a) [...] provided for in Article 14(1) (a), (b) and (c) [...];	Provisionally agreed: a) provided for in Article 14(1) (a), (b) and (c);
		b) <u>the facial image, where possible taken live, and where this is not possible, extracted electronically from the eMRTD;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed but subject to the issue of the live facial image.</i>
		c) [...] <u>fingerprint data</u> [...];	Provisionally agreed: c) <u>fingerprint data</u> <i>Drafting suggestion by LIBE to move rules out of the definitions</i> Fingerprint data shall consist of data relating to the four fingerprints of the index, middle finger, ring finger and little finger from the right hand, where present, and otherwise the corresponding fingerprints from the left hand. Fingerprint data shall have sufficient resolution and quality to be used in automated biometric matching.
		d) <u>where relevant data provided for in Article 14(6).</u>	Provisionally agreed: d) <u>where relevant data provided for in Article 14(6).</u>
		1a. <u>For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, Articles 14(2)(a), (b) and (c), 14(3) (a) and (b) and 14(4) shall apply.</u>	Provisionally agreed: 1a. For third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation, Articles 14(2)(a), (b) and (c), 14(3) (a) and (b) and 14(4) shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis.</i>

<p>2. Children under the age of 12 shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for legal reasons.</p>	<p>2. Children under the age of 12 shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for legal reasons.</p>	<p>2. Children under the age of 12 shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints[...].</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed : 2. Children under the age of 12 shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints.</p>
<p>3. Persons for whom fingerprinting is physically impossible shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for factual reasons. However, where the physical impossibility is of a temporary nature, the person shall be required to give the fingerprints at the subsequent entry. The border authorities shall be entitled to request further clarification on the grounds for the temporary impossibility to provide fingerprints. Member States shall ensure that appropriate procedures guaranteeing the dignity of the person are in place in the event of difficulties encountered in capturing fingerprints.</p>	<p>3. Persons for whom fingerprinting is physically impossible shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for factual reasons. However, where the physical impossibility is of a temporary nature, the person shall be required to give the fingerprints at the subsequent entry. The border authorities shall be entitled to request further clarification on the grounds for the temporary impossibility to provide fingerprints. <i>Such grounds shall be stored in the individual file until such time as the person is able to give fingerprints but no longer than the retention period for that individual file.</i> Member States shall ensure that appropriate procedures guaranteeing the dignity of the person are in place in the event of difficulties encountered in capturing fingerprints.</p>	<p>3. Persons for whom fingerprinting is physically impossible shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints [...]. However, where the physical impossibility is of a temporary nature, <u>this fact shall be recorded in the system and</u> the person shall be required to give the fingerprints at the <u>exit or the</u> subsequent entry. The border <u>check</u> authorities shall be entitled to request further clarification on the grounds for the temporary impossibility to provide fingerprints. <u>This information shall be deleted from the system once the fingerprints have been given.</u> Member States shall ensure that appropriate procedures guaranteeing the dignity of the person are in place in the event of difficulties encountered in capturing fingerprints.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 3. Persons for whom fingerprinting is physically impossible shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints. However, where the physical impossibility is of a temporary nature, <u>this fact shall be recorded in the system and</u> the person shall be required to give the fingerprints at the <u>exit or the</u> subsequent entry. The border authorities shall be entitled to request further clarification on the grounds for the temporary impossibility to provide fingerprints. <u>This information shall be deleted from the system once the fingerprints have been given.</u> Member States shall ensure that appropriate procedures guaranteeing the dignity of the person are in place in the event of difficulties encountered in capturing fingerprints.</p>

<p>4. Where the person concerned is exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for legal or factual reasons pursuant to paragraphs 2 or 3, the specific data field shall be marked as ‘not applicable’. The system shall allow a distinction to be made between the cases where fingerprints are not required to be provided for legal reasons and the cases where they cannot be provided for factual reasons.</p>	<p>4. Where the person concerned is exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints for legal or factual reasons pursuant to paragraphs 2 or 3, the specific data field shall be marked as ‘not applicable’. The system shall allow a distinction to be made between the cases where fingerprints are not required to be provided for legal reasons and the cases where they cannot be provided for factual reasons. <i>The fact that the physical impossibility to give fingerprints is of a temporary nature shall be recorded.</i></p>	<p>4. Where the person concerned is exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints [...] pursuant to paragraphs 2 or 3, the specific data field shall be marked as ‘not applicable’. [...]</p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 4. Where the person concerned is exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints pursuant to paragraphs 2 or 3, the specific data field shall be marked as ‘not applicable’.</p>
<p><i>Article 16 Personal data for third country nationals who have been refused entry</i></p>	<p><i>Article 16 Personal data for third country nationals who have been refused entry</i></p>	<p><i>Article 16 Personal data for third country nationals who have been refused entry</i></p>	<p><i>(Diagonal line)</i></p>
<p>1. Where a decision has been taken by the border authority, in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and Annex V thereto, to refuse the entry of a third country national referred to in Article 2(2) of this Regulation to the territories of the Member States, and where no previous file has been registered in the EES for that third country national the border authority shall create an individual file in which it shall enter the data required pursuant to Article 14(1) in the case</p>	<p>1. Where a decision has been taken by the border authority, in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and Annex V thereto, to refuse the entry of a third country national referred to in Article 2(2) of this Regulation to the territories of the Member States, and where no previous file has been registered in the EES for that third country national the border authority shall create an individual file in which it shall enter the <i>alphanumeric</i> data required pursuant</p>	<p>1. Where a decision has been taken by the border <u>check</u> authority, in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and Annex V thereto, to refuse the entry of a third country national referred to in Article 2(2) of this Regulation to the territories of the Member States, and where no previous file has been registered in the EES for that third country national the border <u>check</u> authority shall create an individual file in which it shall enter:</p>	<p><i>EP strongly oppose to retain biometric data of TCN who are refused entry. EP to revert back.</i></p>

<p>of visa holding third country nationals and the data required pursuant to Article 15(1) in the case of visa exempt third country nationals.</p>	<p>to Article 14(1) in the case of visa holding third country nationals and the <i>alphanumeric</i> data required pursuant to Article 15(1) in the case of visa exempt third country nationals.</p> <p>Stick with Council text.</p>		
		<p>(a) the data required pursuant to Article 14(1) <u>and, where relevant, the data referred to under Article 14(6)</u> in the case of [...] third country nationals <u>subject to a visa requirement [...]</u></p>	<p><i>EP questioned the relevance of inputting data as referred to under article 14(6) on the national facilitation programme.</i></p>
		<p>(b) [...] the data required pursuant to Article 15(1) in the case of visa exempt third country nationals <u>and in the case of a third country national subject to a visa requirement if the border check authority has verified that the third country national is not registered in the VIS.</u></p>	
		<p><u>If a third country national refuses to provide biometric data, the border check authority shall create the individual file without biometric data. If the third country national possesses an eMRTD the facial image shall be extracted from this eMRTD.</u></p>	<p><i>EP opposed the taking of the facial image from the eMRTD when the TCN refuses to give the biometric data. EP to revert back.</i></p>

2. In order to create the individual file of visa holder third country nationals, the data provided for in Article 14 (1) (d), (e) and (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS into the EES by the competent border authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	2. In order to create the individual file of visa holder third country nationals, the data provided for in Article 14 (1) (d), (e) and (g) may be retrieved and imported directly from the VIS into the EES by the competent border authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	[...]	<i>Deletion Provisionally agreed</i>
3. For both visa holding and visa exempt third country nationals the following data shall be entered in a separate refusal of entry record:	3. For both visa holding and visa exempt third country nationals the following data shall be entered in a separate refusal of entry record:	<u>2. For both <u>third country nationals</u> subject to a visa requirement [...] and visa exempt third country nationals the following data shall be entered in a separate refusal of entry record:</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed :</i> <u>2. For both <u>third country nationals</u> subject to a visa requirement and visa exempt third country nationals the following data shall be entered in a separate refusal of entry record:</u>
(a) the date and time of refusal of entry,	(a) the date and time of refusal of entry,	(a) the date and time of refusal of entry,	
(b) the border crossing point,	(b) the border crossing point,	(b) the border crossing point,	
(c) the authority that refused the entry,	(c) the authority that refused the entry,	(c) the authority that refused the entry,	
(d) the letter(s) corresponding to the reason(s) for refusing entry, in accordance with Annex V, Part B of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(d) the letter(s) corresponding to the reason(s) for refusing entry, in accordance with Annex V, Part B of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(d) the letter(s) corresponding to the reason(s) for refusing entry, in accordance with Annex V, Part B of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	
		<u>In addition, for third country nationals subject to a visa requirement the data provided for in Article 14(2)(d), (e), (f) and [(g)] shall be entered in the refusal of entry record.</u> <u>In order to create or update the refusal of entry record of third country nationals subject to a visa</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> <u>In addition, for third country nationals subject to a visa requirement the data provided for in Article 14(2)(d), (e), (f) and [(g)] shall be entered in the refusal of entry record.</u> <u>In order to create or update the refusal of entry record of third</u>

		<u>requirement, the data provided for in Article 14(2)(d), (e), (f) and[(g)] may be retrieved and imported automatically from the VIS into the EES by the competent border checks authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</u>	<u>country nationals subject to a visa requirement, the data provided for in Article 14(2)(d), (e), (f) and[(g)] may be retrieved and imported from the VIS into the EES by the competent border checks authority in accordance with Article 18a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</u>
4. Where a previous file already exists in the EES the data provided for in paragraph 2 shall be added to the existing file.	4. Where a previous file already exists in the EES the data provided for in paragraph 2 shall be added to the existing file.	3. [...] <u>The record provided for in paragraph 2 shall be linked [...] to [...] the individual file of the third country national.</u>	Provisionally agreed : 3. <u>The record provided for in paragraph 2 shall be linked to the individual file of the third country national.</u>
<i>Article 17 Data to be added where an authorisation to stay is revoked, annulled or extended</i>	<i>Article 17 Data to be added where an authorisation to stay is revoked, annulled or extended</i>	<i>Article 17 Data to be added where an authorisation for short [...] stay is revoked, annulled or extended</i>	Provisionally agreed : <i>Article 17 Data to be added where an authorisation for short stay is revoked, annulled or extended</i>
1. Where a decision has been taken to revoke or annul an authorisation to stay or a visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or visa, the competent authority that has taken the decision shall add the following data to the individual file:	1. Where a decision has been taken to revoke or annul an authorisation to stay or a visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or visa, the competent authority that has taken the decision shall add the following data to the individual file:	1. Where a decision has been taken to revoke or annul an authorisation <u>for short stay</u> [...] or a visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or visa, the competent authority that has taken the decision shall add the following data to <u>the latest relevant entry/exit record</u> [...]:	Provisionally agreed: 1. Where a decision has been taken to revoke or annul an authorisation <u>for short stay</u> or a visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or visa, the competent authority that has taken the decision shall add the following data to <u>the latest relevant entry/exit record</u> :

(a) the status information indicating that the authorisation to stay or the visa has been revoked or annulled or that the duration of the authorised stay or the visa has been extended;	(a) the status information indicating that the authorisation to stay or the visa has been revoked or annulled or that the duration of the authorised stay or the visa has been extended;	(a) the status information indicating that the authorisation <u>for short</u> [...] stay or the visa has been revoked or annulled or that the duration of the authorised stay or the visa has been extended;	Provisionally agreed: (a) the status information indicating that the authorisation <u>for short</u> stay or the visa has been revoked or annulled or that the duration of the authorised stay or the visa has been extended;
(b) the identity of the authority that revoked or annulled the authorisation to stay or the visa or extended the duration of the authorised stay or visa;	(b) the identity of the authority that revoked or annulled the authorisation to stay or the visa or extended the duration of the authorised stay or visa;	(b) the identity of the authority that revoked or annulled the authorisation <u>for short</u> [...] stay or the visa or extended the duration of the authorised stay or visa;	Provisionally agreed: (b) the identity of the authority that revoked or annulled the authorisation <u>for short</u> stay or the visa or extended the duration of the authorised stay or visa;
(c) the place and date of the decision to revoke or annul the authorisation to stay or the visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or the visa;	(c) the place and date of the decision to revoke or annul the authorisation to stay or the visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or the visa;	(c) the place and date of the decision to revoke or annul the authorisation <u>for short</u> [...] stay or the visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or the visa;	Provisionally agreed: (c) the place and date of the decision to revoke or annul the authorisation <u>for short</u> stay or the visa or to extend the duration of the authorised stay or the visa;
(d) the new visa sticker number including the three letter code of the issuing country;	(d) the new visa sticker number including the three letter code of the issuing country;	(d) <u>where applicable</u> the new visa sticker number including the three letter code of the issuing country;	Provisionally agreed: (d) <u>where applicable</u> the new visa sticker number including the three letter code of the issuing country;
(e) the period of the extension of the authorised duration of stay;	(e) the period of the extension of the authorised duration of stay;	(e) <u>if possible</u> the period of the extension of the [...] duration of <u>authorised</u> stay;	Provisionally agreed: e) the period of the extension of the authorised duration of stay;
(f) the new expiry date of the authorisation to stay or the visa.	(f) the new expiry date of the authorisation to stay or the visa.	(f) <u>if possible</u> the new expiry date of the [...] <u>authorised</u> stay or the visa.	Provisionally agreed: (f) the new expiry date of the authorisation to stay or the visa.
		1a. <u>Where the duration of authorised stay has been extended in accordance with Article 20(2) of the Convention implementing the</u>	<i>To be discussed with the article on Bilateral Agreements.</i>

		<u>Schengen Agreement the competent authority shall add the data regarding the period of extension of the authorised stay to the latest relevant entry/exit record.</u>	
2. Where a decision has been taken to annul, revoke or extend a visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and import the data provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article from the VIS directly into the EES in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	2. Where a decision has been taken to annul, revoke or extend a visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and import the data provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article from the VIS directly into the EES in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	2. Where a decision has been taken to annul, revoke or extend a visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the data provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article from the VIS directly into the EES in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 2. Where a decision has been taken to annul, revoke or extend a visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and import the data provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article from the VIS directly into the EES in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.
3. The entry/exit record shall indicate the ground(s) for revocation of the authorisation to stay, which shall be:	3. The entry/exit record shall indicate the ground(s) for revocation of the authorisation to stay, which shall be:	3. The entry/exit record shall indicate the ground(s) for revocation <u>or annulment</u> of the [...] <u>authorised</u> stay, which shall be:	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 3. The entry/exit record shall indicate the ground(s) for revocation <u>or annulment</u> of the <u>authorised</u> stay, which shall be:
(a) the grounds on which the person is being expelled;	(a) the grounds on which the person is being expelled;	(a) [...] <u>a return decision adopted pursuant to Directive 2008/115/EC^{28c}.</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> a) <u>a return decision adopted pursuant to Directive 2008/115/EC^{28c}.</u>

^{28c} Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98).

(b) any other decision taken by the competent authorities of the Member State, in accordance with national legislation, resulting in the removal or departure of the third country national who does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions for the entry into or for the stay in the territory of the Member States.	(b) any other decision taken by the competent authorities of the Member State, in accordance with national legislation, resulting in the removal or voluntary departure of the third country national who does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions for the entry into or for the stay in the territory of the Member States.	(b) any other decision taken by the competent authorities of the Member State, in accordance with national legislation, resulting in the <u>return</u> or removal or departure of the third country national who does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions for the entry into or for the <u>authorised</u> stay in the territory of the Member States.	Provisionally agreed: b) any other decision taken by the competent authorities of the Member State, in accordance with national legislation, resulting in the return or removal or voluntary departure of the third country national who does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions for the entry into or for the authorised stay in the territory of the Member States.
4. The entry/exit record shall indicate the grounds for extending the duration of an authorised stay.	4. The entry/exit record shall indicate the grounds for extending the duration of an authorised stay.	4. The entry/exit record shall indicate the grounds for extending the duration of an authorised stay.	
5. When a person has departed or has been removed from the territories of the Member States pursuant to a decision as referred to in paragraph 3, the competent authority shall enter the data in accordance with Article 13(2) in the entry/exit record of that specific entry.	5. When a person has departed or has been removed from the territories of the Member States pursuant to a decision as referred to in paragraph 3, the competent authority shall enter the data in accordance with Article 13(2) in the entry/exit record of that specific entry.	5. When a person has departed or has been removed from the territories of the Member States pursuant to a decision as referred to in paragraph 3, the competent authority shall enter the data in accordance with Article 13(2) in the entry/exit record of that specific entry.	
<i>Article 18 Data to be added in case of rebuttal of the presumption that the third country national does not fulfil the conditions of duration of stay in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399</i>	<i>Article 18 Data to be added in case of rebuttal of the presumption that the third country national does not fulfil the conditions of duration of stay in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399</i>	<i>Article 18 Data to be added in case of rebuttal of the presumption that the third country national does not fulfil the conditions of duration of <u>authorised</u> stay in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 18 Data to be added in case of rebuttal of the presumption that the third country national does not fulfil the conditions of duration of <u>authorised</u> stay in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399</i>
Without prejudice to Article 20, where a third country national present on the territory of a Member	Without prejudice to Article 20, where a third country national present on the territory of a Member	Without prejudice to Article 20, where a third country national present on the territory of a Member	<i>EP considers that a TCN cannot rebut the presumption that he does not fulfil the conditions related to the</i>

<p>State is not registered in the EES or the entry/exit record does not contain an exit date following the date of expiry of the authorised length of stay, the competent authorities may presume that the third country national does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to duration of stay in the territory of the Member States.</p> <p>In that case Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply and if that presumption is rebutted by proof that the third country national concerned has respected the conditions relating to the condition of short stay, the competent authorities shall create an individual file for that third country national in the EES if necessary, or update the latest entry/exit record by entering the missing data in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or delete an existing file where Article 32 applies.</p>	<p>State is not registered in the EES or the entry/exit record does not contain an exit date following the date of expiry of the authorised length of stay, the competent authorities may presume that the third country national does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to duration of stay in the territory of the Member States.</p> <p>In that case Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply and if that presumption is rebutted by proof that the third country national concerned has respected the conditions relating to the condition of short stay, in accordance with Article 12(3) of that Regulation, the competent authorities shall create an individual file for that third country national in the EES if necessary, or update the latest entry/exit record by entering the missing data in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or delete an existing file where Article 32 applies.</p>	<p>State [...] <u>has no individual file created in the EES or there is no last relevant entry/exit record</u> [...], the competent authorities may presume that the third country national does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions relating to duration of <u>authorised stay within</u> [...] the territory of the Member States.</p> <p><u>In addition, without prejudice to Article 20, the competent authorities may presume that a third country national did not fulfil the conditions related to the duration of the previous authorised stay if during the performance of the border checks on entry it results that the previous entry/exit record of the third country national does not contain an exit date.</u></p> <p>In that case Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall apply and if that presumption is rebutted by proof that the third country national concerned has respected the conditions relating to the condition of <u>authorised</u> [...] stay, the competent authorities shall create an individual file for that third country national in the EES if necessary, or update the latest entry/exit record by entering the missing data in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 or delete an</p>	<p><i>duration of stay if he is at the border. Can delegations agree to the deletion of the paragraph:</i></p> <p><u>In addition, without prejudice to Article 20, the competent authorities may presume that a third country national did not fulfil the conditions related to the duration of the previous authorised stay if during the performance of the border checks on entry it results that the previous entry/exit record of the third country national does not contain an exit date.</u></p> <p>Stick with Council text.</p>
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		existing file where Article 32 applies.	
<i>Article 19 Fall-back procedures in case of technical impossibility to enter data or failure of the EES</i>	<i>Article 19 Fall-back procedures in case of technical impossibility to enter data or failure of the EES</i>	<i>Article 19 Fall-back procedures in case of technical impossibility to enter data or failure of the EES</i>	
In the event of technical impossibility in entering data in the Central System or in the event of a failure of the Central System, the data referred to in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be temporarily stored in the National Uniform Interface as provided for in Article 6. If this is not possible, the data shall be temporarily stored locally. In both cases, the data shall be entered into the Central System of the EES as soon as the technical impossibility or failure has been remedied. The Member States shall take the appropriate measures and deploy the required infrastructure, equipment and resources to ensure that such temporary local storage can be carried out at any time and for any of their border crossing points.	In the event of technical impossibility in entering data in the Central System or in the event of a failure of the Central System, the data referred to in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be temporarily stored in the National Uniform Interface as provided for in Article 6. If this is not possible, the data shall be temporarily stored locally. In both cases, the data shall be entered into the Central System of the EES as soon as the technical impossibility or failure has been remedied. The Member States shall take the appropriate measures and deploy the required infrastructure, equipment and resources to ensure that such temporary local storage can be carried out at any time and for any of their border crossing points.	<u>1.</u> In the event of technical impossibility in entering data in the Central System or in the event of a failure of the Central System, the data referred to in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be temporarily stored in the National Uniform Interface as provided for in Article 6. If this is not possible, the data shall be temporarily stored locally. In [...] <u>all</u> cases, the data shall be entered into the Central System of the EES as soon as the technical impossibility or failure has been remedied. The Member States shall take the appropriate measures and deploy the required infrastructure, equipment and resources to ensure that such temporary local storage can be carried out at any time and for any of their border crossing points.	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> <u>1.</u> In the event of technical impossibility in entering data in the Central System or in the event of a failure of the Central System, the data referred to in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be temporarily stored in the National Uniform Interface as provided for in Article 6. If this is not possible, the data shall be temporarily stored locally. In both cases, the data shall be entered into the Central System of the EES as soon as the technical impossibility or failure has been remedied. The Member States shall take the appropriate measures and deploy the required infrastructure, equipment and resources to ensure that such temporary local storage can be carried out at any time and for any of their border crossing points.
		<u>2.</u> <u>In the exceptional situation where there is no technical possibility to register in the Central System, in the National Uniform Interface and local electronic</u>	<i>Compromise proposal:</i> (2) in the exceptional situation where there is no technical possibility to register in the Central System, in the

		<p><u>temporary storage is technically impossible. Member States shall store manually the data referred to in articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 with the exception of the biometric data and in addition affix an entry or exit stamp in the travel document of the third country national. These manually stored data shall be entered in the system as soon as possible. Member States shall inform the Commission of the stamping of travel documents in the event of exceptional situations mentioned in first subparagraph. Detailed rules on the modalities to inform the Commission shall be adopted in accordance with examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</u></p>	<p>National Uniform Interface, and local electronic temporary storage is technically impossible Member States shall store entry/exit data in accordance with articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this Regulation Member States shall store manually the data referred to in with the exception of the biometric data and shall in addition affix an entry or exit stamp in the travel document of the third country national, without prejudice to the border checks required by Union Law. This data shall be inserted into the Central System as soon as technically possible. These manually stored data shall be entered in the system as soon as possible. Member states shall inform the Commission of the stamping of travel documents in the event of exceptional situations mentioned in first sub-paragraph. Detailed rules on the modalities to inform the commission shall be adopted in accordance with examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</p>
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		3. <u>The EES shall indicate that data referred to in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were entered during fall-back procedure and that the individual file created according to paragraph 2 is missing biometric data.</u>	<i>Linked with the previous paragraph.</i>
<i>Article 20 Transitional period and transitional measures</i>	<i>Article 20 Transitional period and transitional measures</i>	<i>Article 20 Transitional period and transitional measures</i>	
1. For a period of six months after the EES has started operations, in order to verify at entry that the third country national has not exceeded the number of entries authorised by the single or double entry visa and to verify at entry and at exit that third country nationals entering for a short stay have not exceeded the length of the maximum authorised stay, the competent border authorities shall take into account the stays in the territories of the Member States during the 180 days preceding the entry or the exit by checking the stamps in the travel documents in addition to the entry/exit data recorded in the EES.	1. For a period of six months after the EES has started operations, in order to verify at entry that the third country national has not exceeded the number of entries authorised by the single or double entry visa and to verify at entry and at exit that third country nationals entering for a short stay have not exceeded the length of the maximum authorised stay, the competent border authorities shall take into account the stays in the territories of the Member States during the 180 days preceding the entry or the exit by checking the stamps in the travel documents in addition to the entry/exit data recorded in the EES.	1. For a period of six months after the EES has started operations, in order to verify at entry that the third country national has not exceeded the number of entries authorised by the <u>short stay visa issued for single or double entry</u> [...] and to verify at entry and at exit that third country nationals [...] have not exceeded the <u>duration</u> [...] of the maximum authorised stay, the competent border <u>check</u> authorities shall take into account the stays in the territories of the Member States during the 180 days preceding the entry or the exit by checking the stamps in the travel documents in addition to the entry/exit data recorded in the EES.	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 1. For a period of 180 days after the EES has started operations, in order to verify at entry and at exit that third country nationals admitted for a short stay {or on the basis of a touring visa} entering for a short stay have not exceeded the duration of the maximum authorised stay and, where relevant, to verify at entry that the third country national has not exceeded the number of entries authorised by the <u>short stay visa issued</u> for single or double entry, the competent border authorities shall take into account the stays in the territories of the Member States during the 180 days preceding the entry or the exit by checking the stamps in the travel documents in addition to the entry/exit data recorded in the EES.

<p>2. Where a third country national has entered the territory of the Member States and has not yet exited it before the EES has started operations, an individual file shall be created and the date of that entry as stamped in the passport shall be entered in the entry/exit record in accordance with Article 14(2) when the third country national exits. This rule shall not be limited to the six months after the EES has started operations as referred to in paragraph 1. In case of discrepancy between the entry stamp and the data recorded in the EES, the stamp shall prevail.</p>	<p>2. Where a third country national has entered the territory of the Member States and has not yet exited it before the EES has started operations, an individual file shall be created and the date of that entry as stamped in the passport shall be entered in the entry/exit record in accordance with Article 14(2) when the third country national exits. This rule shall not be limited to the six months after the EES has started operations as referred to in paragraph 1. In case of discrepancy between the entry stamp and the data recorded in the EES, the stamp shall prevail.</p>	<p>2. Where a third country national has entered the territory of the Member States and has not yet exited it before the EES has started operations, an individual file shall be created and the date of that entry as stamped in the passport shall be entered in the entry/exit record in accordance with Article 14(2) when the third country national exits. This rule shall not be limited to the six months after the EES has started operations as referred to in paragraph 1. In case of discrepancy between the entry stamp and the data recorded in the EES, the stamp shall prevail.</p>	<p></p>
<p><i>Article 21</i> <i>Use of data for verification at the external borders</i></p>	<p><i>Article 21</i> <i>Use of data for verification at the external borders</i></p>	<p><i>Article 21</i> <i>Use of data for verification at the [...] borders at which the EES is operated</i></p>	<p></p>
<p>1. Border authorities shall have access to the EES for verifying the identity and previous registration of the third country national, for updating the data registered into the EES where necessary and for consulting the data to the extent required for the performance of border control tasks.</p>	<p>1. Border authorities shall have access to the EES for verifying the identity and previous registration of the third country national, for updating the data registered into the EES where necessary and for consulting the data to the extent required for the performance of border control tasks.</p>	<p>1. Border <u>check</u> authorities shall have access to the EES for verifying the identity and previous registration of the third country national, for updating the data registered into the EES where necessary and for consulting the data to the extent required for the performance of border <u>check</u> [...] tasks.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 1. Border authorities shall have access to the EES for verifying the identity and previous registration of the third country national, for updating the data registered into the EES where necessary and for consulting the data to the extent required for the performance of border <u>checks</u>.</p>

<p>2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, the border authorities shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c). In addition, for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders, the border authorities may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the same alphanumeric data for the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the VIS for verification at external borders in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. If the search in the EES with those data indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the border authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f). Where the technology is not available at the border crossing for the use of live facial image, the border authorities shall, in the case of visa exempt third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints against the EES and in the case of visa holding third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints directly against the VIS in accordance with Article 18 of</p>	<p>2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, the border authorities shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c). In addition, for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders, the border authorities may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the same alphanumeric data for the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the VIS for verification at external borders in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. If the search in the EES with those data indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the border authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f). Where the technology is not available at the border crossing for the use of live facial image, the border authorities shall, in the case of visa exempt third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints against the EES and in the case of visa holding third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints directly against the VIS in accordance with Article 18 of</p>	<p>2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, the border <u>check</u> authorities shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) <u>and Article 15(1)(a)</u>. In addition, for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement [...], the border <u>check</u> authorities [...] <u>shall where necessary</u> launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the same alphanumeric data for the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the VIS for verification [...] in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, <u>at borders at which the EES is operated</u>. If the search in the EES with those data indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the border <u>check</u> authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f) <u>and Article 15(1)(b)</u> [...] <u>or</u> the border <u>check</u> authorities shall, in the case of visa exempt third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints against the EES and in the case of [...] third country nationals <u>subject to a visa requirement</u>, proceed to a verification of fingerprints directly against the</p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed: 2.</i> Pursuant to paragraph 1, the border authorities shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) <u>and Article 15(1)(a)</u>. In addition, for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement the border authorities shall launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the same alphanumeric data for the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the VIS for verification in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, [at borders at which the EES is operated.] If the search in the EES with those data indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the border authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f) <u>and Article 15(1)(b)</u> or the border authorities shall, in the case of visa exempt third country nationals, proceed to a verification of fingerprints against the EES and in the case of third country nationals <u>subject to a visa requirement</u>, proceed to a verification of</p>
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<p>Regulation (EU) No 767/2008. For the verification of fingerprints against the VIS for visa holders, the border authorities may launch the search in the VIS directly from the EES as provided in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. If the verification of the facial image fails, the verification shall be carried out using fingerprints and vice versa.</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No 767/2008. For the verification of fingerprints against the VIS for visa holders, the border authorities may launch the search in the VIS directly from the EES as provided in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. If the verification of the facial image fails, the verification shall be carried out using fingerprints and vice versa.</p>	<p>VIS in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 767/2008. For the verification of fingerprints against the VIS for visa holders, the border <u>check</u> authorities may launch the search in the VIS directly from the EES as provided in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. If the verification of the facial image fails, the verification shall be carried out using fingerprints and vice versa.</p>	<p>fingerprints directly against the VIS in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 767/2008. For the verification of fingerprints against the VIS for visa holders, the border authorities may launch the search in the VIS directly from the EES as provided in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>
<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit record(s) linked to it.</p>	<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit record(s) linked to it.</p>	<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the [...] <u>border check</u> authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit record(s) <u>or refusal of entry record(s)</u> linked to it.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the <u>border</u> authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit record(s) <u>or refusal of entry record(s)</u> linked to it.</p>
<p>4. Where the search with the alphanumeric data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where a verification of the third country national pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with</p>	<p>4. Where the search with the alphanumeric data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where a verification of the third country national pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with</p>	<p>4. Where the search with the alphanumeric data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where a verification of the third country national pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border <u>check</u> authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 4. Where the search with the alphanumeric data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where a verification of the third country national pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border authorities shall have access to data</p>

Article 25.	Article 25.	Article 25.	for identification in accordance with Article 25.
In addition, the following provisions shall apply:	In addition, the following provisions shall apply:	In addition, the following provisions shall apply:	
(a) for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders, if the search in the VIS with the data referred to in Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 indicates that that third country national is recorded in the VIS, a verification of fingerprints against the VIS shall be carried out in accordance with Article 18 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. For this purpose, the competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. In circumstances where a verification of the person pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article failed, the border authorities shall access the VIS data for identification in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	(a) for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders, if the search in the VIS with the data referred to in Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 indicates that that third country national is recorded in the VIS, a verification of fingerprints against the VIS shall be carried out in accordance with Article 18 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. For this purpose, the competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. In circumstances where a verification of the person pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article failed, the border authorities shall access the VIS data for identification in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	(a) for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement [...], if the search in the VIS with the data referred to in Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 indicates that that third country national is recorded in the VIS, a verification of fingerprints against the VIS shall be carried out in accordance with Article 18 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. For this purpose, the [...] <u>border check</u> authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. In circumstances where a verification of the person pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article failed, the <u>border check</u> authorities shall access the VIS data for identification in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (a) for third country nationals who are subject to a visa requirement, if the search in the VIS with the data referred to in Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 indicates that that third country national is recorded in the VIS, a verification of fingerprints against the VIS shall be carried out in accordance with Article 18 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. For this purpose, the <u>border</u> authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. In circumstances where a verification of the person pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article failed, the border authorities shall access the VIS data for identification in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.
(b) for third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders and who are not found in the EES further to the identification run in accordance with Article 25, the VIS shall be	(b) for third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement to cross the external borders and who are not found in the EES further to the identification run in accordance with Article 25, the VIS shall be	(b) for third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement [...] and who are not found in the EES further to the identification run in accordance with Article 25, the VIS shall be consulted in accordance	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (b) for third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement and who are not found in the EES further to the identification run in accordance with Article 25, the VIS

<p>consulted in accordance with Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008."</p>	<p>consulted in accordance with Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008."</p>	<p>with Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The [...] <u>border check</u> authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>shall be consulted in accordance with Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The border authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS as provided for in Article 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>
<p>5. For third country nationals whose data are already recorded in the EES but who had their individual file created in the EES by a Member State which is not subject to the application of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 in accordance with its Act of Accession, the border authorities shall consult the VIS in accordance with point(a) or (b) of paragraph 4 of this Article when, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, the third country national intends to cross the external borders of a Member State which is subject to the application of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>5. For third country nationals whose data are already recorded in the EES but who had their individual file created in the EES by a Member State which is not subject to the application of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 in accordance with its Act of Accession, the border authorities shall consult the VIS in accordance with point(a) or (b) of paragraph 4 of this Article when, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, the third country national intends to cross the external borders of a Member State which is subject to the application of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>5. [...].</p>	<p><i>Linked to the territorial scope.</i></p>

<p align="center">CHAPTER III Entry of data and use of the EES by other authorities</p>	<p align="center">CHAPTER III Entry of data and use of the EES by other authorities</p>	<p align="center">CHAPTER III Entry of data and use of the EES by other authorities</p>	
<p align="center"><i>Article 22</i> <i>Use of the EES for examining and deciding on visa applications</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 22</i> <i>Use of the EES for examining and deciding on visa applications</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 22</i> <i>Use of the EES for examining and deciding on visa [...]</i></p>	<p align="center">Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 22</i> <i>Use of the EES for examining and deciding on visas</i></p>
<p>1. Visa authorities shall consult the EES for examining visa applications and adopting decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to annul, revoke or extend the period of validity of an issued visa, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹</p>	<p>1. Visa authorities shall consult the EES for examining visa applications and adopting decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to annul, revoke or extend the period of validity of an issued visa, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹</p>	<p>1. Visa authorities shall consult the EES for examining visa applications and adopting decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to annul, revoke or extend the period of validity of an issued visa, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.²⁹ <u>In addition, visa authorities of a Member State which does not yet apply Schengen acquis in full, but operate the EES, shall consult EES when examining national short stay visa applications and adopting decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to annul, revoke or extend the period of validity of an issued national short stay visa.</u></p>	

²⁹ Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) (OJ L 243, 15.9.2009, p. 1)

2. The visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the following data:	2. The visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the following data:	2. The visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the following data:	
(a) the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c);	(a) the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c);	(a) the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) <u>and 15(1)(a);</u>	Provisionally agreed: (a) the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c);
(b) the visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State referred to in Article 14(1)(d);	(b) the visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State referred to in Article 14(1)(d);	(b) the <u>short stay</u> visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State referred to in Article 14([...] 2)(d);	Provisionally agreed: (b) the <u>short stay</u> visa sticker number, including the three letter code of the issuing Member State referred to in Article 14(2)(d);
(c) the biometric data as referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15.	(c) the biometric data as referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15.	(c) the biometric data as referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1) <u>(b) and (c).</u>	<i>Concerns were raised about checks using facial image. To be reverted to. Commission drafting suggestion</i> (c) the fingerprint data or the fingerprint data combined with the facial image
		(d) <u>[the touring visa sticker number of the touring visa referred to in Article 14(2)(g)];</u>	Provisionally agreed: (d) <u>[the touring visa sticker number of the touring visa referred to in Article 14(2)(g)];</u>
3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, visa authorities shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records linked to it.	3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, visa authorities shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records linked to it.	3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, visa authorities shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records <u>and also refusals of entry record</u> linked to it. <u>Visa</u>	Provisionally agreed: 3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, visa authorities shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records <u>and also refusals of</u>

		<u>authorities shall be given access to consult the automated calculator in order to check the maximum remaining duration of an authorised stay. They shall also be able to consult the EES and its calculator when examining and taking decision on a new visa application, so as to automatically establish the maximum duration of authorised stay.</u>	<u>entry record linked to it. Visa authorities shall be given access to consult the automated calculator in order to check the maximum remaining duration of an authorised stay. They shall also be able to consult the EES and its calculator when examining and taking decision on a new visa application, so as to automatically establish the maximum duration of authorised stay.</u>
<i>Article 23 Use of the EES for examining applications for access to national facilitation programmes</i>	<i>Article 23 Use of the EES for examining applications for access to national facilitation programmes</i>	<i>Article 23 Use of the EES for examining applications for access to national facilitation programmes</i>	
1. The competent authorities referred to in Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the EES for the purposes of the examination of applications for access to national facilitation programmes referred to in that Article as regards the use of the Entry/Exit System and the adoption of decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to refuse, revoke or extend the period of validity of access to the national facilitation programmes in accordance with that Article.	1. The competent authorities referred to in Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the EES for the purposes of the examination of applications for access to national facilitation programmes referred to in that Article as regards the use of the Entry/Exit System and the adoption of decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to refuse, revoke or extend the period of validity of access to the national facilitation programmes in accordance with that Article.	1. The competent authorities referred to in Article 8e of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the EES for the purposes of the examination of applications for access to national facilitation programmes referred to in that Article as regards the use of the Entry/Exit System and the adoption of decisions relating to those applications, including decisions to refuse, revoke or extend the period of validity of access to the national facilitation programmes in accordance with that Article.	

<p>2. The competent authority shall be given access to search with one or several of the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f).</p>	<p>2. The competent authority shall be given access to search with one or several of the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f).</p>	<p>2. The competent authority shall be given access to search with one or several of the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b), (c), and (f) <u>and 15 (1) (a), (b) and (c).</u></p>	<p><i>Concerns were raised about checks using facial image. To be reverted to.</i></p> <p><i>Commission drafting suggestion:</i></p> <p>The competent authority shall be given access to search with one or several of the following data:</p> <p>(a) the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) or the data referred to in Article 15(1)(a);</p> <p>(b) the fingerprint data or the fingerprint data combined with the facial image</p>
<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records linked to it.</p>	<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records <i>and refusals of entry records with justifications</i> linked to it.</p>	<p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records <u>and also refusals of entry records</u> linked to it.</p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i></p> <p>3. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that third country national and the entry/exit records <u>and also refusals of entry records</u> linked to it.</p>
<p><i>Article 24</i> <i>Access to data for verification within the territory of the Member States</i></p>	<p><i>Article 24</i> <i>Access to data for verification within the territory of the Member States</i></p>	<p><i>Article 24</i> <i>Access to data for verification within the territory of the Member States</i></p>	
<p>1. For the purpose of verifying the identity of the third country national and/or whether the conditions for entry to or stay on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, the authorities of the</p>	<p>1. For the purpose of verifying the identity of the third country national and/or whether the conditions for entry to or stay on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, the authorities of the</p>	<p>1. For the purpose of verifying the identity of the third country national and/or [...] <u>checking or verifying if</u> the conditions for entry to or <u>authorised</u> stay on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled,</p>	

<p>Member States competent to carry out checks within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c).</p> <p>If the search indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f). Where the technology is not available for the use of live facial imaging, the competent authorities shall proceed with the verification of fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals in the EES and of visa holding third country nationals in the VIS in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>Member States competent to carry out checks within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c).</p> <p>If the search indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authorities shall compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f). Where the technology is not available for the use of live facial imaging, the competent authorities shall proceed with the verification of fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals in the EES and of visa holding third country nationals in the VIS in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	<p>the <u>immigration</u> authorities of the Member States [...] shall have access to search with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b),₂ [...] (c) <u>and 15(1)(a)</u>.</p> <p>If the search indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the <u>immigration</u> [...] authorities <u>may</u> [...] compare the live facial image of the third country national with the facial image referred to in Article 14(1)(f) <u>and 15(1) (b) [...] or the immigration</u> [...] authorities <u>may</u> [...] <u>verify</u> [...] <u>the</u> fingerprints of visa exempt third country nationals in the EES and of [...] third country nationals <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> in the VIS in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.</p>	
<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national is recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that person and the entry/exit record(s) linked to it.</p>	<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national is recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that person and the entry/exit record(s) linked to it.</p>	<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national is recorded in the EES, the <u>immigration</u> [...] authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file of that person,₂ [...] the entry/exit record(s), <u>the automated calculator</u></p>	

		<u>and refusals of entry record(s) linked to it.</u>	
3. Where the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where verification of the third country national fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 25.	3. Where the search with the data set out in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where verification of the third country national fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the border authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 25.	3. Where the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the EES, where verification of the third country national fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the [...]immigration authorities shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 25.	
<i>Article 25</i> <i>Access to data for identification</i>	<i>Article 25</i> <i>Access to data for identification</i>	<i>Article 25</i> <i>Access to data for identification</i>	
1. For the sole purpose of identifying any third country national who may have been registered previously in the EES under a different identity or who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions for entry to, for stay or for residence on the territory of the Member States, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled shall have access to search with the biometric data of that third	1. For the sole purpose of identifying any third country national who may have been registered previously in the EES under a different identity or who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions for entry to, for stay or for residence on the territory of the Member States, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled shall have access to search with the biometric data of that third	1. <u>The border check authorities or immigration authorities shall have access to search with the biometric data of third country nationals referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1) (b) and (c),</u> for the sole purpose of identifying any third country national who may have been registered previously in the EES under a different identity or who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions for entry [...] <u>or, for authorised stay</u> [...] on the territory of the Member States, [...] Where the search with the data referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1) (b) and (c) indicates that data on that third country national are not	<i>Provisionally agreed with Council text.</i> <i>Commission drafting suggestion:</i> <u>1. The border authorities or immigration authorities shall have access to search with the fingerprint data or the fingerprint data combined with the facial image,</u> for the sole purpose of identifying any third country national who may have been registered previously in the EES under a different identity or who does not or no longer fulfils the conditions for entry <u>or, for authorised stay</u> on the territory of the Member States. <u>Where the search with the fingerprint</u>

<p>country national referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1). Where the search with the data referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1) indicates that data on that third country national are not recorded in the EES, access to data for identification shall be carried out in the VIS in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. At external borders, prior to any identification against the VIS, the competent authorities shall first access the VIS in accordance with Articles 18 or 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. Where the fingerprints of that third country national cannot be used or the search with the fingerprints and the facial image has failed, the search shall be carried out with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a) or (b) or in both.</p>	<p>country national referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1). Where the search with the data referred to in Articles 14(1)(f) and 15(1) indicates that data on that third country national are not recorded in the EES, access to data for identification shall be carried out in the VIS in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. At external borders, prior to any identification against the VIS, the competent authorities shall first access the VIS in accordance with Articles 18 or 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. Where the fingerprints of that third country national cannot be used or the search with the fingerprints and the facial image has failed, the search shall be carried out with the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a) or (b) or in both Article 14(1)(a) and (b).</p>	<p>recorded in the EES, access to data for identification shall be carried out in the VIS in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. At [...] borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u>, prior to any identification against the VIS, the competent authorities shall first access the VIS in accordance with Articles 18 or 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. Where the fingerprints of that third country national cannot be used or the search with the fingerprints [...] has failed, the search shall be carried out with <u>all or some of</u> the data referred to in Articles 14(1)(a), [...] (b), (c), and 15(1)(a).</p>	<p>data or with the fingerprint data combined with the facial image indicates that data on that third country national are not recorded in the EES, access to data for identification shall be carried out in the VIS in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. At [borders <u>at which the EES is operated</u>], prior to any identification against the VIS, the competent authorities shall first access the VIS in accordance with Articles 18 or 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. Where the fingerprints of that third country national cannot be used or the search with the fingerprints [...] has failed, the search shall be carried out with <u>all or some of</u> the data referred to in Articles 14(1)(a), [...] (b), (c), and 15(1)(a).</p>
<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file and the linked entry/exit records</p>	<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file and the linked entry/exit records</p>	<p>2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file, [...] the linked entry/exit records <u>and refusal of entry records</u>.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 2. If the search with the data set out in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the third country national are recorded in the EES, the competent authority shall be given access to consult the data of the individual file, the linked entry/exit records <u>and refusal of entry records</u>.</p>

		<u>Article 25a</u> <u>Access to data for examining the application for international protection</u>	<i>EP are strongly against giving access to EES for the purposes of examining an asylum application. EP argues that this does not respect the principle of purpose limitation, necessity and proportionality.</i>
		1. <u>For the sole purpose of facilitation of examining an application for international protection, the determining authorities shall have access to search the EES with the data referred to in Article 14(1) and 15 (1) (a), (b),(c).</u>	
		2. <u>If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that the data of the third country national is recorded in the EES, the competent determining authorities shall be given access to consult the data referred to in Article 14(1), (2), (3)(a), (3)(b) and (4) as well as in Article 15(1)(a), (b), (c), for the sole purpose referred to in paragraph 1.</u>	
		<u>[Art. 25b</u> <u>Access to data for determining the responsibility for asylum applications</u>	<i>To revert back depending on discussion on the Dublin Proposal.</i>
		1. <u>For the sole purpose of determining the Member State responsible for an application for international protection, the competent authorities referred to in</u>	

		<u>Article 35(1) of Regulation (EU) 604/2013 shall have access to search in the EES with the data referred to in Art. 14(1) and Art. 15(1)(a), (b) and (c).</u>	
		<u>2. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that the data of a third country national is recorded in the EES, the competent authority of the respective Member State referred to in Article 35(1) of Regulation (EU) 604/2013 shall be given access to consult the data referred to in Article 14(1), (2)(a) and (2)(b) as well as in Article 15(1)(a), (b) and (c), for the sole purpose referred to in paragraph 1.]</u>	

<p align="center">CHAPTER IV: Procedure and conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</p>	<p align="center">CHAPTER IV: Procedure and conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</p>	<p align="center">CHAPTER IV: Procedure and conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</p>	<p><i>The discussion on Chapter IV will be taken up at COREPER of 24 May.</i></p>
<p align="center"><i>Article 26 Member States' designated law enforcement authorities</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 26 Member States' designated law enforcement authorities</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 26 Member States' designated [...] authorities</i></p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 26 Member States' designated authorities</i></p>
<p>1. Member States shall designate the law enforcement authorities which are entitled to consult the data stored in the EES in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p>1. Member States shall designate the law enforcement authorities which are entitled to consult the data stored in the EES in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences</p>	<p>1. Member States shall designate the [...] authorities <u>referred to under Article 3(1)(26a)</u> which are entitled to consult the data stored in the EES in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.</p>	
<p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities. Each Member State shall notify in a declaration to eu-LISA and the Commission its designated authorities and may at any time amend or replace its declaration with another declaration. The declarations shall be published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>	<p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities. Each Member State shall notify in a declaration to eu-LISA and the Commission its designated authorities and may at any time amend or replace its declaration with another declaration. The declarations shall be published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>	<p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities. Each Member State shall notify [...] eu-LISA and the Commission <u>of</u> its designated authorities and may at any time amend or replace its <u>notification</u>. [...]</p>	
<p>3. Each Member State shall designate a central access point which shall have access to the EES. The central access point shall be an authority of the Member State which is responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal</p>	<p>3. Each Member State shall designate a central access point which shall have access to the EES. The central access point shall be an authority of the Member State which is responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal</p>	<p>3. Each Member State shall designate a central access point which shall have access to the EES. [...]. The central access point shall [...] <u>ensure</u> that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 29 <u>of this Regulation</u> are fulfilled.</p>	

<p>offences. The central access point shall verify that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 29 are fulfilled.</p> <p>The designated authority and the central access point may be part of the same organisation if permitted under national law, but the central access point shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The central access point shall be separate from the designated authorities and shall not receive instructions from them as regards the outcome of the verification.</p> <p>Member States may designate more than one central access point to reflect their organisational and administrative structure in the fulfilment of their constitutional or legal requirements.</p>	<p>offences. The central access point shall verify that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 29 are fulfilled.</p> <p>The designated authority and the central access point may be part of the same organisation if permitted under national law, but the central access point shall <i>be independent and act independently fully independently</i> when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The central access point shall be separate from the designated authorities and shall not receive instructions from them as regards the outcome of the verification.</p> <p>Member States may designate more than one central access point to reflect their organisational and administrative structure in the fulfilment of their constitutional or legal requirements.</p>	<p>The designated authority and the central access point may be part of the same organisation if permitted under national law. [...] <u>The central access point shall act independently of the designated authorities</u> when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The central access point shall be separate from the designated authorities and shall not receive instructions from them as regards the outcome of the verification.</p> <p>Member States may designate more than one central access point to reflect their organisational and administrative structure in the fulfilment of their constitutional or legal requirements.</p>	
<p>4. Each Member State shall notify in a declaration to eu-LISA and the Commission their central access point(s) and may at any time amend or replace its declaration with another declaration. The declarations shall be published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>	<p>4. Each Member State shall notify in a declaration to eu-LISA and the Commission their central access point(s) and may at any time amend or replace its declaration with another declaration. The declarations shall be published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>	<p>4. Each Member State shall notify [...] eu-LISA and the Commission <u>of</u> its central access point and may at any time amend or replace its <u>notification</u> [...].</p>	

5. At national level, each Member State shall keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to data stored in the EES through the central access point(s).	5. At national level, each Member State shall keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to data stored in the EES through the central access point(s).	5. At national level, each Member State shall keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request access to data stored in the EES through the central access point(s).	
6. Only duly empowered staff of the central access point(s) shall be authorised to access the EES in accordance with Articles 28 and 29.	6. Only duly empowered staff of the central access point(s) shall be authorised to access the EES in accordance with Articles 28 and 29.	6. Only duly empowered staff of the central access point(s) shall be authorised to access the EES in accordance with Articles 28 and 29.	
<i>Article 27 Europol</i>	<i>Article 27 Europol</i>	<i>Article 27 Europol</i>	
1. Europol shall designate an authority which is authorised to request access to the EES through its designated central access point in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol.	1. Europol shall designate an authority which is authorised to request access to the EES through its designated central access point in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol.	1. Europol shall designate an authority which is authorised to request access to the EES through its designated central access point in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol.	
2. Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials as the central access point. The central access point shall verify that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 30 are fulfilled. The central access point shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall	2. Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials as the central access point. The central access point shall verify that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 30 are fulfilled. The central access point shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall	2. Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials as the central access point. The central access point shall verify that the conditions to request access to the EES laid down in Article 30 are fulfilled. The central access point shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall	

not receive instructions from the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 as regards the outcome of the verification.	not receive instructions from the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 as regards the outcome of the verification.	not receive instructions from the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 as regards the outcome of the verification.	
Article 28 <i>Procedure for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</i>	Article 28 <i>Procedure for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</i>	Article 28 <i>Procedure for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes</i>	
1. The operating units referred to in Article 26(5) shall submit a reasoned electronic request to the central access points referred to in Article 26(3) for access to data stored in the EES. Upon receipt of a request for access, the central access point(s) shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in Article 29 are fulfilled. If the conditions for PresidencyMT9 access are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in in Article 26(5) in such a way as to not compromise the security of the data.	1. The operating units referred to in Article 26(5) shall submit a reasoned electronic request to the central access points referred to in Article 26(3) for access to data stored in the EES. Upon receipt of a request for access, the central access point(s) shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in Article 29 are fulfilled. If the conditions for access are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in in Article 26(5) in such a way as to not compromise the security of the data.	1. The operating units referred to in Article 26(5) shall submit a reasoned electronic <u>or written</u> request to the central access points referred to in Article 26(3) for access to data stored in the EES. Upon receipt of a request for access, the central access point(s) shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in Article 29 are fulfilled. If the conditions for access are fulfilled, [...] the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in Article 26(5) in such a way as to not compromise the security of the data.	
2. In an exceptional case of urgency, where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or another serious criminal offence, the central access point(s) shall process the request immediately and shall	2. In an exceptional case of urgency, where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or another serious criminal offence, the central access point(s) shall process the request immediately and shall	2. [...] <u>Where</u> there is a need to prevent a <u>terrorist offence</u> or an imminent danger associated with [...] another serious criminal offence, the central access point(s) shall process the request immediately and shall only verify ex post whether	

only verify ex post whether all the conditions of Article 29 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.	only verify ex post whether all the conditions of Article 29 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex post verification shall take place without undue delay and in any event no later than 48 hours after the processing of the request.	all the conditions of Article 29 are fulfilled, including whether <u>a</u> [...] case of urgency actually existed. The ex post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.	
3. Where an ex post verification determines that the access to EES data was not justified, all the authorities that accessed such data shall erase the information accessed from the EES and shall inform the central access points of the erasure.	3. Where an ex post verification determines that the access to EES data was not justified, all the authorities that accessed such data shall erase the information accessed from the EES and shall inform the central access points of the erasure.	3. Where an ex post verification determines that the access to EES data was not justified, all the authorities that accessed such data shall erase the information accessed from the EES and shall inform the central access points of the erasure.	
Article 29 <i>Conditions for access to EES data by designated authorities of Member States</i>	Article 29 <i>Conditions for access to EES data by designated authorities of Member States</i>	Article 29 <i>Conditions for access to EES data by designated authorities of Member States</i>	
1. Designated authorities may access the EES for consultation if all of the following conditions are met:	1. Designated authorities may access the EES for consultation if all of the following conditions are met:	1. Designated authorities may access the EES for consultation if all of the following conditions are met:	
(a) access for consultation is necessary for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of a terrorist offences or another serious criminal offence, thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern;	(a) access for consultation is necessary for the purpose of the prevention, detection, or investigation of a terrorist offence or another serious criminal offence, thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern MS could support	(a) access for consultation is necessary for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of a terrorist offences or another serious criminal offence, thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern;	

(b) access for consultation is necessary in a specific case;	(b) access for consultation is necessary and proportionate in a specific case; <i>MS could support</i>	(b) access for consultation is necessary in a specific case;	
(c) reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation of the EES data may substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation;	(c) evidence or reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation of the EES data may will substantially contribute to the prevention, detection, or investigation or prosecution of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation; <i>MS would prefer to keep 'may' clause and do not support deletion of 'substantiated suspicion'</i>	(c) reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation of the EES data may [...] contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation;	
2. The access to the EES as a criminal identification tool for the purpose of identifying an unknown suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and the following additional conditions are met:	2. The access to the EES as a criminal identification tool for the purpose of identifying an unknown suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and the following additional conditions are met:	2. The access to the EES as a criminal identification tool for the purpose of identifying an unknown suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and the following additional conditions are met:	
(a) a prior search has been conducted in national databases without success;	(a) a prior search has been conducted in national databases without success;	(a) a prior search has been conducted in national databases [...]	

<p>(b) in the case of searches with fingerprints, a prior search has been conducted without success in the automated fingerprint verification system of the other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons of fingerprints are technically available.</p>	<p>(b) in the case of searches with fingerprints, a prior search has been conducted without success in the automated fingerprint verification system of the other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons of fingerprints are technically available.</p>	<p>(b) in the case of searches with fingerprints, a prior search has been <u>launched [...]</u> in the automated fingerprint <u>identification [...]</u> system of the other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons of fingerprints are technically available.</p>	
<p>However, that prior search does not have to be conducted where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with the systems of the other Member States would not lead to the verification of the identity of the data subject. Those reasonable grounds shall be included in the electronic request for comparison with EES data sent by the designated authority to the central access point(s). Since fingerprint data of visa holding third country nationals are only stored in the VIS, a request for consultation of the VIS on the same data subject may be submitted in parallel to a request for consultation of the EES in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA provided the searches carried out in accordance with points(a) and (b) of the first subparagraph did not lead to the verification of the identity of the data</p>	<p>However, that prior search does not have to be conducted where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with the systems of the other Member States would not lead to the verification of the identity of the data subject <i>or in exceptionally urgent cases where it is necessary to avert an imminent danger arising from a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence</i>. Those reasonable grounds shall be included in the electronic request for comparison with EES data sent by the designated authority to the central access point(s). Since fingerprint data of visa holding third country nationals are only stored in the VIS, a request for consultation of the VIS on the same data subject may be submitted in parallel to a request for consultation of the EES in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA provided the searches</p>	<p>However, <u>the additional conditions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph shall not apply [...]</u> where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with the systems of the other Member States would not lead to the verification of the identity of the data subject <u>or where there is a need to prevent a terrorist offence or an imminent danger associated with another serious criminal offence</u>. Those reasonable grounds shall be included in the electronic <u>or written</u> request for comparison with EES data sent by the <u>operational unit [...]</u> to the central access point(s). Since fingerprint data of [...] third country nationals <u>subject to a visa requirement</u> are only stored in the VIS, a request for consultation of the VIS on the same data subject may be submitted in parallel to a request for consultation of the EES in accordance with the conditions laid</p>	

subject.	carried out in accordance with points(a) and (b) of the first subparagraph did not lead to the verification of the identity of the data subject.	down in Decision 2008/633/JHA [...].	
3. The access to the EES as a criminal intelligence tool to consult the travel history or the periods of stay in the Schengen area of a known suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and where there is a duly justified need to consult the entry/exit records of the person concerned.	3. The access to the EES as a criminal intelligence tool to consult the travel history or the periods of stay in the Schengen area of a known suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and where there is a duly justified need to consult the entry/exit records of the person concerned.	3. The access to the EES as a criminal intelligence tool to consult the travel history or the periods of stay in the Schengen area of a known suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed when the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met. [...]	
4. Consultation of the EES for identification shall be limited to searching in the application file with any of the following EES data:	4. Consultation of the EES for identification <i>as referred to in paragraph 2</i> shall be limited to searching in the application file with any of the following EES data:	4. Consultation of the EES for identification shall be limited to searching in the [...] <u>individual</u> file with any of the following EES data:	
(a) Fingerprints (including latents) of visa exempt third country nationals;	(a) Fingerprints (including latents) of visa exempt third country nationals;	(a) Fingerprints [...] of visa exempt third country nationals <u>or of holders of a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003. In order to launch this consultation of the EES, latent fingerprints may be used and may therefore be compared with the fingerprints stored in the EES;</u>	

(b) Facial image.	(b) Facial image.	(b) Facial image.	
Consultation of the EES, in case of a hit, shall give access to any other data taken from the individual file as listed in Article 14(1) and Article 15(1).	Consultation of the EES, in case of a hit, shall give access to any other data taken from the individual file as listed in Article 14(1) and Article 15(1).	Consultation of the EES, in case of a hit, shall give access to any other data taken from the individual file as listed in Article 14(1), <u>14(6)</u> , [...] Article 15(1) <u>and Article 16(1)</u> .	
5. Consultation of the EES for the travel history of the third country national concerned shall be limited to searching with any of the following EES data in the individual file or in the entry/exit records:	5. Consultation of the EES for the travel history of the third country national concerned <i>as referred to in paragraph 3</i> shall be limited to searching with any of the following EES data in the individual file or in the entry/exit records:	5. Consultation of the EES for the travel history of the third country national concerned shall be limited to searching with any of the following EES data in the individual file, [...] in the entry/exit records <u>or in the refusal of entry record</u> :	
(a) Surname(s) (family name); first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality or nationalities and sex;	(a) Surname(s) (family name); first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality or nationalities and sex;	(a) Surname(s) (family name);, first name(s) (given names), date of birth, nationality or nationalities <u>and/or sex</u> ;	
(b) Type and number of travel document or documents, three letter code of the issuing country and date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	(b) Type and number of travel document or documents, three letter code of the issuing country and date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	(b) Type and number of travel document or documents, three letter code of the issuing country and date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	
(c) Visa sticker number and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa.	(c) Visa sticker number and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa.	(c) Visa sticker number and the date of expiry of the validity of the visa;	
(d) Fingerprints (including latents);	(d) Fingerprints (including latents);	(d) Fingerprints. <u>In order to launch this consultation of the EES, latent fingerprints may be used and may therefore be compared with the fingerprints stored in the EES.</u> [...]	

(e) Facial image;	(e) Facial image;	(e) Facial image;	
(f) Date and time of entry, entry authoriser authority and entry border crossing point;	(f) Date and time of entry, entry authoriser authority and entry border crossing point;	(f) Date and time of entry, [...] authority <u>that authorised the entry</u> and entry border crossing point;	
(g) Date and time of exit and exit border crossing point;	(g) Date and time of exit and exit border crossing point;	(g) Date and time of exit and exit border crossing point.	
Consultation of the EES shall, in the event of a hit, give access to the data listed in this paragraph as well as to any other data taken from the individual file and the entry/exit records including data entered in respect of revocation or extension of authorisation to stay in accordance with Article 17.	Consultation of the EES shall, in the event of a hit, give access to the data listed in this paragraph as well as to any other data taken from the individual file and the entry/exit records including data entered in respect of revocation or extension of authorisation to stay in accordance with Article 17.	Consultation of the EES shall, in the event of a hit, give access to the data listed in this paragraph as well as to any other data taken from the individual file, [...] the entry/exit records <u>and refusal of entry records</u> including data entered in respect of revocation or extension of <u>authorised</u> [...] stay in accordance with Article 17.	
<i>Article 30 Procedure and conditions for access to EES data by Europol</i>	<i>Article 30 Procedure and conditions for access to EES data by Europol</i>	<i>Article 30 Procedure and conditions for access to EES data by Europol</i>	
1. Europol shall have access to consult the EES where all the following conditions are met:	1. Europol shall have access to consult the EES where all the following conditions are met:	1. Europol shall have access to consult the EES where all the following conditions are met:	
(a) the consultation is necessary to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling under Europol's mandate, thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern;	(a) the consultation is necessary to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling under Europol's mandate; thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern;	(a) the consultation is necessary to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling under Europol's mandate, thus making a search of the database proportionate if there is an overriding public security concern;	

(b) the consultation is necessary in a specific case;	(b) the consultation is necessary and proportionate in a specific case;	(b) the consultation is necessary in a specific case;	
(c) reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation may substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation.	(c) evidence or reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation may will substantially contribute to the prevention, detection, or investigation or prosecution of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation.	(c) reasonable grounds exist to consider that the consultation may substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question, in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls under a category covered by this Regulation.	
	<i>1a. Access to the EES as a tool for the purpose of identifying an unknown suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed where the conditions listed in paragraph 1 are met and the consultation, as a matter of priority, of the data stored in the databases that are technically and legally accessible by Europol has not made it possible to verify the identity of the person concerned. Since fingerprint data of visa-holding third-country nationals are only stored in the VIS, a request for consultation of the VIS on the same data subject may be submitted in</i>		

	<i>parallel to a request for consultation of the EES in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA provided that the consultation, as a matter of priority, of the data stored in the databases that are technically and legally accessible by Europol has not made it possible to verify the identity of the person concerned.</i>		
2. The conditions laid down in Article 29 (2) to (5) shall apply accordingly.	2. The conditions laid down in Article 29 (2) (3) to (5) shall apply accordingly.	2. The conditions laid down in Article 29 ([...] <u>3</u>) to (5) shall apply accordingly.	
		2a. <u>In addition, the access to the EES as a criminal identification tool for the purpose of identifying an unknown suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence shall be allowed only if prior consultation of data stored in any information processing systems that are technically and legally accessible by Europol did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Since fingerprint data of visa holding third country nationals are only stored in the VIS, a request for consultation of the VIS on the same data subject may be submitted in parallel to a request for consultation of the EES. The consultation of the VIS shall be</u>	

		<u>carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA.</u>	
<p>3. Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the consultation of all data or a specific set of data stored in the EES to the Europol central access point referred to in Article 27. Upon receipt of a request for access the Europol central access point shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in paragraph 1 are fulfilled. If all conditions for access are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in Article 27 (1) in such a way as not to compromise the security of the data.</p>	<p>3. Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the consultation of all data or a specific set of data stored in the EES to the Europol central access point referred to in Article 27. Upon receipt of a request for access the Europol central access point shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in paragraph 1 are fulfilled. If all conditions for access are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in Article 27 (1) in such a way as not to compromise the security of the data.</p>	<p>3. Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the consultation of all data or a specific set of data stored in the EES to the Europol central access point referred to in Article 27. Upon receipt of a request for access the Europol central access point shall verify whether the conditions for access referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are fulfilled. If all conditions for access are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the central access point(s) shall process the requests. The EES data accessed shall be transmitted to the operating units referred to in Article 27 (1) in such a way as not to compromise the security of the data.</p>	
<p>4. The processing of information obtained by Europol from consultation with EES data shall be subject to the authorisation of the Member State of origin. That authorisation shall be obtained via the Europol national unit of that Member State.</p>	<p>4. The processing of information obtained by Europol from consultation with EES data shall be subject to the authorisation of the Member State of origin. That authorisation shall be obtained via the Europol national unit of that Member State.</p>	<p>4. The processing of information obtained by Europol from consultation with EES data shall be subject to the authorisation of the Member State of origin. That authorisation shall be obtained via the Europol national unit of that Member State.</p>	

CHAPTER V Retention and amendment of the data	CHAPTER V Retention and amendment of the data	CHAPTER V Retention and amendment of the data	<i>The discussion on Chapter V will be taken up at CORPER of 24 May.</i>
<i>Article 31</i> <i>Retention period for data storage</i>	<i>Article 31</i> <i>Retention period for data storage</i>	<i>Article 31</i> <i>Retention period for data storage</i>	
1. Each entry/exit record or refusal of entry record linked to an individual file shall be stored for five years following the date of the exit record or of the refusal of entry record, as applicable.	1. Each entry/exit record or refusal of entry record linked to an individual file shall be stored <i>in the EES Central System</i> for five <i>two</i> years following the date of the exit record or of the refusal of entry record, as applicable.	1 Each entry/exit record or refusal of entry record linked to an individual file shall be stored for five years following the date of the exit record or of the refusal of entry record, as applicable.	
2. Each individual file together with the linked entry/exit record(s) or refusal of entry records shall be stored in the EES for five years and one day following the date of the last exit record if there is no entry record within five years from that last exit record or refusal of entry record.	2. Each individual file together with the linked entry/exit record(s) or refusal of entry records shall be stored in the EES <i>Central System</i> for <i>two</i> years and one day following the date of the last exit record if there is no entry record within <i>two</i> years from that last exit record or refusal of entry record.	2. Each individual file together with the linked entry/exit record(s) or refusal of entry records shall be stored in the EES for five years and one day following the date of the last exit record if there is no entry record within five years from that last exit record or refusal of entry record.	
3. If there is no exit record following the date of expiry of the authorised period of stay, the data shall be stored for a period of five years following the last day of the authorised stay. The EES shall automatically inform the Member States three months in advance of the scheduled deletion of data on overstayers in order for them to adopt the appropriate measures.	3. If there is no exit record following the date of expiry of the authorised period of stay, the data shall be stored for a period of five <i>four</i> years following the last day of the authorised stay. The <i>In accordance with the information mechanism provided for in Article 11, the</i> EES shall automatically inform the Member States three months in advance of the scheduled deletion of data on overstayers in	3. If there is no exit record following the date of expiry of the [...] period of <u>authorised</u> stay, the data shall be stored for a period of five years following the last day of the authorised stay. The EES shall automatically inform the Member States three months in advance of the scheduled deletion of data on overstayers in order for them to adopt the appropriate measures <u>that could lead to the detection of the</u>	

	order for them to adopt the appropriate measures.	<u>overstayer and where possible and applicable contribute to the return of the overstayer.</u>	
4. By way of derogation to paragraphs (2) and (3), the entry/exit record(s) generated by third country nationals in their condition of family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, shall be stored in the EES for a maximum of one year after the last exit record.	4. By way of derogation to from paragraphs (2) and (3), the entry/exit record(s) generated by third country nationals in their condition of who are family members of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, shall be stored in the EES for a maximum of one year after the last exit record.	4. By way of derogation of paragraph <u>(1)</u> [...] the entry/exit record(s) generated by third country nationals in their condition <u>members</u> of family [...] of a Union citizen to whom Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a national of a third country enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and who do not hold a residence card referred to under Directive 2004/38/EC, shall be stored in the EES for a maximum of one year after the last exit record. <u>If there is no exit record the data shall be stored for a period of five years from the last entry record.</u>	
5. Upon expiry of the retention period referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 such data shall automatically be erased from the Central System	5. Upon expiry of the retention period referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to 4 such data shall automatically be erased from the Central System.	5. Upon expiry of the retention period referred to in paragraphs 1 [...], 2 and 4 such data shall automatically be erased from the Central System.	
<i>Article 32 Amendment of data and advance data deletion</i>	<i>Article 32 Amendment of data and advance data deletion</i>	<i>Article 32 Amendment of data and advance data deletion</i>	
1. The Member State responsible shall have the right to amend data which it has introduced into the EES, by correcting or deleting such data.	1. The Member State responsible shall have the right to amend data which it has introduced into the EES, by correcting or deleting rectifying, completing or erasing such data.	1. The Member State responsible shall have the right to amend data which it has introduced into the EES, by correcting or deleting such data.	

<p>2. If the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned and, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	<p>2 If the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, <i>incomplete</i> or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned and, if necessary, amend <i>shall rectify, complete</i> or erase them without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	<p>2. If the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned and, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	
<p>3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, if a Member State other than the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned if it is possible to do this without consulting the Member State responsible and, if necessary, amend or erase them from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. Otherwise the Member State shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit</p>	<p>3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, if a Member State other than the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, <i>incomplete</i> or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned if it is possible to do this without consulting the Member State responsible and, if necessary, amend <i>rectify, complete</i> or erase them <i>without delay</i> from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. Otherwise the Member State shall contact the authorities of the Member</p>	<p>3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, if a Member State other than the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation, it shall check the data concerned if it is possible to do this without consulting the Member State responsible and, if necessary, amend or erase them from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11. Otherwise the Member State shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit</p>	

<p>of 14 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of its processing within a time limit of one month. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	<p>State responsible within a time limit of 7 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of its processing within a time limit of one month 14 days. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	<p>of 14 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of its processing within a time limit of one month. This may also be done at the request of the person concerned in accordance with Article 46.</p>	
<p>4. In the event that the Member State responsible or a Member State other than the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that such data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation they shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary shall amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, they shall inform the Member State responsible for entering those data in the VIS immediately through the infrastructure of the VIS in accordance with Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the data concerned and if necessary correct or delete them immediately from the VIS and</p>	<p>4. In the event that the Member State responsible or a Member State other than the Member State responsible has evidence to suggest that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, incomplete or that such data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation they shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary shall amend rectify, complete or erase them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, they shall inform the Member State responsible for entering those data in the VIS immediately through the infrastructure of the VIS in accordance with Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the data concerned and if</p>	<p>4. In the event that [...] a Member State [...] has evidence to suggest that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or that such data were processed in the EES in contravention of this Regulation they shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary shall amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, they shall inform the Member State responsible for entering those data in the VIS immediately through the infrastructure of the VIS in accordance with Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the data concerned and if necessary correct or delete them immediately from the VIS and inform the Member State [...]</p>	

<p>inform the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request has been made which shall, if necessary, amend or delete them from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified overstayers referred to in Article 11.</p>	<p>necessary correct or delete rectify, complete or erase them immediately from the VIS and inform the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request has been made which shall, if necessary, amend or delete rectify, complete or erase them from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified overstayers persons referred to in Article 11.</p>	<p><u>concerned</u> which shall, if necessary, amend or delete them from the EES without delay and, where applicable, from the list of identified overstayers referred to in Article 11.</p>	
<p>5. The data of identified persons referred to in Article 11 shall be deleted without delay from the list referred to in that Article and shall be corrected in the EES where the third country national provides evidence, in accordance with the national law of the Member State responsible or of the Member State to which the request has been made, that he or she was forced to exceed the authorised duration of stay due to unforeseeable and serious events, that he or she has acquired a legal right to stay or in case of errors. The third country national shall have access to an effective judicial remedy to ensure the data is amended.</p>	<p>5 The data of identified persons referred to in Article 11 shall be deleted erased without delay from the list referred to in that Article and shall be corrected rectified or completed in the EES where the third country national provides evidence, in accordance with the national law of the Member State responsible or of the Member State to which the request has been made, that he or she was forced to exceed the authorised duration of stay due to unforeseeable and serious events, that he or she has acquired a legal right to stay or in case of errors. The third country national shall have access to an effective judicial remedy to ensure the data is amended rectified, completed or erased.</p>	<p>5. The data of identified persons referred to in Article 11 shall be deleted without delay from the list referred to in that Article and shall be corrected in the EES where the third country national provides evidence, in accordance with the national law of the Member State responsible or of the Member State to which the request has been made, that he or she was forced to exceed the [...] duration of <u>authorised</u> stay due to unforeseeable and serious events, that he or she has acquired a legal right to <u>short</u> stay or in case of errors. The third country national shall have access to an effective [...] remedy to ensure the data is amended.</p>	

<p>6. Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of a Member State or has fallen under the scope of Article 2(3) before the expiry of the period referred to in Article 31, the individual file and the records linked to it in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 shall be deleted without delay from the EES as well as, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11:</p>	<p>6. Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of a Member State or has fallen under the scope of Article 2(3) before the expiry of the period referred to in Article 31, the individual file and the records linked to it in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 shall <i>without delay and in any event no later than 48 hours from the moment the relevant Member State becomes aware of that fact</i>, be deleted without delay from the EES as well as, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11:</p>	<p>6. Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of a Member State or has fallen under the scope of Article 2(3) before the expiry of the period referred to in Article 31, the individual file and the <u>entry/exit</u> records linked to it in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 and refusal of entry records in accordance with <u>Article 16</u> shall be deleted without delay from the EES as well as, where applicable, from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11:</p>	
<p>(a) by the Member State the nationality of which he or she has acquired, or</p>	<p>(a) by the Member State the nationality of which he or she has acquired, or</p>	<p>(a) by the Member State the nationality of which he or she has acquired, or</p>	
<p>(b) the Member State that issued the residence permit or card.</p>	<p>(b) the Member State that issued the residence permit or card.</p>	<p>(b) the Member State that issued the residence permit or card <u>or long stay visa.</u></p>	
<p>Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of Andorra, Monaco or San Marino he or she shall inform the competent authorities of the Member State he or she next enters of this change. That Member State shall delete their data without delay from the EES. The individual shall have access to an effective judicial remedy to ensure the data is deleted.</p>	<p>Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of Andorra, Monaco or San Marino he or she shall inform the competent authorities of the Member State he or she next enters of this change. That Member State shall delete their data without delay from the EES. The individual shall have access to an effective judicial remedy to ensure the data is deleted.</p>	<p>Where a third country national has acquired the nationality of Andorra, Monaco, [...] San Marino <u>or where the third country national is in a possession of a passport issued by the Vatican City State</u> he or she shall inform the competent authorities of the Member State he or she next enters of this change. That Member State shall delete their data without delay from the EES. The individual</p>	

		shall have access to an effective judicial remedy to ensure the data is deleted.	
7. The Central System shall immediately inform all Member States of the erasure of data from the EES and where applicable from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11.	7. The Central System shall immediately inform all Member States of the erasure of data from the EES and where applicable from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11.	7. The Central System shall immediately inform all Member States of the erasure of data from the EES and where applicable from the list of identified persons referred to in Article 11.	
		<u>8. In case another Member State than the Member State responsible has amended or erased data in accordance with this Regulation, this Member State shall be responsible for the amendments or erasure. The system will record all amendments and erasures applied.</u>	

CHAPTER VI Development, Operation and Responsibilities	CHAPTER VI Development, Operation and Responsibilities	CHAPTER VI Development, Operation and Responsibilities	
<i>Article 33</i> <i>Adoption of implementing measures by the Commission prior to development</i>	<i>Article 33</i> <i>Adoption of implementing measures by the Commission prior to development</i>	<i>Article 33</i> <i>Adoption of implementing measures by the Commission prior to development</i>	
The Commission shall adopt the following measures necessary for the development and technical implementation of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, and the Communication Infrastructure, in particular measures for:	The Commission shall adopt the following measures necessary for the development and technical implementation of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, and the <i>secure and encrypted</i> Communication Infrastructure, in particular measures for:	The Commission shall adopt the following measures necessary for the development and technical implementation of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, and the Communication Infrastructure, in particular measures for:	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> The Commission shall adopt the following measures necessary for the development and technical implementation of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, and the Communication Infrastructure, in particular measures for:
(a) the specifications for the resolution and use of fingerprints for biometric verification and identification in the EES;	(a) the specifications for the resolution and use of fingerprints for biometric verification and identification in the EES;	(a) the specifications for the <u>quality</u> , resolution and use of fingerprints for biometric verification and identification in the EES;	<i>Provisionally:</i> a) the specifications for the quality, resolution and use of fingerprints for biometric verification and identification in the EES;
	<i>(aa) the quality standard and specifications for the use of the facial image including where extracted electronically from the eMRTD or the VIS;</i>		<i>EP to revert (the facial image from the VIS cannot be used for biometric matching)</i>
		(a1) <u>the specifications for the quality, resolution and use of facial image for biometric verification and identification in the EES;</u>	<i>Linked to outcome of (aa)</i>
(b) entering the data in accordance with Article 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	(b) entering the data in accordance with Article 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	(b) entering the data in accordance with Article 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18;	

(c) accessing the data in accordance with Articles 21 to 30;	(c) accessing the data in accordance with Articles 21 to 30;	(c) accessing the data in accordance with Articles 21 to 30;	
(d) amending, deleting and advance deleting of data in accordance with Article 32;	(d) amending, deleting and advance deleting of data in accordance with Article 32;	(d) amending, deleting and advance deleting of data in accordance with Article 32;	
(e) keeping and accessing the records in accordance with Article 41;	(e) keeping and accessing the records in accordance with Article 41;	(e) keeping and accessing the records in accordance with Article 41;	
(f) performance requirements;	(f) performance requirements;	(f) performance requirements, <u>including minimal specifications for technical equipment and requirements on the biometric performance of the EES in particular in terms of the required False Positive Identification Rate, False Negative Identification Rate and Failure to Enrol Rate;</u>	Provisionally agreed: (f) performance requirements, including minimal specifications for technical equipment and requirements on the biometric performance of the EES in particular in terms of the required False Positive Identification Rate, False Negative Identification Rate and Failure to Enrol Rate;
(g) the specifications and conditions for the web-service referred to in Article 12;	(g) the specifications and conditions for the web-service referred to in Article 12, including provisions for the protection of the data where provided by or to carriers;	(g) the specifications and conditions for the web-service referred to in Article 12;	Provisionally agreed: (g) the specifications and conditions for the web-service referred to in Article 12, including specific provisions for the protection of the data where provided by or to carriers;
(h) the common leaflet referred to Article 44(3);	(h) the common leaflet referred to Article 44(3);		See Art. 44(3)
(i) the specifications and conditions for the website referred to in Article 44(3);	(i) the specifications and conditions for the website referred to in Article 44(3);	(i) the specifications and conditions for <u>the provision of information in writing, and in another effective way [...]</u> referred to in Article 44(3);	See Art. 44(3)

(j) the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability referred to in Article 7;	(j) the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability referred to in Article 7;	(j) the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability referred to in Article 7;	
(k) for the specifications and conditions for the central repository referred in Article 57 (2).	(k) for the specifications and conditions for the central repository referred in Article 57 (2).	(k) for the specifications and conditions for the central repository referred in Article 57 (2);	
		<u>(l) adopt a decision on the date from which the EES is to start operations, after the conditions referred to in Article 60 are met;</u>	<i>EP to revert</i> <i>Commission does not see the need for an implementing act, because once conditions under Art. 60 are fulfilled, the EES should start operating.</i>
		<u>(m) the establishment of the list referred to in Article 11(2) and procedure for distribution of the list to Member States;</u>	<i>EP to revert</i> <i>Presidency suggests the following wording in line with wording used in Art. 11(2):</i> (m) the establishment of the list referred to in Article 11(2) and procedure to make the list available to Member States;
		<u>(n) the specification for technical solutions to connect central access points in accordance with Articles 28 and 29 and for a technical solution to collect the statistical data required in accordance with Article 64(8).</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (n) the specification for technical solutions to connect central access points in accordance with Articles 28 and 29 and for a technical solution to collect the statistical data required in accordance with Article 64(8).
Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). For the adoption of the measures set	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). For the adoption of the measures set	Those implementing acts shall be adopted <u>as soon as possible</u> in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).	<i>Accepted by delegations:</i> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).

<p>down for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability specified in point (j), the Committee set up by Article 61 of this Regulation shall consult the VIS Committee set up by Article 49 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.</p>	<p>down for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability specified in point (j), the Committee set up by Article 61 of this Regulation shall consult the VIS Committee set up by Article 49 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.</p>	<p>For the adoption of the measures set down for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability specified in point (j), the Committee set up by Article 61 of this Regulation shall consult the VIS Committee set up by Article 49 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.</p>	<p>For the adoption of the measures set down for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability specified in point (j), the Committee set up by Article 61 of this Regulation shall consult the VIS Committee set up by Article 49 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.</p>
<p><i>Article 34</i> <i>Development and operational management</i></p>	<p><i>Article 34</i> <i>Development and operational management</i></p>	<p><i>Article 34</i> <i>Development and operational management</i></p>	
<p>1. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the development of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Communication Infrastructure and the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System. It shall also be responsible for the development of the web service referred to in Article 12 in accordance with the specifications and conditions adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). eu-LISA shall define the design of the physical architecture of the system including its Communication Infrastructure as well as the technical specifications and their evolution as regards the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces, the Secure</p>	<p>eu-LISA shall be responsible for the development of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure and the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System. It shall also be responsible for the development of the web service referred to in Article 12 in accordance with the specifications and conditions adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). eu-LISA shall define the design of the physical architecture of the system including its secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure as well as the technical specifications and their evolution as regards the Central System, the</p>	<p>1. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the development of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Communication Infrastructure and the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System. It shall also be responsible for the development of the web service referred to in Article 12 in accordance with the specifications and conditions adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). eu-LISA shall define the design of the physical architecture of the system including its Communication Infrastructure as well as the technical specifications and their evolution as regards the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces, the Secure</p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets:</i> 1. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the development of the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Communication Infrastructure and the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System. It shall also be responsible for the development of the web service referred to in Article 12 and the data repository to in Article 57(2) in accordance with the specifications and conditions adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). eu-LISA shall define the design of the physical architecture of the system including its Communication Infrastructure as well as the technical</p>

<p>Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the Communication Infrastructure, which shall be adopted by the Management Board, subject to a favourable opinion of the Commission. eu-LISA shall also implement any necessary adaptations to the VIS deriving from the establishment of interoperability with the EES as well as from the implementation of the amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 referred to in Article 55.</p> <p>eu-LISA shall develop and implement the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the Communication Infrastructure as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Regulation and the adoption by the Commission of the measures provided for in Article 33. The development shall consist of the elaboration and implementation of the technical specifications, testing and overall project coordination.</p>	<p>Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the <i>secure and encrypted</i> Communication Infrastructure, which shall be adopted by the Management Board, subject to a favourable opinion of the Commission. eu-LISA shall also implement any necessary adaptations to the VIS deriving from the establishment of interoperability with the EES as well as from the implementation of the amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 referred to in Article 55.</p> <p>eu-LISA shall develop and implement the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the <i>secure and encrypted</i> Communication Infrastructure as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Regulation and the adoption by the Commission of the measures provided for in Article 33.</p>	<p>Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the Communication Infrastructure, which shall be adopted by the Management Board, subject to a favourable opinion of the Commission. eu-LISA shall also implement any necessary adaptations to the VIS deriving from the establishment of interoperability with the EES as well as from the implementation of the amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 referred to in Article 55.</p> <p>eu-LISA shall develop and implement the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the Communication Infrastructure as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Regulation and the adoption by the Commission of the measures provided for in Article 33. The development shall consist of the elaboration and implementation of the technical specifications, testing and overall project coordination.</p>	<p>specifications and their evolution as regards the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the Communication Infrastructure, <u>the web service referred to in Article 12 and the data repository referred to Article 57(2)</u>, [which shall be adopted by the Management Board, subject to a favourable opinion of the Commission.] eu-LISA shall also implement any necessary adaptations to the VIS deriving from the establishment of interoperability with the EES as well as from the implementation of the amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 referred to in Article 55.</p> <p>eu-LISA shall develop and implement the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the Communication Infrastructure, <u>the web service referred to in Article 12 and the data repository referred to Article 57(2)</u> as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Regulation and the adoption by the</p>
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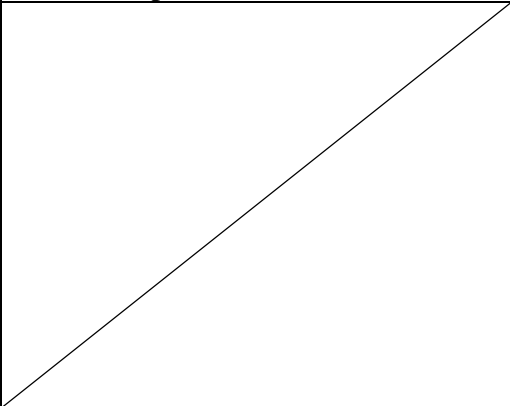
			Commission of the measures provided for in Article 33. The development shall consist of the elaboration and implementation of the technical specifications, testing and overall project coordination.
	<i>By developing and implementing the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure, eu –LISA shall:</i>		<i>EP explained that this wording is taken from EDPS Opinion (points 46 and 47). LIBE compromise proposal: By developing and implementing the Central System, the National Uniform Interfaces, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System, and the Communication Infrastructure, eu–LISA shall:</i>
	<i>(a) perform a risk assessment as part of the development of the EES;</i>		<i>LIBE compromise proposal: (a) perform a security risk assessment prior to as part of the development of the EES;</i>
	<i>(b) follow the principles of privacy by design and by default during the entire lifecycle of the system development;</i>		<i>LIBE compromise proposal: (b) follow the principles of privacy by design and by default during the entire lifecycle of the system development;</i>
	<i>(c) update the risk assessment for the VIS to take into account the new connection with the EES and follow up by implementing any additional security measures highlighted by</i>		<i>LIBE compromise proposal: (c) conduct a security risk assessment regarding the interoperability with the VIS referred to in Article 7 and assess</i>

	<i>the updated risk assessment.</i>		<i>the required security measures needed for its implementation.</i> update the risk assessment for the VIS to take into account the new connection with the EES and follow up by implementing any additional security measures highlighted by the updated risk assessment.
	The development shall consist of the elaboration and implementation of the technical specifications, testing and overall project coordination.		
2. During the designing and development phase, a Programme Management Board composed of a maximum of 10 members shall be established. It shall be composed of eight members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board from among its members, the Chair of the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 and one member appointed by the Commission. The members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board shall be elected only from those Member States which are fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA and which will participate in the EES.	2. During the designing and development phase, a Programme Management Board composed of a maximum of 10 members shall be established. It shall be composed of eight members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board from among its members, the Chair of the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 and one member appointed by the Commission. The members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board shall be elected only from those Member States which are fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA and which will participate in the EES.	2. During the designing and development phase, a Programme Management Board composed of a maximum of 10 members shall be established. It shall be composed of [...] <u>seven</u> members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board from among its members <u>or their alternates</u> , the Chair of the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62, <u>a member representing eu-LISA appointed by its Executive Director</u> and one member appointed by the Commission. The members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board shall be elected only from those Member States which are fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-	Provisionally agreed: 2. During the designing and development phase, a Programme Management Board composed of a maximum of 10 members shall be established. It shall be composed of seven members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board from among its members <u>or their alternates</u> , the Chair of the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62, <u>a member representing eu-LISA appointed by its Executive Director</u> and one member appointed by the Commission. The members appointed by eu-LISA's Management Board shall be elected only from those Member States which are fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment

<p>The Programme Management Board will meet once a month. It shall ensure the adequate management of the design and development phase of the EES and ensure the consistency between central and national EES projects. The Programme Management Board shall submit written reports every month to the Management Board on progress of the project. It shall have no decision-making power nor any mandate to represent the members of the Management Board. The Management Board shall establish the rules of procedure of the Programme Management Board which shall include in particular rules on:</p>	<p>The Programme Management Board will meet once a month. It shall ensure the adequate management of the design and development phase of the EES and ensure the consistency between central and national EES projects. The Programme Management Board shall submit written reports every month to the Management Board on progress of the project. It shall have no decision-making power nor any mandate to represent the members of the Management Board. The Management Board shall establish the rules of procedure of the Programme Management Board which shall include in particular rules on:</p>	<p>scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA and which will participate in the EES. The Programme Management Board will meet <u>regularly and at least three times per quarter</u> [...]. It shall ensure the adequate management of the design and development phase of the EES and ensure the consistency between central and national EES projects. The Programme Management Board shall submit written reports every month to the Management Board on progress of the project. It shall have no decision-making power nor any mandate to represent the members of the Management Board. The Management Board shall establish the rules of procedure of the Programme Management Board which shall include in particular rules on:</p>	<p>operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA and which will participate in the EES. The Programme Management Board will meet <u>regularly and at least three times per quarter</u>. It shall ensure the adequate management of the design and development phase of the EES and ensure the consistency between central and national EES projects. The Programme Management Board shall submit written reports every month to the Management Board on progress of the project. It shall have no decision-making power nor any mandate to represent the members of the Management Board. The Management Board shall establish the rules of procedure of the Programme Management Board which shall include in particular rules on:</p>
(a) chairmanship;	(a) chairmanship;	(a) chairmanship;	
(b) meeting venues;	(b) meeting venues;	(b) meeting venues;	
(c) preparation of meetings;	(c) preparation of meetings;	(c) preparation of meetings;	
(d) admission of experts to the meetings;	(d) admission of experts to the meetings;	(d) admission of experts to the meetings;	
(e) communication plans ensuring full information to non-participating Members of the Management Board.	(e) communication plans ensuring full information to non-participating Members of the Management Board.	(e) communication plans ensuring full information to non-participating Members of the Management Board.	

<p>The chairmanship shall be held by the Member State holding the Presidency, provided it is fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA or, if this requirement is not met, by the Member State which shall next hold the Presidency and which meets that requirement. All travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Programme Management Board shall be paid by the Agency and Article 10 of the eu-LISA Rules of Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Programme Management Board's secretariat shall be ensured by eu-LISA.</p> <p>During the designing and development phase, the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 shall be composed of the national EES project managers. It shall meet at least once a month until the start of operations of the EES. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. It shall provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and</p>	<p>The chairmanship shall be held by the Member State holding the Presidency, provided it is fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA or, if this requirement is not met, by the Member State which shall next hold the Presidency and which meets that requirement. All travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Programme Management Board shall be paid by the Agency and Article 10 of the eu-LISA Rules of Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Programme Management Board's secretariat shall be ensured by eu-LISA.</p> <p>During the designing and development phase, the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 shall be composed of the national EES project managers. It shall meet at least once a month until the start of operations of the EES. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. It shall provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and</p>	<p>The chairmanship shall be held by [...] a Member State <u>which</u> [...] is fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA [...].</p> <p>All travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Programme Management Board shall be paid by the Agency and Article 10 of the eu-LISA Rules of Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Programme Management Board's secretariat shall be ensured by eu-LISA.</p> <p>During the designing and development phase, the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 shall be composed of the national EES project managers <u>and chaired by eu-LISA</u>. It shall meet [...] <u>regularly and at least three times per quarter</u> until the start of operations of the EES. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. It shall provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow-up on the state of preparation of the Member States.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>The chairmanship shall be held by a Member State <u>which</u> is fully bound under Union law by the legislative instruments governing the development, establishment operation and use of all the large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA.</p> <p>All travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Programme Management Board shall be paid by the Agency and Article 10 of the eu-LISA Rules of Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Programme Management Board's secretariat shall be ensured by eu-LISA.</p> <p>During the designing and development phase, the EES Advisory Group referred to in Article 62 shall be composed of the national EES project managers <u>and chaired by eu-LISA</u>. It shall meet <u>regularly and at least three times per quarter</u> until the start of operations of the EES. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. It shall provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow-up on the state of preparation of the Member States.</p>
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shall follow-up on the state of preparation of the Member States.	shall follow-up on the state of preparation of the Member States.		
<p>3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the operational management of the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. It shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, at all times the best available technology, subject to a cost-benefit analysis. eu-LISA shall also be responsible for the operational management of the Communication Infrastructure between the Central system and the National Uniform Interfaces and for the web-service referred to in Article 12. Operational management of the EES shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep the EES functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the response time for interrogation of the central database by border crossing points, in accordance with the</p>	<p>3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the operational management of the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. It shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available technology, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, is used for the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. eu-LISA shall also be responsible for the operational management of the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure between the Central system and the National Uniform Interfaces and for the web-service referred to in Article 12. Operational management of the EES shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep the EES functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure</p>	<p>3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the operational management of the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. It shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, at all times the best available technology, subject to a cost-benefit analysis. eu-LISA shall also be responsible for the operational management of the Communication Infrastructure between the Central system and the National Uniform Interfaces and for the web-service referred to in Article 12. Operational management of the EES shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep the EES functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the response time for interrogation of the central database by border crossing points, in accordance with the</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the operational management of the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces. It shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available technology, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, is used for the Central System, the Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System the National Uniform Interfaces, the Communication Infrastructure between the Central system and the National Uniform Interfaces, the web service referred to in Article 12 and the data repository referred to Article 57(2). eu-LISA shall also be responsible for the operational management of Communication Infrastructure between the Central system and the National Uniform Interfaces, for the web-service referred to in Article 12 and the data repository referred to Article 57(2).</p>

<p>technical specifications.</p>	<p>that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the response time for interrogation of the central database by border crossing points, in accordance with the technical specifications.</p>	<p>technical specifications.</p>	<p>Operational management of the EES shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep the EES functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the response time for interrogation of the central database by border crossing points, in accordance with the technical specifications.</p>
<p>4. Without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, eu-LISA shall apply appropriate rules of professional secrecy or other equivalent duties of confidentiality to its entire staff required to work with EES data. This obligation shall also apply after such staff leave office or employment or after the termination of their activities.</p>	<p>4. Without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, eu-LISA shall apply appropriate rules of professional secrecy or other equivalent duties of confidentiality to its entire staff required to work with EES data. This obligation shall also apply after such staff leave office or employment or after the termination of their activities.</p>	<p>4. Without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, eu-LISA shall apply appropriate rules of professional secrecy or other equivalent duties of confidentiality to its entire staff required to work with EES data. This obligation shall also apply after such staff leave office or employment or after the termination of their activities.</p>	

<i>Article 35 Responsibilities of Member States</i>	<i>Article 35 Responsibilities of Member States</i>	<i>Article 35 Responsibilities of Member States and Europol</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 35 Responsibilities of Member States and Europol</i>
1. Each Member State shall be responsible for:	1. Each Member State shall be responsible for:	1. Each Member State shall be responsible for:	
(a) the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface;	(a) the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface;	(a) the integration of the existing national [...] infrastructure <u>necessary for border check</u> and the connection to the National Uniform Interface;	Provisionally agreed: (a) the integration of the existing national infrastructure necessary for border check and the connection to the National Uniform Interface;
(b) the organisation, management, operation and maintenance of its existing national border infrastructure and of its connection to the EES for the purpose of Article 5 excepted points (j), (k) and (l);	(b) the organisation, management, operation and maintenance of its existing national border infrastructure and of its connection to the EES for the purpose of Article 5 excepted points (j), (k) and (l) with the exception of Article 5(1a);	(b) the organisation, management, operation and maintenance of its existing national [...] infrastructure <u>necessary for border check</u> and of its connection to the EES for the purpose of Article 5 excepted points (j), (k) and (l);	
(c) the organisation of central access points and their connection to the National Uniform Interface for the purpose of law enforcement;	(c) the organisation of central access points and their connection to the National Uniform Interface for the purpose of law enforcement;	(c) the organisation of central access points and their connection to the National Uniform Interface for the purpose of law enforcement;	
(d) the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of the competent national authorities to the EES in accordance with this Regulation and to establish and regularly update a list of such staff and their profiles.	(d) the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of the competent national authorities to the EES in accordance with this Regulation and to establish and regularly update a list of such staff and their profiles.	(d) the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of the competent national authorities to the EES in accordance with this Regulation and to establish and regularly update a list of such staff and their profiles.	
2. Each Member State shall designate a national authority, which shall provide the competent authorities referred to in Article 8	2. Each Member State shall designate a an independent supervisory authority, which shall provide the competent authorities	2. Each Member State shall designate a national authority, which shall provide the competent authorities referred to in Article 8	<i>EP withdrew its amendment</i> Provisionally agreed: 2. Each Member State shall designate a national authority, which

with access to the EES. Each Member State shall connect that national authority to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State and Europol shall connect their respective central access points referred to in Article 26 and 27 to the National Uniform Interface.	referred to in Article 8 with access to the EES. Each Member State shall connect that national authority to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State and Europol shall connect their respective central access points referred to in Article 26 and 27 to the National Uniform Interface.	with access to the EES. Each Member State shall connect that national authority to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State [...] shall connect their respective central access points referred to in Article 26 [...] to the National Uniform Interface.	shall provide the competent authorities referred to in Article 8 with access to the EES. Each Member State shall connect that national authority to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State shall connect their respective central access points referred to in Article 26 to the National Uniform Interface.
3. Each Member State shall use automated procedures for processing the data.	3. Each Member State shall use automated procedures for processing the data.	3. Each Member State shall use automated procedures for processing the data.	
4. Before being authorised to process data stored in the EES, the staff of the authorities having a right to access the EES shall be given appropriate training about data security and data protection rules in particular and on relevant fundamental rights.	4. Before being authorised to process data stored in the EES, the staff of the authorities having a right to access the EES shall be given appropriate training about data security and data protection rules in particular and on relevant fundamental rights.	4. Before being authorised to process data stored in the EES, the staff of the authorities having a right to access the EES shall be given appropriate training about data security and data protection rules in particular and on relevant fundamental rights.	
	<i>4a. Member States shall not process the data collected in or retrieved from the EES for purposes other than those laid down in this Regulation.</i>		<i>Commission raised concerns on the use of the term "retrieved". Presidency compromise proposal accepted by delegations: Member States shall not process the data recorded in the EES for purposes other than those laid down in this Regulation.</i>
		<u>5. Europol shall assume the responsibilities foreseen under paragraphs 3 and 4. It shall connect its central access point referred to in</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed [subject to agreement on reference to paragraph 4a]:</i> 5. Europol shall assume the

		<u>Article 27 to the EES and shall be responsible for that connection.</u>	responsibilities foreseen under paragraphs 3, 4 and 4a . It shall connect its central access point referred to in Article 27 to the EES and shall be responsible for that connection.
<i>Article 36 Responsibility for the use of data</i>	<i>Article 36 Responsibility for the use of data processing</i>	<i>Article 36 Responsibility for the use of data</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 36 Responsibility for data processing</i>
1. In relation to the processing of personal data in the EES, each Member State shall designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Article 2(d) of Directive 95/46/EC and which shall have central responsibility for the processing of data by this Member State. Each Member State shall communicate the details of this authority to the Commission. Each Member State shall ensure that the data recorded in the EES is processed lawfully, and in particular that only duly authorised staff have access to the data for the performance of their tasks. The Member State responsible shall ensure in particular that:	In relation to the processing of personal data in the EES, each Member State shall designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Article 2(d) 4(7) of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and which shall have central responsibility for the processing of data by this Member State. Each Member State shall communicate the details of this authority to the Commission. Each Member State shall ensure that the data collected and recorded in the EES is processed lawfully, and in particular that only duly authorised staff have access to the data for the performance of their tasks. The Member State responsible shall ensure in particular that:	1. In relation to the processing of personal data in the EES, each Member State shall designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Article 2(d) of Directive 95/46/EC and which shall have central responsibility for the processing of data by this Member State. Each Member State shall communicate the details of this authority to the Commission. Each Member State shall ensure that the data recorded in the EES is processed lawfully, and in particular that only duly authorised staff have access to the data for the performance of their tasks. The Member State responsible shall ensure in particular that:	<i>In accordance with the wording under Article 35(4a), the reference to 'data collected and...' should be deleted. Text supported by delegations:</i> 1. In relation to the processing of personal data in the EES, each Member State shall designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Article 4(7) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and which shall have central responsibility for the processing of data by this Member State. Each Member State shall communicate the details of this authority to the Commission. Each Member State shall ensure that the data recorded in the EES is processed lawfully, and in particular that only duly authorised staff have access to the data for the performance of their tasks. The Member State responsible shall

			ensure in particular that:
(a) the data are collected lawfully and in full respect of the human dignity of the third country national;	(a) the data are collected lawfully and in full respect of the human dignity of the third country national;	(a) the data are collected lawfully and in full respect of the human dignity of the third country national;	
(b) the data are registered lawfully into the EES;	(b) the data are registered lawfully into the EES;	(b) the data are registered lawfully into the EES;	
(c) the data are accurate and up-to-date when they are transmitted to the EES.	(c) the data are accurate and up-to-date when they are transmitted to the EES.	(c) the data are accurate and up-to-date when they are transmitted to the EES.	
2. eu-LISA shall ensure that the EES is operated in accordance with this Regulation and the implementing acts referred to in Article 33. In particular, eu-LISA shall:	2. eu-LISA shall ensure that the EES is operated in accordance with this Regulation and the implementing acts referred to in Article 33. In particular, eu-LISA shall:	2. eu-LISA shall ensure that the EES is operated in accordance with this Regulation and the implementing acts referred to in Article 33. In particular, eu-LISA shall:	
(a) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interface, without prejudice to the responsibilities of each Member State;	(a) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of the Central System and the <i>secure and encrypted</i> Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interface, without prejudice to the responsibilities of each Member State;	(a) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interface, without prejudice to the responsibilities of each Member State;	Provisionally agreed: (a) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interface, without prejudice to the responsibilities of each Member State;
(b) ensure that only duly authorised staff has access to data processed in the EES.	(b) ensure that only duly authorised staff has access to data processed in the EES.	(b) ensure that only duly authorised staff has access to data processed in the EES.	
3. eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission as well as the European Data Protection Supervisor	3. eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission as well as the European Data Protection Supervisor	3. eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission as well as the European Data Protection Supervisor	

of the measures it takes pursuant to paragraph 2 for the start of operations of the EES.	of the measures it takes pursuant to paragraph 2 for the start of operations of the EES.	of the measures it takes pursuant to paragraph 2 for the start of operations of the EES.	
<i>Article 37</i> <i>Keeping of data in national files and National Entry Exit systems</i>	<i>Article 37</i> <i>Keeping of data in national files and National Entry Exit systems</i>	<i>Article 37</i> <i>Keeping of data in national files and National Entry Exit systems</i>	
1. A Member State may keep the alphanumeric data which that Member State entered into the EES, in accordance with the purposes of the EES in its national files and national entry exit system in full respect of Union Law.	1. <i>Data retrieved from the EES may be kept in national files only where necessary in an individual case, in accordance with the purpose of the EES and relevant Union law, in particular on data protection, and for no longer than necessary in that individual case.</i> A Member State may keep the alphanumeric data which that Member State entered into the EES, in accordance with the purposes of the EES in its national files and national entry exit system in full respect of Union Law.	1. A Member State may keep the alphanumeric data which that Member State entered into the EES, in accordance with the purposes of the EES in its national files or national entry <u>and</u> exit system in full respect of Union Law.	<i>EP amendment reflects Art. 13(1) of the VIS Decision.</i> <i>LIBE proposal:</i> 1. A Member State may keep the alphanumeric data which that Member State entered into the EES, in accordance with the purposes of the EES in its national files or national entry /and exit system <i>or equivalent national files</i> in full respect of Union Law. <i>Data retrieved from the EES for the purposes of the EES may be kept in national files only where necessary in an individual case, in accordance with the purpose of the EES and relevant Union law, in particular on data protection, and for no longer than necessary in that individual case.</i>
2. The data shall not be kept in the national files or national entry/exit systems longer than it is kept in the EES.	2. The data shall not be kept in the national files or national entry/exit systems <i>for</i> longer than <i>strictly necessary for their individual purposes and, in any event, for longer than they are</i> kept	2. The data shall not be kept in [...] national files or national entry/exit systems longer than it is kept in the EES.	<i>LIBE proposal:</i> 2. The data shall not be kept in the national files or national entry/exit systems, <i>equivalent national files or national files</i> for longer than <i>strictly necessary for</i>

	in the EES.		<i>their individual purposes and, in any event, for longer than they are kept in the EES.</i>
3. Any use of data which does not comply with paragraph 1 shall be considered a misuse under the national law of each Member State as well as Union law.	3. Any use of data which does not comply with paragraph 1 shall be considered a misuse under the national law of each Member State as well as Union law.	3. Any use of data which does not comply with paragraph 1 shall be considered a misuse under the national law of each Member State as well as Union law.	
4. This Article shall not be construed as requiring any technical adaptation of the EES. Member States may keep data in accordance with this Article at their own cost, risk and with their own technical means.	4. This Article shall not be construed as requiring any technical adaptation of the EES. Member States may keep data in accordance with this Article at their own cost, risk and with their own technical means.	4. This Article shall not be construed as requiring any technical adaptation of the EES. Member States may keep data in accordance with this Article at their own cost, risk and with their own technical means.	
<i>Article 38 Communication of data to third countries, international organisations and private parties</i>	<i>Article 38 Communication of data to third countries, international organisations and private parties</i>	<i>Article 38 Communication of data to third countries, international organisations and private parties</i>	<i>Discussion on Article 38 & 38a will be taken up in COREPER of 24 May.</i>
1. Data stored in the EES shall not be transferred or made available to a third country, to an international organisation or any private party.	1. Data stored in the EES shall not be transferred or made available to a third country, to an international organisation or any private party.	1. Data stored in the EES shall not be transferred or made available to a third country, to an international organisation or any private party.	
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) and Article 15(1) may be transferred or made available to a third country or to an international organisation listed in the Annex in individual cases, if necessary in order to prove the identity of third country nationals for the purpose of return, only where the	2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) and Article 15(1) may be transferred or made available to a third country or to an international organisation listed in the Annex in individual cases, if necessary in order to prove the identity of third country nationals for the purpose of return, only where the	2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the data referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b), [...] (c) and (f) and Article 15(1)(a), (b), and (c) may be transferred or made available by <u>border check authorities or immigration authorities</u> to a third country or to an international organisation listed in the Annex I in individual cases, if necessary in	

following conditions are satisfied:	following conditions are satisfied:	order to prove the identity of third country nationals for the purpose of return, only where the following conditions are satisfied:	
(a) the Commission has adopted a decision on the adequate protection of personal data in that third country in accordance with Article 25(6) of Directive 95/46/EC, or a readmission agreement is in force between the Community and that third country, or Article 26(1)(d) of Directive 95/46/EC applies;	(a) the Commission has adopted a decision on the adequate protection of personal data in that third country in accordance with Article 25(6) 45(3) of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 , or a readmission agreement is in force between the Community Union and that third country, or Article 26(1)(d) of Directive 95/46/EC applies;	(a) the Commission has adopted a decision on the adequate protection of personal data in that third country in accordance with Article 25(6) of Directive 95/46/EC, or a readmission agreement <u>or any other type of similar arrangement</u> is in force between [...] <u>the European Union or a Member State</u> and that third country, or Article 26(1)(d) of Directive 95/46/EC applies;	
(b) the third country or international organisation agrees to use the data only for the purpose for which they were provided;	(b) the third country or international organisation explicitly agrees to use the data and is able to guarantee that the data are used only for the purpose for which they were provided;	(b) <u>the Member State shall inform the third country or international organisation of the obligation to use the data only for purposes for which they were provided; [...]</u>	
(c) the data are transferred or made available in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law, in particular readmission agreements, and the national law of the Member State which transferred or made the data available, including the legal provisions relevant to data security and data protection;	(c) the data are transferred or made available in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law, in particular data protection and readmission agreements, and the national law of the Member State which transferred or made the data available, including the legal provisions relevant to data security and data protection;	(c) the data are transferred or made available in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law, in particular readmission agreements and <u>transfer of personal data, and</u> the national law of the Member State which transferred or made the data available, including the legal provisions relevant to data security and data protection;	
(d) the Member State which entered the data in the EES has given	(d) the Member State which entered the data in the EES has given	(d) [...]	

its consent.	its consent <i>and the individual concerned has been informed that his or her personal information may be shared with the authorities of a third country; and</i>		
	<i>(da) a final decision ordering the return of the third-country national has been issued by the appropriate competent authority of the Member State in which the third-country national has been staying.</i>		
3. Transfers of personal data to third countries or international organisations pursuant to paragraph 2 shall not prejudice the rights of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection, in particular as regards non-refoulement.	3. Transfers of personal data to third countries or international organisations pursuant to paragraph 2 shall not prejudice the rights of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection, in particular as regards non-refoulement.	3. Transfers of personal data to third countries or international organisations pursuant to paragraph 2 shall not prejudice the rights of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection, in particular as regards non-refoulement.	
4. Personal data obtained from the Central System by a Member State or by Europol for law enforcement purposes shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. The prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Article 2(b) of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.	4. Personal data obtained from the Central System by a Member State or by Europol for law enforcement purposes shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. The prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Article 2(b) of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA pursuant to Directive (EU) 2016/680.	4. Personal data obtained from the Central System by a Member State or by Europol for law enforcement purposes shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. The prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Article 2(b) of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.	

		<p><u>4a. By way of derogation from paragraph 4, the data of third country nationals subject to a visa requirement referred to in Article 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) 14 (2) (a) and (b), 14 (3) (a) and (b) and the data of third country nationals exempt from visa obligation referred to under Articles 15(1) (a) 14(2) (a) and (b), 14(3) (a) and (b) may be transferred or made available by the designated authority to a third country upon a duly motivated request, only if the following cumulative conditions are met:</u></p>	
		<p><u>(a) in an exceptional case of urgency, where there is an immediate and serious threat of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offences as defined respectively under Article 3(1)(26) and (27) of this Regulation,</u></p>	
		<p><u>(b) the transfer is carried out in accordance with the applicable conditions set under Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.</u></p>	
		<p><u>(c) the reciprocal provision of any information on entry/exit records held by the requesting third country to the Member States operating the EES is ensured.</u></p>	
		<p><u>Where a transfer is based on this paragraph, such a transfer shall be</u></p>	

		<p><u>documented and the documentation shall be made available to the supervisory authority on request, including the date and time of the transfer, information about the receiving competent authority, the justification for the transfer and the personal data transferred.</u></p>	
		<p><i>Article 38a</i> <u>Conditions for communication of data to designated authorities of a Member State which does not yet operate the EES and to designated authorities of a Member State in respect of which this Regulation does not apply</u></p>	
		<p>1. <u>Article 38(4) and (4a) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the communication of data to the designated authorities of a Member State which does not yet operate the EES and to the designated authorities of a Member State to which this Regulation does not apply, upon a duly motivated written or electronic request, provided that the reciprocal provision of any information on entry/exit records held by the requesting Member State to the Member States operating the EES is ensured.</u></p>	

		2. <u>In cases where information is provided pursuant to this Article, the same conditions as referred to in Article 39(1), Article 40(1) and (3), Article 43 and 52(4) shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</u>	
<i>Article 39</i> <i>Data security</i>	<i>Article 39</i> <i>Data security</i>	<i>Article 39</i> <i>Data security</i>	
1. The Member State responsible shall ensure the security of the data before and during the transmission to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State shall ensure the security of the data it receives from the EES.	1. The Member State responsible shall ensure the security of the data before and during the transmission to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State shall ensure the security of the data it receives from the EES.	1. The Member State responsible shall ensure the security of the data before and during the transmission to the National Uniform Interface. Each Member State shall ensure the security of the data it receives from the EES.	
2. Each Member State shall, in relation to its national border infrastructure, adopt the necessary measures, including a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan, in order to:	2. Each Member State shall, in relation to its national border infrastructure, adopt the necessary measures, including a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan, in order to:	2. Each Member State shall, in relation to its national [...] infrastructure <u>necessary for border check</u> , adopt the necessary measures, including a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan, in order to:	Provisionally agreed: 2. Each Member State shall, in relation to its national infrastructure <u>necessary for border check</u> , adopt the necessary measures, including a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan, in order to:
(a) physically protect data, including by making contingency plans for the protection of critical infrastructure;	(a) physically protect data, including by making contingency plans for the protection of critical infrastructure;	(a) physically protect data, including by making contingency plans for the protection of critical infrastructure;	
(b) deny unauthorised persons access to national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the purposes of the EES;	(b) deny unauthorised persons access to data-processing equipment and national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the purposes of the EES;	(b) deny unauthorised persons access to national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the purposes of the EES;	<i>Text supported by delegations:</i> (b) deny unauthorised persons access to data-processing equipment and national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the

			purposes of the EES;
(c) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or removal of data media;	(c) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or removal of data media;	(c) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or removal of data media;	
(d) prevent the unauthorised input of data and the unauthorised inspection, modification or deletion of stored personal data;	(d) prevent the unauthorised input of data and the unauthorised inspection, modification or deletion of stored personal data;	(d) prevent the unauthorised input of data and the unauthorised inspection, modification or deletion of stored personal data;	
	<i>(da) prevent the use of automated data-processing systems by unauthorised persons using data communication equipment;</i>		<i>Text supported by delegations:</i> da) prevent the use of automated data-processing systems by unauthorised persons using data communication equipment;
(e) prevent the unauthorised processing of data in the EES and any unauthorised modification or deletion of data processed in the EES;	(e) prevent the unauthorised processing of data in the EES and any unauthorised modification or deletion of data processed in the EES;	(e) prevent the unauthorised processing of data in the EES and any unauthorised modification or deletion of data processed in the EES;	
(f) ensure that persons authorised to access the EES have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual user identities and confidential access modes only;	(f) ensure that persons authorised to access the EES have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual and unique user identities and confidential access modes only;	(f) ensure that persons authorised to access the EES have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual user identities and confidential access modes only;	<i>Text supported by delegations:</i> f) ensure that persons authorised to access the EES have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual and unique user identities and confidential access modes only;
(g) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to the EES create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to enter, amend, delete, consult and search the data and make their profiles available to the national	(g) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to the EES create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to enter, amend, delete, consult and search the data and make their profiles available to the national	(g) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to the EES create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to enter, amend, delete, consult and search the data and make their profiles available to the [...]	<i>Legal services of the institutions discussed the terminology regarding supervisory authorities.</i> <i>Compromise proposal:</i> (g) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to the EES create

supervisory authorities referred to in Article 49 and to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 52(2) without delay at their request;	supervisory authorities referred to in Article 49 and to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 52(2) without delay at their request;	supervisory authorities referred to in Article 49 and to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 52(2) without delay at their request;	profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to enter, amend, delete, consult and search the data and make their profiles available to the [...] supervisory authorities referred to in Article 49 and to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 52(2) without delay at their request;
(h) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment;	(h) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment;	(h) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment;	(h) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment;
(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data has been processed in the EES, when, by whom and for what purpose;	(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data has been processed in the EES, when, by whom and for what purpose;	(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data has been processed in the EES, when, by whom and for what purpose;	(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data has been processed in the EES, when, by whom and for what purpose;
(j) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from the EES or during the transport of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques;	(j) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from the EES or during the transport of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques;	(j) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from the EES or during the transport of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques;	(j) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from the EES or during the transport of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques;
	<i>(ja) ensure that, in the event of an interruption, installed systems can be restored to normal operation;</i>		<i>Aligned with EURODAC Proposal, new article 36. EP to revert back being that this paragraph refers to the Central System and therefore, it is not up to the MS to deal with.</i>

	<i>(jb) ensure reliability by making sure that any faults in the functioning of the EES are properly reported and that necessary technical measures are put in place to ensure that personal data can be restored in the event of corruption due to a malfunctioning of the system;</i>		<i>Aligned with EUODAC Proposal, new article 36. However the sentence "...and that necessary technical measures are put in place to ensure that personal data can be restored in the event of corruption due to a malfunctioning of the system" does not fit within the logic of this article because this is a task for eu-LISA and not for the MS. EP to revert.</i>
(k) monitor the effectiveness of the security measures referred to in this paragraph and take the necessary organisational measures related to internal monitoring to ensure compliance with this Regulation.	(k) monitor the effectiveness of the security measures referred to in this paragraph and take the necessary organisational measures related to internal monitoring to ensure compliance with this Regulation.	(k) monitor the effectiveness of the security measures referred to in this paragraph and take the necessary organisational measures related to internal monitoring to ensure compliance with this Regulation.	
	<i>2a. Member States shall inform eu-LISA of security incidents detected on their systems without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679. eu-LISA shall inform the Member States in the event of a security incident on the EES Central System. Where a security incident leads to a personal data breach, the European Data Protection Supervisor shall also be informed. The Member States concerned, and</i>		<i>Delegations accepted to have a new article 39a on Security Incidents. New article inserted below.</i>

	<i>eu-LISA shall collaborate in the event of a security incident.</i>		
3. As regards the operation of the EES, eu-LISA shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 including the adoption of a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan.	3. As regards the operation of the EES, eu-LISA shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 including the adoption of a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan.	3. As regards the operation of the EES, eu-LISA shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 including the adoption of a security plan and a business continuity and disaster recovery plan.	
	3a. eu-LISA and the Member States shall cooperate in order to ensure a harmonised data security approach based on a security risk management process encompassing the entire EES as referred to in Article 6.		<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> 3a. eu-LISA and the Member States shall cooperate in order to ensure a harmonised data security approach based on a security risk management process encompassing the entire EES.
			<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> COM suggestion: new article 39a Article 39a <i>Security incidents</i> 1. Any event that has or may have an impact on the security of the EES and may cause damage or loss to EES data shall be considered to be a security incident, especially where unauthorised access to data may have occurred or where the availability, integrity and confidentiality of data has or may have been compromised. 2. Security incidents shall be managed to ensure a quick, effective and proper response.

			<p>3. <i>Without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and/ or to Article 30 of Directive (EU) No 2016/680, Member States shall notify the Commission, eu-LISA and the European Data Protection Supervisor of security incidents. In the event of a security incident on the EES Central System, Eu-LISA shall notify the Commission and the European data Protection Supervisor.</i></p> <p>4. Information regarding a security incident that has or may have an impact on the operation of the EES or on the availability, integrity and confidentiality of the data, shall be provided to the Member States and reported in compliance with the incident management plan to be provided by eu-LISA.</p> <p>5. The Member States concerned and eu-LISA shall collaborate in the event of a security incident.</p>
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<i>Article 40 Liability</i>	<i>Article 40 Liability</i>	<i>Article 40 Liability</i>	
<p>1. Any person or Member State that has suffered damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State which is responsible for the damage suffered. That Member State shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not responsible for the event which gave rise to the damage.</p>	<p>1. Any person or Member State that has suffered material or immaterial damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State which is responsible for the damage suffered. That Member State shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event which gave rise to the damage.</p>	<p>1. Any person or Member State that has suffered damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State which is responsible for the damage suffered. That Member State shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not responsible for the event which gave rise to the damage.</p>	<p><i>Text supported by delegations:</i> Any person or Member State that has suffered material or immaterial damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State which is responsible for the damage suffered. That Member State shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event which gave rise to the damage.</p>
<p>2. If any failure of a Member State to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to the EES, that Member State shall be held liable for such damage, unless and insofar as eu-LISA or another Member State participating in the EES failed to take reasonable measures to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.</p>	<p>2. If any failure of a Member State to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to the EES, that Member State shall be held liable for such damage, unless and insofar as eu-LISA or another Member State participating in the EES failed to take reasonable measures to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.</p>	<p>2. If any failure of a Member State to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to the EES, that Member State shall be held liable for such damage, unless and insofar as eu-LISA or another Member State participating in the EES failed to take reasonable measures to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.</p>	
<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State.</p>	<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State.</p>	<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State.</p>	

<p align="center"><i>Article 41</i> <i>Keeping of records</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 41</i> <i>Keeping of records</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Article 41</i> <i>Keeping of records <u>by eu-LISA and Member States</u></i></p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 41</i> <i>Keeping of logs by eu-LISA and Member States</i> <i>(the use of the term "logs" vs the term "records" is being checked)</i></p>
<p>1. eu-LISA shall keep records of all data processing operations within the EES. Those records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 8, the date and time, the data transmitted as referred to in Article 14 to 17, the data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 21 to 25 and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</p>	<p>1. eu-LISA shall keep records of all data processing operations within the EES. Those records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 8, the date and time, the data transmitted as referred to in Article 14 to 17, the data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 21 to 25 and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</p>	<p>1. eu-LISA shall keep records of all data processing operations within the EES. Those records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 8, the date and time, the data transmitted as referred to in Article 14 to 17, the data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 21 to 25 and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. [...]</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 1. eu-LISA shall keep logs of all data processing operations within the EES. Those logs shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 8, the date and time, the data transmitted as referred to in Article 14 to 17, the data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 21 to 25 and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data.</p>
<p>2. For the consultations listed in Article 7, a record of each data processing operation carried out within the EES and the VIS shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 34 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008. eu-LISA shall ensure in particular that the relevant records of the concerned data processing operations are kept when the competent authorities launch a data processing operation directly from one system to the other.</p>	<p>2. For the consultations listed in Article 7, a record of each data processing operation carried out within the EES and the VIS shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 34 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008. eu-LISA shall ensure in particular that the relevant records of the concerned data processing operations are kept when the competent authorities launch a data processing operation directly from one system to the other.</p>	<p>2. For the consultations listed in Article 7, a record of each data processing operation carried out within the EES and the VIS shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 34 of Regulation (EC) 767/2008. eu-LISA shall ensure in particular that the relevant records of the concerned data processing operations are kept when the competent authorities launch a data processing operation directly from one system to the other.</p>	

		<u>2a. In addition to paragraphs 1 and 2, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</u>	<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> 2a. In addition to paragraphs 1 and 2, each Member State shall keep logs of the staff duly authorised to process the data.
3. Such records may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security. Those records shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and deleted one year after the retention period referred to in Article 31 has expired, if they are not required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.	3. Such records may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security pursuant to Article 39 . Those records shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and deleted one year after the retention period referred to in Article 31 has expired, if-unless they are not required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.	3. Such records may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security. Those records shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and deleted one year after the retention period referred to in Article 31 has expired, if they are not required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.	<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> Such records may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security pursuant to Article 39 . Those records shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and deleted one year after the retention period referred to in Article 31 has expired, if-unless they are not required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.
<i>Article 42 Self-monitoring</i>	<i>Article 42 Self-monitoring</i>	<i>Article 42 Self-monitoring</i>	
Member States shall ensure that each authority entitled to access EES data takes the measures necessary to comply with this Regulation and cooperates, where necessary, with the supervisory authority.	Member States shall ensure that each authority entitled to access EES data takes the measures necessary to comply with this Regulation and cooperates, where necessary, with the supervisory authority.	Member States shall ensure that each authority entitled to access EES data takes the measures necessary to comply with this Regulation and cooperates, where necessary, with the supervisory authority <u>and national supervisory authority</u> . <u>Member States shall ensure that the technical performance of the border control infrastructure, availability, duration of the border checks and the</u>	<i>The Presidency invites delegations to consider the deletion of the Council addition under this article as it is not in line with the logic of the article. The Council addition is not about data protection but is rather linked to SCHEVAL. Text supported by delegations:</i> Member States shall ensure that each authority entitled to access EES data

		<u>data quality is closely monitored to ensure that each Member State meets the overall requirements for the proper functioning of the EES and an efficient border check process.</u>	takes the measures necessary to comply with this Regulation and cooperates, where necessary, with the supervisory authorities.
<i>Article 43 Penalties</i>	<i>Article 43 Penalties</i>	<i>Article 43 Penalties</i>	
Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any use of data entered in the EES in contravention of this Regulation is punishable by penalties, including administrative and criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any use of data entered in the EES in contravention of this Regulation is punishable by penalties, including administrative and criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any use of data entered in the EES in contravention of this Regulation is punishable by penalties [...] in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	<i>In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, Member States are obliged to have both administrative and criminal penalties.</i>
	Article 43a Data Protection		<i>EP insists on including this Article, which mirrors Art. 49 of the ETIAS proposal. The Presidency suggests accepting the EP addition; however, reference to Art. 5 should be replaced by reference to Art. 1(2)</i>
	1. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 shall apply to the processing of personal data by eu-LISA on the basis of this Regulation.		
	2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall apply to the processing of personal data by national authorities on the basis of this Regulation, with the exception of		

	<i>processing for the purposes referred to in points (j) to (l) of Article 5.</i>		
	<i>3. Directive (EU) 2016/680 shall apply to the processing of personal data by Member States' designated authorities on the basis of this Regulation for the purposes referred to in points (j) to (l) of Article 5.</i>		
	<i>4. Regulation (EU) 2016/794 shall apply to the processing of personal data by Europol on the basis of this Regulation.</i>		
CHAPTER VII Rights and supervision on data protection	CHAPTER VII Rights and supervision on data protection	CHAPTER VII Rights and supervision on data protection	<i>Delegations should note that most of the proposed changes under this Chapter are for the purpose of aligning the text with the General Data Protection Regulation</i>
<i>Article 44 Right of information</i>	<i>Article 44 Right of information</i>	<i>Article 44 Right of information</i>	
1. Without prejudice to the right of information in Article 10 of Directive 95/46/EC, third country nationals whose data are recorded in the EES shall be informed by the Member State responsible in writing of the following:	1. Without prejudice to the right of information in Article 10 13 of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 , third country nationals whose data are recorded in the EES shall be informed by the Member State responsible in writing and in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form of the following:	1. Without prejudice to the right of information in Article 10 of Directive 95/46/EC, third country nationals whose data are recorded in the EES shall be informed by the Member State responsible in writing <u>or in another effective way</u> of the following:	<i>Counter-proposal by LIBE Committee:</i> 1. Without prejudice to the right of information in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, third country nationals whose data are to be recorded in the EES shall be informed by the Member State responsible in writing and in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form of the following:

(a) an explanation using clear and plain language, of the fact that the EES may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;	(a) an explanation using clear and plain language, of the fact that the EES may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;	(a) an explanation using clear and plain language, of the fact that the EES may be used for the purposes of <u>border management, as well as the fact that it may be accessed</u> by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;	<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> a) an explanation using clear and plain language, of the fact that the EES may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;
(b) the obligation on visa exempt third country nationals to have their fingerprints taken;	(b) the obligation on visa exempt third country nationals to have their fingerprints taken;	(b) the obligation on visa exempt third country nationals <u>and on holders of a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003</u> to have their fingerprints taken;	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> b) the obligation on visa exempt third country nationals and on holders of a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003 to have their fingerprints taken;
(c) the obligation on all third country nationals subject to registration in the EES to have their facial image recorded;	(c) the obligation on all third country nationals subject to registration in the EES to have their facial image recorded;	(c) the obligation on all third country nationals subject to registration in the EES to have their facial image recorded;	
(d) that the collection of the data is mandatory for the examination of entry conditions;	(d) that the collection of the data is mandatory for the examination of entry conditions;	(d) that the collection of the data is mandatory for the examination of entry conditions;	
		(d1) <u>an explanation that entry shall be refused if a third country national refuses to provide the requested biometric data for registration, verification and/or identification in the EES;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed text:</i> (d1) an explanation that entry shall be refused if a third country national refuses to provide the requested biometric data for registration, verification and/or identification in the EES;

		<u>(d2) the right to ask border check authorities during border checks at entry about the maximum remaining number of days of his/her authorised stay,</u>	<i>To revert back on it once a compromise on this issue under Art. 10 is reached.</i>
		<u>(d3) the fact that if the maximum duration of authorised stay is exceeded, he/she will be identified as an overstayer, as well as the consequences thereof,</u>	<i>The Council amendments on this point are reflected on point (ea) of the EP text. Presidency encourages to accept the EP text under point (ea). Structure of this article accepted by the delegations. Deletion of (d3) accepted.</i>
		<u>(d4) the retention period for the storage of data,</u>	<i>The Council amendments on this point are reflected on point (eb) of the EP text. Presidency encourages to accept the EP text under point (eb). Structure of this article accepted by the delegations. Deletion of (d4) accepted.</i>
			<i>COM drafting suggestion linked with art 38(2)(d)</i> <u>(d5) an explanation of the fact that personal data stored in the EES may be transferred or made available to a third country or an international organisation listed in Annex I for the purposes of return</u>

<p>(e) the right of access to data relating to them, the right to request that inaccurate data relating to them be corrected or that unlawfully processed data relating to them be deleted, including the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights and contact details of the national supervisory authorities, or of the European Data Protection Supervisor if applicable, which shall hear claims concerning the protection of personal data.</p>	<p>(e) the <i>existence of the right of to request from the controller</i> access to data relating to them, the right to request that inaccurate data relating to them be corrected rectified and that incomplete personal data relating to them be completed or that unlawfully processed <i>personal</i> data relating to concerning them be deleted, including erased or restricted, as well as the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights, and including the contact details of the controller and the national supervisory authorities, or of the European Data Protection Supervisor if applicable, which shall hear claims complaints concerning the protection of personal data.</p>	<p>(e) the right of access to data relating to them, the right to request that inaccurate data relating to them be corrected or that unlawfully processed data relating to them be deleted, including the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights and contact details of the <u>supervisory authorities</u>, national supervisory authorities, or of the European Data Protection Supervisor if applicable, which shall hear claims concerning the protection of personal data.</p>	<p><i>The EP amendments reflect the General Data Protection Regulation. Presidency encourages to accept these changes.</i> Provisionally agreed text: (e) the existence of the right of to request from the controller access to data relating to them, the right to request that inaccurate data relating to them be rectified and that incomplete personal data relating to them be completed or that unlawfully processed personal data concerning them be erased or restricted, as well as the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights, including the contact details of the controller and the national supervisory authorities, or of the European Data Protection Supervisor if applicable, which shall hear complaints concerning the protection of personal data.</p>
	<p><i>(ea) an explanation of the fact that EES data shall be accessed for border management and facilitation purposes, specifying that overstays will automatically lead to the addition of the third-country national's data to a list, as well as the possible consequences of overstaying;</i></p>		<p>Provisionally agreed: (ea) an explanation of the fact that EES data shall be accessed for border management and facilitation purposes, specifying that overstays will automatically lead to the addition of the third-country national's data to a list, as well as the possible consequences of overstaying;</p>

	<i>(eb) the data retention period set for entry and exit records and for individual files pursuant to Article 31;</i>		Provisionally agreed: (eb) the data retention period set for entry and exit records and for individual files pursuant to Article 31;
	<i>(ec) the right for overstayers to have their personal data erased where they provide evidence that they exceeded the authorised duration of stay due to unforeseeable and serious events; and</i>		Provisionally agreed text based on Art. 32(5): (ec) the right for overstayers to have their personal data erased from the list referred to in Article 11(2) and rectified on the EES , where they provide evidence that they exceeded the authorised duration of stay due to unforeseeable and serious events;
	<i>(ed) the right to lodge a complaint to the supervisory authority.</i>		Provisionally agreed text: (ed) the right to lodge a complaint to the supervisory authority .
2. The information provided in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided at the time when the individual file of the person concerned is being created in accordance with Articles 14, 15 or 16.	2 The information provided in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided by means of the leaflet referred to in paragraph 3 or by any other appropriate means which ensure that the third-country national concerned is informed of his or her rights at the time when the individual file of that person concerned is being created in accordance with Articles 14, 15 or 16.	2. The information provided in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided <u>in writing, or in another effective way</u> , at the time when the individual file of the person concerned is being created in accordance with Articles 14,15 or 16.	Counter-proposal by LIBE Committee: The information provided in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form in writing, by any appropriate means, which ensures that the third country national is informed of his or her rights , at the time when the individual file of the person concerned is being created in accordance with Articles 14,15 or 16. The Commission shall also set up a website containing the information

			referred to paragraph 1 of this Article.
<p>3. A common leaflet and a website containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn up and set up by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). The leaflet and the content of the website shall be clear and simple and available in a linguistic version the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand.</p> <p>The leaflet and the website shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete them with additional Member State specific information. That Member State specific information shall include at least the rights of the data subject, the possibility of assistance by the national supervisory authorities, as well as contact details of the office of the controller and national supervisory authorities.</p>	<p>3. A common leaflet and a website containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn up and set up by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2). The leaflet and the content of the website shall be clear and simple, <i>drafted in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form</i> and available in a linguistic version the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand. The leaflet and the website shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete them with additional Member State specific information. That Member State specific information shall include at least the rights of the data subject, the possibility of assistance by the national supervisory authorities, as well as contact details of the office of the controller <i>and of the data protection officer and the national</i> supervisory authorities.</p>	<p>3. [...] <u>The</u> common [...] information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn up and set up by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2) <u>and</u> [...] the content [...] shall be clear and [...] <u>plain language</u> and available in a linguistic version the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand. <u>The Commission shall provide the common information in a template. This template could in particular take the form of a poster.</u> The <u>template</u> [...] shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete them with additional Member State specific information. That Member State specific information shall include at least the rights of the data subject, the possibility of assistance by the [...] supervisory authorities, as well as contact details of the office of the controller and [...] supervisory authorities.</p>	<p><i>The second sub-paragraph of para 3 lays out the details of the form of the template and the specific information that it should contain. This wording is more fit to be in a recital. The recital should make a reference to the form the information will be given in (template, leaflet, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> The information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn up and set up by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2) and the content shall be clear and plain language and available in a linguistic version the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand. The Commission shall provide the common information in a template. The template shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete them with additional Member State specific information. That Member State specific information shall include at least the rights of the data subject, the possibility of assistance by the national supervisory authorities, as</p>

			well as contact details of the office of the controller and of the data protection officer and the supervisory authorities.
<i>Article 45 Information campaign</i>	<i>Article 45 Information campaign</i>	<i>Article 45 Information campaign</i>	
The Commission shall, in cooperation with the national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor, accompany the start of the EES operation with an information campaign informing the public about the objectives, the data stored, the authorities having access and the rights of persons.	The Commission shall, in cooperation with the national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor, accompany the start of the EES operation with an information campaign informing the public and, in particular, third country nationals about the objectives, the data stored, the authorities having access and the rights of persons. Such information campaigns shall be conducted regularly.	The Commission shall, in cooperation with the <u>supervisory authorities and national supervisory authorities</u> and the European Data Protection Supervisor, accompany the start of the EES operation with an information campaign informing the public about the objectives, the data stored, the authorities having access and the rights of persons.	Provisionally agreed text: The Commission shall, in cooperation with the <u>supervisory authorities</u> and the European Data Protection Supervisor, accompany the start of the EES operation with an information campaign informing the public and, in particular, third country nationals about the objectives, the data stored, the authorities having access and the rights of persons. Such information campaigns shall be conducted regularly.
<i>Article 46 Right of access, correction and deletion</i>	<i>Article 46 Right of access, correction and deletion to, rectification, completion and of restriction of the processing of personal data</i>	<i>Article 46 Right of access, correction and deletion</i>	Provisionally agreed on the basis of the General Data Protection Regulation: Right of access to rectification, erasure and of restriction of the processing of personal data
1. Without prejudice to Article 12 of Directive 95/46/EC any third country national shall have the right to obtain the data relating to him or her recorded in the EES and of the Member State which transmitted it to the EES.	1. Without prejudice to Article 12 Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 any third country national shall have the right to obtain the data relating to him or her recorded in the EES and of the Member State which	1. [...] <u>The requests of third country nationals related to the rights set out in Article 12 of Directive 95/46/EC may be addressed to the competent authority of any Member State.</u>	<i>The reasoning behind the EP amendment with the introduction of a time limit of 2 months is to have an overall time limit within which the MS has to reply to the request of the third country national. The compromise proposal puts forward</i>

	<p>transmitted it to the EES <i>and may request that data relating to him or her which are inaccurate be rectified or completed and that data recorded unlawfully be erased. The Member State responsible shall reply to such requests within two months of receipt of the request.</i></p>		<p><i>an overall time limit of 45 days (30 days for the authorities to check the accuracy of the data; 7 days for MS to which the request has been made to contact MS responsible; the remaining days to contact the third country national).</i></p> <p><i>Compromise text:</i> The requests of third country nationals related to the rights set out in Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 may be addressed to the competent authority of any Member State. The Member State responsible [or the Member State to whom the request has been made] shall reply to such requests within 45 days of receipt of the request.</p>
<p>2. If a request for correction or deletion is made to a Member State other than the Member State responsible, the authorities of the Member State to which the request has been made shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing in the EES within a time limit of one month if that check can be done without consulting the Member State responsible. Otherwise the Member State other than the Member State</p>	<p>2. If a request for correction or deletion rectification, completion or erasure of personal data or restriction of the processing of personal data is made to a Member State other than the Member State responsible, the authorities of the Member State to which the request has been made shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing in the EES within a time limit of one month 14 days if that check can be</p>	<p>2. If a request [...] is made to a Member State other than the Member State responsible, the authorities of the Member State to which the request has been made shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing in the EES within a time limit of one month if that check can be done without consulting the Member State responsible. Otherwise the Member State other than the Member State responsible</p>	<p><i>Presidency encourages to accept the new compromise timelimits which meet EP's and Council's positions:</i></p> <p>2. If a request for rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of the processing of personal data is made to a Member State other than the Member State responsible, the authorities of the Member State to which the request has been made shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing in</p>

<p>responsible shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit of 14 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing within a time limit of one month.</p>	<p>done without consulting the Member State responsible. Otherwise the Member State other than the Member State responsible shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit of 14 seven days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing within a time limit of one month 14 days.</p>	<p>shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit of 14 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing within a time limit of one month.</p>	<p>the EES within a time limit of 1 month if that check can be done without consulting the Member State responsible. Otherwise the Member State other than the Member State responsible shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible within a time limit of 7 days and the Member State responsible shall check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of the data processing within a time limit of 1 month.</p>
<p>3. In the event that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall correct or delete the data in accordance with Article 32. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall confirm in writing to the person concerned without delay that it has taken action to correct or delete data relating to him. In the event that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually incorrect or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the</p>	<p>3. In the event that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, incomplete or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall rectify, complete or erase the personal data or restrict the processing of personal correct or delete the data in accordance with Article 32. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall confirm in writing to the person concerned without delay that it has taken action to correct or delete rectify, complete or erase the personal data concerning relating to him or her or to restrict the</p>	<p>3. In the event that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall correct or delete the data in accordance with Article 32. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall confirm in writing to the person concerned without delay that it has taken action to correct or delete data relating to him. In the event that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually incorrect or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed <i>compromise text:</i> 3. In the event that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, incomplete or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall rectify or erase the personal data or restrict the processing of personal data in accordance with Article 32. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall confirm in writing to the person concerned without delay that it has taken action to rectify or erase the personal data concerning him or her or to restrict the processing of</p>

<p>Member State to which the request has been made shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary will amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request was made, shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible for entering these data in the VIS within a time limit of 14 days. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the accuracy of the visa related data and the lawfulness of its processing in the EES within a time limit of one month and inform the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request has been made which shall, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of persons referred to in Article 11(2).</p>	<p><i>processing of such personal data.</i> In the event that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually incorrect, <i>incomplete</i> or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary will amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request was made, shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible for entering these data in the VIS within a time limit of 14 <i>seven</i> days. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the accuracy of the visa related data and the lawfulness of its processing in the EES within a time limit of one month and inform the Member State responsible or the Member State to which the request has been made which shall, if necessary, amend or <i>rectify, complete or</i> erase them <i>the personal data concerning him or her or restrict the processing of such data</i> without delay from the EES and,</p>	<p>Member state to which the request has been made shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary will amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, the Member State responsible or, <u>where applicable</u>, the Member state to which the request [...] <u>has been</u> made, shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible for entering these data in the VIS within a time limit of 14 days. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the accuracy of the visa related data and the lawfulness of its processing in the EES within a time limit of one month and inform the Member State <u>concerned</u> [...] which shall, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of persons referred to in Article 11(2).</p>	<p><i>such personal data.</i> In the event that visa-related data recorded in the EES are factually incorrect, <i>incomplete</i> or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall first check the accuracy of these data against the VIS and if necessary will amend them in the EES. Should the data recorded in the VIS be the same as in the EES, the Member State responsible or, <i>where applicable</i>, the Member State to which the request has been made, shall contact the authorities of the Member State responsible for entering these data in the VIS within a time limit of <i>seven days</i>. The Member State responsible for entering the data in the VIS shall check the accuracy of the visa related data and the lawfulness of its processing in the EES within a time limit of <i>one month</i> and inform the Member State <i>concerned</i> which shall, if necessary, <i>rectify, complete or</i> erase <i>the personal data concerning him or her or restrict the processing of such data</i> without delay from the EES and, where applicable, from the list of persons</p>
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	where applicable, from the list of persons referred to in Article 11(2).		referred to in Article 11(2).
4. If the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made does not agree that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, that Member State shall adopt an administrative decision explaining in writing to the person concerned without delay why it is not prepared to correct or delete data relating to him.	4. If the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made does not agree that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate, <i>incomplete</i> or have been recorded unlawfully, that Member State shall adopt an administrative decision explaining in writing to the person concerned without delay why it is not prepared to correct or delete <i>rectify, complete or erase the personal</i> data relating to him <i>or her or restrict the processing of such data</i> .	4. If [...] the Member State to which the request has been made does not agree that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, that Member State shall adopt an administrative decision explaining in writing to the person concerned without delay why it is not prepared to correct or delete data relating to him.	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> If the Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made does not agree that data recorded in the EES are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, that Member State shall adopt an administrative decision explaining in writing to the person concerned without delay why it is not prepared to rectify, complete or erase the personal data relating to him or her or restrict the processing of such data .
5. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall also provide the person concerned with information explaining the steps which he can take if he does not accept the explanation for the decision pursuant to paragraph 5. This shall include information on how to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of	5. The Member State responsible or, where applicable, the Member State to which the request has been made shall also provide the person concerned with information explaining the steps which he can take if he does not accept the explanation for the decision pursuant to paragraph 5 4 . This shall include information on how to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of	5. The Member State <u>which has adopted the administrative decision pursuant to paragraph 4</u> [...] shall also provide the person concerned with information explaining the steps which he can take if he does not accept the explanation. [...] This shall include information on how to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State and any assistance, including from the	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 5. The Member State which has adopted the administrative decision pursuant to paragraph 4 shall also provide the person concerned with information explaining the steps which he can take if he does not accept the explanation. This shall include information on how to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State and any

that Member State and any assistance, including from the supervisory authorities, that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.	that Member State and any assistance, including from the supervisory authorities, that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.	supervisory authorities, that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.	assistance, including from the supervisory authorities <i>established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679</i> , that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.
6. Any request made pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall contain the necessary information to identify the person concerned, including fingerprints. That information shall be used exclusively to enable the exercise of the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.	6. Any request made pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall contain the necessary <i>minimum</i> information necessary to identify the person concerned, including fingerprints. <i>Fingerprints may be requested for this purpose only in duly justified cases where there are substantive doubts as to the identity of the applicant.</i> That information shall be used exclusively to enable the exercise of the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.	6. Any request made pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall contain the necessary information to identify the person concerned [...]. That information shall be used exclusively to enable [...] the exercise of the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.	<i>Presidency encourages delegations to accept the compromise text.</i> ³⁰ Any request made pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall contain the minimum information necessary to identify the person concerned. Fingerprints may be requested for this purpose only in duly justified cases where there are substantive doubts as to the identity of the applicant. That information shall be used exclusively to enable the exercise of the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.
7. Whenever a person requests data relating to him in accordance with paragraph 2, the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was addressed and by which authority and shall make that document available to the national supervisory	7. Whenever a person requests data relating to him in accordance with paragraph 2, the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was addressed and by which authority and shall make that document available to the national supervisory	7. Whenever a person requests data relating to him in accordance with paragraph 2, the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was addressed and by which authority and shall make that document available to the [...] supervisory	<i>Provisionally agreed compromise text (subject to clarification on the competent authority of which MS):</i> 7. Whenever a person, made a request in accordance with paragraph 1 , the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was

³⁰ Reserve: AT, HU.

authorities without delay.	authorities without delay . within seven days. A copy of that document shall also be issued to the person concerned.	authorities without delay.	addressed and by which authority and shall make that document available to the supervisory authorities authority established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, within seven days.
<i>Article 47 Cooperation to ensure the rights on data protection</i>	<i>Article 47 Cooperation to ensure the rights on data protection</i>	<i>Article 47 Cooperation to ensure the rights on data protection</i>	
1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce the rights laid down in Article 46(3), (4) and (5).	1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce the rights laid down in Article 46(3), (4) and (5).	1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce the rights laid down in Article 46(3), (4) and (5).	Provisionally agreed: 1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce the rights laid down in Article 46.
2. In each Member State, the supervisory authority shall, upon request, assist and advise the person concerned in exercising his right to correct or delete data relating to him in accordance with Article 28(4) of Directive 95/46/EC. In order to achieve those aims, the supervisory authority of the Member State responsible which transmitted the data and the supervisory authorities of the Member States to which the request has been made shall cooperate with each other.	2. In each Member State, the supervisory authority shall, upon request, assist and advise the person concerned data subject in exercising his or her right to correct or delete rectify, complete or erase personal data relating to him or her or to restrict such data in accordance with Article 28(4) of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 . In order to achieve those aims, the supervisory authority of the Member State responsible which transmitted the data and the supervisory authorities of the Member States to which the request has been made shall cooperate with each other.	2. In each Member State, the supervisory authority shall, upon request, assist and advise the person concerned in exercising his right to correct or delete data relating to him in accordance with Article 28(4) of Directive 95/46/EC. In order to achieve those aims, the supervisory authority of the Member State responsible which transmitted the data and the supervisory authorities of the Member States to which the request has been made shall cooperate with each other.	<i>The text is aligned with the General Data Protection Regulation.</i> Provisionally agreed: 2. In each Member State, the supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 , shall, upon request, assist and advise the data subject in exercising his or her right to rectify, complete or erase personal data relating to him or her or to restrict such data in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 . In order to achieve those aims, the supervisory authority of the Member State responsible which transmitted the data and the supervisory

			authority of the Member State to which the request has been made shall cooperate with each other.
<i>Article 48 Remedies</i>	<i>Article 48 Remedies</i>	<i>Article 48 Remedies</i>	
1. In each Member State any person shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or deletion of data relating to him, provided for in Article 46.	1. In <i>Without prejudice to Articles 77 to 82 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in</i> each Member State any person shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of <i>rectification, completion or erasure</i> correction or deletion of data relating to him, provided for in Article 46. <i>The right to bring such an action or complaint shall also apply in cases where requests for access, correction or deletion were not answered within the deadlines provided for in Article 46 or were never dealt with by the data controller.</i>	1. In each Member State any person shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint [...] <u>in the Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or deletion of data relating to him, provided for in Article 46 and 47(2).</u>	<i>The inclusion of ‘...judicial action...’ is in line with compromise text under article 32(5). Presidency encouraged delegations to accept the following compromise proposal:</i> 1. In each Member State any person shall have the right to bring an action, including a judicial action , or a complaint, in the Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or deletion of data relating to him, provided for in Article 46 and 47(2). The right to bring such an action or complaint shall also apply in cases where requests for access, correction or deletion were not answered within the deadlines provided for in Article 46 or were never dealt with by the data controller.
2. The assistance of the supervisory authorities shall remain available throughout the proceedings.	2. The assistance of the supervisory authorities shall remain available throughout the proceedings.	2. The assistance of the supervisory authorities shall remain available throughout the proceedings.	The assistance of the supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall remain available throughout the proceedings

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 49</i> <i>Supervision by the national supervisory authority</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 49</i> <i>Supervision by the national supervisory authority</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 49</i> <i>Supervision by the [...] supervisory authority</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Provisionally agreed: Article 49 Supervision by the supervisory authority</p>
<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the national supervisory authority or authorities designated pursuant to Article 28(1) of Directive 95/46/EC shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data referred to in Articles 13 to 19 by the Member State concerned, including their transmission to and from the EES.</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the national supervisory authority or authorities designated pursuant to Article 28(1) 51(1) of Directive 95/46/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall independently monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data referred to in Chapters II, III and V of this Regulation Articles 13 to 19 by the Member State concerned, including their transmission to and from the EES.</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the [...] supervisory authority or authorities designated pursuant to Article 28(1) of Directive 95/46/EC shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data referred to in Articles 13 to 19 by the Member State concerned, including their transmission to and from the EES.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed <i>compromise text except text in [] brackets:</i> 1. Each Member State shall ensure that the national supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or authorities designated pursuant to 51(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall independently monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data referred to in Chapters II, III, V and VI of this Regulation by the Member State concerned, including their transmission to and from the EES.</p>
<p>2. The supervisory authority shall ensure that an audit of the data processing operations in the National System is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every four years.</p>	<p>2. The supervisory authority or authorities shall ensure that an audit of the data processing operations in the National System national border infrastructure is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every four two years.</p>	<p>2. The supervisory authority shall ensure that an audit of the data processing operations in the National System is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every four years <u>from the start of operations of the EES.</u></p>	<p><i>The reference to ‘National System’ should read ‘national border infrastructure’ because there is no national system on which the auditing of the data processing operations will be done. The EP insist that the auditing should be done within a shorter timelimit, namely 2 years. Could delegations agree with the following compromise text:</i> 2. The supervisory authority [or authorities] The supervisory</p>

			<p>authority <i>referred to in paragraph 1</i> shall ensure that an audit of the data processing operations in the national border infrastructure is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every two years <u>from the start of operations of the EES</u>.</p> <p><i>Delegations want to stick to 4 years.</i></p>
<p>3. Member States shall ensure that their supervisory authority has sufficient resources to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it under this Regulation.</p>	<p>3. Member States shall ensure that their <i>independent</i> supervisory authority <i>or authorities have</i> sufficient resources to fulfil the tasks entrusted to <i>them</i> under this Regulation.</p>	<p>3. Member States shall ensure that their supervisory authority has sufficient resources to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it under this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>This paragraph has been merged with EP para (5a). Provisionally agreed compromise text:</i></p> <p>3. Member States shall ensure that their supervisory authority for authorities <i>have referred to in paragraph 1 has</i> sufficient resources to fulfil the tasks entrusted to them under this Regulation <u>and has access to advice from persons with sufficient knowledge of biometric data.</u></p>
<p>4. In relation to the processing of personal data in the EES, each Member State shall designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Article 2(d) of Directive 95/46/EC and which shall have central responsibility for the processing of data by this Member State. Each Member State shall communicate the details of this authority to the</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>4. [...]</p>	<p><i>Deletion provisionally agreed.</i></p>

Commission.			
5. Each Member State shall supply any information requested by the supervisory authorities and shall, in particular, provide them with information on the activities carried out in accordance with Articles 35, 36(1) and 39. Each Member State shall grant the supervisory authorities access to their records pursuant to Article 30 and allow them access at all times to all their EES related premises.	5. Each Member State shall supply any information requested by the supervisory authorities and shall, in particular, provide them with information on the activities carried out in accordance with Articles 35, 36(1) and 39. Each Member State shall grant the supervisory authorities access to their records pursuant to Article 41 and allow them access at all times to all their EES related premises.	5. Each Member State shall supply any information requested by the supervisory authorities and shall, in particular, provide them with information on the activities carried out in accordance with Articles 35, 36(1) and 39. Each Member State shall grant the supervisory authorities access to their records pursuant to Article [...] 41 and allow them access at all times to all their EES related premises.	Provisionally agreed: 5. Each Member State shall supply any information requested by the supervisory authority referred to in paragraph 1 and shall, in particular, provide them with information on the activities carried out in accordance with Articles 35, 36(1) and 39. Each Member State shall grant the supervisory authorities authority access to their records pursuant to Article 41 and allow them access at all times to all their EES related premises.
	5a. Each Member State shall ensure that its supervisory authority or authorities have access to advice from persons with sufficient knowledge of biometric data.		<i>Merged with paragraph (3) above.</i>
<i>Article 50 Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor</i>	<i>Article 50 Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor</i>	<i>Article 50 Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 50 Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor</i>
1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that the personal data processing activities of eu-LISA concerning the EES are carried out in accordance with this Regulation.	1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that be responsible for monitoring that the personal data processing activities of eu-LISA concerning the EES and for ensuring that such activities are carried out in accordance with this Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and with this Regulation.	1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that the personal data processing activities of eu-LISA concerning the EES are carried out in accordance with this Regulation.	<i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> 1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall be responsible for monitoring the personal data processing activities of eu-LISA concerning the EES and for ensuring that such activities are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and

<p>2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of the Agency's personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every four years. A report of that audit shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, eu-LISA, the Commission and the national supervisory authorities. eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.</p>	<p>2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of the Agency's eu-LISA's personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every fourtwo years. A report of that audit shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, eu-LISA, the Commission, eu-LISA and the national supervisory authorities. eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.</p>	<p>2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of the Agency's personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every four years. A report of that audit shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, eu-LISA, the Commission, [...] the <u>supervisory authorities and "the"</u> national supervisory authorities. eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.</p>	<p>with this Regulation.</p> <p><i>In line with the comments made under article 49(2), the EP said that the auditing should be done every 2 years. Also, the EP said that there should be a reference to 'eu-LISA' and not 'the Agency' as we should refer to this Agency with its name. Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets and subject to agreement on Article 49(2) with regard to the 2 years:</i></p> <p>2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of eu-LISA's personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least every two years. A report of that audit shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the the Commission, eu-LISA and the supervisory authorities. eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.</p>
<p>3. eu-LISA shall supply information requested by the European Data Protection Supervisor, give him access to all documents and to its records referred to in Article 41 and allow him access to all its premises at any time.</p>	<p>3. eu-LISA shall supply information requested by the European Data Protection Supervisor, give him access to all documents and to its records referred to in Article 41 and allow him access to all its premises at any time.</p>	<p>3. eu-LISA shall supply information requested by the European Data Protection Supervisor, give him access to all documents and to its records referred to in Article 41 and allow him access to all its premises at any time.</p>	<p></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 51</i> <i>Cooperation between national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 51</i> <i>Cooperation between national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 51</i> <i>Cooperation among [...] supervisory authorities, national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>To revert back on Supervisory Authority</i> <i>Article 51</i> <i>Cooperation between supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor</i></p>
<p>1. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall actively cooperate within the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of the EES and the National Systems.</p>	<p>1. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, cooperate actively cooperate within in the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of the EES and the National Systems national border infrastructures. (Horizontal change to change “national systems” to “national border infrastructures” with the exception of Article 58.)</p>	<p>1. The <u>supervisory authorities</u>, national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall actively cooperate within the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of the EES and the National Systems.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 1. The supervisory authorities referred to in Article 49, the Supervisory authorities referred to in Article 52(2), national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, cooperate actively in the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of the EES and the national border infrastructures.</p>
<p>2. They shall exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties over the interpretation or application of this Regulation, assess problems in the exercise of independent supervision or the exercise of the rights of the data subject, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of data protection rights, as necessary.</p>	<p>2. They shall exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties over the interpretation or application of this Regulation, assess problems in the exercise of independent supervision or in the exercise of the rights of the data subject, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of data protection rights, as necessary.</p>	<p>2. They shall exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties over the interpretation or application of this Regulation, assess problems in the exercise of independent supervision or the exercise of the rights of the data subject, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of data protection rights, as necessary.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text: 2. They shall exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties over the interpretation or application of this Regulation, assess problems in the exercise of independent supervision or in the exercise of the rights of the data subject, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of</p>

<p>3. The supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet for that purpose at least twice a year. The costs of these meetings shall be borne by the European Data Protection Supervisor. Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary.</p>	<p>3. The supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet for that purpose at least twice a year. The costs of these meetings shall be borne by the European Data Protection Supervisor. Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary.</p>	<p>3. The supervisory authorities, <u>national supervisory authorities</u> and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet for that purpose at least twice a year. The costs of these meetings shall be borne by the European Data Protection Supervisor. Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary.</p>	<p>data protection rights, as necessary.</p> <p><i>'European Data Protection Supervisor' should be changed to 'European Data Protection Board'.</i></p> <p><i>Commission proposal:</i></p> <p>3. <u>The supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet</u> for that purpose at least twice a year <i>within the framework of the European Data Protection Board established by Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i> The costs <i>and servicing</i> of these meetings shall be borne by the <i>Board established by Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i> Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary.</p>
<p>4. A joint report of activities shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and eu-LISA every two years. That report shall include a chapter of each Member State prepared by the supervisory authority of that Member State.</p>	<p>4. A joint report of activities shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and eu-LISA every two years. That report shall include a chapter of each Member State prepared by the supervisory authority of that Member State.</p>	<p>4. A joint report of activities shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and eu-LISA every two years. That report shall include a chapter of each Member State prepared by the supervisory authority <u>and national supervisory authority</u> of that Member State.</p>	<p><i>Commission proposal:</i></p> <p>4. A joint report of activities shall be sent by <i>the European Data Protection Board established by Regulation (EU) 2016/679</i> to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and eu-LISA every two years. That report shall include a chapter of each Member State prepared by <u>the supervisory authorities</u> of that Member State.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 52</i> <i>Protection of personal data for law enforcement access</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 52</i> <i>Protection of personal data for law enforcement access</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 52</i> <i>Protection of personal data for law enforcement access</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Compromise text:</i> <i>Article 52</i> <i>Protection of personal data accessed</i> <i>in accordance with Chapter IV</i></p>
<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the provisions adopted under national law implementing Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA are also applicable to the access to EES by its national authorities in line with Article 1(2).</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the provisions adopted under national law implementing Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA Directive (EU) 2016/680 are also applicable to the access to EES by its national authorities in line with Article 1(2).</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that the provisions adopted under national law implementing Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA are also applicable to the access to EES by its national authorities in line with Article 1(2).</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text: 1. Each Member State shall ensure that the provisions adopted under national law implementing Directive (EU) 2016/680 are also applicable to the access to EES by its national authorities in line with Article 1(2).</p>
<p>2. The monitoring of the lawfulness of the access to personal data by the Member States for the purposes listed in Article 1(2) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from the EES, shall be carried out by the national supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.</p>	<p>2. The monitoring of the lawfulness of the access to personal data by the Member States for the purposes listed in Article 1(2) 5(1a) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from the EES, shall be carried out by the national supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA Directive (EU) 2016/680.</p>	<p>2. The monitoring of the lawfulness of the access to personal data by the Member States for the purposes listed in Article 1(2) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from the EES, shall be carried out by the national supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed compromise text: 2. The monitoring of the lawfulness of the access to personal data by the Member States in accordance with Chapter IV of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from the EES, shall be carried out by the national supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Directive (EU) 2016/680 authority established in accordance with Article 41(1) of Directive (EU) 2016/680. Article 49(3) and (5) applies accordingly.</p>
<p>3. The processing of personal data by Europol shall be carried out in accordance with Decision 2009/371/JHA and shall be supervised by an independent</p>	<p>3. The processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation shall be carried out in accordance with Decision 2009/371/JHA Regulation (EU)</p>	<p>3. The processing of personal data by Europol shall be carried out in accordance with Decision 2009/371/JHA and shall be supervised by an independent</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 3. The processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation shall be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU)</p>

<p>external data protection supervisor. Articles 30, 31 and 32 of that Decision shall be applicable to the processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation. The independent external data protection supervisor shall ensure that the rights of the third country national are not infringed.</p>	<p>2016/794 and shall be supervised by an independent external data protection supervisor. Articles 30, 31 and 32 of that Decision shall be applicable to the processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation. The independent external data protection supervisor shall ensure that the rights of the third country national are not infringed the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p>	<p>external data protection supervisor. Articles 30, 31 and 32 of that Decision shall be applicable to the processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation. The independent external data protection supervisor shall ensure that the rights of the third country national are not infringed.</p>	<p>2016/794 and shall be supervised by the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p>
<p>4. Personal data accessed in the EES for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the specific case for which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>	<p>4. Personal data accessed in the EES for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) 5(Ia) shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the specific case for which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>	<p>4. Personal data accessed in the EES for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the specific case for which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed compromise text: 4. Personal data accessed in the EES in accordance with Chapter IV shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the specific case for which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>
<p>5. The Central System, the designated authorities, the central access points and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purposes of enabling the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules. Other than for such purpose, personal data, as well as the</p>	<p>5. The Central System, the designated authorities, the central access points and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purposes of enabling the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules, including for the purpose of maintaining records in</p>	<p>5. The Central System, the designated authorities, the central access points and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purposes of enabling the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules. Other than for such purpose, personal data, as well as the</p>	<p><i>EP withdrew its amendment.</i></p>

records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless those data and records are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.	<i>order to prepare the annual reports referred to in Article 64(8)</i> . Other than for such purpose, personal data, as well as the records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless those data and records are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.	records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless those data and records are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.	
<i>Article 53 Logging and documentation</i>	<i>Article 53 Logging and documentation</i>	<i>Article 53 Logging and documentation</i>	
1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests to access to EES data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.	1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests to access to EES data for the purposes laid down in Article 4 (2) 5(1a) are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.	1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests to access to EES data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.	Provisionally agreed: 1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests to access to EES data in accordance with Chapter IV are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.
2. The log or documentation shall show:	2. The log or documentation shall show, in all cases:	2. The log or documentation shall show:	Provisionally agreed: 2. The log or documentation shall show, in all cases:
(a) the exact purpose of the request for access to EES data, including the terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence	(a) the exact purpose of the request for access to EES data, including the terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence	(a) the exact purpose of the request for access to EES data, including the terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence	

concerned and, for Europol, the exact purpose of the request for access;	concerned and, for Europol, the exact purpose of the request for access;	concerned and, for Europol, the exact purpose of the request for access;	
(b) the reasonable grounds given for not making comparisons with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article 29(2)(b) of this Regulation;	(b) the reasonable grounds given for not making comparisons with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article 29(2)(b) of this Regulation;	(b) the reasonable grounds given for not making comparisons with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article 29(2)(b) of this Regulation;	
(c) the national file reference;	(c) the national file reference;	(c) the national file reference;	
(d) the date and exact time of the request for access by the National Access Point to the Central System;	(d) the date and exact time of the request for access by the National Access Point to the Central System;	(d) the date and exact time of the request for access by the [...] <u>Central</u> Access Point to the Central System;	Provisionally agreed: (d) the date and exact time of the request for access by the <u>Central</u> Access Point to the Central System;
	<i>(da) the name of the authority having requested access for comparison and the responsible person who made the request and processed the data;</i>		Provisionally agreed text: (da) the name of the authority having requested access for comparison;
(f) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article 28(2) and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;	(f) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article 28(2) and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;	(e) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article 28(2) and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;	Provisionally agreed: (e) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article 28(2) and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;
(g) the data used for comparison;	(g) the data used for comparison;	(f) the data used for comparison;	Provisionally agreed: (f) the data used for comparison
(h) in accordance with national rules or with Decision 2009/371/JHA, the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.	(h) in accordance with national rules or with Decision 2009/371/JHA Regulation (EU) 2016/794 , the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.	(g) in accordance with national rules or with Decision 2009/371/JHA, the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.	Provisionally agreed: (g) in accordance with national rules or with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 , the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.

<p>3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs containing non-personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 64. The competent national supervisory authorities responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security shall have access to those logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their duties.</p>	<p>3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs containing non-personal which do not contain personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 64. The competent national supervisory authorities responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security shall have access to those these logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their duties.</p>	<p>3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs containing non-personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 64. The competent national supervisory authorities responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security shall have access to those logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their duties.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs which do not contain personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 64. The competent national supervisory authorities The supervisory authority is responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security shall have access to these logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their duties.</p>
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CHAPTER VIII Amendments to other Union instruments	CHAPTER VIII Amendments to other Union instruments	CHAPTER VIII Amendments to other Union instruments	
<i>Article 54 Amendment to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement</i>	<i>Article 54 Amendment to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement</i>	<i>Article 54 Amendment to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement</i>	
In Article 20, of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	In Article 20, of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	In Article 20, of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
'2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect each Contracting Party's right to extend beyond 90 days an alien's stay in its territory in exceptional circumstances'.	'2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect each Contracting Party's right to extend beyond 90 days an alien's stay in its territory in exceptional circumstances'.	"2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect each Contracting Party's right to extend beyond 90 days <u>in any 180-day period</u> an alien's stay in its territory	<i>Bilateral agreements will be tackled at Political Trilogue.</i>
		a) <u>in exceptional circumstances or</u> b) <u>in accordance with a bilateral agreement concluded before the entry into force of this Convention and notified to the Commission in accordance with the last subparagraph of this paragraph.</u>	
		2a. <u>The stay of an alien in the territory of a Contracting Party may be extended in accordance with a bilateral agreement pursuant to paragraph 2(b), upon request of the alien and lodged with the competent authorities of that Contracting Party upon entry or during the stay of the alien at the latest on the last working day of his/her 90-day stay in any</u>	

		<p><u>180-day period.</u> <u>In case the alien has not lodged a request during the 90-day stay in any 180-day period, his/her stay may be extended based on a bilateral agreement concluded by a Contracting Party and his/her stay beyond the 90-day stay in any 180-day period preceding that extension may be presumed lawful by the competent authorities of that Contracting Party provided that that alien presents credible evidence which proves that during that time he/she has stayed only at the territory of that Contracting party.</u></p>	
		<p><u>2b. In case where the stay is extended pursuant to paragraph 2, the competent authorities of that Contracting Party shall enter the data related to the extension in the latest relevant entry/exit record in accordance with Article 17 of the Regulation establishing the Entry/Exit system.</u></p>	
		<p><u>2c. The alien shall be authorised to stay only in the territory of that Contracting Party and exit at the external borders of that Contracting party.</u> <u>The competent authority that has extended the stay shall inform the alien concerned that the extension of</u></p>	

		<u>stay is authorised only in the territory of that Contracting party and he/she shall exit at the external border of that Contracting party.</u>	
		<u>2d. The Contracting Parties shall notify to the Commission within three months after entry into force of the Regulation establishing the Entry/Exit System the text of their relevant applicable bilateral agreements pursuant to paragraph 2(b). If the Contracting party ceases to apply any of those bilateral agreements it shall notify the Commission thereof. The Commission shall publish the information in the Official Journal of the European Union."</u>	
<i>Article 55 Amendments to Regulation (EC) 767/2008 concerning the Visa Information System</i>	<i>Article 55 Amendments to Regulation (EC) 767/2008 concerning the Visa Information System</i>	<i>Article 55 Amendments to Regulation (EC) 767/2008 concerning the Visa Information System</i>	
Regulation (EU) No 767/2008 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 767/2008 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 767/2008 is amended as follows:	
		<u>(0) In Article 10(1) the following indents are [...] added:</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (0) In Article 10(1) the following indents are added:
		<u>(dd) if applicable, the information indicating that the visa has been issued with limited territorial validity, on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of the Regulation (EC) 810/2009.</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (dd) if applicable, the information indicating that the visa has been issued with limited territorial validity, on the basis of Article 25(1)(b) of the Regulation (EC)

			810/2009.
		(1) <u>if applicable, the status of the person indicating that the third country national is member of the family of a Union citizen to whom the Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a third country national enjoying the right of free movement under Union law.</u>	Provisionally agreed: (1) if applicable, the status of the person indicating that the third country national is member of the family of a Union citizen to whom the Directive 2004/38/EC applies or of a third country national enjoying the right of free movement under Union law.
(1) In Article 13 the following paragraph is added:	In Article 13 the following paragraph is added:	(1) In Article 13 the following paragraph is added:	
"3. Where a decision has been taken to annul or to revoke an issued visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the Entry/Exit System (EES) the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation N° XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes] *."	"3. Where a decision has been taken to annul or to revoke an issued visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the Entry/Exit System (EES) the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation N° XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes] *."	"3. Where a decision has been taken to annul or to revoke an issued visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and export <u>automatically</u> from the VIS into the Entry/Exit System (EES) the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation N° XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data <u>and refusal of entry data</u> of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes] *."	Provisionally agreed: 3. Where a decision has been taken to annul or to revoke an issued visa, the visa authority which has taken the decision shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the Entry/Exit System (EES) the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation N° XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes] *."
* Regulation No XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System	* Regulation No XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System	* Regulation No XXX of the	* Regulation No XXX of the

(EES) to register entry and exit data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes (OJ ...) [full title + OJ reference] _____	(EES) to register entry and exit data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes (OJ ...) [full title + OJ reference] _____	European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data <u>and refusal of entry data</u> of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes (OJ ...) [full title + OJ reference] _____	European Parliament and the Council establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data <u>and refusal of entry data</u> of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes (OJ ...) [full title + OJ reference]
(2) In Article 14 the following paragraph is added:	(2) In Article 14 the following paragraph is added:	(2) In Article 14 the following paragraph is added:	
"3. The visa authority which has taken a decision to extend the period of validity and/or the duration of stay of an issued visa shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the EES the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	"3. The visa authority which has taken a decision to extend the period of validity and/or the duration of stay of an issued visa shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the EES the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	"3. The visa authority which has taken a decision to extend the period of validity and/or the duration of stay of an issued visa shall immediately retrieve and export from the VIS into the EES the data listed under paragraph 1 of Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	
(3) Article 15 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 15 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 15 is amended as follows:	
(a) points (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 are replaced by the following:	(a) points (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 are replaced by the following:	(a) points (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 are replaced by the following:	
"(b) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex;	"(b) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex;	"(b) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex;	
(c) type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel	(c) type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel	(c) type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel	

document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;"	document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;"	document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;"	
(b) the following paragraphs are added:	(b) the following paragraphs are added:	(b) the following paragraphs are added:	
"4. For the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the EES for examining and deciding on visa applications in accordance with Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the data referred to in that Article.	"4. For the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the EES for examining and deciding on visa applications in accordance with Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the data referred to in that Article.	"4. For the purposes of carrying out the consultation of the EES for examining and deciding on visa applications in accordance with Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent visa authority shall be given access to search the EES directly from the VIS with one or several of the data referred to in that Article.	
5. In circumstances where the search with the data referred to in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the VIS or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the competent visa authority shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 20."	5. In circumstances where the search with the data referred to in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the VIS or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the competent visa authority shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 20."	5. In circumstances where the search with the data referred to in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the third country national are not recorded in the VIS or where there are doubts as to the identity of the third country national, the competent visa authority shall have access to data for identification in accordance with Article 20."	
(4) In Chapter III a new Article 17a is added:	(4) In Chapter III a new Article 17a is added:	(4) In Chapter III a new Article 17a is added:	

<i>"Article 17a Interoperability with the EES</i>	<i>"Article 17a Interoperability with the EES</i>	<i>"Article 17a Interoperability with the EES</i>	
<p>1 From the start of operations of the EES referred to in Article 60(1) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], interoperability between the EES and the VIS is established to ensure more efficiency and rapidity of border checks. To this effect eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 767/2008³¹ provide for it.</p>	<p>1. From the start of operations of the EES referred to in Article 60(1) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], interoperability between the EES and the VIS is established to ensure more efficiency and rapidity of border checks <i>with due respect for the purpose limitation principle</i>. To this effect eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 provide for it.</p>	<p>1. From the start of operations of the EES referred to in Article 60(1) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], interoperability between the EES and the VIS is established to ensure more efficiency and rapidity of border checks. To this effect eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and <u>[Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]</u> [...] provide for it.</p>	<p><i>EP amendment to be moved to the Recitals. Provisionally agreed:</i> (1) From the start of operations of the EES referred to in Article 60(1) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], interoperability between the EES and the VIS is established to ensure more efficiency and rapidity of border checks. To this effect eu-LISA shall establish a Secure Communication Channel between the EES Central System and the VIS Central System to enable interoperability between the EES and the VIS. Direct consultation between the systems shall only be possible if both this Regulation and [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] provide for it. Retrieval, exportation and importation of visa related data directly from the VIS into the EES shall be an automated process, once the operation in question is launched by the authority concerned.</p>

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2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:	2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:	2. The interoperability requirement shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:	Provisionally agreed: 2. The interoperability shall enable the visa authorities using the VIS to consult the EES from the VIS in order to:
(a) consult the EES when examining and deciding on visa applications as referred to in Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 15(4) of this Regulation;	(a) consult the EES when examining and deciding on visa applications as referred to in Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 15(4) of this Regulation;	(a) consult the EES when examining and deciding on visa applications as referred to in Article 22 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 15(4) of this Regulation;	
(b) to retrieve and export the visa related data directly from the VIS into the EES in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	(b) to retrieve and export the visa related data directly from the VIS into the EES in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	(b) to retrieve and export <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS into the EES in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	
3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	3. The interoperability requirement shall enable the <u>competent [...] authorities for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX (EES) [...]</u> to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:	Provisionally agreed 3. The interoperability shall enable the border authorities using the EES to consult the VIS from the EES in order to:
(a) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS to the EES in order to create or update the individual file of a visa holder in	(a) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS to the EES in order to create or update the individual file of a visa holder in	(a) retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS to the EES in order to create or update the	<i>Pending EP's concern on the extraction of the facial image from the VIS, the following is the provisionally agreed:</i>

the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 18a of this Regulation;	the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 18a of this Regulation;	<u>entry/exit record or refusal of entry record</u> [...] of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 18a of this Regulation;	(a) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS to the EES in order to create or update <i>[the individual file or]</i> the entry/exit record or refusal of entry record of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 16 [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 18a of this Regulation;
(b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	(b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	(b) retrieve and import <u>automatically</u> the visa related data directly from the VIS in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (b) retrieve and import the visa related data directly from the VIS in case a visa is annulled, revoked or extended in accordance with Article 17 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Articles 13 and 14 of this Regulation;
(c) verify at the external borders the authenticity and validity of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled as referred to in Article 18(2) of this Regulation;	(c) verify at the external borders the authenticity and validity of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled as referred to in Article 18(2) of this Regulation;	(c) verify [...] the authenticity and validity of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled as referred to in Article 18(2) of this Regulation;	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (c) verify the authenticity and validity of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are fulfilled as referred to in Article 18(2) of this Regulation;
(d) check at the external borders whether third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who do not have an individual file recorded in the EES were previously registered in the VIS in accordance	(d) check at the external borders whether third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who do not have an individual file recorded in the EES were previously registered in the VIS in accordance	(d) check [...] whether third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who do not have an individual file recorded in the EES were previously registered in the VIS in accordance with Article 21 of	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (d) check whether third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who do not have an individual file recorded in the EES were previously registered in the VIS

with Article 21 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 19a of this Regulation;	with Article 21 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 19a of this Regulation;	[Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 19a of this Regulation;	in accordance with Article 21 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and Article 19a of this Regulation;
(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify at the external borders the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Articles 21(2) and 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and 18(6) of this Regulation.	(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify at the external borders the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Articles 21(2) and 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and 18(6) of this Regulation.	(e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify [...] the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Articles 21(2) and 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and 18(6) of this Regulation.	Provisionally agreed: (e) where the identity of a visa holder cannot be verified against the EES, verify the identity of a visa holder with fingerprints against the VIS in accordance with Articles 21(2) and 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] and 18(6) of this Regulation.
4. In accordance with Article 33 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Commission shall adopt the measures necessary for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability in accordance with Article 34 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]. In order to establish the interoperability with the EES, the Management Authority shall develop the required evolutions and/or adaptations of the Central Visa Information System, the National Interface in each Member State, and the communication infrastructure between the Central Visa Information System and the National Interfaces. The national	4. In accordance with Article 33 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Commission shall adopt the measures necessary for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability in accordance with Article 34 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]. In order to establish the interoperability with the EES, the Management Authority eu-LISA shall develop the required evolutions and/or adaptations of the Central Visa Information System, the National Interface in each Member State, and the communication infrastructure between the Central Visa Information System and the National Interfaces. The national	4. In accordance with Article 33 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Commission shall adopt the measures necessary for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability in accordance with Article 34 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]. In order to establish the interoperability with the EES, the Management Authority shall develop the required evolutions and/or adaptations of the Central Visa Information System, the National Interface in each Member State, and the communication infrastructure between the Central Visa Information System and the National Interfaces. The national	Provisionally agreed: 4. In accordance with Article 33 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Commission shall adopt the measures necessary for the establishment and the high level design of the interoperability in accordance with Article 34 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]. In order to establish the interoperability with the EES, the Management Authority shall develop the required evolutions and/or adaptations of the Central Visa Information System, the National Interface in each Member State, and the communication infrastructure between the Central Visa Information System and the

infrastructures shall be adapted and/or developed by the Member States.	infrastructures shall be adapted and/or developed by the Member States.	infrastructures shall be adapted and/or developed by the Member States.	National Interfaces. The national infrastructures shall be adapted and/or developed by the Member States.
			<p><i>Commission drafting suggestion NEW amendment to the VIS in view of the changes introduced under Article 12 on Web Service.</i></p> <p>Provisionally agreed:</p> <p>3a For the operation of the EES Web Service referred to in Article 12 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the VIS shall on a daily basis update the separate read-only database referred to in Article 12(2aa) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] via a one-way extraction of the minimum necessary subset of VIS data.</p>
(5) Article 18 is replaced by the following:	(5) Article 18 is replaced by the following:	(5) Article 18 is replaced by the following:	
<i>"Article 18 Access to data for verification at external border crossing points</i>	<i>"Article 18 Access to data for verification at external border crossing points</i>	<i>"Article 18 Access to data for verification at [...] borders at which the EES is operated</i>	
1. For the sole purpose of verifying the identity of the visa holders, the authenticity, temporal and territorial validity and status of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are	1. For the sole purpose of verifying the identity of the visa holders, the authenticity, temporal and territorial validity and status of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are	1. For the sole purpose of verifying the identity of the visa holders, the authenticity, temporal and territorial validity and status of the visa and/or whether the conditions for entry to the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 are	<i>Council to revert back.</i>

fulfilled, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall have access to search using the following data:	fulfilled, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall have access to search using the following data:	fulfilled, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at [...] <u>borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall have access to search using the following data:	
(a) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	(a) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	(a) surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document;	
(b) or the number of the visa sticker.	(b) or the number of the visa sticker.	(b) or the number of the visa sticker.	
2. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, where a search is launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(2) or Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent border authority may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the data referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.	2. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, where a search is launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(2) or Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent border authority may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the data referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.	2. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, where a search is launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(2) or Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the data referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.	<i>NB: In the EES text, "may" has been replaced by "shall": ensure consistency here! Horizontal issue</i>
3. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that the VIS stores data on one or more issued or extended visa(s)), which are under their validity period and are territorially valid for the border	3. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the visa holder are recorded in the VIS, stores data on one or more issued or extended visa(s)), which are under their validity period	3. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that the VIS stores data on one or more issued or extended visa(s)), which are under their validity period and are <u>under their territorial</u> [...]	<i>EP withdrew its amendment. Provisionally agreed text except text in [] brackets: 3. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that the VIS stores data on one or more</i>

crossing, the competent border control authority shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	and are territorially valid for the border crossing, the competent border control authority shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	validity for the border crossing, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	issued or extended visa(s), which are under their validity period and are under their territorial validity for the border crossing, [the competent authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u>] shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:
	(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);	(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);	
(b) photographs;	(b) photographs;	(b) photographs;	
(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	
In addition, for those visa holders for whom certain data are not required to be provided for legal reasons or factually cannot be provided, the competent border control authority shall receive a notification related to the specific data field(s) concerned which shall be marked as 'not applicable'.	In addition, for those visa holders for whom certain data are not required to be provided for legal reasons or factually cannot be provided, the competent border control authority shall receive a notification related to the specific data field(s) concerned which shall be marked as 'not applicable'.	In addition, for those visa holders for whom certain data are not required to be provided for legal reasons or factually cannot be provided, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall receive a notification related to the specific data field(s) concerned which shall be marked as 'not applicable'.	Provisionally agreed text except text in [] brackets: In addition, for those visa holders for whom certain data are not required to be provided for legal reasons or factually cannot be provided, the competent authority [<u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u>] shall receive a notification related to the specific data field(s) concerned which shall be marked as 'not applicable'.

<p>4. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS but that the visa(s) recorded are not valid, the competent border authority shall be given access to consult the data of the application file(s) as well as of the linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>4. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS but that the visa(s) recorded are not valid, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall be given access to consult the <u>following</u> data of the application file(s) as well as of the linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:</p>	
<p>(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);</p>	
<p>(b) photographs;</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(b) photographs;</p>	
<p>(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended, referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended, referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.</p>	
<p>5. In addition to the consultation carried out under paragraph 1, the competent border authority shall verify the identity of a person against the VIS if the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS and one of the following conditions is met:</p>	<p>5. In addition to the consultation carried out under paragraph 1, the competent border authority shall verify the identity of a person against the VIS if the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS and one of the following conditions is met:</p>	<p>5. In addition to the consultation carried out under paragraph 1, <u>and prior to consulting the data in accordance with paragraphs 3 or 4</u>, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall verify the identity of a person against the VIS if the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS and one of the following</p>	<p><i>Text accepted by delegations:</i> 5. In addition to the consultation carried out under paragraph 1, the competent authority [for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated] shall verify the identity of a person against the VIS if the search with the data listed in paragraph 1 indicates that data on the person are recorded in the VIS and one of the following conditions is met:</p>

		conditions is met:	
(a) the identity of the person cannot be verified against the EES in accordance with Article 21(2) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], when:	(a) the identity of the person cannot be verified against the EES in accordance with Article 21(2) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], when:	(a) the identity of the person cannot be verified against the EES in accordance with Article 21(2) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], when:	
(i) the visa holder is not yet registered into the EES;	(i) the visa holder is not yet registered into the EES;	(i) the visa holder is not yet registered into the EES;	
(ii) the technology is not available at the border crossing point for the use of live facial image and therefore the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	(ii) the technology is temporarily not available at the border crossing point for the use of live facial image and therefore the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	(ii) the technology is not available at the border crossing point for the use of live facial image and therefore the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	<i>Provisionally agreed by delegations:</i> ii) the technology is temporarily not available at the border crossing point for the use of live facial image and therefore the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;
(iii) there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder;	(iii) there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder;	(iii) there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder;	
(iv) for any other reason, the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	(iv) for any other reason, the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	(iv) for any other reason, the identity of the visa holder cannot be verified against the EES;	
(b) the identity of the person can be verified against the EES but, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, that person intends to cross the external borders of a Member State in which this Regulation is applicable.	(b) the identity of the person can be verified against the EES but, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, that person intends to cross the external borders of a Member State in which this Regulation is applicable.	(b) the identity of the person can be verified against the EES but, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, that person intends to cross [...] <u>a border</u> of a Member State in which this Regulation is applicable <u>and at which the EES is operated</u> .	
The border authorities shall verify the fingerprints of the visa holder against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. For visa holders whose	The border authorities shall verify the fingerprints of the visa holder against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. For visa holders whose	The <u>competent</u> [...] <u>authorities for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall verify the fingerprints of the visa	

fingerprints cannot be used, the search mentioned under paragraph 1 shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 1 of this Article.	fingerprints cannot be used, the search mentioned under paragraph 1 shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 1 of this Article.	holder against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. For visa holders whose fingerprints cannot be used, the search mentioned under paragraph 1 shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 1 of this Article.	
6. For the purpose of a verifying the fingerprints against the VIS as laid down under paragraph 5, the competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS.	6. For the purpose of a verifying the fingerprints against the VIS as laid down under paragraph 5, the competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS.	6. For the purpose of a verifying the fingerprints against the VIS as laid down under paragraph 5, the competent authority may launch a search from the EES to the VIS.	
7. In circumstances where verification of the visa holder or of the visa fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder, the authenticity of the visa and/or the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2)."	7. In circumstances where verification of the visa holder or of the visa fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder, the authenticity of the visa and/or the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2)."	7. In circumstances where verification of the visa holder or of the visa fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the visa holder, the authenticity of the visa and/or the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2)."	
(6) The following Article 18a is inserted:	(6) The following Article 18a is inserted:	(6) The following Article 18a is inserted:	
"Article 18a <i>Retrieval of VIS data for creating or updating the individual file of a visa holder into the EES</i>	"Article 18a <i>Retrieval of VIS data for creating or updating the individual file of a visa holder into the EES</i>	"Article 18a <i>Retrieval of VIS data for creating or updating [...] <u>entry/exit record or refusal of entry record</u> of a visa holder into the EES</i>	Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets: Article 18a <i>Retrieval of VIS data for creating or updating [the individual file or the entry/exit record or the refusal of entry record] of a visa holder into the EES</i>
1. Solely for the purpose of	1. Solely for the purpose of	1. [...]When creating or updating	Provisionally agreed compromise

<p>creating or updating the individual file of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13(2) and Articles 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent border authority shall be given access to retrieve in the VIS and import to the EES, the data stored in the VIS and listed in Article 14(1)(d), (e) and (g) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)].</p>	<p>creating or updating the individual file of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13(2) and Articles 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent border authority shall be given access to retrieve in the VIS and import to the EES, the data stored in the VIS and listed in Article 14(1)(d), (e) and (g) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)].</p>	<p>the [...] <u>entry/exit record or refusal of entry record</u> of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13(2) and Article 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall be given access to retrieve in the VIS and import <u>automatically</u> to the EES, the data stored in the VIS and listed in Article 14([...]2) (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)].</p>	<p><i>proposal except for text in [] brackets:</i> 1. Solely for the purpose of creating or updating the entry/exit record or refusal of entry record of a visa holder in the EES in accordance with Article 13(2) and Article 14 and 16 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], [the competent authority for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated] shall be given access to retrieve in the VIS and import [automatically] to the EES, the data stored in the VIS and listed in Article 14(2) (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)].</p>
<p>(7) The following Article 19a is inserted:</p>	<p>(7) The following Article 19a is inserted:</p>	<p>(7) The following Article 19a is inserted:</p>	
<p><i>Article 19a</i> <i>Use of the VIS before creating in the EES the individual files of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 10 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]</i></p>	<p><i>Article 19a</i> <i>Use of the VIS before creating in the EES the individual files of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 10 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]</i></p>	<p><i>"Article 19a</i> <i>Use of the VIS before creating in the EES the individual files of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article [...] 21 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]</i></p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 19a</i> <i>Use of the VIS before creating in the EES the individual files of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 21 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]</i></p>
<p>1. For the purpose of checking whether a person has been previously registered in the VIS, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at</p>	<p>1. For the purpose of checking whether a person has been previously registered in the VIS, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at</p>	<p>1. For the purpose of checking whether a person has been previously registered in the VIS, the competent authorities for carrying out checks at</p>	

external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the VIS:	external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the VIS:	external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 shall consult the VIS	
(a) before creating in the EES the individual file of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 15 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)];	(a) before creating in the EES the individual file of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 15 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)];	[...] before creating in the EES the individual file of third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation as laid down in Article 15 of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)];	<i>Linked to the territorial scope of the EES Regulation</i>
(b) for third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who had their individual file created in the EES by a Member State in which this Regulation is not applicable, when, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, the person intends to cross the external borders of a Member State in which this Regulation is applicable.	(b) for third country nationals exempt from the visa obligation who had their individual file created in the EES by a Member State in which this Regulation is not applicable, when, for the first time after the creation of the individual file, the person intends to cross the external borders of a Member State in which this Regulation is applicable.	[...].	<i>Linked to the territorial scope of the EES Regulation.</i>
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, where Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies and the search referred to in Article 25 of that Regulation indicates that data on a person are not recorded in the EES or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent border authority shall have access to search using the following data: surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality;	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, where Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies and the search referred to in Article 25 of that Regulation indicates that data on a person are not recorded in the EES or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent border authority shall have access to search using the following data: surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality;	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, where Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies and the search referred to in Article 25 of that Regulation indicates that data on a person are not recorded in the EES or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall have access to search using the following data: surname (family	<i>Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets:</i> 2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, where Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies and the search referred to in Article 25 of that Regulation indicates that data on a person are not recorded in the EES or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent [...] authority [for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is

sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document.	sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document.	name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document.	operated] shall have access to search using the following data: surname (family name), first name(s) (given names); date of birth, nationality; sex; type and number of the travel document; three letter code of the issuing country of the travel document, and the date of expiry of the validity of the travel document.
3. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, further to a search launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent border authority may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2.	3. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, further to a search launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent border authority may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2.	3. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, further to a search launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2.	<i>Provisionally agreed except text in [] brackets:</i> 3. Solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, further to a search launched in the EES pursuant to Article 21(4) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] or where Article 21(5) of [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)] applies, the competent [...] authority <u>[for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated]</u> may launch a search in the VIS directly from the EES using the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2.
		4. <u>In addition, if the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent authority for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated shall verify the fingerprints of the person against the fingerprints</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> 4. In addition, if the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent authority for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated shall verify the fingerprints of the

		<u>recorded in the VIS. That authority may launch such verification from the EES. For persons whose fingerprints cannot be used, the search shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2 of this Article.</u>	person against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. That authority may launch such verification from the EES. For persons whose fingerprints cannot be used, the search shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent border authority shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file(s) as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	4. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent border authority shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file(s) as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	5. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 <u>and the verification of paragraph 4</u> indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file(s) as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:	<i>Provisionally agreed</i> text except for text in [] brackets: 5. If the search with the data listed in paragraph 2 and the verification of paragraph 4 indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, [the competent authority for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated] shall be given access to consult the following data of the concerned application file(s) as well as of linked application file(s) pursuant to Article 8(4), solely for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1:
(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);	(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);	(a) the status information and the data taken from the application form, referred to in Article 9(2) and (4);	
(b) photographs;	(b) photographs;	(b) photographs;	
(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	(c) the data entered in respect of the visa(s) issued, annulled, revoked or whose validity is extended referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 14.	
5. In addition, if the search with the data listed in paragraph 2	5. In addition, if the search with the data listed in paragraph 2	5. [...]	<i>EP accepted Council amendment to shift this paragraph into para 4</i>

<p>indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent border authority shall verify the fingerprints of the person against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. The competent border control authority may launch such verification from the EES. For persons whose fingerprints cannot be used, the search shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2 of this Article.</p>	<p>indicates that data on the person are recorded on the VIS, the competent border authority shall verify the fingerprints of the person against the fingerprints recorded in the VIS. The competent border control authority may launch such verification from the EES. For persons whose fingerprints cannot be used, the search shall be carried out only with the alphanumeric data foreseen under paragraph 2 of this Article.</p>		<p>above.</p>
<p>6. In circumstances where the verification provided under paragraphs 2 and/or 5 fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the person or the authenticity of the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2). The competent border authority may launch from the EES the identification referred to in Article 20 of this Regulation."</p>	<p>6. In circumstances where the verification provided under paragraphs 2 and/or 5 fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the person or the authenticity of the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2). The competent border authority may launch from the EES the identification referred to in Article 20 of this Regulation."</p>	<p>6. In circumstances where the verification provided under paragraphs 2 and/or 5 fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the person or the authenticity of the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2). The competent [...] authority <u>for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated</u> may launch from the EES the identification referred to in Article 20 of this Regulation."</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text except text in [] brackets: 6. In circumstances where the verification provided under paragraphs 2 and/or 5 fails or where there are doubts as to the identity of the person or the authenticity of the travel document, the duly authorised staff of those competent authorities shall have access to data in accordance with Article 20(1) and (2). [The competent authority for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated] may launch from the EES the identification referred to in Article 20 of this Regulation.</p>
<p>(8) In Article 20, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(8) In Article 20, the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(8) In Article 20, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text: (8) In Article 20, the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>

<p>"1. Solely for the purposes of the identification of any person who may have been registered previously in the VIS or who may not, or may no longer, fulfil the conditions for the entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States, the authorities competent for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the fingerprints of that person."</p>	<p>"1. Solely for the purposes of the identification of any person who may have been registered previously in the VIS or who may not, or may no longer, fulfil the conditions for the entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States, the authorities competent for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the fingerprints of that person."</p>	<p>"1. <u>The authorities competent for carrying out checks at borders at which the EES is operated or within the territory of the Member States as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the fingerprints of that person [...]</u> for the <u>sole</u> purposes of the identification of any person who may have been registered previously in the VIS or who may not, or may no longer, fulfil the conditions for the entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States [...]."</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text except text in [] brackets: 1. Solely for the purposes of the identification of any person who may have been registered previously in the VIS or who may not, or may no longer, fulfil the conditions for the entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States, [the authorities competent for carrying out checks at external border crossing points in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or within the territory of the Member States] as to whether the conditions for entry to, stay or residence on the territory of the Member States are fulfilled, shall have access to search with the fingerprints of that person.</p>
<p>(9) In Article 26 the following paragraph is inserted:</p>	<p>(9) In Article 26 the following paragraph is inserted:</p>	<p>(9) In Article 26 the following paragraph is inserted:</p>	
<p>"3a. [Six months after the entry into force of Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Management Authority shall be responsible for the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article."</p>	<p>3a. [Six months after the entry into force of Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Management Authority eu-LISA shall be responsible for the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.</p>	<p>"3a. [Six months after the entry into force of Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Management Authority shall be responsible for the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article."</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 3a. [Six months after the entry into force of Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)], the Management Authority shall be responsible for the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.</p>
<p>(10) In Article 34, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(10) In Article 34, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(10) In Article 34, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p>	
<p>"1. Each Member State and the Management Authority shall keep records of all data processing</p>	<p>1. Each Member State and the Management Authority eu-LISA shall keep records of all data</p>	<p>"1. Each Member State and the Management Authority shall keep records of all data processing</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 1. Each Member State and the Management Authority shall keep</p>

operations within the VIS. These records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 6(1) and in Articles 15 to 22, the date and time, the type of data transmitted as referred to in Articles 9 to 14, the type of data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 15(2), 17, 18(1), 18 (5), 19(1), 19a(2), 19a(5), 20(1), 21(1) and 22(1) and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.	processing operations within the VIS. These records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 6(1) and in Articles 15 to 22, the date and time, the type of data transmitted as referred to in Articles 9 to 14, the type of data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 15(2), 17, 18(1), 18 (5), 19(1), 19a(2), 19a(5), 20(1), 21(1) and 22(1) and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.	operations within the VIS. These records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 6(1) and in Articles 15 to 22, the date and time, the type of data transmitted as referred to in Articles 9 to 14, the type of data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 15(2), 17, 18(1), 18 (5), 19(1), 19a(2), 19a(5), 20(1), 21(1) and 22(1) and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.	records of all data processing operations within the VIS. These records shall show the purpose of access referred to in Article 6(1) and in Articles 15 to 22, the date and time, the type of data transmitted as referred to in Articles 9 to 14, the type of data used for interrogation as referred to in Articles 15(2), 17, 18(1), 18 (5), 19(1), 19a(2), 19a(5), 20(1), 21(1) and 22(1) and the name of the authority entering or retrieving the data. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.
1a. For the operations listed in Article 17a a record of each data processing operation carried out within the VIS and the EES shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 41 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	1a. For the operations listed in Article 17a a record of each data processing operation carried out within the VIS and the EES shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 41 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	1a. For the operations listed in Article 17a a record of each data processing operation carried out within the VIS and the EES shall be kept in accordance with this Article and Article 41 of the [Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES)]."	
<i>Article 56</i> <i>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011</i>	<i>Article 56</i> <i>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011</i>	<i>Article 56</i> <i>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011</i>	
Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:	
(1) In Article 1, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(1) In Article 1, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(1) In Article 1, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
"2. The Agency shall be responsible for the operational management of	"2. The Agency shall be responsible for the operational management of	"2. The Agency shall be responsible for the operational management of	

the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System, Eurodac and the Entry/Exit System (EES).	the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System, Eurodac and the Entry/Exit System (EES).	the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System, Eurodac and the Entry/Exit System (EES).	
(2) A new Article 5a is added after Article 5:	(2) A new Article 5a is added after Article 5:	(2) A new Article 5a is added after Article 5:	
"Article 5a Tasks relating to the EES	"Article 5a Tasks relating to the EES	"Article 5a Tasks relating to the EES	
In relation to the EES, the Agency shall perform:	In relation to the EES, the Agency shall perform:	In relation to the EES, the Agency shall perform:	
(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) No XXX/20XX of the European Parliament and of the Council of X.X.X establishing an Entry/Exit System to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) No XXX/20XX of the European Parliament and of the Council of X.X.X establishing an Entry/Exit System to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) No XXX/20XX of the European Parliament and of the Council of X.X.X establishing an Entry/Exit System to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	
(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EES."	(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EES."	(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EES."	
(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:	
(a) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	(a) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	(a) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	
"5. Tasks related to the operational management of the communication infrastructure may be entrusted to external private-sector entities or	"5. Tasks related to the operational management of the communication infrastructure may be entrusted to external private-sector entities or	"5. Tasks related to the operational management of the communication infrastructure may be entrusted to external private-sector entities or	

bodies in accordance with Regulation (EC, Euratom)1605/2002. In such a case, the network provider shall be bound by the security measures referred to in paragraph 4 and shall have no access to SIS II, VIS, Eurodac or EES operational data, or to the SIS II-related SIRENE exchange, by any means.	bodies in accordance with Regulation (EC, Euratom)1605/2002. In such a case, the network provider shall be bound by the security measures referred to in paragraph 4 and shall have no access to SIS II, VIS, Eurodac or EES operational data, or to the SIS II-related SIRENE exchange, by any means.	bodies in accordance with Regulation (EC, Euratom)1605/2002. In such a case, the network provider shall be bound by the security measures referred to in paragraph 4 and shall have no access to SIS II, VIS, Eurodac or EES operational data, or to the SIS II-related SIRENE exchange, by any means.	
6. Without prejudice to the existing contracts on the network of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac and EES, the management of encryption keys shall remain within the competence of the Agency and shall not be outsourced to any external private-sector entity."	6. Without prejudice to the existing contracts on the network of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac and EES, the management of encryption keys shall remain within the competence of the Agency and shall not be outsourced to any external private-sector entity."	6. Without prejudice to the existing contracts on the network of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac and EES, the management of encryption keys shall remain within the competence of the Agency and shall not be outsourced to any external private-sector entity."	
(4) In Article 8, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(4) In Article 8, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(4) In Article 8, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	
"1. The Agency shall monitor the developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, EES and other large-scale information systems".	"1. The Agency shall monitor the developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, EES and other large-scale information systems".	"1. The Agency shall monitor the developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, EES and other large-scale information systems".	
(5) In Article 12, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	(5) In Article 12, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	(5) In Article 12, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	
(a) a new point (sa) is added after point (s):	(a) a new point (sa) is added after point (s):	(a) a new point (sa) is added after point (s):	
"(sa) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 64(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX".	"(sa) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 64(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX".	"(sa) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 64(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX".	

(a) point (t) is replaced by the following:	(a) point (t) is replaced by the following:	(a) point (t) is replaced by the following:	
“(t) adopt the reports on the technical functioning of SIS II pursuant to Article 50(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Article 66(4) of Decision 2007/533/JHA respectively, of VIS pursuant to Article 50(3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Article 17(3) of Decision 2008/633/JHA and of EES pursuant to Article 64(4) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.”	“(t) adopt the reports on the technical functioning of SIS II pursuant to Article 50(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Article 66(4) of Decision 2007/533/JHA respectively, of VIS pursuant to Article 50(3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Article 17(3) of Decision 2008/633/JHA and of EES pursuant to Article 64(4) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.”	“(t) adopt the reports on the technical functioning of SIS II pursuant to Article 50(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Article 66(4) of Decision 2007/533/JHA respectively, of VIS pursuant to Article 50(3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Article 17(3) of Decision 2008/633/JHA and of EES pursuant to Article 64(4) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.”	
(b) point (v) is replaced by the following:	(b) point (v) is replaced by the following:	(b) point (v) is replaced by the following:	
“(v) make comments on the European Data Protection Supervisor's reports on the audits pursuant to Article 45(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 42(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX and ensure appropriate follow-up of those audits”.	“(v) make comments on the European Data Protection Supervisor's reports on the audits pursuant to Article 45(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 42(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX and ensure appropriate follow-up of those audits”.	“(v) make comments on the European Data Protection Supervisor's reports on the audits pursuant to Article 45(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 42(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX and ensure appropriate follow-up of those audits”.	

(b) a new point (xa) is inserted after point x:	(b) a new point (xa) is inserted after point x:	(b) a new point (xa) is inserted after point x:	
“(xa) publish statistics related to EES pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	“(xa) publish statistics related to EES pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	“(xa) publish statistics related to EES pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	
(c) a new point (za) is added to point z:	(c) a new point (za) is added to point z:	(c) a new point (za) is added to point z:	
“(za) ensure annual publication of the list of competent authorities pursuant to Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	“(za) ensure annual publication of the list of competent authorities pursuant to Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	“(za) ensure annual publication of the list of competent authorities pursuant to Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXXX/XX.	
(6) In Article 15, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(6) In Article 15, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(6) In Article 15, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	
"4. Europol and Eurojust may attend the meetings of the Management Board as observers when a question concerning SIS II, in relation to the application of Decision 2007/533/JHA, is on the agenda. Europol may also attend the meetings of the Management Board as observer when a question concerning VIS, in relation to the application of Decision 2008/633/JHA, or a question concerning Eurodac, in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, or a question concerning EES in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX is on the agenda”.	"4. Europol and Eurojust may attend the meetings of the Management Board as observers when a question concerning SIS II, in relation to the application of Decision 2007/533/JHA, is on the agenda. Europol may also attend the meetings of the Management Board as observer when a question concerning VIS, in relation to the application of Decision 2008/633/JHA, or a question concerning Eurodac, in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, or a question concerning EES in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX is on the agenda”.	"4. Europol and Eurojust may attend the meetings of the Management Board as observers when a question concerning SIS II, in relation to the application of Decision 2007/533/JHA, is on the agenda. Europol may also attend the meetings of the Management Board as observer when a question concerning VIS, in relation to the application of Decision 2008/633/JHA, or a question concerning Eurodac, in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, or a question concerning EES in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX is on the agenda”.	

(7) In Article 17 paragraph 5, point (g) is replaced by the following:	(7) In Article 17 paragraph 5, point (g) is replaced by the following:	(7) In Article 17 paragraph 5, point (g) is replaced by the following:	
“(g) without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, establish confidentiality requirements in order to comply with Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 17 of Decision 2007/533/JHA, Article 26(9) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 34(4) of [Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.]”	“(g) without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, establish confidentiality requirements in order to comply with Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 17 of Decision 2007/533/JHA, Article 26(9) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 34(4) of [Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.]”	“(g) without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, establish confidentiality requirements in order to comply with Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 17 of Decision 2007/533/JHA, Article 26(9) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and Article 34(4) of [Regulation (EU) XX/XX of XXX.]”	
(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:	(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:	(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:	
(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	
“1. The following Advisory Groups shall provide the Management Board with expertise relating to large-scale IT systems and, in particular, in the context of the preparation of the annual work programme and the annual activity report:	“1. The following Advisory Groups shall provide the Management Board with expertise relating to large-scale IT systems and, in particular, in the context of the preparation of the annual work programme and the annual activity report:	“1. The following Advisory Groups shall provide the Management Board with expertise relating to large-scale IT systems and, in particular, in the context of the preparation of the annual work programme and the annual activity report:	
(a) SIS II Advisory Group;	(a) SIS II Advisory Group;	(a) SIS II Advisory Group;	
(b) VIS Advisory Group;	(b) VIS Advisory Group;	(b) VIS Advisory Group;	
(c) Eurodac Advisory Group;	(c) Eurodac Advisory Group;	(c) Eurodac Advisory Group;	
(d) EES Advisory Group.”	(d) EES Advisory Group.”	(d) EES Advisory Group.”	

(b) paragraph (3) is replaced by the following:	(b) paragraph (3) is replaced by the following:	(b) paragraph (3) is replaced by the following:	
“Europol and Eurojust may each appoint a representative to the SIS II Advisory Group. Europol may also appoint a representative to the VIS, Eurodac and EES Advisory Groups”.	“Europol and Eurojust may each appoint a representative to the SIS II Advisory Group. Europol may also appoint a representative to the VIS, Eurodac and EES Advisory Groups”.	“Europol and Eurojust may each appoint a representative to the SIS II Advisory Group. Europol may also appoint a representative to the VIS, Eurodac and EES Advisory Groups”.	

CHAPTER IX Final provisions	CHAPTER IX Final provisions	CHAPTER IX Final provisions	
<i>Article 57</i> <i>Use of data for reporting and statistics</i>	<i>Article 57</i> <i>Use of data for reporting and statistics</i>	<i>Article 57</i> <i>Use of data for reporting and statistics</i>	
1. The duly authorised staff of the competent authorities of Member States, the Commission, eu-LISA and Frontex shall have access to consult the following data, solely for the purposes of reporting and statistics without allowing for individual identification:	1. The duly authorised staff of the competent authorities of Member States, the Commission, eu-LISA and Frontex and eu-LISA , shall have access to consult the following data, solely for the purposes of reporting and statistics without allowing for individual identification or profiling and the duly authorised staff of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall have access to consult the following data for the purpose of carrying out risk analyses and vulnerability assessments as referred to in Articles 11 and 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1624:	1. The duly authorised staff of the competent authorities of Member States, the Commission, eu-LISA and <u>the European Border and Coast Guard Agency established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 [...]</u> shall have access to consult the following data, solely for the purposes of reporting and statistics without allowing for individual identification:	<i>Presidency encourages delegations to accept the following text:</i> ³² 1. The duly authorised staff of the competent authorities of Member States, the Commission, eu-LISA shall have access to consult the following data, solely for the purposes of reporting and statistics without allowing for individual identification while ensuring non-discrimination in accordance with Article 9 of this Regulation and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 shall have access to consult the following data for the purpose of carrying out risk analyses and vulnerability assessments as referred to in Articles 11 and 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1624:
(a) status information;	(a) status information;	(a) status information;	
(b) nationality, gender and date of birth of the third country national;	(b) nationality, gender and date year of birth of the third country national;	(b) nationality, gender and date of birth of the third country national;	Provisionally agreed: b) nationality, gender and year of birth of the third country national;

³² Reserve: NL

(c) date and border crossing point of the entry to a Member State and date and border crossing point of the exit from a Member State;	(c) date and border crossing point of the entry to a Member State and date and border crossing point of the exit from a Member State;	(c) date and border crossing point of the entry to a Member State and date and border crossing point of the exit from a Member State;	
(d) the type of the travel document and three letter code of the issuing country;	(d) the type of the travel document and three letter code of the issuing country;	(d) the type of the travel document and three letter code of the issuing country;	
(e) number of overstayers referred to in Article 11, nationalities and border crossing point of entry;	(e) number of overstayers referred to in Article 11, nationalities and border crossing point of entry;	(e) number of overstayers referred to in Article 11, nationalities and border crossing point of entry;	
(f) the data entered in respect of any stay revoked or whose validity is extended;	(f) the data entered in respect of any stay revoked or whose validity is extended;	(f) the data entered in respect of any stay revoked or whose validity is extended;	
(g) the three letter code of the Member State that issued the short stay visa, {or the touring visa} if applicable;	(g) the three letter code of the Member State that issued the short stay visa, {or the touring visa} if applicable;	(g) the three letter code of the Member State that issued the [...] visa, [...] if applicable;	Provisionally agreed: (g) the three letter code of the Member State that issued the visa, [or the touring visa] if applicable;
(h) the number of persons exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints pursuant to Article 15(2) and (3);	(h) the number of persons exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints pursuant to Article 15(2) and (3);	(h) the number of persons exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints pursuant to Article 15(2) and (3);	
(i) the number of third country nationals refused entry, the nationalities of third country nationals refused entry and the type of border (land, air or sea) and the border crossing point at which entry was refused.	(i) the number of third country nationals refused entry, the nationalities of third country nationals refused entry and the type of border (land, air or sea) and the border crossing point at which entry was refused.	(i) the number of third country nationals refused entry, the nationalities of third country nationals refused entry and the type of border (land, air or sea), [...] the border crossing point at which entry was refused <u>and the grounds on which entry has been refused.</u>	Provisionally agreed: (i) the number of third country nationals refused entry, the nationalities of third country nationals refused entry and the type of border (land, air or sea), ² the border crossing point at which entry was refused and the grounds mentioned under article 16(2)(d) of this Regulation.

<p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, eu-LISA shall establish, implement and host a central repository in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraph 1 which would not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 1 to obtain customisable reports and statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstay of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstay, to enhance the efficiency of border checks, to help consulates processing the visa applications and to support evidence-based Union migration policymaking. The repository shall also contain daily statistics on the data referred to in paragraph 4. Access to the central repository shall be granted by means of secured access through S-TESTA with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics. Detailed rules on the operation of the central repository and the data protection and security rules applicable to the repository shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</p>	<p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, eu-LISA shall establish, implement and host a central repository at a central level in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraph 1 which would not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 1 to obtain customisable reports and statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstay of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstay, to enhance the efficiency of border checks, to help consulates processing the visa applications and to support evidence-based Union migration policymaking. The repository shall also contain daily statistics on the data referred to in paragraph 4. Access to the central repository shall be granted by means of secured access through S-TESTA with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics.</p>	<p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, eu-LISA shall establish, implement and host a central repository in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraph 1 which would not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 1 to obtain customisable reports and statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstay of third country nationals to improve the assessment of the risk of overstay, to enhance the efficiency of border checks, to help consulates processing the visa applications and to support evidence-based Union migration policymaking. The repository shall also contain daily statistics on the data referred to in paragraph 4. Access to the central repository shall be granted by means of secured access through S-TESTA with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics. Detailed rules on the operation of the central repository and the data protection and security rules applicable to the repository shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 61(2).</p>	<p><i>In order to have language which is as clear as possible, rather than referring to the ‘Central Repository’, we refer to the ‘repository at a central level’. The wording under article 6 has also been aligned to reflect this change.</i></p> <p><i>Also, the EP argued that there should not be another reference to the assessment of the risk of overstay being that this is already covered in the paragraph.</i></p> <p><i>Could delegations accept the deletion of ‘assessment of the risk of overstay’:</i></p> <p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, eu-LISA shall establish, implement and host a repository at a central level in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraph 1 which would not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 1 to obtain customisable reports and statistics on the entries and exits, refusals of entry and overstay of third country nationals [...] to enhance the efficiency of border checks, to help consulates processing the visa applications and to support evidence-based Union migration policymaking. The</p>
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			repository shall also contain daily statistics on the data referred to in paragraph 4. Access to the central repository shall be granted by means of secured access through S-TESTA with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics.
3. The procedures put in place by eu-LISA to monitor the development and the functioning of the EES referred to in Article 64(1) shall include the possibility to produce regular statistics for ensuring that monitoring.	3. The procedures put in place by eu-LISA to monitor the development and the functioning of the EES referred to in Article 64(1) shall include the possibility to produce regular statistics for ensuring that monitoring.	3. The procedures put in place by eu-LISA to monitor the development and the functioning of the EES referred to in Article 64(1) shall include the possibility to produce regular statistics for ensuring that monitoring.	
4. Every quarter, eu-LISA shall publish statistics on the EES showing in particular the number, nationality and border crossing point of entry of overstayers, of third country nationals who were refused entry, including the grounds for refusal, and of third country nationals whose stays were revoked or extended as well as the number of third country nationals exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints.	4. Every quarter, eu-LISA shall publish statistics on the EES showing in particular the number, nationality, age, gender, duration of stay and border crossing point of entry of overstayers, of third country nationals who were refused entry, including the grounds for refusal, and of third country nationals whose stays were revoked or extended as well as the number of third country nationals exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints.	4. Every quarter, eu-LISA shall publish statistics on the EES showing in particular the number, nationality and border crossing point of entry of overstayers, of third country nationals who were refused entry, including the grounds for refusal, and of third country nationals whose stays were revoked or extended as well as the number of third country nationals exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints.	<i>EP explained that their addition is to align with the data that are mentioned under para 1. Presidency encourages delegations to accept the text:</i> 4. Every quarter, eu-LISA shall publish statistics on the EES showing in particular the number, nationality, age, gender, duration of stay and border crossing point of entry of overstayers, of third country nationals who were refused entry, including the grounds for refusal, and of third country nationals whose stays were revoked or extended as well as the number of third country nationals exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints.

<p>5. At the end of each year, statistical data shall be compiled in the form of quarterly statistics for that year. The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State.</p>	<p>5. At the end of each year, statistical data shall be compiled in <i>an annual report</i> for that year. The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State. <i>The report shall be published and transmitted to the European Parliament, to the Council, to the Commission, to the European Data Protection Supervisor and to the national supervisory authorities.</i></p>	<p>5. At the end of each year, statistical data shall be compiled in the form of quarterly statistics for that year. The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State.</p>	<p><i>EP explained that at the end of the year, the quarterly statistics would be compiled into one report i.e. the reference of the EP amendment to an 'annual report'.</i></p> <p><i>The EP pointed out that the current article did not foresee to whom the statistical data would be given once compiled. EP provided for this through their addition at the end of the paragraph. It was also suggested that the annual report is transmitted to Frontex.</i></p> <p><i>Could delegations accept the following text:</i></p> <p>5. At the end of each year, statistical data shall be compiled in an annual report for that year. The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State. The report shall be published and transmitted to the European Parliament, to the Council, to the Commission, to Frontex, to the European Data Protection Supervisor and to the national supervisory authorities.</p>
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6. At the request of the Commission, eu-LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects related to the implementation of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 3.	6. At the request of the Commission and the European Parliament , eu-LISA shall provide them with statistics on specific aspects related to the implementation of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 3.	6. At the request of the Commission, eu-LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects related to the implementation of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 3.	<i>EP withdrew their amendments.</i> Provisionally agreed text: 6. At the request of the Commission, eu-LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects related to the implementation of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 3.
<i>Article 58</i> <i>Costs</i>	<i>Article 58</i> <i>Costs</i>	<i>Article 58</i> <i>Costs</i>	
1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System, the Communication Infrastructure and the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System, the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure and the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System, the Communication Infrastructure and the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	Provisionally agreed: 1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System, the [Communication Infrastructure and the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.
2. Costs incurred by the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface as well as by hosting the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	2. Costs incurred by the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface as well as by hosting the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	2. Costs incurred by the integration of the existing national [...] infrastructure <u>necessary for border check</u> and the connection to the National Uniform Interface as well as by hosting the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	Provisionally agreed: 2. Costs incurred by the integration of the existing national infrastructure necessary for border check and the connection to the National Uniform Interface as well as by hosting the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.
The following costs shall be excluded:	The following costs shall be excluded:	The following costs shall be excluded:	
(a) Member States' project management office (meetings, missions, offices);	(a) Member States' project management office (meetings, missions, offices);	(a) Member States' project management office (meetings, missions, offices);	

(b) hosting of national systems (space, implementation, electricity, cooling);	(b) hosting of national systems and border infrastructures (space, implementation, electricity, cooling);	(b) hosting of national systems (space, implementation, electricity, cooling);	Provisionally agreed: (b) hosting of national IT systems (space, implementation, electricity, cooling);
(c) operation of national systems (operators and support contracts);	(c) operation of national systems and border infrastructures (operators and support contracts);	(c) operation of national systems (operators and support contracts);	Provisionally agreed: (c) operation of national IT systems (operators and support contracts);
(d) customisation of existing border control and policing systems for national entry-exit systems;	(d) customisation of existing border control and policing systems for national entry-exit systems;	(d) customisation of existing border check [...] and policing systems for national entry-exit systems;	Provisionally agreed: (d) customisation of existing border check and policing systems for national entry-exit systems;
(e) project management of national entry-exit systems;	(e) project management of national entry-exit systems;	(e) project management of national entry-exit systems;	
(f) design, development, implementation, operation and maintenance of national communication networks;	(f) design, development, implementation, operation and maintenance of national communication networks;	(f) design, development, implementation, operation and maintenance of national communication networks;	
(g) Automatic Border Control systems, self-service systems and e-gates.	(g) Automatic Border Control systems, self-service systems and e-gates.	(g) Automatic Border Control systems, self-service systems and e-gates.	
3. The costs incurred by the central access points and the costs for their connection to the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by each Member State.	3. The costs incurred by the central access points and the costs for their connection to the National Uniform Interface shall be borne by each Member State.	3. The costs incurred by the central access points <u>as referred to in article 26 and 27 shall be borne by each Member State and Europol, respectively.</u> [...] <u>The costs for the[...] connection of these central access points to the National Uniform Interface and to the EES shall be borne by each Member State and Europol, respectively.</u>	Provisionally agreed: 3. The costs incurred by the central access points as referred to in article 26 and 27 shall be borne by each Member State and Europol, respectively. The costs for the connection of these central access points to the National Uniform Interface and to the EES shall be borne by each Member State and Europol, respectively.

<p>4. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement Article 5(2) and shall be responsible for bearing the costs resulting from access to the EES for that purpose.</p>	<p>4. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement Article 5(2) and shall be responsible for bearing the costs resulting from access to the EES for that purpose.</p>	<p>4. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement Article [...]<u>1(2)</u> and shall be responsible for bearing the costs resulting from access to the EES for that purpose.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed compromise text: 4. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement the conditions in accordance with Chapter IV and shall be responsible for bearing the costs resulting from access to the EES for that purpose.</p>
<p><i>Article 59 Notifications</i></p>	<p><i>Article 59 Notifications</i></p>	<p><i>Article 59 Notifications</i></p>	<p></p>
<p>1. Member States shall notify the Commission of the authority which is to be considered as controller referred to in Article 49.</p>	<p>1. Member States shall notify the Commission of the authority which is to be considered as controller referred to in Article 49.</p>	<p>1. Member States shall notify the Commission of the authority which is to be considered as controller referred to in Article 49.</p>	<p></p>
<p>2. Member States shall notify eu-LISA of the competent authorities referred to in Article 8 which have access to enter, amend, delete, consult or search data.</p>	<p>2. Member States shall notify eu-LISA of the competent authorities referred to in Article 8 which have access to enter, amend, delete, consult or search data.</p>	<p>2. Member States shall notify eu-LISA of the competent authorities referred to in Article 8 which have access to enter, amend, delete, consult or search data.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed: 2. Member States shall notify eu-LISA of the competent authorities referred to in Article 8 which have access to enter, amend, delete, consult or search data and shall notify without delay any amendment thereto.</p>
<p>3. Member States shall notify the Commission of their designated authorities and of their central access points referred to in Article 26 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>3. Member States shall notify the Commission of their designated authorities and of their central access points referred to in Article 26 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>3. Member States shall notify the Commission and eu-LISA of their designated authorities and of their central access points referred to in Article 26 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text: 3. Member States shall notify the Commission and eu-LISA of their designated authorities and of their central access points referred to in Article 26 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>

<p>4. Europol shall notify the Commission of its designated authority and its central access point referred to in Article 27 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>4. Europol shall notify the Commission of its designated authority and its central access point referred to in Article 27 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>4. Europol shall notify the Commission <u>and eu-LISA</u> of its designated authority and its central access point referred to in Article 27 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>	<p>Provisionally agreed text: 4. Europol shall notify the Commission and eu-LISA of its designated authority and its central access point referred to in Article 27 and shall notify without delay any amendments thereto.</p>
<p>5. eu-LISA shall notify the Commission of the successful completion of the test referred to in Article 60(1)(b).</p>	<p>5. eu-LISA shall notify the Commission of the successful completion of the test referred to in Article 60(1)(b).</p>	<p>5. eu-LISA shall notify the Commission of the successful completion of the test referred to in Article 60(1)(b).</p>	<p></p>
<p>6. Commission shall make the information notified pursuant to paragraph 1 available to the Member States and the public by a constantly updated public website.</p>	<p>6. The Commission shall make publish the information notified pursuant to paragraph referred to paragraph in paragraphs 1 to 4 in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, the Commission shall publish once a year an updated consolidated version of this information. The Commission shall maintain available to the Member States and the public by a constantly updated public website containing this information.</p>	<p>6. Commission shall make the information notified pursuant to paragraph 1 available to the Member States and the public by a constantly updated public website.</p>	<p><i>To be consistent throughout the text, notifications should be put under Article 59. Therefore, the notification mentioned under article 8(2) second sub-para, is moved here. Text in [] brackets:</i> [6. Commission shall make the information notified pursuant to paragraph 1 available to the Member States and the public by a constantly updated public website. Within three months after the EES has started operations in accordance with Article 60, a consolidated list of those authorities shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish an updated consolidated list once a year.]</p>

		6a. <u>The Commission shall publish the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> on an annual basis and via an electronic publication that shall be available online and updated without delay.</u>	<i>Deletion provisionally agreed.</i>
<i>Article 60</i> <i>Start of operations</i>	<i>Article 60</i> <i>Start of operations</i>	<i>Article 60</i> <i>Start of operations</i>	
1. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EES is to start operations, after the following conditions are met:	1. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EES is to start operations, after the following conditions are met:	1. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EES is to start operations, after the following conditions are met:	
(a) the measures referred to in Article 33 have been adopted;	(a) the measures referred to in Article 33 have been adopted;	(a) the measures referred to in Article 33 have been adopted;	
(b) eu-LISA has declared the successful completion of a comprehensive test of the EES, which shall be conducted by eu-LISA in cooperation with the Member States;	(b) eu-LISA has declared the successful completion of a comprehensive test of the EES, which shall be conducted by eu-LISA in cooperation with the Member States;	(b) eu-LISA has declared the successful completion of a comprehensive test of the EES, which shall be conducted by eu-LISA in cooperation with the Member States;	
(c) the Member States have validated the technical and legal arrangements to collect and transmit the data referred to in Articles 14 to 18 to the EES and have notified them to the Commission;	(c) the Member States have validated the technical and legal arrangements to collect and transmit the data referred to in Articles 14 to 18 to the EES and have notified them to the Commission;	(c) the Member States have validated the technical and legal arrangements to collect and transmit the data referred to in Articles 14 to 18 to the EES and have notified them to the Commission;	
(d) the Member States have completed the notifications to the Commission referred to in Article 59 (1) and (3).	(d) the Member States have completed the notifications to the Commission referred to in Article 59 (1) and (3).	(d) the Member States have completed the notifications to the Commission referred to in Article 59 (1) and (3).	

		1a. <u>The EES shall be operated by:</u>	
		a) <u>the Member States which apply Schengen acquis in full, and</u>	
		b) <u>the Member States which do not yet apply Schengen acquis in full, but for which all the following conditions are met:</u>	
		(i) <u>the verification in accordance with applicable Schengen evaluation procedures has been successfully completed,</u>	
		(ii) <u>the provisions of the Schengen acquis relating to the Schengen Information System have been put into effect in accordance with the relevant Accession Treaty, and</u>	
		(iii) <u>the relevant provisions of the Schengen acquis relating to the Visa information system which are necessary for the operation of the EES as defined in this Regulation have been put into effect in accordance with the relevant Accession Treaty.</u>	
		1b. <u>A Member State which is not covered by paragraph 1a, shall be connected to the EES as soon as the conditions referred to in paragraph 1(b), (c), (d) and paragraph 1a(b) are met. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EES is to start the operations in that Member State.</u>	

2. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the results of the test carried out pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1.	2. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the results of the test carried out pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1.	2. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the results of the test carried out pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1.	
3. The Commission decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the <i>Official Journal</i> .	3. The Commission decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the <i>Official Journal</i>.	3. The Commission decision referred to in paragraph 1 <u>and 1b</u> shall be published in the <i>Official Journal</i> .	
4. The Member States and Europol shall start using the EES from the date determined by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 1.	4. The Member States and Europol shall start using the EES from the date determined by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 1.	4. The Member States and Europol shall start using the EES from the date determined by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 1 <u>or where applicable with paragraph 1b</u> .	
<i>Article 61 Committee procedure</i>	<i>Article 61 Committee procedure</i>	<i>Article 61 Committee procedure</i>	
1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	

<i>Article 62</i> <i>Advisory group</i>	<i>Article 62</i> <i>Advisory group</i>	<i>Article 62</i> <i>Advisory group</i>	
An Advisory Group shall be established by eu-LISA and provide it with the expertise related to the EES in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report.	An Advisory Group shall be established by eu-LISA and provide it with the expertise related to the EES in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report.	An Advisory Group shall be established by eu-LISA and provide it with the expertise related to the EES in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report. <u>During the design and development phase, Article 34(2) applies.</u>	Provisionally agreed: An Advisory Group shall be established by eu-LISA and provide it with the expertise related to the EES in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report. During the design and development phase, Article 34(2) applies.
<i>Article 63</i> <i>Training</i>	<i>Article 63</i> <i>Training</i>	<i>Article 63</i> <i>Training</i>	
eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to providing training on the technical use of the EES.	eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to providing training on the technical use of the EES.	eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to providing training on the technical use of the EES <u>in accordance with the relevant provisions in Regulation 1077/2011.</u>	Provisionally agreed: eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to providing training on the technical use of the EES in accordance with the relevant provisions in Regulation 1077/2011.
		<i>Article 63a</i> <i>Practical Handbook</i>	Provisionally agreed: <i>Article 63a</i> <i>Practical Handbook</i>
		<u>The Commission shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, eu-LISA and other relevant agencies, make available a practical handbook for the implementation and management of the EES. The Handbook shall provide technical and operational guidelines, recommendations and best practices. The Commission shall adopt the</u>	Provisionally agreed: The Commission shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, eu-LISA and other relevant agencies, make available a practical handbook for the implementation and management of the EES. The Handbook shall provide technical and operational guidelines, recommendations and best practices.

		<u>Handbook in the form of a recommendation.</u>	The Commission shall adopt the Handbook in the form of a recommendation.
<i>Article 64 Monitoring and evaluation</i>	<i>Article 64 Monitoring and evaluation</i>	<i>Article 64 Monitoring and evaluation</i>	
1. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EES in light of objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EES in light of objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.	1. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EES in light of objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EES in light of objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.	1. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EES in light of objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EES in light of objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.	
2. By [Six months after the entry into force of this Regulation – OPOCE, please replace with the actual date] and every six months thereafter during the development phase of the EES, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the Uniform Interfaces. Once the development is finalised, a report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved as	2. By [Six months after the entry into force of this Regulation – OPOCE, please replace with the actual date] and every six months thereafter during the development phase of the EES, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces and the secure and encrypted Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the Uniform Interfaces. <i>This report shall contain detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact on the overall costs of the system.</i> Once the	2. By [Six months after the entry into force of this Regulation – OPOCE, please replace with the actual date] and every six months thereafter during the development phase of the EES, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the Uniform Interfaces. Once the development is finalised, a report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved as	<i>LIBE suggestion</i> 2. By [Six months after the entry into force of this Regulation – OPOCE, please replace with the actual date] and every six months thereafter during the development phase of the EES, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the Central System, the Uniform Interfaces and the Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the Uniform Interfaces. <i>This report shall contain detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact on the overall costs of the system to be</i>

well as justifying any divergences.	development is finalised, a report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved as well as justifying any divergences.	well as justifying any divergences.	<u>borne by the general budget of the Union in accordance with Article 58(1) and (2) first subparagraph.</u> Once the development is finalised, a report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved as well as justifying any divergences.
3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, eu-LISA shall have access to the necessary information relating to the data processing operations performed in the EES.	3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, eu-LISA shall have access to the necessary information relating to the data processing operations performed in the EES.	3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, eu-LISA shall have access to the necessary information relating to the data processing operations performed in the EES.	
4. Two years after the start of operations of the EES and every two years thereafter, eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission a report on the technical functioning of EES, including the security thereof.	4. Two years after the start of operations of the EES and every two years thereafter, eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission a report on the technical functioning of EES, including the security thereof.	4. Two years after the start of operations of the EES and every two years thereafter, eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission a report on the technical functioning of EES, including the security thereof.	
5. Three years after the start of operations of the EES and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of the EES. This overall evaluation shall include an examination of results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, the application of the Regulation, the	5. Three years after the start of operations of the EES and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of the EES. This overall evaluation shall include an examination of results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, the application of the Regulation, the	5. Three years after the start of operations of the EES and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of the EES. This overall evaluation shall include <u>an assessment of the application of the Regulation</u> ; an examination of results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights [...] ; [...] <u>an assessment of the continuing validity</u>	<i>Text is [] brackets is still open to discussion with the EP. Presidency encourages delegations to accept the following compromise text:</i> 5. Three years after the start of operations of the EES and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of the EES. This overall evaluation shall include an assessment of the application of the Regulation ; an

<p>security of the EES and any implications on future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>	<p>security of the EES and any implications <i>including those with a budgetary impact</i> on future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation report to the European Parliament, and the the Council, <i>the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Agency for Fundamental Rights.</i></p>	<p>of the underlying rationale, <u>of the adequacy of the biometric data required for the proper functioning of the EES, of the use of stamps in the exceptional circumstances referred to under Article 19(2), of the practical implications of the application of Article 54, [...]</u> of the security of the EES and <u>of any implications on future operations.</u> The evaluation [...] shall <u>include</u> [...] any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>	<p>examination of results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights; an assessment of the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, of the adequacy of the biometric data used for the proper functioning of the EES, [of the use of stamps in the exceptional circumstances referred to under Article 19(2), of the practical implications of the application of Article 54,] of the security of the EES and of any implications including those with a Union budgetary impact on future operations. The evaluation shall include any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Agency for Fundamental Rights.</p>
<p>6. The Member States and Europol shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 according to the quantitative indicators predefined by the Commission and/or eu-LISA. This information shall not jeopardise working methods or include</p>	<p>6. The Member States and Europol shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 according to the quantitative indicators predefined by the Commission and/or eu-LISA. This information shall not jeopardise working methods or include</p>	<p>6. The Member States and Europol shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 according to the quantitative indicators predefined by the Commission and/or eu-LISA. This information shall not jeopardise working methods or include</p>	

information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.	information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.	information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.	
7. eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to produce the overall evaluations referred to in paragraph 5.	7. eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to produce the overall evaluations referred to in paragraph 5.	7. eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to produce the overall evaluations referred to in paragraph 5.	
8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of access to EES data for law enforcement purposes containing information and statistics on:	8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of access to EES data for law enforcement purposes containing information and statistics on:	8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of access to EES data for law enforcement purposes containing [...] statistics on:	<i>Presidency encourages delegations to accept the following text:</i> 8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of access to EES data for law enforcement purposes containing information and statistics on:
(a) - the exact purpose of the consultation (whether for identification or for entry/exit records) including the type of terrorist or serious criminal offence;	(a) - the exact purpose of the consultation (whether for identification or for entry/exit records) including the type of terrorist or serious criminal offence;	(a) [...]whether <u>the consultation was made for the purpose of</u> identification or for entry/exit records, <u>and</u> [...]the type of terrorist or serious criminal offence;	Provisionally agreed: (a) whether the consultation was made for the purpose of identification or for entry/exit records, and the type of terrorist or serious criminal offence;
(b) - reasonable grounds given for the substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim is covered by this Regulation;	(b) - reasonable grounds given for the substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim is covered by this Regulation;	(b) [...] <u>the grounds given to</u> [...] substantiate <u>the suspicion that the</u> [...] <u>person concerned</u> is covered by this Regulation;	Provisionally agreed: (b) the grounds given to substantiate the suspicion that the person concerned is covered by this Regulation;

(c) - the reasonable grounds given not to conduct consultation of other Member States' automated fingerprint identification systems under Decision 2008/615/JHA in accordance with Article 29(2)(b);	(c) - the reasonable grounds given not to conduct consultation of other Member States' automated fingerprint identification systems under Decision 2008/615/JHA in accordance with Article 29(2)(b);	(c) the [...] grounds given not to [...] <u>launch the consultation</u> of other Member States' automated fingerprint identification systems under Decision 2008/615/JHA in accordance with Article 29(2)(b);	Provisionally agreed: c) the grounds given not to launch the consultation of other Member States' automated fingerprint identification systems under Decision 2008/615/JHA in accordance with Article 29(2)(b);
(d) - the number of requests for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	(d) - the number of requests for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	(d) the number of requests for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes;	
(e) - the number and type of cases which have ended in successful identifications;	(e) - the number and type of cases which have ended in successful identifications;	(e) the number and type of cases <u>in which access to the EES for law enforcement purposes led to</u> [...] successful identifications;	Provisionally agreed: (e) the number and type of cases in which access to the EES for law enforcement purposes led to successful identifications;
(f) - the need and use made of the exceptional case of urgency including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the central access point.	(f) - the need and use made of the exceptional case of urgency including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the central access point.	(f) the [...] <u>number and type of cases in which the urgency procedure was used</u> , including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the central access point.	Provisionally agreed: (f) the number and type of cases in which the urgency procedure was used, including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the central access point.
	<i>(fa) the number of requests for corrections of data, the action subsequently taken and the number of corrections made in response to requests by the persons concerned</i>		<i>This provision is better placed either under article 49(2) or article 51(4). To revert back.</i>
Member States' and Europol's annual reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.	Member States' and Europol's annual reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.	<u>eu-LISA shall draw up templates to facilitate collection of the information in this paragraph. These templates shall be available to the Member States.</u> Member States' and Europol's	Provisionally agreed: eu-LISA shall draw up templates to facilitate collection of the information in this paragraph. These templates shall be available to the Member States.

		annual reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.	Member States' and Europol's annual reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.
<i>Article 65</i> <i>Entry into force and applicability</i>	<i>Article 65</i> <i>Entry into force and applicability</i>	<i>Article 65</i> <i>Entry into force and applicability</i>	
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> . This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> . <i>This Regulation shall apply from the date determined by the Commission in accordance with Article 60, with the exception of Articles 4, 33, 34, 35, 56, 58, 59, 60 and 61, which shall apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.</i> This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> . This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.	<i>The EP amendment aims to differentiate between those provisions that will be applicable as from the date of entry into force of the Regulation and other provisions that will apply from when the EES starts operating.</i> <i>Provisionally agreed</i> text pending verification of the listed articles: This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. This Regulation shall apply from the date determined by the Commission in accordance with Article 60, with the exception of Articles [4, 33, 34, 35, 56, 58, 59, 60 and 61,] which shall apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	
<i>For the EP</i> <i>For the Council</i> <i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>	<i>For the EP</i> <i>For the Council</i> <i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>	<i>For the EP</i> <i>For the Council</i> <i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>	

ANNEX I	ANNEX I	ANNEX I	
List of international organisations referred to in Article 38(2)	List of international organisations referred to in Article 38(2)	[...] <i>International organisations</i> [...] <u>authorised to request data under Article 38(2)</u>	Provisionally agreed: <i>List of international organisations referred to in Article 38(2)</i>
1. UN organisations (such as UNHCR);	1. UN organisations (such as UNHCR);	1. UN organisations (such as UNHCR);	
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM);	2. International Organization for Migration (IOM);	2. International Organization for Migration (IOM);	
3. The International Committee of the Red Cross.	3. The International Committee of the Red Cross.	3. The International Committee of the Red Cross.	
		<u>ANNEX II</u>	<i>All of the Annex provisionally agreed by the EP</i>
		<i>The specific provisions for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid <u>Facilitated Transit Document</u></i>	Provisionally agreed text: The specific provisions for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document
		(1) <u>By way of derogation from Article 14(1) to (3) of this Regulation, for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003, the border check authorities shall:</u>	Provisionally agreed text: (1) <u>By way of derogation from Article 14(1) to (3) of this Regulation, for third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003, the border authorities shall:</u>
		a) <u>create/update their individual file which shall contain the data foreseen under Article 15(1) (a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation. In addition, their individual file shall</u>	Provisionally agreed text: a) <u>create/update their individual file which shall contain the data foreseen under Article 15(1) (a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation. In</u>

		<p><u>indicate that the person holds a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD). That indication shall automatically result in the multiple entry characteristic of the FTD to be added to the entry/exit record,</u></p>	<p>addition, their individual file shall indicate that the person holds a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD). That indication shall automatically result in the multiple entry characteristic of the FTD to be added to the entry/exit record,</p>
		<p><u>b) enter in an entry/exit record for each of their entries performed on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD), the data listed under Articles 14(2)(a) to (c) of this Regulation as well as the indication that the entry was performed on the basis of an FTD.</u></p> <p><u>In order to calculate the maximum duration of the transit, the date and time of entry shall be considered as the starting point of that duration. The date and time of expiry of the authorised transit shall be calculated automatically by the system in accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</u></p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i></p> <p>b) enter in an entry/exit record for each of their entries performed on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD), the data listed under Articles 14(2)(a) to (c) of this Regulation as well as the indication that the entry was performed on the basis of an FTD.</p> <p>In order to calculate the maximum duration of the transit, the date and time of entry shall be considered as the starting point of that duration. The date and time of expiry of the authorised transit shall be calculated automatically by the system in accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</p>
		<p><u>(2) In addition, at the first entry on the basis of an FTD, the date of expiry of the validity of the FTD shall be entered into the entry/exit record.</u></p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i></p> <p>2) In addition, at the first entry on the basis of an FTD, the date of expiry of the validity of the FTD shall be entered into the entry/exit record.</p>

		<p>(3) <u>Article 14(3) and (4) of this Regulation shall be applicable <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to third country nationals holding a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</u></p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (3) Article 14(3) and (4) of this Regulation shall be applicable <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to third country nationals holding a Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003.</p>
		<p>(4) <u>For verification at a border at which the EES is operated and within the territories of the Member States, third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) shall be subject <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the verifications and identifications provided under Articles 21 and 24 of this Regulation and Articles 18 and 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 that are applicable to third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement.</u></p>	<p><i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (4) For verification at a border at which the EES is operated and within the territories of the Member States, third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) shall be subject <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the verifications and identifications provided under Articles 21 and 24 of this Regulation and Articles 18 and 19a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 that are applicable to third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement.</p>

		(5) <u>The provisions of paragraph 1 to 4 shall not apply to third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003 provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (5) The provisions of paragraph 1 to 4 shall not apply to third country nationals who perform their border crossing on the basis of a valid Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 693/2003 provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:
		(a) <u>they perform their transit by train;</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (a) they perform their transit by train;
		(b) <u>they do not disembark in the territory of a Member State.</u>	<i>Provisionally agreed:</i> (b) they do not disembark in the territory of a Member State.