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**Interinstitutional files:
2024/0670 (COD)**

WK 12500/2025 INIT

LIMITE

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NOTE

From:	Presidency
To:	Working Party on Frontiers
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials - Presidency compromise proposal

Delegations will find in the annex a Presidency compromise proposal.

Changes compared to the previous compromise text are indicated in ***bold underline italics*** for additions and ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

WK 12500/2025 INIT

LIMITE

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**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials
2024/0670(COD)**

	VS.W-336294148790-PRV-1	Compromise proposal 5
1		2024/0670 (COD)
2		Proposal for a
3		REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
4		establishing the EU Digital Travel application and on the use of digital travel credentials (DTC) for the purpose of crossing external borders, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004
5		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
6		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 77(2)(a), (b) and (d) thereof,
7		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
8		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,
9		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,
10		Whereas:
11		(1) The carrying out of effective and efficient border checks at the external borders contributes to the proper functioning of the area without internal border controls (<i>the Schengen area</i>) and the internal security of the Union. The inclusion in travel documents issued by Member States of a storage medium (chip), with a facial image of the holder, by Council Regulation (EC) 2252/2004 ¹ and Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 ² 2025/1208 ² , and the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³ have significantly contributed to high security standards and robust external border management. Furthermore, b order checks carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴ , serve the purposes of reliably identifying travellers, preventing threats to the internal security, public policy, public health and international relations of Member States as well as combatting irregular migration while respecting fundamental rights.

1. Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).
2. Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 67, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj>).
3. Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1).
4. 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).

1. [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States \(OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1\).](#)
2. [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2025/1208 of 12 June 2025 on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement](#)
3. [Regulation \(EC\) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders \(Schengen Borders Code\) \(OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1\).](#)
4. [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 \(Schengen Borders Code\) \(OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1\).](#)

(2) ~~(2)~~ — With the current reliance on physical travel documents and physical interactions for the examination of travel documents and the carrying out of border checks, Member States' border authorities are unable to remotely verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and to carry out the relevant checks against databases before travellers arrive at the physical border crossing point, with the exception of air passengers for whom advance passenger information has been transmitted and processed. In light of increasing traveller flows across the external borders of the Schengen area as well as the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ that will require third-country nationals to whom it applies to provide additional data as part of border checks, it is essential to enable border authorities to use secure technical solutions to carry out relevant [preliminary](#) checks before travellers arrive at the border-crossing points.

1. ~~Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals~~ [Therefore, for the purpose of](#) crossing the external borders, [the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using digital travel credentials based on a digital representation](#) of the ~~Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC)~~ [person's travel document that is derived from the information stored in the storage medium \(chip\) No 767/2008 and \(EU\) No 1077/2011 of their travel document.](#)

~~(OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20, ELI...)~~ [moved from recital 4\).](#)

1. Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 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 and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20, ELI...)

12a (2a) While the use of digital travel credentials should be voluntary for travellers, in order to achieve the objectives of increasing security throughout the EU, of facilitating travel and of reaching a minimum level of digital maturity among all Member States in the area of border management, all Member States should allow travellers to use digital travel credentials in conjunction with the possession of a valid physical travel document as required by Regulation (EU) 2016/399 for the purpose of crossing external borders once an EU technical solution is operational. Before that, Member States may develop national solutions for the use of digital travel credentials, in accordance with the uniform format. (moved from recital 21)

13 (3) The existing legal framework on travel documents and border checks, consisting notably of Regulations (EC) No 2252/2004, (EU) XXXX/XXXX¹⁴[COM(2024) 316 final] and (EU) 2016/399, does not allow for the use of data contained in the storage medium of travel documents for the purpose of carrying out such ~~advance preliminary~~ border checks ~~and pre-clearing travellers or using that data for other purposes~~. Following recent developments at international level, namely in the context of standardisation work carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and on the capabilities and reliability of facial recognition, that technology is available and responds to the calls for facilitating cross-border travel while ensuring high levels of security in full respect of fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.

~~1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ LXX, XXX, p. X, ELI XXX)~~

1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ LXX, XXX, p. X, ELI XXX)

14 (4) ~~—(4)— Therefore, for the purpose of crossing the external borders, the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using so-called digital travel credentials based on a digital representation of the person's identity that is derived from the information stored in the storage medium (chip) of the travel document (i.e. passport or EU identity card).~~ Travellers should always be in possession of their physical travel document when crossing the external borders with a digital travel credential. In order to ensure a consistent approach at international level and global interoperability of digital travel credentials, the updated legal framework should as far as possible be based on the relevant international standards and practices agreed upon in the framework of ICAO [moved from recital 30]. The crossing of the external borders using digital travel credentials with lesser reliance on the underlying physical travel document in accordance with relevant ICAO standards should not be possible without further legislation. It should be possible to use digital travel credentials for the purpose of preliminary border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399, without prejudice to the powers of the competent authorities at the border crossing points. The use of digital travel credentials should contribute to shorter waiting and processing times at border-crossing points and improve the authorities' ability to pre-screen travellers, plan and manage resources and focus on higher risk travellers while maintaining a high level of security. Member States may set up specific lanes for travellers using digital travel credentials. The use of eGates at all border crossing points should remain voluntary for Member States.

15	(5) In order to achieve its objectives, this Regulation should cover persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law as well as third-country nationals.
16	(6) In the interest of achieving a uniform approach at Union level and maximising gains in travel facilitation and economies of scale, a common technical solution for the submission of electronic travel data should be established, as opposed to each Member State developing their own. This application for the electronic submission of travel data ('the EU Digital Travel application') should consist of a user-friendly mobile component, a backend validation service that can verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and match the facial image of the user to the image stored on the travel document's chip and a technical component for the secure communication of travel data from the application to the receiving authority ('Traveller Router').
16a	(6a) To ensure interoperability and to facilitate travel by providing travellers with a single user-friendly solution, the EU Digital Travel application should provide a comprehensive one-stop-shop solution at Union level to support external border management. To this end, the EU Digital Travel application should constitute a self-service system within the meaning Regulation (EU) 2016/399 which travellers may use for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES. The Digital Travel application should also include an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226 allowing third-country nationals to inter alia verify at any moment the remaining authorised stay <u>in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1409</u> . The EU Digital Travel application should also provide interfaces for the purpose of submitting a travel authorisation application in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 or a digital visa application in accordance with Regulation (EC) 767/2008 <u>using/allowing travellers to use</u> the EU Digital Travel application to access the apps foreseen in these regulations in a a user-friendly manner without the need for additional mobile apps on the traveller's mobile device. Third country nationals, whose passports do not meet The <u>procedures and</u> requirements for the creation of a digital travel credential, should be able to use the EU Digital Travel App for other purposes than preliminary border checks by entering passport information manually. For instance, such a third country national should be able to use the EU Digital Travel App to submit an ETIAS application, but should not be able to use a digital travel credential to pre-fill information in the ETIAS application and should not be able to use the EU Digital Travel App for the purpose of preliminary border checks. <u>laid down in</u> Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and Regulation (EC) 767/2008 should <u>continue to</u> apply if/when a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application to submit a travel authorisation application or a digital visa application. <u>Unlike Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and Regulation (EC) 767/2008, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 does not foresee the use of an app for mobile devices for the purpose of EES pre-enrolment. It is therefore not possible to include an interface in the EU Digital Travel app for this purpose. Instead, it is necessary to include provisions in this Regulation on the submission of EES pre-enrolment data through the EU Digital Travel application.</u>
16b	(6b) Once operational, the EU Digital Travel application could replace other standalone apps at the EU level for the purpose of crossing the external borders, including the Travel to Europe application developed and hosted by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency which constitutes a self-service system within the meaning of articles 8a and 8b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 <u>The source code of the mobile component should be made available for public scrutiny and inspection. The details should be laid down in an implementing act.</u>
16c	(6c) The mobile component and backend validation service should, where appropriate and to the extent technically feasible, reuse the technical components of the Travel to Europe application <u>developed and hosted by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency which constitutes a self-service system within the meaning of articles 8a and 8b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399</u> . The Traveller Router should, where appropriate and to the extent technically feasible, reuse the technical components of the web service referred to in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the carrier gateway

referred to in Article 6(2), point (k), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the carrier gateway referred to in Article 45c of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and the router referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2025/12 and Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2025/13.

16d

(6d) Travelers should be able to allow carriers to access digital travel credentials stored locally on the traveller's mobile device for the purpose of collecting API data by automated means. The collection by automated means should be carried out outside the scope of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2025/12 and Regulation (EU) 2025/13.

17

(7) ~~(7)~~—The EU Digital Travel application should allow travellers to create a digital travel credential. For reasons of security and for combatting identity fraud, the EU Digital Travel application backend validation service should be able to verify, before the creation of the digital travel credential, the authenticity and integrity of the travel document and verify that the user is the legitimate holder of the travel document by comparing the facial image stored on the chip of the travel document to the user's live facial image. To promote the use of digital travel credentials, digital travel credentials created in the mobile component of the application should be able to be issued to the user's European Digital Identity Wallet as an ~~attestations~~attestation of attributes in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. Moreover, he backend validations service should enable the use of its functionalities by the mobile component and by European Digital Identity Wallet. Digital travel credentials issued to an EU Digital identity Wallet should not be considered qualified electronic attestations of attributes ~~with or attestations of attributes issued by, or on behalf of, a public sector body responsible for an authentic source within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and should not have~~ the same legal effect as the physical documents. The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)²~~eu-LISA~~ should be the trust service provider for digital travel credentials issued to the EU Digital Identity wallet ~~from~~using the functionalities of the EU Digital Travel App on behalf of the Member States that have provided the physical travel documents. ~~Member States should be able to provide for the use of digital travel credentials for other purposes than the crossing of external borders in national law.~~ Persons not having a European Digital Identity Wallet established by that Regulation should be able to ~~store~~create a digital travel credential in the mobile component with a view to storing the digital travel credential locally ~~in the~~on the traveller's mobile. ~~device~~component.

1. Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).

17a

(7a) This Regulation should not affect the possibility to provide, under national law, for the use of digital travel credentials for other purposes than the crossing of the external borders, provided that such national law complies with Union law.
(moved from recital 25)

17b

~~(7a)~~7b) The EU Digital Travel application should allow authorities to provide travellers with standardised information that the competent authorities consider necessary. This information may include acknowledgment of receipt or confirmation that preliminary border ~~check~~checks have been completed. This information could also include which border crossing points to use or current waiting times at specific border crossing points. The information

	should not include legally binding obligations for the travellers.
18	(8) In order to support the carrying out of preliminary border checks <u>and EES pre-enrolment</u> , travellers using <u>using the EU Digital Travel credentials application for these purposes</u> should also declare certain relevant travel data, such as the intended time of crossing the border and the Member State in which the external border is crossed. Such data should be limited to what is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the border check, including for the purposes of supporting the verification of the fulfilment of entry conditions.
19	(9) The Traveller Router should transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller to the <u>border-competent</u> authorities for the <u>purposes of</u> preliminary border checks <u>or EES pre-enrolment</u> . Consequently, Member States should be obliged to designate the <u>border-competent</u> authorities authorised to receive such data. <u>Member States should verify the EES pre-enrolment data submitted by the traveller before the EES pre-enrolment data is recorded in the EES. The traveller should be referred to a border guard if the competent authorities have doubts as to the validity of the data transmitted.</u>
20	(10) The creation and use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of carrying out border checks <u>crossing the external borders</u> impacts the right to privacy and the protection of personal data. In order to fully respect the fundamental rights of travellers, adequate limits and safeguards should be in place. Any data that is submitted by travellers to border authorities ahead of travel, and in particular personal data, should be limited to what is necessary and proportionate to the objectives of increasing security, facilitating travel and ensuring the well-functioning of the Schengen area pursued by this Regulation. It should be guaranteed that the processing of data under this Regulation does not lead to any form of discrimination. No personal data should be stored at EU level beyond the stage that is necessary for its submission to the border authority. <u>Since the personal data in the mobile component is only accessible to and remains under the sole control of the user</u> , the temporary storage of personal data in the mobile component should not be considered as processing of personal data within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.
21	(11) Travellers should be free to choose whether they use a digital travel credential or <u>alongside</u> a physical travel document for the purpose of undergoing <u>border checks crossing the external borders</u> and should be able to withdraw their consent for the processing of their personal data at any time without it affecting the eligibility to cross external borders. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should be carried out in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ² , within their respective scope of application. The processing of personal data is necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, respectively. 1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj).
22	(12) In the interest of ensuring compliance with the fundamental right to privacy and the protection of personal data and to promote legal clarity, the controller and processor should be identified. To ensure adequate safeguards and security, all communication between the Traveller Router <u>technical components of the EU Digital Travel application</u> and the competent authority should be protected by strong encryption methods and be protected in

	<p>terms of integrity, authenticity and confidentiality against high potential attackers so that any potential data breaches would not involve the disclosure of data that can be traced back to a person. Member States should also provide adequate training, covering data security and data protection aspects, to border authorities before they can process data transmitted through the EU Digital Travel application.</p>
23	<p>(13) <i>The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council[†] eu-LISA</i> should be responsible for the development and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application. Consequently, eu-LISA should put in place the necessary measures for the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application, including for the development, monitoring and reporting of the application. The security of the <u>EU</u> Digital Travel application shall be ensured by eu-LISA in close coordination with the national entities in charge of cybersecurity. Before the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application, a test should be carried out in accordance with the technical specifications by eu-LISA in cooperation with the relevant authorities. eu-LISA should also collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application.</p> <p><i>†. Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJL 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</i></p>
24	<p>(14) While eu-LISA should be responsible for the overall development, operation and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application, including the Traveller Router that transmits the travel <u>data and EES pre-enrolment</u> data, protected in terms of integrity, authenticity and confidentiality, to the competent authorities, each Member State should be responsible for ensuring, at national level, a secure connection in its national system in order to receive the travel data <u>and the EES pre-enrolment data</u>, including the development, operation and maintenance of that connection. Member States should also be responsible for the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the travel data.</p>
25	<p>(15) In order to increase public awareness of digital travel credentials and to promote the uptake of their use, the Commission should, together with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities <u>and in consultation with the European Data Protection Supervisor</u>, carry out information campaigns on the objectives, use and other important aspects, including on data protection and data security, of the EU Digital Travel application.</p>
26	<p>(16) In view of the Union interests at stake, the costs incurred by eu-LISA for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 in respect of the development, operation, maintenance and overall management of the EU Digital Travel application should be borne by the Union budget. Member States should remain liable for the costs incurred at national level for developing, operating and maintaining the secure connection for the reception of the travel data transmitted via the Traveller Router. The Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy, established, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, by Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in particular, or, where relevant, any other dedicated Union funding made available to the Member States with the clear objective of supporting European Integrated Border Management, could be mobilised to provide support to Member States' actions falling under this Regulation.</p>
27	<p>(17) eu-LISA should regularly report on the progress of the design and development of the EU Digital Travel application to the European Parliament and to the Council, including on costs, financial impacts and any possible technical problems and risks that may arise. A separate report should be submitted</p>

	to the European Parliament and the Council once the development of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised.
28	(18) As the EU Digital Travel application should be designed, developed, hosted and technically managed by eu-LISA, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 by adding the necessary tasks.
29	(19) In order to establish the Union standard specification for digital travel credentials based on travel documents, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004. To boost the uptake of digital travel credentials, when applying for or renewing Member States may provide at the request of an applicant or holder of a passport or a travel document, applicants should be allowed to request that the competent authority issues, together with the physical document, a corresponding digital travel credential. Holders of valid travel documents should also be able to create a digital travel credential based on their existing physical to the applicant or the holder of the passport or travel document. The These digital travel credentials should also be storable in the European Digital Identity Wallet.
30	(20) In order to ensure a consistent approach at international level and global interoperability of digital travel credentials, the updated legal framework should as far as possible be based on the relevant international standards and practices agreed upon in the framework of ICAO. (moved to recital 4)
31	(21) While the use of digital travel credentials should be voluntary for travellers, in order to achieve the objectives of increasing security throughout the Schengen area, of facilitating travel and of reaching a minimum level of digital maturity among all Member States in the area of border management, all Member States should be obliged to allow travellers to use digital travel credentials in conjunction with the possession of a valid physical travel document as required by Regulation (EU (moved to recital 2a) 2016/399 for the purpose of crossing external borders once the EU Digital Travel application is operational. Before that, Member States may develop national solutions for the use of digital travel credentials, in accordance with the uniform format, for the purpose of border checks.
32	(22) Regulation (EU) 2016/399 already provides for the use of self-service systems for pre-enrolling data in the EES and the use of self-service systems and e-gates for the border crossing by persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES. The current rules require that third-country nationals who use a self-service system, but whose data are not yet recorded in the EES, should be referred to a border guard to verify the identity of the person. To further speed up processes and reduce overall time spent at border-crossing points, third-country nationals subject to the Entry/Exit System should be allowed to use the EU Digital Travel application for pre-enrolling certain data required for the border crossing. For third-country nationals whose data are not yet recorded in the Entry/Exit system, as an alternative to being referred to a border guard for the physical verification of identity, Member States should be allowed to use effective and proportionate technical measures, including self-service systems and e-gates, for the verification of identity as long as physical verifications are performed at random and as long as the alternative verification is not based solely on the EU Digital Travel application. Member States should also be allowed to use technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system. Member States should continue to ensure that e-gates are monitored by a border guard to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the e-gate.
33	(23) The Commission should, five years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, carry out an evaluation of that application and its use and prepare a report, including recommendations, to be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection

	Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. The evaluation and report should consider how the objectives of this regulation have been met and how, if at all, fundamental rights have been impacted.
34	<p>(24) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, as regards the technical standard for digital travel credentials, the technical architecture and technical specifications for the EU Digital Travel application and its testing, the collection of statistics as well as the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application and how checks are done on travel documents and digital travel credentials, 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 Council¹.</p> <p>¹ 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>
35	<p>(25) This Regulation should not affect the possibility to provide, under Union or national law, for the use of digital travel credentials for other purposes than the carrying out of border checks, provided that such national law complies with Union law. <u>(moved to new recital 7a)</u></p>
36	<p>(26) Since the objectives of this Regulation, notably increasing security and facilitating travel in the context of external border management cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of their inherently cross-border nature, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may therefore adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>
37	<p>(27) 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 acquis, 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.</p>
38	<p>(28) This Regulation does not constitute a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland takes part in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC¹; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.</p> <p>¹ 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).</p>
39	<p>(29) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis 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 acquis¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A <u>points A and B</u> of Council Decision 1999/437/EC².</p> <p>¹ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36. ² 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</p>

	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).
40	<p>(30) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis 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 acquis¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point <u>Apoints A and B</u> of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC².</p> <p>¹ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52. ² 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).</p>
41	<p>(31) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis 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 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 acquis¹ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point <u>Apoints A and B</u>, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU².</p> <p>¹ OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21. ² 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).</p>
42	(32) As regards Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the 2003 Act of Accession.
43	<p>(33) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on fXXj <u>4 December 2024</u>,</p> <p>f. [OJC...]</p>
44	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:
45	Article 1
	Subject matter and scope
46	1. This Regulation establishes the EU Digital Travel application and rules on the voluntary <u>creation and</u> use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of crossing external borders, without prejudice to Member States' competence to issue travel documents. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide a

comprehensive digital solution to support the management of the external borders. The Digital Travel application ~~may be used with or without~~ shall allow for the voluntary use of digital travel credentials. Digital travel credentials may be created by travellers ~~in~~ using the functionalities of the Digital Travel application. Alternatively, digital travel credentials ~~or~~ may be provided by Member States in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX¹ [COM(2024) 671 final]. Digital travel credentials created ~~in~~ using the functionalities of the Digital Travel application or provided by Member States may be issued to European Digital Identity Wallets in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.

47

Moved to Article 3

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Moved to Article 3

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2. This Regulation lays down the conditions under which the EU Digital Travel application shall be developed, operated, maintained and evaluated without prejudice to Regulation (EU/Euratom) 2023/2841 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

50a

2a This Regulation applies to persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and to third-country nationals.

51

Definitions

Article 2

52

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

53

(a) ‘border checks’ means the checks as defined in Article 2, point (11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;

53a

(aa) ‘preliminary border checks’ means the the checks as defined in Article 2, point (34) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;

54

(b) ‘persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;

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55		(c) ‘third-country national’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
55a		(ca) ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means an application composed of the mobile component, the backend validation service and the Traveller Router.
56		(d) ‘Traveller Router’ means the technical component referred to in Articles 3e and 6 Article 3c allowing for the secure submission of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data and their secure transmission to the competent authority;
56a		e) ‘mobile component’ means a software application referred to in Articles 3a and 6 enabling travellers to create and store their digital travel credentials locally on a traveller’s mobile device and to enter self-declared travel data and EES pre-enrolment data;
56b		(f) ‘backend validation service’ means a software system referred to in Article 3b that verifies the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and compares the live facial image of the user to the image stored in the electronic storage medium (chip) of the travel document;
56c		(g) ‘digital travel credential’ means the digital representation of a travel document created or issued pursuant to Article 4 of this Regulation, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [<i>COM(2024) 671 final</i>];
56d		(ga) ‘travel data’ means the data referred to in Article 5(1) and Article 5(2);
56e		(h) ‘self-declared travel data’ means the data referred to in Article 5(1), points (b) to (e) (f) and Article 5(2);
56f		(ha) ‘Entry/Exit System (EES)’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226;
56g		(i) ‘EES pre-enrolment data’ means the data referred to in Article 5 (3):
56h		(j) ‘travel authorisation’ means the decision as defined in Article 3(1), point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
56i		(k) ‘European Digital Identity Wallet’ means the electronic identification means as defined in Article 3(42) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014;
56j		(l) ‘facial image’ means digital images of the face;
56k		(m) ‘verification’ means the process of comparing sets of data to establish the validity of a claimed identity (one-to-one check);
56l		(n) ‘identification’ means the process of determining a person’s identity through a database search against multiple sets of data (one-to-many check).
57		Article 3 Functions of the EU Digital Travel application
58		1.The EU Digital Travel application shall be composed of a mobile component, a backend validation service and a Traveller Router. The EU Digital

	Travel application shall allow for the functions referred to in this article.
58a	2.The Digital Travel application shall be a self-service system within the meaning of articles 8a and 8b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 which travellers may use for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES and for the purpose of border crossings by persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES. Second sentence moved to Article 5
58b	3.The Digital Travel application shall provide an interface that allows travellers to submit a travel authorisation application using an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
58c	4.The Digital Travel application shall provide an interface that that allows travellers to submit an application for a digital visa using an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 2a of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.
58d	4a. The Digital Travel application shall provide an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226.
58e	5.The EU Digital Travel application shall allow for:
58f	a) the creation of digital travel credentials
58g	b) the issuance of digital travel credentials created in the Digital Travel application for use in the European Digital Identity Wallet in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014;
58h	c) the entry of self-declared travel data pursuant to Article 5 of this Regulation;
58i	d) the submission of digital travel credentials and the self-declared travel data to the competent authority for the purpose of supporting the carrying out of border checks on persons in accordance with Article 8(2g) and (3) <u>Articles 8a(2)</u> , point (f) <u>g and 3a</u> of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
58j	6.The Digital Travel application shall be free of charge and easily accessible for users. Specific attention shall be paid to the accessibility of the mobile component for persons with disabilities. <u>The accessibility for persons with disabilities shall be ensured in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/2102.</u>
58k	Article 3a Mobile component
58l	(a) <u>1.</u> The mobile component shall enable users to create digital travel credentials and enter self-declared travel data or EES pre-enrolment data. Digital travel credentials created in the mobile component shall be stored locally on the traveller's mobile device.
58m	(b) <u>2.</u> The mobile component shall include an interface allowing travellers to submit a travel authorisation application using an app for mobile devices in

	accordance with article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
58n	(c) The mobile component shall include an interface allowing travellers to submit an application for a digital visa using an app for mobile devices in accordance article 2a of Regulation (EC) 767/2008.
58o	
58p	
58q	<u>4. The mobile component shall provide an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226 allowing third-country nationals to inter alia verify at any moment the remaining authorised stay in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1409.</u>
58r	
58s	(e) <u>5.</u> The mobile component shall be available in all the official languages of the Member States and other languages in accordance with the implementing act referred to in article 16.
58t	(f) <u>6.</u> The mobile component shall contain practical information regarding the creation of a digital travel credential as well as the processing of personal data.
58u	
58v	
58w	Article 3b <i>Backend validation service</i>
58x	(a) <u>1.</u> The backend validation service shall enable the electronic verification of the chip of a travel document referred to in Article 4(1) to confirm that:
58y	(i) <u>(a)</u> the travel document in question was issued by a legitimate authority;
58z	(ii) <u>(b)</u> the data extracted from a chip has not been altered since the issuance of the travel document;
58aa	(iii) the data is extracted from a chip that is not a clone.
58ab	(b) <u>2.</u> The backend validation service shall, in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 16, verify the liveness of the <i>live facial image</i> <u>user of the mobile component</u> and enable the comparison of a live facial image taken by the user of the mobile component against the facial image

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	<p>extracted from the chip of the travel document. <u><i>The confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of the live facial image shall be protected against high potential attacks.</i></u></p>
58ac	<p>(e)<u>3.</u> The backend validation service shall enable the issuance of electronic attestations of attributes containing digital travel credentials in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 to European Digital Identity Wallets.</p>
58ad	
58ae	<p>(a)<u>4.</u> The backend validation service shall enable the use of its functionalities by the mobile component and by European Digital Identity Wallets.</p>
58af	<p>Article 3c Traveller Router</p>
58ag	<p>(a)<u>1.</u> The Traveller Router shall provide users of European Digital Identity Wallets with an interface for the purposes of obtaining digital travel credentials from those Wallets and entering self-declared travel data.</p>
58ah	<p>(b)<u>2.</u> The Traveller Router shall enable receiving travel data referred to in Article 5 from the mobile component.</p>
58ai	<p>(e)<u>3.</u> The Traveller Router shall enable transmitting travel data and EES pre-enrolment data to the competent authority.</p>
58aj	
58ak	<p>(a)<u>4.</u> All personal data transmitted to or via the Traveller Router shall be end-to-end encrypted according to encryption standards appropriate to the level of protection required for the processed data.</p>
58al	<p>(e)<u>5.</u> The Traveller Router shall enable standardised information to be sent automatically to travellers as set out in the implementing act referred to in Article 16.</p>
59	<p>deleted</p>
60	<p>deleted</p>
61	<p>deleted</p>
61a	<p>Article 3d</p>

	Establishment and operation of the EU Digital Travel application
61b	<p>1. The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ shall be responsible for the development, operation, maintenance and hosting of the EU Digital Travel application.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</p>
61c	2. eu-LISA shall develop the EU Digital Travel application and its components in accordance with this Regulation and the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (a).
61d	
61e	
61f	5 ³ . A Programme Management Board shall ensure the adequate management of the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application. The Programme Management Board shall meet regularly and submit written reports every month to eu-LISA's Management Board on the progress of that phase.
61g	6 ⁴ . eu-LISA shall ensure the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application, a high level of security and the technical capability for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use. The EU Digital Travel application shall be hosted by eu-LISA.
61h	deleted
61i	6 ⁶ . Where eu-LISA considers that the development of the EU Digital Travel application has been completed, it shall conduct a test of the application in cooperation with the competent authorities, in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (c), and inform the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the outcome of that test. In the event that the results of the test do not meet the requirements set out in the technical specifications, further tests shall be conducted as soon as eu-LISA considers that the necessary remedial steps have been taken.
61j	8 eu-LISA shall keep logs of all processing operations relating to the transmission of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data and collect and publish statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Article 16(1), point (b). The log data shall not include any personal data other than the information necessary to identify the relevant member of eu-LISA's staff who has accessed that log data. The statistics shall not include any personal data.
61k	7 ⁸ . eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to provision of training of the competent authorities on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.

62	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 4</p> <p>Creation and issuance of digital travel credentials</p>
63	<p>1. Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals who are in possession of any of the following travel documents may use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential based on that travel document, provided that valid certificates are available to eu-LISA in accordance with the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a), <u>16</u> to confirm the authenticity and integrity of the chip data in the travel document through the backend validation service:</p>
64	<p>(a) a travel document issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004;</p>
65	<p>(b) an identity card issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) <i>Regulation (EU) 2025/1208</i>;</p>
66	<p>(c) a travel document containing a storage medium subject to the availability of valid certificates at eu-LISA in accordance with Article 16 and allowing for the verification of its authenticity, validity and integrity.</p>
66a	<p>1a. The <u>validity period of a</u> digital travel credential shall be <i>valid for five years or the remaining period of validity of the travel document on which it is based, whichever is shorter</i>. <u>determined in the implementing act referred to in Article 16 of this Regulation</u></p> <p>Member States shall not consider a digital travel credential based on a stolen, lost, invalid or revoked travel document valid for the purposes of this Regulation.</p>
67	<p>2. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide for the possibility to issue a digital travel credential for use in the European Digital Identity Wallet as an electronic attestation of attributes in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</p>
68	<p>3. The EU Digital Travel application shall be able to retrieve:</p>
69	<p>(a) a digital travel credential that was created in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>
70	<p>(b) a digital travel credential previously issued or provided by Member States in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX¹ [COM(2024) 671 final];</p> <p>¹ Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L [...],[...], p. [...], ELI: XXXX).</p>
71	<p>4. Third-country nationals who are in possession of a travel document containing a storage medium may, subject to the availability of valid certificates necessary for the checking of its authenticity, use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential.</p>
72	<p>5<u>4</u>. Before the creation of a digital travel credential in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the backend validation service shall verify the integrity and authenticity of the chip of the travel document. The backend validation service shall, in accordance with Article 3(3b), compare the live facial image</p>

of the person seeking to create the digital travel credential with the facial image stored on the chip ~~to verify that the digital travel credential is created by the rightful holder of the physical document, unless the person's identity can be authenticated using an electronic identification means conforming to assurance level high in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.~~ If any of the verifications fail, the EU Digital Travel application shall not issue ~~a~~ digital travel credential to the European Digital Identity Wallet or create ~~or store~~ a digital travel credential in the mobile component.

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~~65.~~ Digital travel credentials created or issued pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.

74a

Moved to Article 4a

74b

~~76.~~ If, for technical reasons, a traveller who fulfills the conditions for creating a digital travel credential is not able to create a digital travel credential in the mobile component, the mobile component shall direct the traveller to regular border checks. eu-LISA shall provide assistance through a standard contact form and maintain a list of frequent questions and answers available online and in the EU Digital Travel application.

74c

Use of digital travel credentials

Article 4a

74d

1. Travellers shall always be in possession of their physical travel document when crossing the external borders with a digital travel credential.

74e

2. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide the possibility for persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals to use their digital travel credential for the purpose of preliminary border checks before they arrive at a border crossing point, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

74f

3. Third-country nationals whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES in accordance with Article 6a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 shall be able to use their digital travel credentials created in the Digital Travel application for the purpose of providing the relevant EES pre-enrolment data.

74g

4. Third-country nationals required to be in possession of a travel authorisation in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 shall be able to use their digital travel credentials created in the Digital Travel application for the purpose of filling in their application for a travel authorisation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.

74h

5. Third-country nationals required to be in possession of a visa in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 shall be able to use their digital travel credential created in the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of filling in a digital visa application in accordance with Regulation (EC) 810/2009.

74i	6.Digital travel credentials may, subject to the traveller's consent, be used by carriers for the purposes of collecting advance passenger information in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2025/12 and Regulation (EU) 2025/13.
74j	7.The use of the EU Digital Travel application and the use of digital travel credentials by persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals shall be voluntary. The choice not to use the EU Digital Travel application shall not prevent the traveller from crossing the external borders nor lead to any other unjustified disadvantages for that traveller.
75	Article 5 Travel data and EES pre-enrolment data
76	1.If a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of preliminary border checks in accordance with Articles 8a(2), point g and 3a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 , the traveller shall submit the following travel data:
77	(a) a digital travel credential from the mobile component or European Digital Identity Wallet;
78	(b) planned date and local time of the intended crossing of the external border;
79	(c) the Member State in which the external border will be crossed;
79a	(d) the type of external border (air, land or sea), and in case of air and sea borders, the exact border crossing point;
79b	(e) for third-country nationals, information on the purpose and conditions of the intended stay as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
79c	
79d	(f) where applicable, flight identification number or vehicle registration number ;
80	2.The travel data may also consist, where applicable, of the following information relating to each traveller:
81	(a) documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 ;
82	(b) cruise line registration number, ship identification number or vehicle registration number ;
82a	(c) in case of land borders, the exact border crossing point ;
82b	(d) information relating to temporary restrictions on entry to the Member States and temporary health-related restrictions in accordance with Article 21a in Regulation (EU) 2016/399 ;

82c	3.If a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 the traveller shall provide the information listed in Article 16(1) or 17(1a-b), as applicable, of that Regulation and the data referred to in Article 5(1), point (b), (c), and (d) <u>and (e)</u> in this Regulation.
82d	4.Member States shall verify the EES pre-enrolment data submitted by the traveller in accordance with article 8a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 before the EES pre-enrolment data is recorded in the EES. In the case of doubt, the traveller shall be referred to a border guard.
83	<u><i>3.Travel data in each case shall be limited to that which is necessary for the purpose of carrying out preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8a(2), point (g) and 3a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</i></u>
84	Article 6 Transmission of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data to the competent authorities
85	1.The Traveller Router shall, in accordance with this Regulation and the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a), transmit to the competent authority the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data.
86	2.Member States shall designate the single point of contact from the competent authorities authorised to receive the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with this Regulation. They shall notify, no later than three months before [the entry into operation of the EU Digital Travel application], eu-LISA of the name and contact details of the competent authorities and shall, where necessary, update the notified information.
87	Article 7 Processing of personal data
87a	1.The EU Digital Travel application shall be designed with full respect to data protection principles and high security standards to protect against unauthorised access or use.
88	1a. Any processing of personal data on the basis of this Regulation shall be made under the rules of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.
88a	1b Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be required to give consent to process their personal data for the purposes of this Regulation and provided for by Union or national law. Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be able, in a user-friendly manner, to withdraw their consent to process their personal data on <u>in</u> the EU Digital Travel application at any time. This withdrawal shall result in the deletion of all personal data stored in the Digital Travel application.
88b	1c. The competent authorities designated by Member States shall be joint controllers, within the meaning of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in relation to the personal data received in that Member State through the Traveller Router.
89	2.Each Member State shall designate at least one competent authority for the purposes of paragraph 1 and (1a) and communicate those authorities to the

	Commission, eu-LISA and the other Member States.
90	<p><u>3. The competent authorities designated by Member States shall be controllers, within the meaning of Article 4, point 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in relation to personal data received in that Member State through the Traveller Router.</u></p> <p>eu-LISA shall be the data processor within the meaning of Article 3, point 12, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of personal personal data through the Traveller Router.</p> <p>eu-LISA <u>and Member States</u> shall be the <u>joint data controllers</u>data controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 9, <u>26 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 28</u> of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of personal personal data in the backend validation service.</p> <p>eu-LISA's staff shall not have access to any of the personal data that are stored in the mobile component.</p> <p>eu-LISA's staff shall not have access to any personal data transmitted through the Traveller Router. That prohibition shall not preclude eu-LISA's staff from having such access insofar as strictly necessary for the maintenance and technical management of the Traveller Router.</p>
91	4. Any personal data processed in the backend validation service shall be deleted immediately, permanently and in an automated manner from the backend validation service as soon as the operations referred to in Article 3b have been carried out.
91a	5. Any personal data processed in the Traveller Router shall be deleted immediately, permanently and in an automated manner from the Traveller Router as soon as the travel data or EES pre-enrolment data has been transmitted to the competent authority.
91b	6. For the purposes of this Regulation, the competent authorities shall temporarily and securely store the travel data and EES pre-enrolment <u>EES pre-enrolment</u> data transmitted in accordance with this Regulation and permanently delete it no later than 24 hours after the traveller has crossed the external border. Where the traveller, who has submitted travel data or EES pre-enrolment <u>EES pre-enrolment</u> data in accordance with this Regulation, revokes consent or does not cross the external border, the competent authorities shall delete the travel data or EES pre-enrolment data no later than 24 hours after the intended crossing of the external border.
91c	<u>7. For the purpose of verification, the competent authorities shall be able to compare the live facial image of the traveller with the facial image submitted by travellers as part of the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data.</u>
91d	7 8. For the purpose of identification, border authorities may also search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers as part of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with national or EU law.
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101	Responsibilities of the Member States	Article 9
102	1. Each Member State shall be responsible for:	
103	(a) ensuring a secure connection between its competent authorities' national system and the Traveller Router to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router;	
104	(b) the development, operation and maintenance of the connection referred to in point (a);	
105	(c) the management of and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of competent authorities to the data received through the Traveller Router for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and the keeping of access logs;	
105a	(ca) informing the Commission as soon as the secure connection referred to in this paragraph has been developed.	
106	2. Each Member State shall provide the staff of competent authorities who have a right to access the data transmitted through the Traveller Router with appropriate training covering, in particular, data security and data protection rules and applicable fundamental rights before authorising them to process such data.	
107	Information campaign	Article 10
108	The Commission shall, in cooperation with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities and in consultation with the European Data Protection Supervisor, support the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, and the operation thereafter, with frequent information campaigns informing the public and stakeholders involved in international travel about the objectives, purposes, the main processing operations and other data protection and data security aspects and use cases of the EU Digital Travel application. The information campaign shall start no later than 90 days before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application.	

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109	Article 11	
	Costs	
110	1.Costs incurred by eu-LISA in relation to the development, operation, hosting and technical management of the EU Digital Travel application under this Regulation shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	
111	2.Costs incurred by the Member States in relation to the implementation of this Regulation, in particular in relation to the required equipment, software and development of their secure connections to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router, may be supported by the general budget of the Union.	
111a		
112	Article 12	
	Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004	
113	Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 is amended as follows:	
114	(1) in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:	
115	“ 1a. Upon request from the applicant or holder of a passport or travel document, the Member State having issued the passport or travel document may issue a digital travel credential, which shall:	
116	(a) be capable of being used in the mobile component referred to in article 3aa <u>3a</u> of <i>Regulation (EU) .../... COM(2024) 670 final</i> and be based on the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 2, point (d);	
117	(b) at the request of the applicant, be issued to their European Digital Identity Wallet as an electronic attestation of attributes, provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council;	
118	(c) be free of charge;	
119	(d) contain the same categories of personal data, with the exception of fingerprints, as the electronic storage medium (chip) of the passport or travel document on which it is based;	
119a	(da) adhere to the relevant international standards, including in particular those adopted by ICAO.	
120		

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121	Member States shall enable the verification of authenticity, integrity and validity of the digital travel credentials in accordance with the technical specifications set out pursuant to Article 2, point (d).	
122		
123	* Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).; ”	
124	(2) in Article 2, the following point is added:	
125	“ (d) technical specifications, including procedures and requirements for digital travel credentials, their data schema and format, issuance, disclosure process, authentication and validation, revocation, trust model and validity.”	
126	(3) in Article 4, the following paragraph is added:	
127	“ 4. Member States shall allow carriers, for the purpose of complying with Union or national law, to access the chip in passports and travel documents, with the exception of fingerprints, with the consent of the person to whom the passport or travel document has been issued, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679.”	
128	Article 13	
128	Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2016/399	
129	Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is amended as follows:	
130	(1) in Article 2, the points 31 to 34 are added:	
131	“ 31. digital travel credential’ means the digital representation of a travel document created or issued pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final]*, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004**, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024)	

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		671 final]***;
132		32. ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European Parliament and of the Council;
133		
134		34. ‘preliminary border checks’ mean the checks referred to in article 8(2g) or 8(3a).
135		
136		* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...).
137		** Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).
138		*** Council Regulation (EU) .../... of ... on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L ...), [...], p. [...], ELI:....);
139		(2) Article 8 is amended as follows:
140		(a) the following paragraph is added:
141		“ 2g. The checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out no more than 36 hours before the intended crossing of the external border, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(1) of this Regulation. If these preliminary checks cannot be carried out in advance, the traveller shall be referred to regular border checks in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. Where those preliminary checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. Without prejudice to preliminary border checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall always be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveler crosses the external borders. For the purpose of identification, Member States may search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers as part of

	travel data or EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] to confirm the identity of the person in accordance with Article 7(4c) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final].
142	<p>Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], the checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended crossing of the external border, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those <u>preliminary</u> checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. Without prejudice to those checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall always be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders”;</p>
143	(b) in paragraph 3, the following point is added:
144	<p>“</p> <p>(j) where a digital travel credential has been received in advance, paragraph 3a of this Article shall apply.;</p> <p>”</p>
145	(c) the following paragraph is inserted:
146	<p>“</p> <p>3a. The checks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be carried out no more than 36 hours before the intended crossing of the external border, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(2) of this Regulation. Where this<u>these</u> preliminary examination shows<u>border checks show</u> that the entry conditions are not fulfilled or where a<u>preliminary examination</u>border checks could not be carried out, the traveller shall be referred to regular border checks in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Where a<u>preliminary examination is</u>border checks are carried out before the intended crossing of the external border, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The competent authorities may request, at the border crossing point, documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay in accordance with Article 6 of this Regulation. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. Without prejudice to preliminary examinations<u>border checks</u>, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall always be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders. For the purposes<u>purpose</u> of identification, Member States may search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers as part of travel data or EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] to confirm the identity of the person in accordance with Article 7(4c) of Regulation (EU) .../...</p> <p>”</p>

	[COM(2024) 670 final].
147	Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], the checks referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended crossing of the external border, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those <u>preliminary border</u> checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential, without prejudice to the powers of the competent authorities to request at the border crossing point documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay in accordance with Article 6 of this Regulation. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. Without prejudice to those <u>preliminary border</u> checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall always be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders.”;
148	(d) the following paragraph is inserted:
149	“ 10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish minimum standards with regard to technology, methods and procedures to be used for the verification of the authenticity and validity of travel documents, including residence permits, visas and long-stay visas, and digital travel credentials according to this Article.
150	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 38(2).;
151	(3) Article 8a is amended as follows:
151a	“ a) the following paragraph is inserted;
152	4a. Alternatively to paragraph 4, point (b)(ii), the verification may be carried out:
153	(a) using effective and proportionate technical measures and;
154	(b) performing the verifications referred to in paragraph 4, point (b)(ii) <u>by referring</u> travellers at random <u>to checks by border guards</u> .

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155	This alternative verification shall not rely only on the EU Digital Travel application.;	
155a	(3a) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:	
155b	(a) “7. Self-service systems, with the exception of mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person, shall be monitored by a border guard or technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system. Travelers shall be directed to a border guard if self-service systems detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use. Mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person shall have technical capabilities suitable for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of that system.”	
155c	(3b) in Article 8b, paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:	
155d	(3d) “8. Self-service systems, with the exception of mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person, shall be monitored by a border guard or technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system, e-gate, or both. E-gates shall be monitored by a border guard to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the e-gate. Travellers shall be directed to a border guard if the self-service system, e-gate, or both, detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use. Mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person shall have technical capabilities suitable for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of that system.	
156	(4) the following article is inserted:	
157	“ Article 8ba	
158	Use of the EU Digital Travel application	
159	1. Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are in possession of a digital travel credential may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8(2g).	
160	2. Third-country nationals, including those subject to registration in the EES, may use the EU Digital Travel application as a mobile self-service system for the purposes of preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8(3), point (j).	
160a	2a. Persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES in accordance with Article 6a may use the EU Digital Travel application as a mobile self-service system for the purposes of Articles 8a and 8b.”	
160b	<u>5. the following paragraph is inserted in Article 10:</u> <u>“3c. Member States shall use the signs provided for in part F of Annex III to identify the respective lanes if they introduce specific lanes for travellers using digital travel credentials in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final].”</u>	

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160c	<u>6.in Annex III, the following Part is added:</u> <u>“Part F: Lanes for digital travel credentials [graphic to be inserted] ”</u>	
161	Article 14 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1726	
162	Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 is amended as follows:	
162a	(-1)in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:	
162b		
162c	“4c. The Agency shall be responsible for the development and operational management, including technical evolution, of the EU Digital Travel application.”	
162d	(-1a) in Article 17(3), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
162e	“The tasks relating to development and operational management referred to in Article 1(4), (4c) and (5), Articles 3 to 9 and Articles 11 and 13a shall be carried out at the technical site in Strasbourg, France.”	
163	(1) the following article is inserted:	
164	“ Article 8d	
165	Tasks relating to the EU Digital Travel application	
166	In relation to the EU Digital Travel application referred to in point (ca) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European Parliament and of the Council*, the Agency shall perform:	
167	(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final];	
168	(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.	
169	_____	

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170		* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...); ”
171		(2) in Article 14, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:
172		“ 1.The Agency shall monitor developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, the EES, ETIAS, DubliNet, ECRIS-TCN, the e-CODEX system, the JITs collaboration platform, the EU Digital Travel application and other large-scale IT systems as referred to in Article 1(5).; ”
173		(3) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:
174		(a) point (ee) is replaced by the following:
175		“ (ee) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 72(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the reports on the development of ETIAS pursuant to Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the reports on the development of ECRIS-TCN and of the ECRIS reference implementation pursuant to Article 36(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/816 and the reports on the development of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../...[COM(2024) 670 final] ;; ”
176		(b) in point (ff), the following point is inserted:
177		“ (x) the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] ;; ”
178		(c) the following point is inserted:
179		“

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		(Ib) compile and publish statistics related to the use of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final];;
180		(4) in Article 22(4), the following subparagraph is inserted after the seventh subparagraph:
181		“ The European Border and Coast Guard Agency may attend the meetings of the Management Board as an observer when a question concerning the EU Digital Travel application in relation with the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is on the agenda.;
182		(5) in Article 24(3), point (u) is replaced by the following:
183		“ (u) preparing the reports on the development of the EES referred to in Article 72(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2017/2226, on the development of ETIAS referred to in Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and on the development of the EU Digital Travel application referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] and submitting them to the Management Board for adoption;.
184		Article 15 Start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application
185		1.The Commission shall determine the date from which the EU Digital Travel application starts operations by means of an implementing act once eu-LISA has informed the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the successful completion of the test of the application referred to in Article 3a(7).
186		2.The Commission shall set the date referred to in the first paragraph to be no earlier than 90 days and no later than 180 days from the date of adoption of that implementing act.
186a		2a. The implementing act referred to in Article 16(1), point (d), shall not be adopted before eu-LISA has submitted a declaration stating that the test referred to in Article 3a(7) has been conducted successfully.
187		Article 16 Implementing acts

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188	1.The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts:
189	(a) establish the technical architecture of the EU Digital Travel application and establish the technical specifications for the mobile component, including available languages, <i>the source code and the validity period of a digital travel credential</i> , the backend validation service, including requirements for the comparison of the facial image and the certificates to confirm the authenticity and integrity of the chip data in the travel document through the backend validation service, and Traveller Router including the standardised information sent automatically to travellers;
190	(b) establish the statistics and anonymised log data to be kept and collected by eu-LISA on the use of the EU Digital Travel application;
191	(c) establish the specifications for the test of the EU Digital Travel application before its start of operation;
192	(d) determine the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application by eu-LISA.
193	2.The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2).
194	<p>Article 17</p> <p>Committee procedure</p>
195	1.The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
196	2.Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
197	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p>
198	1.eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.
199	2.By 1 January 2028 and every twelve months thereafter during the development phase, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the EU Digital Travel application.
200	3.The report referred to in paragraph 2 shall include detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact the overall costs of the EU Digital Travel application to be borne by the general budget of the Union. The report shall also include detailed information about the technical implementation of the project and any technical problems and risks that may impact the overall development and entry into operations of the EU Digital Travel application.

201	4. Once the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.
202	5. By... [five years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application], the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the EU Digital Travel application and its use. The overall evaluation report established on this basis shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and an examination of results that have been achieved relative to the objectives that were set and of the impact on fundamental rights. The report shall also include an overall assessment of whether the underlying rationale for operating the EU Digital Travel application continues to hold, of the appropriateness of the technical features of the application, of the security of the application and of any implications for future operations. The evaluation shall include necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.
203	Article 19 Advisory group
204	eu-LISA shall designate an Advisory Group that provides eu-LISA with expertise related to the EU Digital Travel application in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report. The Advisory Group shall meet regularly until the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. It shall also provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow up on the state of preparation in the Member States.
205	Article 20 Entry into force and application
206	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.
207	However, Article 12(1) shall apply from [<i>twenty-four</i> months after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 2, point (d) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004].
208	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
209	Done at Strasbourg,
210	For the European Parliament
211	The President
212	For the Council
213	The President

